

Decision Making Procedures for the World Heritage Convention: other Conventions

December 2010

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Other Conventions



Basic facts

IAEA (1957)

- -151 members, Vienna based
- General Conference, Board of Governors
- Medium term strategies, biennial program and budget plans
- Permanent ambassadors
- c2200 staff

WTO (1948/1995)

- -153 members, Geneva based
- Key decisions by full membership
- Provides legal rules for international trade; focus on trade liberalisation and negotiation; conducts dispute settlement
- Members may participate in all councils etc, except Appellate Body, Dispute Settlement panels
- Works in large 'rounds'
- Permanent ambassadors
- c600 staff

FCCC (1994)

- -194 members, Bonn based
- Conference of Parties; COP/MOP, subsidiary bodies
- Emerging work in rounds Kyoto, post
 Kyoto
- Elaborates rules and methodologies
- Cancun ~12,000 participants
- c400 staff

CITES (1975)

- -175 members, Geneva based
- Conference of Parties and Standing Committee
- Strategic vision (2008-13) with indicators
- Controls import and export through adding/deleting from lists
- c30 staff

Issues

- Policy development
- Financial consequences of decisions
- Frequency of meetings
- Transparency
- Rapporteur role

Issue: Policy development

WH: policy development through workshops; limited time during sessions; secretariat limited time

 IAEA Policy/science a key focus of work for members and secretariat Very responsive to new issues & technologies Sometimes highly country-specific decisions 	FCCC - Rapidly emerging system; policy a key focus of work for members & secretariat - Policy through workshops and sessions - No decisions about individual countries
 WTO Analysis and policy development a key focus, usually through expert meetings Broad policy principles underpin individual negotiations Considerable focus on consistency Dispute resolution decisions also set policy 	CITES - Decisions cover short term or specific issues, Resolutions give long standing guidance - Heavy compliance and species-specific focus; specific approaches for consistency (a challenge across c30,000 listings)

Observations: Policy development

- Major priority for governing bodies and secretariats
 - Highly structured policy development processes
 - Frequent meetings to develop specifics
- Major focus on consistency
 - Systems to balance case-load with consistency and strategy (WTO, CITES)
 - Explicit focus on consistency (eg decisions recorded in easily-accessible format)

Issue: Financial consequences of decisions

WH: no formal mechanism for States Parties, left to secretariat

IAEA - Program and Budget Committee - Annual General Conference approves work plan and budget	FCCC - Administrative, financial and institutional committee meets in parallel with negotiating sessions - No decisions final until cleared by AFI committee
 WTO Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration Annual General Conference approves work plan and budget 	CITES - Finance and Budget Subcommittee approves costed programme of work; identifies core activities to be financed by Trust Fund; assigns priority ranking to non-core activities - Convention under UNEP

Observations: Financial consequences of decisions

- Highly structured processes to address financial consequences of decisions
 - Detailed documentation and monitoring
 - Powerful subcommittees, integrated into decisionmaking processes
 - Cooperative between parties and secretariat

Issue: Frequency of meetings

WH: GA every 2 yrs, Committee annually, other meetings ad hoc

IAEA	FCCC
- General Conference meets annually	- COP annually; subsidiary bodies 2x/yr
- Board of Governors meets 5x year	- Other working groups 2-4+x/yr
- 100s of expert meetings/yr	- 60+ expert meetings/yr
WTO - Ministerial Conference every 2 years - General Council meets 4-6x/yr - 100s of expert meetings/yr	CITES - Conference of Parties each 2-3 yrs - Standing Committee annually - Plant and Animal Committees annually - 30+ expert meetings/yr

Issue: Frequency of meetings

- Other Conventions
 - higher frequency of meetings
 - greater number of policy making meetings
 - give priority agenda time to address policy issues arising from meetings

Issue: Transparency

WH: no media access to meetings; no regular reporting on meetings in any detail

IAEA - Conference and Board discussions closed to media - Regular press conferences, newsfeeds, podcasts, etc	FCCC - Media admitted to plenary of formal sessions - Formal sessions streamed online - Secretariat newsletter - Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Flickr - Contracted 3 rd party reporting coverage (very few limits on access)
WTO - Certain limited media access to formal sessions - Regular briefings and documents (accredited journalists only)	 Cancun: 2000 journalists CITES Media not generally allowed in formal sessions Contracted 3rd party reporting coverage (very few limits on access)

Observations: Transparency

- Considerable variation
- Most environment conventions very open
 - Observers allowed to almost all meetings
 - Media often allowed
 - ENB reporting service
- IAEA and WTO more restricted
 - Older conventions
 - Deal with sensitive national issues (nuclear, trade)

Issue: Rapporteur role

WH: rapporteur elected, performs major task in personal capacity

IAEA	FCCC
- Rapporteurs elected to sign off reports	- Rapporteurs elected to sign off reports
produced by secretariat	produced by secretariat
WTO	CITES
- Rapporteurs elected to sign off reports	- Rapporteurs elected to sign off reports
produced by secretariat	produced by secretariat

Observations: Rapporteur role

- All other Conventions have elected rapporteurs signing off documents produced by secretariat
 - Rapporteur role does not involve active participation
 - Rapporteurs usually do not sit on podium (except at opening and closing)

