

## Comparison Table on the Rules of Procedures to negotiate a Plastics Treaty

The upcoming negotiation of a global legally binding instrument (treaty) to end plastic pollution is being inspired, at least where process and rules of procedures are concerned, by the process followed to adopt the Minamata Convention. As a result, the draft Rules of Procedure presented by UNEP on April 28, 2022 (UNEP/PP/OEWG/1/4), for the intergovernmental negotiating committee (INC) that will negotiate a future plastics treaty (RoPsEPP) are largely modeled on the Rules of Procedure text for the INC that prepared the Minamata Convention (RoPsM). This document compares the RoPsEPP with the RoPsM which serves as a template for their drafting. The upcoming meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) will discuss the Rules of Procedure between May 31st-June 1st, 2022, in Dakar, Senegal, before they are adopted during the first INC meeting (date and location to be determined).

### Key new features of the RoPsEPP:

1. It refers to “Members” instead of “Parties”: The definition of “Members” aims to be more inclusive than the Minamata Convention by allowing member States not only to the UN but also to its specialized agencies.
2. It does not refer to subsidiary bodies but working/expert groups directly.
3. It includes the possibility of online participation.
4. It includes some language on gender balance for the Bureau and the Working/Expert Groups.
5. It includes the possibility for other UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and bodies to participate (Rule 69 UNEA RoPs).
6. The suggested RoPsEPP rule 56 on “observers from non-governmental organizations,” modifies in depth the provisions of RoPsM to include some elements of UNEA RoP 70, restricting the participation of civil society observers in the Plastic INC, as compared to the situation in RoPsM .
7. The RoPsEPP does not require non-governmental organizations to justify an international scope to participate in the negotiations.
8. The proposed RoPsEPP includes the possibility for intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to submit written statements that shall be circulated to the members.

### Issues of concern:

- The draft assimilates “business sector entities” as non-governmental organizations.
- For some civil society groups and rights holders, it will be difficult to meet the requirements of UNEP/UNEA, for instance, to demonstrate “an interest in the field of the environment” and to demonstrate that they are legally registered since this might prevent people, organizations, informal settings, and social movements from being accredited.

**Text color:**

**Bold in the drafts:** New wording added in the RoPsEPP that is not in the RoPsM.

**Strikethrough:** Deleted wording in the RoPsEPP from the RoPsM.

<p><a href="#">Rules of procedure of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Draft rules of procedure for the work of the INC to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment</a></p>
<p><b>I. Purposes</b></p>	
<p>These rules of procedure shall govern the negotiation of a global legally binding instrument on mercury.</p>	<p>These rules of procedure shall govern the negotiation of a <del>global</del> <b>international legally binding instrument on mercury plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.</b></p>
<p><b>II. Definitions</b></p>	
<p>Rule 1 1. “Party” means a State, or a regional economic integration organization that is a member of a specialized agency of the United Nations, participating in the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee for a global legally binding instrument on mercury (hereinafter referred to as the committee).</p> <p>2. “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters covered by the committee’s work. Participation of such a regional economic integration organization shall in no case entail an increase in the representation to which the member States of that organization would otherwise be entitled.</p> <p>2. (sic) “Chair” means the Chair elected in accordance with rule 8, paragraph 1, of these rules of procedure</p> <p>3. “Secretariat” means the secretariat provided by the Executive Director required to service the negotiations.</p>	<p>Rule 1 1. <del>“Party”</del> “Member” means <b>any State Member of the United Nations or Member of its specialized agencies</b> or a regional economic integration organization participating in the work of the intergovernmental negotiating committee for a <del>global</del> <b>international legally binding instrument on mercury plastic pollution, including in the marine environment</b> (hereinafter referred to as the Committee).</p> <p>2. “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters covered by the <del>committee</del> <b>work (sic)</b>. Participation in such a regional economic integration organization shall in no case entail an increase in the representation to which the member States of that organization would otherwise be entitled.</p> <p>2. (sic). “Chair” means the Chair elected in accordance with rule <del>8, paragraph 1,</del> <b>9</b> of these rules of procedure.</p> <p>3. “Secretariat” means the secretariat provided by the Executive Director <b>which is</b> required to <del>service the negotiations</del> <b>support</b> the Committee.</p>

<p>4. “Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.</p> <p>5. “Session” means any series of meetings convened in accordance with the present rules of procedure.</p> <p>6. “Representatives present and voting” means representatives of Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.</p>	<p>4. “Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme <b>or his or her representative.</b></p> <p>5. “Session” means any series of meetings convened in accordance with the present rules of procedure.</p> <p>6. “Representatives present and voting” means representatives of <b>Parties Members</b>, present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.</p>
<p><b>III. Place and dates of sessions</b></p>	
<p>Rule 2 The venue and dates of the sessions shall be decided by the committee in consultation with the secretariat.</p>	<p>Rule 2</p> <p>1. The venue and dates of the sessions shall be decided by the Committee at its previous session in consultation with the secretariat.</p> <p><b>2. The Committee may consider holding sessions online on an exceptional basis and when required to advance its work, as proposed by the Chair after consultation with the Committee.</b></p> <p><b>3. In arranging online sessions and with the aim of ensuring inclusive and effective participation, the Committee shall pay particular attention to the working modalities of such sessions, including the fair and balanced choice of time zones.</b></p> <p><b>4. The secretariat shall convey to Members the date, place and provisional agenda of each session no less than six weeks in advance of that session.<sup>1</sup></b></p>

<sup>1</sup> Deadline of Item 4 is the same as rule 17 RoPsEPP, 16 RoPsM).

IV. Agenda	
Drawing up of the provisional agenda for a session	
<p>Rule 3 The Executive Director shall, after approval by the Bureau referred to in paragraph 1 of rule 8 below, submit to the committee at each session the provisional agenda for the following session. The provisional agenda shall include all items proposed by the committee</p>	<p>Rule 3 The Executive Director shall, after approval by the Bureau referred to in rule 9, paragraph 1, submit to the Committee at each session the draft provisional agenda for the following session. <b>The Committee shall review the draft and revise it, as it deems necessary, and agree to forward it to its next session for adoption.</b></p>
Adoption of the agenda	
<p>Rule 4 At the beginning of each session, the committee shall adopt its agenda for the session based on the provisional agenda.</p>	<p>Rule 4 At the beginning of each session, the Committee shall adopt its agenda for the session based on the provisional agenda <b>referred to in rule 3.</b></p>
Revision of the agenda	
<p>Rule 5 During a session, the committee may revise the agenda for the session by adding, deleting or amending items. Only items that the committee considers to be urgent and important may be added to its agenda during the session.</p>	<p>Rule 5 During a session, the Committee may revise the agenda for the session by adding, deleting or amending items. Only items that the Committee considers to be urgent and important may be added to its agenda during the session.</p>
V. Representation	
<p>Rule 6 Composition of delegations</p> <p>The delegation of each Party participating in any session shall consist of a head of delegation and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.</p>	<p>Rule 6 Composition of delegations</p> <p>The delegation of each <b>Party Member</b> participating in any session shall consist of a head of delegation and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.</p>

Alternates and advisers	
<p>Rule 7 The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.</p>	<p>Rule 7 The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.</p>
	<p><b>Rule 8</b> <b>The names of representatives, alternate representatives ,and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat no less than three days before the session they are to attend.</b></p>
VI. Officers Elections	
<p>Rule 8 1. The committee shall elect from among the representatives of the Parties a Bureau comprising one Chair and nine Vice-Chairs, one of whom shall act as Rapporteur.</p> <p>2. In electing the officers referred to in the previous paragraph, the committee shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation. Each of the five regional groups shall be represented by two members of the Bureau.</p>	<p><del>Rule 8</del> <b>9</b> 1. The Committee shall elect from among the representatives of the <del>Parties</del> <b>Members</b> a Bureau comprising one Chair and nine Vice-Chairs, one of whom shall act as Rapporteur.</p> <p>2. In electing the officers referred to in the previous paragraph, the Committee shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation, <b>ensuring gender balance</b>. Each of the five regional United Nations groups shall be represented by two members of the Bureau.</p>
Acting Chair	
<p>Rule 9 If the Chair finds it necessary to be absent from a session or any part thereof, he or she shall call upon a Vice-Chair to take his or her place.</p>	<p><del>Rule 9</del> <b>10</b> If the Chair finds it necessary to be absent from a session or any part thereof, he or she shall call upon a Vice-Chair to take his or her place.</p>
Replacement of the Chair	
<p>Rule 10 If the Chair is unable to continue to perform his or her functions, a new Chair shall be elected for the unexpired term, with due regard to rule 8, paragraph 2.</p>	<p><del>Rule 10</del> <b>11</b> If the Chair is unable to continue to perform his or her functions, a new Chair shall be elected for the unexpired term, with due regard to rule <b>9</b>, paragraph 2.</p>

Substitute members	
<p><b>Rule 11</b> If a Vice-Chair finds it necessary to be absent from a session or any part thereof, a new Vice-Chair shall be designated by the same regional group. Such substitution shall not exceed the period of one session.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>11</del> 12</b> If a Vice-Chair finds it necessary to be absent from a session or any part thereof, a new Vice-Chair shall be designated by the same regional group. Such substitution shall not exceed the period of one session.</p>
Replacement of a Vice-Chair	
<p><b>Rule 12</b> If a Vice-Chair resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term of office, a new Vice-Chair shall be elected for the unexpired term, with due regard to rule 8, paragraph 2.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>12</del> 13</b> If a Vice-Chair resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term of office, a new Vice-Chair shall be elected for the unexpired term, with due regard to rule <del>8</del> 9, paragraph 2.</p>
VII. Secretariat	
<p><b>Rule 13</b> The Executive Director may designate his or her representative during the sessions.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>13</del> 14</b> The Executive Director may designate his or her representative during the sessions.</p>
<p><b>Rule 14</b> The Executive Director shall provide and direct the staff of the secretariat required to service the negotiations, including any subsidiary organs that the committee may establish.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>14</del> 15</b> The Executive Director shall provide and direct the staff of the secretariat required to support the Committee, including any subsidiary organs that the Committee may establish.</p>
<p><b>Rule 15</b> The Executive Director, or his or her designated representative, may, subject to rule 19, make oral and written statements to the committee and its subsidiary organs concerning any matter under consideration.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>15</del> 16</b> The Executive Director, or his or her designated representative, may, subject to rule <del>19</del> 20, make oral and written statements to the Committee and its subsidiary organs concerning any matter under consideration.</p>
<p><b>Rule 16</b> The Executive Director shall be responsible for convening sessions in accordance with rules 2 and 3 and for making all the necessary arrangements for sessions, including the preparation and distribution of documents at least six weeks in advance of the sessions.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>16</del> 17</b> The Executive Director shall be responsible for convening sessions in accordance with rules 2 and 3 and for making all the necessary arrangements for sessions, including the preparation and distribution of documents at least six weeks in advance of the sessions.</p>

<p>Rule 17 The secretariat shall, in accordance with these rules, interpret speeches made at sessions; receive, translate and circulate the documents of the sessions; publish and circulate reports and relevant documentation to the Parties; have the custody of the documents in the committee's archives; and generally perform all other work that the committee may require</p>	<p>Rule <del>17</del> 18 The secretariat shall, in accordance with these rules, interpret speeches made at sessions; receive, translate and circulate the documents of the sessions; publish and circulate reports and relevant documentation to the <del>Parties</del> <b>Members</b>; have the custody of the documents in the Committee's archives; and generally perform all other work that the Committee may require.</p>
<p><b>VIII. Conduct of business</b> <b>Quorum</b></p>	
<p>Rule 18 1. The Chair may declare a session open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one-third of the Parties participating in the session are present. The presence of a majority of Parties so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.  2. For the purposes of determining a quorum for a decision to be taken on a matter within the competence of a regional economic integration organization, that organization shall be counted to the extent of the number of votes it is entitled to cast.</p>	<p>Rule <del>18</del> 19 The Chair may declare a session open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one-third of the <del>Parties</del> <b>Members</b> participating in the session are present. The presence of a majority of <del>Parties</del> <b>Members</b> so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.  <del>2. For the purposes of determining a quorum for a decision to be taken on a matter within the competence of a regional economic integration organization, that organization shall be counted to the extent of the number of votes it is entitled to cast.</del></p>
<p><b>Powers of the Chair</b></p>	
<p>Rule 19 In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by the present rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session; direct the discussion; ensure observance of the present rules; accord the right to speak; put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chair shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present rules, shall have control over the proceedings of the sessions and over the maintenance of order at sessions. The Chair may propose to the session the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each Party may speak on any subject, the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate. The Chair may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the session or of the debate on the question under discussion.</p>	<p>Rule <del>19</del> 20 In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by the present rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each session; direct the discussion; ensure observance of the present rules; accord the right to speak; put questions to the vote; and announce decisions. The Chair shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present rules, shall have control over the proceedings of the sessions and over the maintenance of order at sessions. The Chair may propose to the session the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each <del>Party</del> <b>Member</b> may speak on any subject, the closure of the list of speakers, or the closure of the debate. The Chair may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the session or of the debate on the question under discussion.</p>

<p>Rule 20 The Chair, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the committee's authority.</p>	<p>Rule <del>20</del> 21 The Chair, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the Committee's authority.</p>
<b>Powers of the acting</b>	
<p>Rule 21 A Vice-Chair acting as Chair shall have the same powers and duties as the Chair.</p>	<p>Rule <del>21</del> 22 A Vice-Chair acting as Chair shall have the same powers and duties as the Chair.</p>
<b>Voting rights of the Chair</b>	
<p>Rule 22 The Chair shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.</p>	<p>Rule <del>22</del> 23 The Chair shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.</p>
<b>Speeches</b>	
<p>Rule 23 No one may address a session without having previously obtained the Chair's permission. Subject to these rules, the Chair shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Chair shall call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are irrelevant to the subject under discussion.</p>	<p>Rule <del>23</del> 24 No one may address a session without having previously obtained the Chair's permission. Subject to these rules, the Chair shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Chair shall call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are irrelevant to the subject under discussion.</p>
<b>Precedence</b>	
<p>Rule 24 The Chair, the Vice-Chair or a designated representative of any subsidiary organ that may be established pursuant to rule 48 may be accorded precedence in speaking for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by the subsidiary organ concerned and for the purpose of replying to questions.</p>	<p>Rule <del>24</del> 25 The Chair, the Vice-Chair, or a designated representative of any subsidiary organ that may be established pursuant to rule 49 may be accorded precedence in speaking for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by the subsidiary organ concerned and for the purpose of replying to questions.</p>



Points of order	
<p>Rule 25</p> <p>1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a Party may at any time raise a point of order and the point of order shall be immediately decided upon by the Chair in accordance with these rules. A representative of a Party may appeal against the Chair’s ruling. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the Chair’s ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority vote of the representatives present and voting.</p> <p>2. A representative of a Party raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.</p>	<p>Rule <del>25</del> 26</p> <p>1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may at any time raise a point of order and the point of order shall be immediately decided upon by the Chair in accordance with these rules. A representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may appeal against the Chair’s ruling. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the Chair’s ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority vote of the representatives <b>of Members who are</b> present and voting.</p> <p>2. A representative of a <b>Party Member</b> raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.</p>
Time limit on speeches	
<p>Rule 26</p> <p>The committee may limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times that each person may speak on any question, except on procedural questions, in respect of which the Chair shall limit each intervention to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker has spoken for his or her allotted time, the Chair shall call him or her to order without delay.</p>	<p>Rule <del>26</del> 27</p> <p>The Committee may limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times that each person may speak on any question, except on procedural questions, in respect of which the Chair shall limit each intervention to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker has spoken for his or her allotted time, the Chair shall call him or her to order without delay.</p>
Closing of list of speakers	
<p>Rule 28</p> <p>During the course of a debate, the Chair may announce the list of speakers and, with the Committee’s consent, declare the list closed. The Chair may, however, accord the right of reply to any Member if, in his or her opinion, a speech delivered after he or she has declared the list closed renders this justified. When debate on an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the Chair shall, with the Committee’s consent, declare the debate closed.</p>	<p>Rule <del>28</del> 27</p> <p>During the course of a debate, the Chair may announce the list of speakers and, with the committee’s consent, declare the list closed. The Chair may, however, accord the right of reply to any Party if, in his or her opinion, a speech delivered after he or she has declared the list closed renders this justified. When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the Chair shall, with the committee’s consent, declare the debate closed.</p>

Adjournment of debate	
<p>Rule 28 During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a Party may move the adjournment of the debate on the subject under discussion. In addition to the proponent of the motion, one representative of a Party may speak in favor of the motion and one against it, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.</p>	<p>Rule <del>28</del> 29 During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may move the adjournment of the debate on the subject under discussion. In addition to the proponent of the motion, one representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may speak in favor of the motion and one against it, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.</p>
Closure of debate	
<p>Rule 29 A representative of a Party may at any time move the closure of the debate on the subject under discussion, whether or not any other representative of a Party has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two representatives of Parties opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. If the committee is in favor of the closure, the Chair shall declare the closure of the debate.</p>	<p>Rule <del>29</del> 30 A representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may at any time move the closure of the debate on the subject under discussion, whether or not any other representative of a <b>Party Member</b> has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two representatives of <b>Party Member</b> opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. If the Committee is in favor of the closure, the Chair shall declare the closure of the debate.</p>
Suspension or adjournment of a session	
<p>Rule 30 During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a Party may move the suspension or the adjournment of any session. Such motion shall not be debated, but shall immediately be put to the vote.</p>	<p>Rule <del>30</del> 31 During the discussion of any matter, a representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may move the suspension or the adjournment of any session. Such motion shall not be debated, but shall immediately be put to the vote.</p>
Order of procedural motions	
<p>Rule 31 Subject to rule 25, and regardless of the order in which they are submitted, the following motions shall have precedence, in the following order, over all other proposals or motions before the session: (a) To suspend the session; (b) To adjourn the session; (c) To adjourn the debate on the subject under discussion; (d) To close the debate on the subject under discussion.</p>	<p>Rule <del>31</del> 32 Subject to rule 26, and regardless of the order in which they are submitted, the following motions shall have precedence, in the following order, over all other proposals or motions before the session: (a) To suspend the session; (b) To adjourn the session; (c) To adjourn the debate on the subject under discussion; (d) To close the debate on the subject under discussion.</p>

Proposals and amendments	
<p>Rule 32 Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing and submitted to the secretariat, which shall circulate copies to all representatives of Parties. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any session of the committee unless copies of it have been circulated in the official languages of the session to all representatives of Parties not later than the day preceding the session. Subject to the committee's consent, the Chair may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of proposals or amendments that have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.</p>	<p>Rule <del>32</del>33 Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing and submitted to the secretariat, which shall circulate copies to all representatives of <b>Party Member</b>. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any session of the Committee unless copies of that proposal have been circulated in the official languages of the session to all representatives of <b>Party Member</b> not later than the day preceding the session. Subject to the Committee's consent, the Chair may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of proposals or amendments that have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.</p>
Decisions on competence	
<p>Rule 33 Subject to rule 31, any motion calling for a decision on the committee's competence to adopt any proposal or any amendment submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal or amendment in question.</p>	<p>Rule <del>33</del>34 Subject to rule <del>31</del>32, any motion calling for a decision on the Committee's competence to adopt any proposal or any amendment submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal or amendment in question.</p>
Withdrawal of proposals or motions	
<p>Rule 34 A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its proponent at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the proposal or the motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion that has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by another representative of a Party.</p>	<p>Rule <del>34</del>35 A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its proponent at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the proposal or the motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion that has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by another representative of a <b>Party Member</b>.</p>

Reconsideration of proposals	
<p>Rule 35</p> <p>When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the committee, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two representatives of Parties opposing the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.</p>	<p>Rule <del>35</del><b>36</b></p> <p>When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives <b>of Members who are</b> present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two representatives <del>of Parties</del><b>of Members</b> opposing the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote.</p>
Voting rights	
<p>Rule 36</p> <p>1. Each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2.</p> <p>2. A regional economic integration organization shall, on matters within its competence, exercise its right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of its member States participating in the committee. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right to vote, and vice versa.</p>	<p>Rule <del>36</del><b>37</b></p> <p>1. Each Member shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2.</p> <p>2. A regional economic integration organization shall, on matters within its competence, exercise its right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of its member States participating in the committee. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right to vote, and vice versa.</p>
Adoption of decisions	
<p>Rule 37</p> <p>1. The committee shall make every effort to reach an agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.</p> <p>2. Decisions of the committee on procedural matters shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting.</p> <p>3. Where there is disagreement as to whether a matter to be voted on is a substantive or procedural matter, that issue shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.</p>	<p>Rule <del>37</del><b>38</b></p> <p>1. The Committee shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives <b>of Members who are</b> present and voting.</p> <p>2. Decisions of the Committee on procedural matters shall be taken by a majority of the representatives <b>of Members who are</b> present and voting.</p> <p>3. Where there is disagreement as to whether a matter to be voted on is a substantive or procedural matter, that issue shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the representatives of Members who are present and voting.</p>

Method of voting	
<p>Rule 38 Subject to rule 44, the committee shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative of a Party may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Parties, beginning with the Party whose name is drawn by lot by the Chair. If, however, at any time a Party requests a secret ballot, that shall be the method of voting on the issue in question.</p>	<p><del>Rule 38</del> Subject to rule <del>44</del><b>45</b>, the Committee shall normally vote by show of hands, but any representative of a <b>Party Member</b> may request a roll call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the <b>Parties Members</b>, beginning with the <b>Party Member</b> whose name is drawn by lot by the Chair. If, however, at any time a <b>Party Member</b> requests a secret ballot, that shall be the method of voting on the issue in question.</p>
Recording of roll-call	
<p>Rule 39 The vote of each Party participating in a roll-call shall be recorded in the relevant documents of the session.</p>	<p><del>Rule 39</del><b>40</b> The vote of each Member participating in a roll call shall be recorded in the relevant documents of the session.</p>
Conduct during voting	
<p>Rule 40 After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative of a Party shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Chair may permit representatives of Parties to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The Chair may limit the time to be allowed for such an explanation. The Chair shall not permit the proponent of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his or her vote on his or her own proposal or amendment</p>	<p><del>Rule 40</del><b>41</b> After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative of a <b>Party Member</b> shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The Chair may permit representatives of <b>Parties Members</b> to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The Chair may limit the time to be allowed for such an explanation. The Chair shall not permit the proponent of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his or her vote on his or her own proposal or amendment.</p>

Division of proposals or amendments

Rule 41

A representative of a Party may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If an objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given to only two representatives of Parties in favor and two against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment that are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Rule ~~41~~42

A representative of a ~~Party~~Member may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If an objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given to only two representatives of Members in favor and two against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment that are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Voting on amendments

Rule 42

1. When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the committee shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

2. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule ~~42~~43

1. When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

2. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of that proposal.

Voting on proposals	
<p>Rule 43</p> <p>1. If two or more proposals are related to the same question, the committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.</p> <p>2. Any proposals or motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.</p>	<p>Rule <del>43</del>44</p> <p>1. If two or more proposals are related to the same question, the Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.</p> <p>2. Any proposals or motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.</p>
Elections	
<p>Rule 44</p> <p>All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the committee decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate.</p>	<p>Rule <del>44</del>45</p> <p>All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Committee decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate.</p>
<p>Rule 45</p> <p>1. If, when only one person or Party is to be elected, no candidate obtains, in the first ballot, the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chair shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.</p> <p>2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held. If a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot, and the balloting, restricted to them, shall continue in accordance with the preceding paragraph.</p>	<p>Rule <del>45</del>46</p> <p>1. If, when only one person or <del>Party</del> <b>Member</b> is to be elected, no candidate obtains, in the first ballot, the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chair shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.</p> <p>2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held. If a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot, and the balloting, restricted to the remaining candidates, shall continue in accordance with the preceding paragraph.</p>

<p><b>Rule 46</b>  1. When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining the required majority on the first ballot shall be elected.</p> <p>2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is more than the number of places to be filled, those candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be elected.</p> <p>3. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates having obtained the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. In the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, however, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.</p> <p>4. If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in a case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall be not more than twice the number of places remaining to be filled.</p> <p>5. The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted and so on, until all the places are filled.</p>	<p><b>Rule 4647</b>  1. When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining the required majority on the first ballot shall be elected.</p> <p>2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is more than the number of places to be filled, those candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be elected.</p> <p>3. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates having obtained the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. In the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, however, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.</p> <p>4. If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in a case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall be not more than twice the number of places remaining to be filled.</p> <p>5. The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted and so on, until all the places are filled.</p>
<p><b>Equally divided votes</b></p>	
<p><b>Rule 47</b>  If a vote is divided equally on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.</p>	<p><b>Rule 4748</b>  If a vote is divided equally on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.</p>



IX. Subsidiary organs	
Subsidiary organs of the sessions, such as working and expert groups	<del>Subsidiary organs of the sessions, such as</del> Working and expert groups
<p>Rule 48</p> <p>1. The committee may establish such subsidiary organs as may be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions.</p> <p>2. Each subsidiary organ shall elect its own officers, having due regard for the principle of equitable geographical representation. The number of such officers shall be no more than five.</p> <p>3. The rules of procedure of subsidiary organs shall be those of the committee, as appropriate, subject to such modifications as the committee may decide upon in the light of proposals made by the subsidiary organs concerned.</p>	<p>Rule <del>48</del><b>49</b></p> <p>1. The Committee may establish such <del>subsidiary organs</del> <b>working groups and expert groups</b> as may be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions.</p> <p>2. Each <del>subsidiary organ</del> <b>working group or expert group</b> shall elect its own officers, having due regard for the principle of equitable geographical representation, <b>ensuring gender balance</b>. The number of such officers shall be no more than five.</p> <p>3. The rules of procedure of the <del>subsidiary organ</del> <b>working group or expert</b> shall be those of the Committee, as appropriate, subject to such modifications as the Committee may decide upon in the light of proposals made by the <del>subsidiary organ</del> <b>working group or expert</b> concerned.</p>
X. Languages and records Languages of the sessions Languages of the sessions	
Rule 49 Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the sessions.	Rule <del>49</del> <b>50</b> Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the sessions.
Interpretation	
<p>Rule 50</p> <p>1. Speeches made in a language of the sessions shall be interpreted into the other languages.</p> <p>2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the sessions. In this case, he or she shall himself or herself provide for interpretation into one of the languages of the session, and interpretation into the other languages by the interpreters of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first language.</p>	<p>Rule <del>50</del><b>51</b></p> <p>1. Speeches made in a language of the sessions shall be interpreted into the other languages.</p> <p>2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the sessions. In this case, he or she shall himself or herself provide for interpretation into one of the languages of the session, and interpretation into the other languages by the interpreters of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first language.</p>

Languages of official documents	
Rule 51 Official documents shall be made available in the languages of the session.	Rule <del>51</del> <b>52</b> Official documents shall be made available in the languages of the session.
XI. Public and private meetings Plenary meetings	
Rule 52 The plenary meetings during any session shall be held in public unless the committee decides otherwise. All decisions taken at any non-public meeting shall be announced at an early public meeting.	Rule <del>52</del> <b>53</b> The plenary meetings during any session shall be held in public unless the Committee decides otherwise. All decisions taken at any non-public meeting shall be announced at an early stage at a public meeting.
Other meetings	
Rule 53 Meetings of subsidiary organs, other than any drafting group that may be set up, shall be held in public unless the organ concerned decides otherwise.	Rule <del>53</del> <b>54</b> Meetings of subsidiary organs <b>such as working groups or expert groups</b> , other than any drafting group that may be set up, shall be held in public unless the organ concerned decides otherwise.
XII. Observers	
Participation of observers	Participation of <del>observers</del> <b>observers specialized agencies, United Nations related organizations, multilateral environmental agreements, United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations</b>
Rule 54 Observers may participate in the work of the session in accordance with the established practice of the United Nations General Assembly.	Rule <del>54</del> Observers may participate in the work of the session in accordance with the established practice of the United Nations General Assembly.

	<p><b>Rule 55<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><b>1. Representatives of specialized agencies, United Nations related organizations, multilateral environmental agreements, and United Nations bodies, as well as of the intergovernmental organizations referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII)<sup>3</sup> which are designated for this purpose by the United Nations Environment Assembly, may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Committee and its subsidiary organs, if any, upon the invitation of the Chairperson or President, as the case may be, Chair, on questions within the scope of their activities.</b></p> <p><b>2. Written statements of specialized agencies, United Nations related organizations, multilateral environmental agreements, and United Nations bodies, as well as of other intergovernmental organizations as referred to in paragraph 1 above, related to items on the agenda of the Committee or of its subsidiary organs, shall be circulated by the secretariat to members of the Committee or the subsidiary organ concerned.</b></p>
--	--

<sup>2</sup> Rule 69 UNEA RoPs: "Rule 69

1. Representatives of specialized agencies, of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and of appropriate United Nations bodies, as well as of the intergovernmental organizations referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII)# which are designated for this purpose by the United Nations Environment Assembly, may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary organs, if any, upon the invitation of the President or Chairperson, as the case may be, on questions within the scope of their activities.

2. Written statements of specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and United Nations bodies, as well as of other intergovernmental organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above, related to items on the agenda of the United Nations Environment Assembly or its subsidiary.

<sup>3</sup> Section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation "5. Also invites other intergovernmental and those non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination;"

Observers from non-governmental organizations

Rule 55

Relevant non-governmental organizations participating in the session as observers may make their contributions to the negotiating process, as appropriate, on the understanding that these organizations shall not have any negotiating role during the process and taking into account decisions 1/1 and 2/1, adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its first and second sessions, concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations.

Rule ~~55~~56<sup>4</sup>

1. ~~Relevant~~ Non-governmental organizations, including business sector entities having an interest in the field of the environment, referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary organs if any. Upon the invitation of the Chairperson or President, as the case may be, and subject to the approval of the Committee or of the subsidiary organ concerned, non-governmental organizations may make oral statements on matters within the scope of their activities on the understanding that these organizations shall not have any negotiating role during the process and taking into account decisions 1/1 and 2/1, adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its first and second sessions, concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations.

2. Written statements provided by non-governmental organizations as referred to in paragraph 1 above, related to items on the agenda of the Committee or of its subsidiary organs, shall be circulated by the secretariat to members of the Committee or of the subsidiary organ concerned in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements were made available to the secretariat for distribution.

<sup>4</sup> Rule 70 UNEA RoPs:

1. International non-governmental organizations having an interest in the field of the environment, referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary organs, if any. The United Nations Environment Assembly shall from time to time adopt and revise when necessary a list of such organizations. Upon the invitation of the President or Chairperson, as the case may be, and subject to the approval of the United Nations Environment Assembly or of the subsidiary organ concerned, international non-governmental organizations may make oral statements on matters within the scope of their activities.

2. Written statements provided by international non-governmental organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above, related to items on the agenda of the United Nations Environment Assembly or of its subsidiary organs, shall be circulated by the secretariat to members of the United Nations Environment Assembly or of the subsidiary organ concerned in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements were made available to the secretariat for distribution.

XII. Suspension and amendment of the rules of procedure	
<p><b>Rule 56</b> A rule of procedure may be amended or suspended by a decision of the committee taken by consensus provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal has been given.</p>	<p><b>Rule <del>56</del>57</b> A rule of procedure may be amended or suspended by a decision of the Committee taken by consensus, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal has been given.</p>
XIV. Use of electronic means of communication	
	<p><b>Rule 58</b> The Committee may use electronic means of communication for the transmission and sharing of documentation, without prejudice to other means of communication, as appropriate. The secretariat shall ensure that a secure and dedicated web interface is established and maintained to facilitate the work of the Committee.</p>

Geneva, May 4th, 2022

If you have any questions, please contact Andres Del Castillo (adelcastillo(at)ciel.org), CIEL Senior Attorney.



The Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) uses the power of law to protect the environment, promote human rights, and ensure a just and sustainable society. CIEL seeks a world where the law reflects the interconnection between humans and the environment, respects the limits of the planet, protects the dignity and equality of each person, and encourages all of earth's inhabitants to live in balance with each other.