

# Decision Making Procedures for the World Heritage Convention: other Conventions

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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

<ul> <li>IAEA</li> <li>Policy/science a key focus of work for members and secretariat</li> <li>Very responsive to new issues &amp; technologies</li> <li>Sometimes highly country-specific decisions</li> </ul>	FCCC - Rapidly emerging system; policy a key focus of work for members & secretariat - Policy through workshops and sessions - No decisions about individual countries
<ul> <li>WTO</li> <li>Analysis and policy development a key focus, usually through expert meetings</li> <li>Broad policy principles underpin individual negotiations</li> <li>Considerable focus on consistency</li> <li>Dispute resolution decisions also set policy</li> </ul>	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
<ul> <li>WTO</li> <li>Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration</li> <li>Annual General Conference approves work plan and budget</li> </ul>	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 <sup>rd</sup> party reporting coverage (very few limits on access)
WTO - Certain limited media access to formal sessions - Regular briefings and documents (accredited journalists only)	<ul> <li>Cancun: 2000 journalists</li> <li>CITES <ul> <li>Media not generally allowed in formal sessions</li> <li>Contracted 3<sup>rd</sup> party reporting coverage (very few limits on access)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### **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)

