#### The UNFCCC – procedure and process

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# **Purpose of this presentation**

- Highlight the main aspects of the UNFCCC process
- Focus on the practical implications of the rules
- Offer insights that might be useful to delegates:
  - How to use procedural rules properly
  - How to gain confidence in relation to process matters
- Why is it relevant? Getting it right makes good things happen! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mQI52sByKY





### **Recap: The bodies of the UNFCCC**

#### • SUPREME BODIES: the COP, the CMP, the CMA

- The Parties to that treaty
- Are supreme for matters under that treaty
- Meet once a year (November/December)

### SUBSIDIARY BODIES: the SBSTA and the SBI

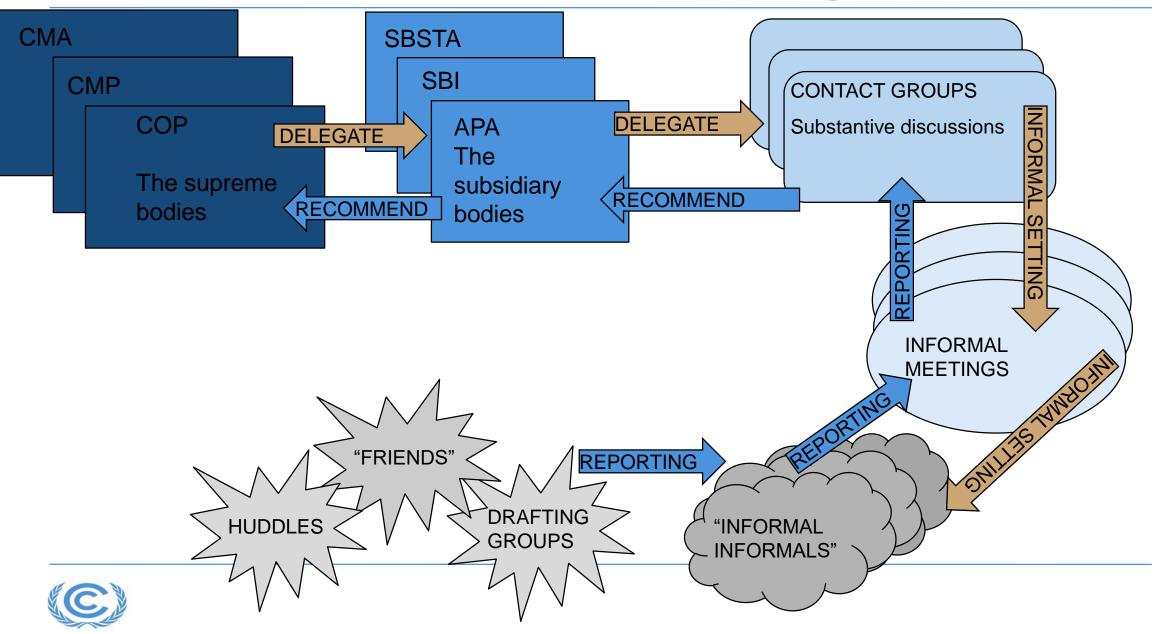
- Established by the Convention and serve the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement
- Meet twice a year (May/June and November/December)

### • AD HOC BODIES: APA (and previously, ADP, AWG-LCA, AWG-KP)

- Temporary bodies established for certain tasks e.g. APA to deliver parts of the implementation of the Paris Agreement)
- Meet as needed (usually in conjunction with SBs and COP)



### The UNFCCC bodies in a picture



# **Recap: Key actors in the UNFCCC**

- THE BUREAU: One member for each UN region plus SIDS plus the
  - President and Vice President, as well as SBSTA and SBI Chairs and Rapporteur.
- THE PRESIDENCY: Manages the meeting and ensures inclusiveness
- **PRESIDING OFFICERS**: Manage each body; the Presidency presides over COP, CMP, CMA, while Chairs preside over the SBSTA and SBI
- THE SECRETARIAT: UN staff who organize meeting and support implementation of mandates given to Parties, constituted bodies and the secretariat
- CONSTITUTED BODIES: e.g. Adaptation Committee
- **PARTIES**: Acting through their regional groups, political groupings
- AGENDA ITEM Facilitators (and Chairs): chosen by the Presiding Officers.
- OBSERVERS: Organizations, Non-Parties; e.g. Civil Society



"An incompetent presiding officer can, single-handedly, create procedural chaos if [s]he does not understand the rules, or does not enforce them or acts in a dictatorial or partisan manner".

Sydney D. Bailey, <u>The General Assembly of the United Nations</u>, <u>A Study of Procedure and Practice</u> (1984), p. 111

#### ....So what are the rules?



## The draft rules of procedure being applied

- Rules of Procedure:
  - Rules of the game and for the orderly conduct of business
  - Provide certainty, consistency and guarantee of fair play
- COP mandated to develop rules of procedure for itself and SBs (Article 7.3)
- Draft rules applied, with exception of rule 42 (voting) consensus used
- President to ensure observance of the rules
- Parties obliged to comply with the rules of procedure



## **1. Role and functions of the President**

- GENERAL ROLE AND FUNCTIONS
  - Manages and facilitates negotiations for a success outcome
  - Ensures transparency, inclusiveness and legitimacy of process
    - enables compromise
    - pre-empts procedural obstructions and gridlock
  - Builds trust and acceptance of President's authority
    - creates good will that enables President to take crucial decisions at critical junctures
    - reduces potential to block agreement.
  - Obligation of impartiality (rule 22)
    - cannot exercise the rights as a Party representative
  - Remains under the authority of the conference (rule 23)
    - decisions of President can be challenged



# 1. Role and functions of the President (2)

- OBLIGATORY POWERS UNDER RoP (rules 9,12, 23 and 34)
  - Agree on provisional agenda and supplementary provisional agenda
  - Open and close session/meeting
  - Preside: control and maintain order and ensure observance of RoP
  - Accord the speakers the right to speak
  - Rule on points of order
  - Put issues to Parties for decision and announce decisions
  - Preside over voting
  - Propose to Parties to adjourn/close debates, suspend/adjourn meeting
- DISCRETIONARY POWERS UNDER RoP (rules 6, 7, 32 and 36)
  - Invite observers to participate in the meeting
  - Call speaker to order if remarks are not relevant
  - Permit consideration of proposals/motions not circulated
  - Close list of speakers and set time limits



# **2. Decision-Making in the UNFCCC Process**

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE

- Indispensable in an international conference;
- Define and protect individual rights;
- Permit orderly conduct of business;
- However, RoP have not been adopted (FCCC/CP/1996/2) due to disagreement on draft rule 42 about voting majorities for substantive and procedural matters, but other rules applied continuously for 20 years
- Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement and some of the draft rules of procedure establish voting majorities for a limited number of issues.
- Except for those cases where voting majority is defined, <u>decision-making in</u> the UNFCCC process is by consensus.
- CONSENSUS in the UNFCCC notion of absence of formal objection, not unanimity (Copenhagen, Cancun Agreements, Doha Amendment...)



## 2. Decision-Making in the UNFCCC Process (2)

#### KEY PROCEDURAL ISSUES

- Quorum (rules 27 & 31) are the key participants present?
- Adoption of the agenda (rule 13)
- Competence to consider issue (rules 27 and 35)
- Participation of observers (Article 7.6, KP Article 13, and rules 6-7) and SBI conclusions
- Presiding Officer absence replacement (rule 25)
- Speaking order and time limits (rule 32 & 33) Parties before observers



# 2. Decision-Making in the UNFCCC Process (3)

#### KEY PROCEDURAL ISSUES

- Motions and proposals (rules 35 40); written and available 1 day in advance – Practice
- Procedural motions
  - Adjourn or close debate (rule 23.2 and 38)
  - Adjourn or suspend meeting (rule 23.2 and 38)
- **Points of order** (rule 34)
  - President to decide immediately
  - Party may appeal President's decision
- Rule 16
  - Where there is no outcome on an agenda item it is placed on the agenda for the next session



### **Conclusion and references**

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/02\_0.pdf

• GUIDE FOR PRESIDING OFFICERS

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/20170919\_guideforpresidingofficers\_final.pdf

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PARTICIPANTS IN UNFCCC
<a href="https://unfccc.int/about-us/code-of-conduct-for-unfccc-conferences-meetings-and-events">https://unfccc.int/about-us/code-of-conduct-for-unfccc-conferences-meetings-and-events</a>



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