

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Panama City (Panama), 14 – 25 November 2022

A GUIDE TO THE COP DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the *Guide for participants* produced for previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to CITES. It is based on the [Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties as amended by the Parties at the 17th meeting of the CoP \(CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016\)](#) as well as some principles of good conduct, including the [Code of Conduct to prevent harassment, including sexual harassment for UN system events](#). The present document is not intended as an official interpretation of the Rules of Procedure, and for reasons of simplicity, the document will not address or take into account any proposed amendments to the Rules that have been put forward for consideration and possible adoption by the CoP at the present meeting.
2. The aim of this *Guide to the CoP Decision-Making Process* is to give participants a clearer idea of how a meeting of the Conference of the Parties is expected to proceed. It is also meant to inform participants who are not familiar with CITES meetings of what might be expected of them.

Introduction

3. [Meetings of the Conference of the Parties](#) to CITES are always busy gatherings and include discussions of a large number of complex and sometimes sensitive issues. Participants in the meetings, including delegates of Parties and observers, may have different views about the progress made in the conservation of species included in the Appendices, the proposed listing of species in the Appendices, implementation, interpretation as well as enforcement matters and, understandably, want to express their positions and ideas as clearly as possible.
4. Some participants may not be familiar with the unique CITES decision-making process.. Time is a key factor for CITES deliberations. Discussions on individual topics have limited amount of time allocated in view of the number of participants and items on the agenda. It is therefore highly beneficial that everyone taking part in meetings of the Conference of the Parties work collaboratively to make sure that the issues are examined in a thorough and objective way.
5. The Rules of Procedure are intended to provide a way of ensuring that debates are conducted in an orderly and constructive way. They give the Presiding Officers powers to direct the discussion in an efficient and fair manner while ensuring that all items are discussed during the meeting. The Presiding Officers may, for example, on reasonable grounds, limit the number of speakers on a particular issue, set time limits for individual speakers or remind speakers to stick to the subject in order to secure expeditious and efficient treatment of the issues at hand.

Functional bodies of the CITES Conference of the Parties

6. The Conference of the Parties, also known as 'the Conference', is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention, comprised of all Parties to CITES and is convened every three years. A meeting of the Conference is often referred to as a 'CoP'. A Conference of the Parties conducts its work in plenary sessions and in committee sessions and has the following functional bodies:
7. **Bureau** - The Bureau comprises the Chair, the Alternate Chair and the Vice-Chairs of the Conference, the Chairs of Committees I and II, the Chair of the Credentials Committee, the Chair and the other members of

the Standing Committee, and the Secretariat. The Bureau, to be presided over by the Chair of the Conference, has the duty to ensure effective enforcement of the Rules of Procedure and forwarding of the business of the meeting. To ensure the effective completion of business, the Bureau may take steps to alter the timetable or structure of the meeting and, as a last resort, to limit the time for debates (Rule 17.1 of the Rules of Procedure).

The Bureau also has a task assigned to arbitrate conflicts that occur during the business outside meeting rooms. It will receive complaints from participants who consider themselves to have been subject to abuse by others (Rule 31). If a case is of the utmost gravity, the Bureau may recommend to the Conference withdrawal of the right of admission of an organization or the making of a formal complaint to a Party.

8. **Plenary** - The plenary sessions are the decision-making sessions of the Conference of the Parties.
9. **Committee I** - This Committee discusses and makes recommendations concerning proposals to amend the Appendices, quotas and ranching operations, and other scientific issues.
10. **Committee II** - This Committee discusses and makes recommendations concerning the implementation and operation of the Convention.  
  
The recommendations of Committees I and II, some of which may be in draft resolutions or decisions are forwarded to the plenary session for final approval.
11. **The Credentials Committee** – This Committee examines the credentials and reports thereon to the meeting.
12. **Secretariat** - The Secretariat services the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and serves as its Secretariat (Articles XI and XII of the Convention).

#### Understanding the Rules of Procedure

13. The following section is designed to help delegates understand the Rules of Procedure that govern meetings of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The Rules of Procedure are the primary source of rules. The Rules of Procedure adopted at a meeting apply at the following meetings until they are amended (Rule 32).<sup>1</sup>
14. **Purpose of the Rules of Procedure** – The purpose of the Rules of Procedure is to define the structure for the conduct of meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and the process for making decisions. While the Rules do not promote any particular outcome, they can often impact on the outcome of specific discussions or votes where no consensus can be found. An effective set of rules provides for a balance between full and open discussion of all issues and efficient decision-making. Some concern for efficiency (limited time for discussion of an issue) is warranted because the CoP is limited in time, has a busy agenda and many complex issues to consider and decide upon.
15. **Adoption of amendments to the Rules of Procedure** – While some rules that govern the conduct of the CoP are found within the text of the Convention, the full set of rules is adopted by the Conference as one of the first orders of business at the start of the meeting (bearing in mind that the Rules last adopted apply until they are amended). If it is not possible to adopt the amended Rules of Procedure by consensus, this gives rise to one of the first difficulties; only Parties with approved credentials are permitted to vote (Rule 5 and 26.2) but credentials are usually not yet examined or approved at the time of the adoption of the Rules or Procedure.<sup>2</sup>
16. **Implementation of the Rules of Procedure** – The Chair of the meeting or the Chair of a Committee or working group is the person primarily responsible for ensuring that the Rules are applied. Because the Chair must often make decisions quickly, it is important that he or she be familiar with the Rules of Procedure and the Chair is assisted in this regard by the Secretariat. As will be discussed later, a Party delegate at a Committee meeting or in plenary session may challenge a procedural decision of the Chair by raising a ‘point of order’, and the Chair should be able to respond correctly. The Chairs, as well as Parties, can also request assistance from the Bureau in interpreting the Rules of Procedure, because the Bureau has the ultimate

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<sup>1</sup> <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/E17-CoP-Rules.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> At CoP16, Parties interpreted the Rules of Procedure to mean that an amendment of the Rules of Procedure requires a two-thirds majority (see summary record [CoP16 Plen. 4](#)).

responsibility for "ensuring the effective enforcement of the Rules of Procedure and forwarding the business of the meeting" (Rule 17).

17. **Starting the meeting – A quorum** – Before the Parties may undertake any business in Committee I or II or plenary session, a quorum of the Parties must be present in the room. Under Rule 9, a quorum is "one-half of the Parties having delegations at the meeting". Under Rule 5, paragraph 4, delegates may participate provisionally in the meeting pending the acceptance of their credentials but not vote. For this reason, the phrase "delegations at the meeting" means all delegations of Parties that have registered as participants at the meeting. Thus, if 184 Parties have delegations at a meeting, then delegates from 92 Parties must be present in the room to start a particular session. If a Party believes that a quorum does not exist when the meeting starts, that Party may ask the Chair for a quorum count. If the required number of Parties is not present, then the Chair must wait until the necessary number is reached. This is why the Parties are urged to ensure that they have a representative in both Committee I and Committee II at all times.
18. **Decision-making** – The Conference decides as far as possible on draft resolutions, decisions and amendment proposals by consensus.<sup>3</sup> In some cases, the plenary or the Committee may establish a working group and decide on its terms of reference and the composition, which may include observers in accordance with Rule 7, paragraph 3<sup>4</sup>. Upon completion of the discussions in the working group, the Conference or the Committee decides by consensus, if possible. Whenever the Conference does not reach consensus, the Chair proposes that the decision be put to a vote.
19. **Who can vote?** – Each delegation of a Party to CITES that has had its credentials accepted at the CoP may cast one vote on any issue being put to a vote by the Parties in plenary session, Committee I or Committee II. The Rules of Procedure provide that copies of credentials may not be accepted by the Credentials Committee. They also require that the credentials of delegations should include the Advisers. Pending a decision on a Party's credentials, delegates may participate provisionally in the meeting, but not vote, according to Rule 5.4. Further, they make clear that persons whose credentials have been found to be unacceptable may not participate in the meetings. The Party must be represented in the meeting room when the vote takes place. Each Party decides which of its delegates (either the Representative or an Alternate Representative) will cast its vote. For Parties that are Members of regional economic integration organizations that have acceded to the Convention,<sup>5</sup> it is either the regional economic integration organization or the Member States individually that will exercise the right to vote (not both). "In the fields of their competence, regional economic integration organizations shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States which are Parties to the Convention", according to Article XXI, paragraph 5 of the Convention.
20. **How many votes are necessary?** – The number of votes necessary to adopt a decision is determined by two factors: a) the number of affirmative votes necessary to adopt a particular motion, decision, resolution, or proposal; and b) the calculation of votes.

a) The number of affirmative votes necessary

The Rules of Procedure require a different number of affirmative votes to make a decision, depending on the nature of the decision. A **two-thirds (2/3) majority vote** is necessary for most issues decided in a Committee and in plenary session (Rule 28). If a vote calls for a two-thirds majority and 100 Parties vote, at least 67 affirmative votes are necessary to approve the measure. At CITES meetings, the following issues require a two-thirds majority:

- recommendations to approve Resolutions and Decisions, in Committees I and II and in plenary session;
- recommendations to amend Appendices I and II, in Committee I and in plenary session;

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<sup>3</sup> A *decision* is an agreement between the Parties typically containing instructions to a specific committee, Parties or the Secretariat. A *resolution* is an agreement between the Parties regarding the interpretation of the Convention or the application of its provisions. An *amendment proposal* is a proposal to include a species in Appendix I or II, delete it from the Appendices or transfer it from one Appendix to the other.

<sup>4</sup> At the request of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat has prepared Guidance for the chairs of intersessional and in-session working groups, which may be useful also in the context of in-session working groups established at the Conference of the Parties. The is available here: [https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/disc/E-Final\\_Guidance\\_WG\\_Chairs.25.08.21.pdf](https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/disc/E-Final_Guidance_WG_Chairs.25.08.21.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Currently, only the European Union (EU) has acceded to the Convention. The EU has 27 Member States that are all Parties to CITES.

- adoption of Decisions and Resolutions and Proposals to amend Appendices I and II in plenary session; and
- motions to amend draft resolutions and draft proposals.

A **simple majority** of votes cast (meaning more than one-half of the votes if there are only two options 'in favour' or 'against') is necessary to adopt all procedural motions relating to the conduct of the business of the meeting, such as points of order (Rules 20 and 28). If 100 Parties vote on an issue that requires a simple majority, the motion is adopted if 51 Parties vote in the affirmative. If the numbers of votes for and against are equal, the motion shall not be carried. An affirmative vote of one-third (1/3) of the Parties is necessary to reopen debate in plenary session on a matter covered by a recommendation from one of the Committees (Rule 21.1).

b) The calculation of votes

Only the votes of those Parties "present and voting" are counted. To be considered "present and voting", a Party must first have its credentials accepted. In addition, a Party must be represented in the room where the session is taking place and that Party must cast an affirmative or negative vote. Parties that abstain from voting or that cast a vote of abstention are not counted for purposes of calculating the majority (Rule 27.3).

Based on these rules, it is possible that a relatively small number of Parties could decide the outcome of a vote. For example, if 145 Parties attend the meeting of the CoP, but the credentials have been accepted for Representatives of only 100 Parties and they are present in a session for a vote on an issue, 67 votes are needed to adopt a resolution or a proposal to amend the Appendices (a 'species proposal') as 2/3 of 100 is 66.66. Thus, it is very important for Parties to ensure that their credentials are accepted and that they attend each session.

21. **Motions – Amending a Resolution or a proposal** – A Party may request action on a particular subject by making a 'motion'. A motion is a formal proposal by a delegation that the meeting take a certain action. In Committee I, for example, a Party may make a motion to amend a species proposal.
22. **Making a point of order** – A 'point of order' is an assertion by a Party that the Chair or another Party is violating a Rule of procedure and a request to have the Rule enforced, or that it wants a certain action to be taken (e.g. adjourning the debate, voting). Under Rule 20, a Party directs a point of order to the Chair of the session. The Chair must make a decision relating to the point of order before any other action is taken. A Party may make a point of order at any time. A Party may interrupt a speaker to make a point of order, provided that the point of order relates to a continuing violation of the Rules of Procedure. Thus, if the Chair makes a ruling regarding the Rules of Procedure, such as limiting debate or determining the order of voting on species proposals, a Party can make a point of order to ask the Chair to reconsider. The Chair must immediately make a decision on the point of order. A Party may appeal the decision of the Chair relating to a point of order (see below). It is important to note that observers representing non-Parties and non-governmental agencies and bodies are not entitled to make a point of order.
23. **Appealing decisions of the Chair** – If a Party disagrees with the decision of the Chair on a point of order, the Party may appeal the decision of the Chair. A Party appeals the decision of the Chair by stating: "I appeal the decision of the Chair". The Chair must immediately put the appeal to a vote (Rule 20.1). The Parties must then vote on whether or not to sustain the decision of the Chair. The decision of the Chair is affirmed unless a simple majority of the Parties votes to reject the decision of the Chair (Rule 20.1).
24. **Amending and voting on species proposals** – A proposal to include a species in the Appendices, to transfer a species from one Appendix to another or to delete a species from the Appendices must be submitted by a Party at least 150 days before a CoP [Article XV, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention; Rule 24.1]. The Parties, however, may amend species proposals before approving or rejecting them, a process that raises several questions of procedure.

The process for approving an amendment to a species proposal differs depending on whether the proponent amends the proposal or another Party proposes to amend it. Rule 24.2 allows the proponent to withdraw or amend the proposal to reduce its scope "at any time". The use of the phrase "at any time" indicates that a vote is not necessary to amend the proposal in this manner at the request of the proponent. In contrast, Rule 24.5 allows any Party (other than the proponent) to "propose" an amendment, which must be agreed by consensus or put to a vote.

A proposal can only be amended to "make it more precise" or to "reduce its scope". The Rules of Procedure do not define the phrases to "make it more precise" or "reduce its scope", but both phrases have logical meanings. The phrase "make it more precise" means to "clarify" the proposal. The phrase "to reduce its scope" refers to the effect of a proposal in relation to a species' status in the Appendices. For example, if a Party proposes to transfer three populations of a species from Appendix I to Appendix II, an amendment to apply the proposal to only one population would reduce the scope of the proposal. Similarly, an amendment to transfer these populations to Appendix II subject to a quota could reduce the scope of the proposal, because the original proposal sought an Appendix-II listing without other conditions. On the other hand, an amendment to apply the proposal to a fourth population, or to delete the species from the Appendices, would increase the scope of the proposal, and therefore would be ruled out of order.

These same rules apply to a proposal to transfer three populations of a species from Appendix II to Appendix I. An amendment to limit the proposal to one population would reduce the scope of the proposal, as would an amendment to retain the three populations in Appendix II but with quotas.

25. **The order of voting when two or more proposals relate to the same taxon** – In some cases, two or more proposals may have been put forward relating to the same taxon, but be different in substance. In these cases, the Parties must vote first on the proposal that has "the least restrictive effect on the trade" (Rule 25.6). If the Parties adopt a proposal that would have a less restrictive effect on trade in the species concerned than another proposal relating to the same species, then the Parties cannot consider the second proposal (Rule 25.6).

The same principle would apply in the case where amendments are made to a proposal for amendment of Appendix I or II. When such a proposal is under consideration, one or more Parties may propose an amendment. Rule 25.6 provides that an amendment to a proposal shall be regarded as a separate proposal. The potential effect on trade would determine the order for consideration. The first amendment to be decided upon would be the amendment that would have the least restrictive effect on the trade in the species. If, however, the original proposal would have a less restrictive effect than any of the proposed amendments to it, then the original proposal would be decided upon first. If it is rejected then no further amendment can be proposed but the remaining amendments would be considered in order until one is accepted or all are rejected (Rule 25.6).

26. **Limitations on debate** – To complete the work of the meeting, it may be necessary to impose limitations on the debate, such as restrictions on the time allowed each speaker or on the number of times a Party may speak. Under the Rules of Procedure, the Chair may propose time limits for debate, but it is the Parties that ultimately decide. If the Chair proposes to limit debate, he/she must seek the consent of the Parties. If the views of the Parties are divided and it is necessary to vote, a simple majority is required to approve a proposal to limit debate, because this is a procedural matter relating to the conduct of the meeting (Rule 28).

27. **Reopening of matters in plenary session**

The Parties spend much of their time debating draft resolutions in Committees I and II and proposals to amend the Appendices in Committee I. The recommendations agreed in the Committees, however, are not the decisions of the Conference. They are recommendations to the Conference that must be adopted or rejected by the Conference in a plenary session. Because the Parties debate the issues thoroughly in Committees and sometimes create working groups to resolve difficult issues, the Parties generally accept the recommendations of Committees I and II. Accordingly, the Rules of Procedure allow no further discussion on recommendations in plenary session, unless a Party makes a motion in a plenary session to reconsider a recommendation of a Committee (Rule 21.1).

To reopen debate on a Committee recommendation concerning a draft resolution, a draft decision or a proposal to amend the Appendices, a Party must make a motion to reopen debate, another Party must second the motion, and one-third of the Parties present and voting must support the motion (Rule 21.1.). If one-third of the Parties agree, then the Parties may debate the matter again in plenary session. The Parties then must vote again – by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting – to adopt the proposal. Once the Parties adopt or reject a proposal to amend Appendices I and II in plenary session, they cannot reconsider the matter (Rule 21.2). The Rules of Procedure are silent concerning the finality of decisions in plenary session regarding resolutions and decisions. Thus, it should be possible, by a simple majority vote to reopen debate on a resolution adopted or rejected in plenary session.

The Parties may also reopen debate on decisions that are made in plenary session without a recommendation originating from any Committee. These decisions can be reopened for debate in plenary session if a Party makes a motion to reopen, another Party seconds the motion, and a two-thirds majority

supports the motion (Rule 21.3). Only the Party presenting the motion and the seconder may speak in support of the motion and only two Parties may speak against it (Rule 21.3). If the motion to reopen debate succeeds, then the Parties may debate the matter again. The Parties must then vote again – by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting – to adopt the draft resolution or other document.

28. **Observers** – Under the terms of the Convention, governmental and non-governmental organizations may qualify to be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers (Article XI, paragraph 7, of the Convention). Once properly admitted, observers have "the right to participate but not to vote". For observers, the right to participate includes the right to have representatives present at all the sessions of the Committees and in plenary sessions, and the right, subject to time limitations, to contribute to the discussions. Observers may also be invited to participate in working groups established by the plenary or by Committee I or II by the Presiding Officer of the session at which the working group is established (Rule 7.3). The Presiding Officer shall aim to ensure a fair and balanced representation of delegates and observers with the number of observers not exceeding the number of delegates (Rule 7.3). The Rules of Procedure provide that the right of participation for observers that is granted by the Conference of the Parties may also be withdrawn by the Conference of the Parties (Rule 4.2) if so agreed by one-third of the representatives present and voting.

#### Inside the meeting rooms

29. **Seating arrangements** - Rule 13.2 states that "seating limitations may require that no more than four delegates of any Party be present at plenary sessions and sessions of Committees I and II", and paragraph 4 of the same Rule states that "seating limitations may require that no more than two observers from any State not a Party, or from any body or agency, be present at plenary sessions and sessions of Committees I and II".

Depending on the meeting room capacity, the above-mentioned limits per Party and per observer may not have been applied at past meetings of the Conference of the Parties. If applied, States and organizations whose representatives exceed the above-mentioned numbers in any one session will have to decide which persons will represent them in each session. However, all sessions will be webcast live.

Delegates should bear in mind that the seating arrangement in the area designated for them will be fixed and that there will be no flexibility.

Paragraph 3 of Rule 13 states that "observers shall be seated in one or more designated areas within the meeting room" and that "they may enter an area designated for delegations only when invited to do so by a delegate." The areas closest to the podium are reserved for Party delegates.

Participants are asked to cooperate with the organizer regarding the seating arrangement.

#### Outside the meeting rooms

30. **Distribution of documents** –All official meeting documents, such as summary records of sessions and draft resolutions from working groups, and information documents submitted by Parties and the Secretariat will be numbered and distributed on the CITES website and on the [CoP19 intranet \(CoP19.net\)](http://CoP19.intranet(CoP19.net)).

Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and registered observers may place information documents on the tables reserved for this purpose. They will however not be numbered or distributed electronically. In this case, the organization should provide a sufficient number of copies and clearly indicate on the document its author. Organizations that are not registered as observers may not distribute documents at the meeting.

However, if any participant finds any document distributed offensive, he/she may make a formal complaint to the Bureau (Rule 31). The Rules of Procedure give the Bureau the right to decide on the appropriate action. In a case of the utmost gravity, it may recommend to the Conference to withdraw the right of admission to the meeting of the offending organization or to make a formal complaint.

The procedure for making complaints and resolving conflicts is indicated below.

31. **Complaints** - Differences in views and philosophy are natural. They only become problematic when one person refuses to accept the rights of another to hold different views and consequently attacks them, either verbally or physically.

With the reduced control on the checking of information materials, some participants might be concerned that there will be an increase in incidents where individuals, countries or organizations are slandered or otherwise offended.

It is therefore important to stress that, while information documents are not reviewed by the Secretariat before they are distributed, anyone who produces such a document still remains responsible for the content. The Rules therefore provide a procedure for dealing with complaints about documents.

Any participant who has a grievance should always try first to resolve the problem with the other party concerned. If this fails, the complaint should be submitted to the Secretary-General, who will try to resolve the problem with the parties concerned and, if this fails, report to the Bureau, which should decide on appropriate action (Rule 31).

32. **Communication** - Good communication between the various Parties and organizations represented at the CITES CoP is one of the keys to its success. Ushers are present in the two main meeting rooms to facilitate this.

When one delegate needs to contact another during one of the sessions, or when an observer needs to get a message to a delegate of a Party, he/she should ask one of the ushers in the meeting room to pass on a message.

In addition, the delegations of all Parties that have approved the participation in the meeting of national organizations are encouraged to set aside time to meet regularly with the observers from these organizations during the meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to inform them of their availability.

#### CoP "Do-s" and "Don't-s"

33. Meetings with over a thousand participants – and an equal number of observers – will always be challenging. There are very many views to be expressed in a limited amount of time. Participants can feel neglected, for example, when the Chair does not include them in the list of speakers due to time constraints.

Below are a few principles of good conduct – especially relevant for newcomers.

34. **Participants should:**

- a) Always follow the Rules of Procedure (section 3 of this document will give you a basic understanding).
- b) Wait for the Chair to invite them to speak (the Chair should try to allow time for contributions from both delegates and observers).
- c) Make presentations and interventions brief, concise and to the point. The Chair may call a speaker to order if the comments are not relevant to the subject under discussion or the person is not getting to the point.
- d) Liaise with other participants and, where appropriate, make joint interventions to avoid the same points being made repeatedly.
- e) Bear in mind the fundamental principles (article II) and objectives (preamble) on which the Convention is based.
- f) Be patient and respectful.
- g) Stay seated during voting procedures.
- h) Distribute documents by placing them on tables designated for this purpose.
- i) Expect to engage in an appropriate and polite manner with other participants. Instances of physical or verbal abuse should be reported to the Secretary-General.
- j) Respect areas that are designated for delegates or for the Secretariat only.

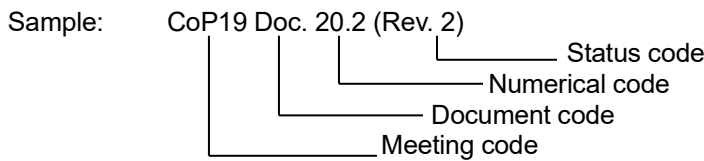
- k) Respect the [Code of Conduct to prevent harassment, including sexual harassment, developed for UN system events](#) and observe at all times the highest standards of ethical conduct.
- l) If any public health measures (including COVID 19 restrictions and bans) are put in place by the Host Government, these should be respected.

**35. Participants should not:**

- a) Interrupt the business of the CoP, except to make a point of order (only Representatives of Parties may raise points of order).
- b) Heckle other delegates or observers; they too have a right to express their opinion.
- c) Attack, verbally or physically, other participants.
- d) Take photos or record videos of other participants without their consent.
- d) Use the meeting for demonstrations.
- e) Seek to obtain information dishonestly during meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
- f) Use the Wi-Fi of the Conference Centre for any private purposes and in no circumstances for live streaming of non-CITES related matters.
- g) Accept assistance from observers, whether financial, material or in kind, be it direct or indirect, aimed at influencing their decision-making.

Numbering of Documents

**36. Document numbering system**



**Meeting code:** The number simply indicates which meeting the document is produced for. For the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the number is 'CoP19'.

**Document codes:** The following document codes will be used.

*Discussion documents*

- Doc. Working documents
- Prop. Proposals to amend the Appendices

*Documents resulting from the discussions in Committees*

- Com. I Documents of Committee I
- Com. II Documents of Committee II

*Summary records*

- Plen. Summary reports of plenary sessions
- Com. I Rec. 1 Summary reports of Committee I
- Com. II Rec. 2 Summary reports of Committee II

*Other documents*

- Inf. Information documents
- Cred. List of credentials
- Part. List of participants

**Numerical code:** For working documents, the numerical code relates to the agenda item. In the case of other documents, the numerical code will be a serial number.



**Status code:** There is a status code only if the document is a revised version of a document already published. Code (Rev. 1) is used for the first revision, (Rev. 2) for the second revision, etc.