

10. Climate Change

Commitment [#91]

“We reiterate our commitment to fight climate change and welcome the outcome of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UN climate change conferences.”

Los Cabos Summit Final Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia	-1		
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa			+1
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.70	

Background

The G20 first addressed the issue of climate change at its inaugural summit in Washington, D.C. in 2008.²²⁸³ The topic remains of enormous importance for all members moving forward. It is recognized that, “climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all [countries].”²²⁸⁴ Many commitments made at past G20 summits have either dealt directly with climate change, or have had climate change as an underlying theme. These include commitments relating to clean energy,

²²⁸³ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, 2008 Washington Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2012. www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2008/2008declaration1115.html.

²²⁸⁴ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

food and agriculture, among others. At the London Summit in 2009, G20 members expressed their support for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).²²⁸⁵

The UNFCCC is an international treaty joined by countries in 1992 in their effort to “cooperatively consider what they could do to limit average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and to cope with whatever impacts were, by then, inevitable.”²²⁸⁶ The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All countries that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP. The COP is tasked with reviewing the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties to the Convention. Based on the information gathered, the COP evaluates the effects of measures taken by Parties as well as the progress made on the road to the ultimate goal of the Convention. The COP meets annually.²²⁸⁷

The Convention divides countries into three main categories in accordance with different commitments²²⁸⁸:

- Annex I Parties represent the industrialized countries that were member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1992, as well as countries with economies in transition (EIT), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and a number of Central and Eastern European States.
- Annex II Parties include the OECD members of Annex I, but not the EIT Parties. They are responsible for delivering financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emission reductions as well as to help them to adapt to adverse effects of climate change. Additionally, they are asked to promote the development and transfers of environmental friendly technologies to EIT Parties and developing countries.
- Non-Annex I Parties consist largely of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to either the adverse impacts of climate change (such as countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought) or the potential economic impacts of climate change (such as countries that are reliant on income from fossil fuel production).

Below, Table 10-1 details the G20 members’ belonging to the three described categories. Table 10-2 enlists dates of signature, ratification, and entry into force of the Convention for the G20 members.

²²⁸⁵ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.
www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0402.html.

²²⁸⁶ Background on the UNFCCC: The international response to climate change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 2012. Date of Access: 8 December 2012.
http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php.

²²⁸⁷ Conference of the Parties (COP): What is the COP?, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 8 December 2012.
<http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6383.php>.

²²⁸⁸ Parties to the Convention and Observer States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.
http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/items/2352.php.

Table 10-1: The G20 members' categorization under the UNFCCC

Annex I	Annex II	Non-Annex I
Australia	Australia	Brazil
Canada	Canada	China
France	France	India
Germany	Germany	Indonesia
Italy	Italy	Korea
Japan	Japan	Mexico
Russia	United Kingdom	Saudi Arabia
Turkey	United States	South Africa
United Kingdom	European Union	
United States		
European Union		

Sources: List of Annex I Parties to the Convention, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php; Full Text of the Convention: Annex II, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1348.php; List of Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php.

Table 10-2: Dates of signature, ratification and entry into force of the UNFCCC for G20 members

Country	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
Argentina	12 June 1992	11 March 1994	09 June 1994
Australia	04 June 1992	30 December 1992	21 March 1994
Brazil	04 June 1992	28 February 1994	29 May 1994
Canada	12 June 1992	04 December 1992	21 March 1994
China	11 June 1992	05 January 1993	21 March 1994
France	13 June 1992	25 March 1994	23 June 1994
Germany	12 June 1992	09 December 1993	21 March 1994
India	10 June 1992	01 November 1993	21 March 1994
Indonesia	05 June 1992	23 August 1994	21 November 1994
Italy	05 June 1992	15 April 1994	14 July 1994
Japan	13 June 1992	28 May 1993	21 March 1994
Korea	11 June 1992	05 December 1994	05 March 1995
Mexico	13 June 1992	11 March 1993	21 March 1994
Russia	13 June 1992	28 December 1994	28 March 1995
Saudi Arabia	n/a	28 December 1994	28 March 1995
South Africa	15 June 1993	29 August 1997	27 November 1997
Turkey	n/a	24 February 2004	24 May 2004
United Kingdom	12 June 1992	08 December 1993	21 March 1994
United States	12 June 1992	15 October 1992	21 March 1994
European Union	13 June 1992	21 December 1993	21 March 1994

Note: n/a = not applicable.

Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn), Parties to the Convention and Observer Status. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/items/2352.php

The 17th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 17) was held on 28 November to 9 December 2011 in Durban, South Africa. There, state leaders, including all G20 members, consented to the adoption of a legally binding agreement on climate change, which will be prepared “as soon as possible, and no later than 2015.”²²⁸⁹ A management framework for a Green Climate Fund was also adopted. For major decision blocks, separate Working Groups were created to operationalize decisions.

Commitment Features

A number of decisions were made at the COP 17 that require or invite action on the behalf of the Parties in a progressive approach to fight climate change. Based on the major outcomes of the Conference, the following are the components to watch in this commitment, all of which are to be made in conjunction with their respective Ad Hoc Working Groups, should such exist:

The Member must adhere to the requests of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) — a platform whose purpose is “to develop a protocol, another legal

²²⁸⁹ Durban Climate Change Conference, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245.php.

instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties.”²²⁹⁰ In accordance with draft decision 1/CP.17, which established the ADP, all Parties were requested to submit by 28 February 2012 their views on “options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition and possible further actions.”²²⁹¹

The Member’s actions must be in accordance with the Long-Term Cooperative Action (LCA) plan, whose Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention was established to “conduct a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention.”²²⁹² The LCA plan includes a set of decisions regarding climate change mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building.²²⁹³

The Member’s actions should be in support of the launch of the Green Climate Fund. In accordance with draft decision 3/CP.17, the Green Climate Fund was designated “as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention.” All Parties are invited “to make financial contributions for the start-up of the Green Climate Fund.”²²⁹⁴

Established at the COP 16, the Technology Executive Committee’s purpose is to enhance action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation. Decision 4/CP.17 encourages all Parties “in a position to do so to supplement the financial resources made available through the UNFCCC core budget for the implementation of the activities of the Technology Executive Committee.”²²⁹⁵

²²⁹⁰ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²²⁹¹ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²²⁹² Report of the Conference of the Parties at its Thirteenth Session, held in Bali from 3 to 15 December 2007, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 March 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf#page=3>.

²²⁹³ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²²⁹⁴ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²²⁹⁵ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

National Adaptation Plans are needed in order to “reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience.”²²⁹⁶ The purpose of such plans is to integrate climate change adaptation into new and existing policies and programmes within all relevant sectors, based on nationally identified priorities. Decision 5/CP.17 invites Parties to strengthen their engagement with regional centres and networks in the process of formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans. It also requests developed country Parties to continue to provide least developed countries with finance, technology, and capacity-building.

Decision 6/CP.17 invites Parties to submit to the secretariat their views on potential future areas of work for the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change.²²⁹⁷ Parties are also invited to facilitate information exchange and collaboration between partners, and, when able, to provide financial support for the implementation of the programme.

The Work Programme on Loss and Damage was established to consider approaches on how best to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries. Decision 7/CP.17 invites developed country Parties that are able to provide financial and technical support for the programme’s implementation.

The Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures was established to serve as a platform for a “structured exchange of information on both the positive and negative consequences of response measures and on ways to maximize the positive and minimize the negative consequences for Parties.”²²⁹⁸

Decision 9/CP.17 calls for continued support for the Least Developed Countries Fund, encouraging “support for the implementation of elements of the least developed countries work programme other than national adaptation programmes of action.”²²⁹⁹

Decision 11/CP.17 invites Parties to submit to the secretariat annually their views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environmental Facility.²³⁰⁰

²²⁹⁶ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²²⁹⁷ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²²⁹⁸ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²²⁹⁹ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²³⁰⁰ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

Decision 12/CP.17 invites Parties “to submit information and rationale on the development of their forest reference emission levels [...], including details on national circumstances.”²³⁰¹

Decision 13/CP.17, Capacity-Building Under the Convention, invites able Parties to continue to provide financial resources to support capacity-building action in developing countries, and to enhance reporting on best practices related to capacity-building with “a view to furthering learning and broadening the impact of capacity building activities.”²³⁰²

In order to assist with the Revision of the UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories for Parties Included in Annex I to the Convention, Parties are invited to provide financial resources for the upgrade and development of CRF Reporter software “in order to enable the trial and mandatory use of the revised UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines by Annex I Parties.”²³⁰³

Decision 16/CP.17 urges Parties to utilize the Research Dialogue on Developments in Research Activities Relevant to the Needs of the Convention as a forum for both discussing needs for climate change research and research-related capacity building, and for conveying research findings and lessons learned.²³⁰⁴

Decision 18/CP.17 relating to the Programme Budget for the Biennium 2012-2013 invites “all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year [...] and to pay promptly and in full, for each of the years 2012 and 2013, the contributions required to finance expenditures.”²³⁰⁵ The Decision also urges Parties to make voluntary contributions to facilitate the timely implementation of the decisions taken at COP 17.

With regards to Dates and Venues of Future Sessions, Decision 19/CP.17 invites Parties to “come forward with offers to host the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties and the tenth

²³⁰¹ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²³⁰² Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²³⁰³ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²³⁰⁴ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²³⁰⁵ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.²³⁰⁶

The decisions of the COP 17 are viewed as the latest and most progressive set of tools developed to combat climate change developed by the international community. Therefore, a country must adhere to the COP 17 decisions to effectively fight climate change. Consequently, a country's progress in the process of fighting climate change can be evaluated by the country's level of adherence to the aforementioned decisions.

Hence, in order for a country to fully comply with the commitment to fight climate change, the country must declare intent to fully adhere to the COP 17 decisions and be in the process of doing so. A country partially complies with the commitment if it declares intent to fully adhere to the COP 17 decisions, yet takes no steps to do so. A country that neither acts on the COP 17 decisions nor declares intent to do so fails to comply with the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member takes no active steps to adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 AND declares no intent to do so.
0	Member declares its intent to fully adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 but does not begin doing so.
+1	Member declares its intent to fully adhere the decisions of the COP 17 AND begins acting on the decisions.

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Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change, declaring its intent to adhere to and begin implementing the decisions of the COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, Argentina is categorized as a Non-Annex I member State.²³⁰⁷ Argentina signed the Climate Change Convention on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 11 March 1994. The Convention entered into force on 9 June 1994.²³⁰⁸

On 16 January 2013, energy ministers and senior officials from South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) adopted the Abu Dhabi Declaration on enhanced cooperation at the organization's inaugural meeting on energy.²³⁰⁹ Argentina, as a party to the declaration,

²³⁰⁶ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=3>

²³⁰⁷ Parties & Observer States: Argentina, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 24 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=AR>.

²³⁰⁸ Parties & Observer States: Argentina, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 24 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=AR>.

²³⁰⁹ First Energy Ministerial of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) Adopts Abu Dhabi Declaration, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 16 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

reaffirmed its commitment to further cooperate in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, among others.²³¹⁰ Key provisions of the declaration include: cooperative efforts through the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), as well as support for domestic energy efficiency programmes.²³¹¹

On 5 September 2012, Argentinian President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the Minister of Agriculture Norberto Yauhar, along with the Minister of Federal Planning, Public Investment, and Services Julio De Vido, signed an agreement to launch Project PROBIOMASA.²³¹² The project will allow the transformation of biodegradable waste into biogas and other bioenergy products, which will contribute to the diversification of energy sources and to more renewable energy in Argentina.²³¹³ The project will be executed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and will be carried out until 2015. By 2015, the project is set to triple biomass as a share of the national energy balance and will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to the development of more renewable energy in Argentina.²³¹⁴ The project is set to improve the capacity and infrastructure to enable the use of biomass for energy production, working with policymakers to develop a more robust national bioenergy policy.²³¹⁵

On 23 November 2012, experts from countries belonging to the La Plata Basin, including Argentina, met to develop a common regional agenda on water risk management in agriculture

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/first-energy-ministerial-of-south-american-and-arab-countries-aspa-adopts-abu-dhabi-declaration/>

²³¹⁰ First Energy Ministerial of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) Adopts Abu Dhabi Declaration, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 16 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/first-energy-ministerial-of-south-american-and-arab-countries-aspa-adopts-abu-dhabi-declaration/>

²³¹¹ First Energy Ministerial of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) Adopts Abu Dhabi Declaration, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 16 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/first-energy-ministerial-of-south-american-and-arab-countries-aspa-adopts-abu-dhabi-declaration/>

²³¹² Convenio Entre los Ministerios de Agricultura y de Planificación para Impulsar Energías Alternativas, Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe (Santiago) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 31 December 2012.

<http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/paises/argentina/noticias/convenio-entre-los-ministerios-de-agricultura-y-de-planificacion-para-impulsar-energias-alternativas/>

²³¹³ Convenio Entre los Ministerios de Agricultura y de Planificación para Impulsar Energías Alternativas, Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe (Santiago) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 31 December 2012.

<http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/paises/argentina/noticias/convenio-entre-los-ministerios-de-agricultura-y-de-planificacion-para-impulsar-energias-alternativas/>

²³¹⁴ Convenio Entre los Ministerios de Agricultura y de Planificación para Impulsar Energías Alternativas, Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe (Santiago) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 31 December 2012.

<http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/paises/argentina/noticias/convenio-entre-los-ministerios-de-agricultura-y-de-planificacion-para-impulsar-energias-alternativas/>

²³¹⁵ Convenio Entre los Ministerios de Agricultura y de Planificación para Impulsar Energías Alternativas, Oficina Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe (Santiago) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 31 December 2012.

<http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/paises/argentina/noticias/convenio-entre-los-ministerios-de-agricultura-y-de-planificacion-para-impulsar-energias-alternativas/>

systems as part of the region's Strategic Action Plan (SAP).²³¹⁶ The group agreed on priorities for the common agenda, which include: (1) identifying regional coordination mechanisms to strengthen or create institutional and logistical aspects of risk management; (2) encouraging the exchange of information; (3) facilitating the transfer of technology and capacity-building.²³¹⁷ The group agreed to meet again in 2013 to further develop the agenda. The SAP is executed by the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of La Plata Basin Countries (CIC)²³¹⁸ and is part of the effort to improve engagement with regional networks to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

On 29 June 2012, Argentina in a joint statement with MERCOSUR leaders called for greater cuts in greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries, the provision of more climate-related financial resources, and for the facilitation of the transfer of green technologies.²³¹⁹

Previously, Argentina has expressed its support for the goals of the COP 17. On 6 December 2011, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Alberto Pedro D'Alotto spoke at the Joint High-Level Segment of the COP 17 on behalf of the Group of 77 (G77) and China. Ambassador D'Alotto reiterated Argentina's desire to achieve the objectives of the Convention.²³²⁰ Additionally, Ambassador D'Alotto stated that the Durban "process has to deliver," urging the proposals of the COP 17 to come to fruition and calling for the Parties to take stronger efforts in order to achieve successful outcomes.²³²¹

²³¹⁶ Manejo de Riesgo Hídrico en los Sistemas Agropecuarios, Comité Intergubernamental Coordinador de los Países de la Cuenca del Plata (Buenos Aires) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.proyectoscic.org/news/manejo-de-riesgo-hidrico-en-los-sistemas-agropecuarios>.

²³¹⁷ Manejo de Riesgo Hídrico en los Sistemas Agropecuarios, Comité Intergubernamental Coordinador de los Países de la Cuenca del Plata (Buenos Aires) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.proyectoscic.org/news/manejo-de-riesgo-hidrico-en-los-sistemas-agropecuarios>.

²³¹⁸ La Plata Basin Countries Consider Agenda on Water Risk Management in Agricultural Systems, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 5 December 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/la-plata-basin-countries-consider-agenda-on-water-risk-management-in-agricultural-systems/>

²³¹⁹ La Plata Basin Countries Consider Agenda on Water Risk Management in Agricultural Systems, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 5 December 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/la-plata-basin-countries-consider-agenda-on-water-risk-management-in-agricultural-systems/>

²³²⁰ Statement on Behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Ambassador Mr. Alberto Pedro D'Alotto, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, at the Joint High-Level Segment of the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties of the Climate Change Convention and the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, High-level Segment of COP 17 (Durban) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111206_cop17_hls_argentina_behalf_g77_china.pdf.

²³²¹ Statement on Behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Ambassador Mr. Alberto Pedro D'Alotto, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, at the Joint High-Level Segment of the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties of the Climate Change Convention and the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, High-level Segment of COP 17 (Durban) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111206_cop17_hls_argentina_behalf_g77_china.pdf.

Argentina has been participating in the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 3 September 2012, Argentina, along with 19 other developing countries, submitted a joint document, the “Draft Decision on Shared Vision,” to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA). The document calls for Annex I Parties to take the lead in cutting emissions, as stipulated by decision 1/CP.16, to reflect their responsibility for the bulk of emissions, and to allow developing countries to achieve their primary goals of eradicating poverty and social development, as per Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Convention.²³²² Additionally, the document calls for Parties and the Green Climate Fund to regard adaptation with the same priority as mitigation, and for developed countries to aid developing countries in their adaptation efforts.²³²³

On 30 August 2012, Argentina, along with a group of Parties, submitted a proposal to the AWG-LCA on enhanced action on adaptation. The document affirmed the need to promote implementation of enhanced action on adaptation under the Convention. Keeping with Decision 1/CP.17, the document suggested that the Adaptation Committee establish a process to develop recommendations with Convention bodies and others to “incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions.”²³²⁴ The document further requested that the Adaptation Committee include in its work programme activities to improve national-level adaptation actions, and to provide recommendations in its annual report to the COP.

On 17 April 2013, Argentine President Cristina Kirchner along with Secretary of the Environment Juan Jose Mussi announced a plan to reduce waste as part of national environmental initiatives. President Kirchner and Secretary Mussi called for a more robust approach and higher investment in said initiative.²³²⁵ They further heralded the initiative as an ambitious national plan that would build on previous successes. Moreover, President Kirchner stated that the plan is a necessary part of increased efforts at combating climate change and environmental degradation.²³²⁶

On 11 June 2013, Argentina participated in a workshop organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).²³²⁷ The UNECE Workshop focused its discussion

²³²² Draft Decision on Shared Vision, Ideas and Proposals on the Elements Contained in Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/awglca15/eng/misc08.pdf>

²³²³ Draft Decision on Shared Vision, Ideas and Proposals on the Elements Contained in Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/awglca15/eng/misc08.pdf>

²³²⁴ Bangkok Climate Talks Highlights, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Winnipeg) 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

<http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12549e.html>

²³²⁵ Cristina Fernández de Kirchner: “Encabezamos un plan ambicioso de eliminación de los residuos,” Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación (Buenos Aires) 17 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.ambiente.gob.ar/?aplicacion=noticias&idarticulo=11886&idseccion=12>

²³²⁶ Cristina Fernández de Kirchner: “Encabezamos un plan ambicioso de eliminación de los residuos,” Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Nación (Buenos Aires) 17 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.ambiente.gob.ar/?aplicacion=noticias&idarticulo=11886&idseccion=12>

²³²⁷ UNECE Workshop Discusses Transboundary Water Cooperation in LAC, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 14 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/unece-workshop-discusses-transboundary-water-cooperation-in-lac/>

on the subject of transboundary water cooperation in the Latin America and Caribbean region with the goal of sharing knowledge among participants and regional actors.²³²⁸ Argentina, as a participant, discussed regional efforts to address cross-border water cooperation initiatives, such as the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee for the La Plata River Basin and the Guarani Aquifer Agreement.²³²⁹

More specifically, the discussions around the regional framework for water management revolved around environmental protection and adaptations to climate change and climate variability.²³³⁰ Argentina and the other workshop participants agreed to identify the next steps in promoting regional cooperation on transboundary water issues with the goal of developing a workable regional framework to protect the region's water resources.²³³¹

Thus, Argentina has been awarded a score of +1 for beginning to adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 and for taking steps towards implementing policies in line with the decisions of COP 17.

Analyst: David Gelles

Australia: +1

Australia has complied with its commitment on climate change, declaring its intent to adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 and beginning to take concrete steps to fulfill these decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, Australia is categorized as an Annex I member State. Australia signed the Climate Change Convention on 4 June 1992 and ratified it on 30 December 1992. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²³³²

The Australian government has noted that it “is preparing for the impacts of climate change. It is investing in the science and research that provides the information and skills needed to help communities, industries and governments adapt to a changing climate.”²³³³ The Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Greg Combet, stated, “we are tackling climate change with a comprehensive package of measures, including putting a price on carbon pollution,

²³²⁸ UNECE Workshop Discusses Transboundary Water Cooperation in LAC, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 14 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/unece-workshop-discusses-transboundary-water-cooperation-in-lac/>.

²³²⁹ UNECE Workshop Discusses Transboundary Water Cooperation in LAC, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 14 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/unece-workshop-discusses-transboundary-water-cooperation-in-lac/>.

²³³⁰ International Experts to Discuss Cooperation over Shared Waters, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago) 10 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/prensa/noticias/noticias/5/50135/P50135.xml&xsl=/prensa/tpl-i/plf.xsl&base=/prensa/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl>.

²³³¹ International Experts to Discuss Cooperation over Shared Waters, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago) 10 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/prensa/noticias/noticias/5/50135/P50135.xml&xsl=/prensa/tpl-i/plf.xsl&base=/prensa/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl>.

²³³² Parties & Observer States: Australia, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=AU>.

²³³³ How We Are Responding to Climate Change, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Canberra) 6 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.daff.gov.au/climatechange/climate>.

legislating for a Renewable Energy Target, and investing in clean energy and energy efficiency.”²³³⁴

The Government of Australia has taken steps to fulfill the requests put forth in the decisions taken at the COP 17. In accordance with draft decision 1/CP.17, on 13 November 2012, Australia submitted additional information to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. The Government of Australia maintained that it “welcomes the opportunity to respond to the Joint Message from the Co-Chairs of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) on means to advance the ADP’s work in Doha and beyond.”²³³⁵

Furthermore, as an Annex I country, the Government of Australia has also taken steps to assist developing countries in their efforts to address climate change. On 27 August 2012, the Deputy Director General of the Australian Government Overseas Aid Program (AusAID), Ewen McDonald, was appointed co-chair of the Green Climate Fund Board for the first year of its operations.²³³⁶ The Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency wants to ensure that, “concrete steps are now being taken to operationalise the Fund to ensure the appropriate arrangements are put in place so it can commence operations including allocating funds to support action on climate change in developing countries as soon as possible.”²³³⁷ Also, the Government of Australia is providing “some financial assistance to support the initial administrative operations of the Fund,” in accordance with decision 3/CP.17.²³³⁸

With regards to the COP 17’s request for Parties to enhance their National Adaptation Plans (decision 5/CP.17), Australia’s National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) held its annual Climate Adaptation Conference in Melbourne from 26-28 June 2012.²³³⁹ The 2013 NCCARF Climate Adaptation Conference will be held in Sydney from 25-27 June 2013, bringing together “end users and researchers from across Australia to share experience in adaptation and showcase activities, strategies and research.”²³⁴⁰ On 20 December 2012, Government of Australia pledged an additional AUD15 million funding stream to “support

²³³⁴ Australia Plays Its Part in Climate Science Review, Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 6 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2012/media-releases/October/MR-278-12.aspx>.

²³³⁵ Submission Under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_australia_workstream1and2_13112012.pdf.

²³³⁶ Australia Appointed Co-Chair of the Green Climate Fund Board, AusAID (Canberra) 27 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/MediaReleases/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=1750>.

²³³⁷ Shaping a Global Solution: Finance, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 12 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/international/finance.aspx>.

²³³⁸ Shaping a Global Solution: Finance, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 12 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/international/finance.aspx>.

²³³⁹ Climate Adaptation in Action 2012: NCCARF Conference, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (Southport) 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
<http://www.nccarf.edu.au/events/climate-adaptation-action-2012-nccarf-conference>.

²³⁴⁰ 2013 Climate Adaptation Conference, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (Southport) 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
<http://www.nccarf.edu.au/conference2013/>.

research and analysis to develop scenarios on regional climate change to help with medium term planning.”²³⁴¹

Previously, Australia has expressed its support for the outcomes of the COP 17. On 11 December 2011, Australian Climate Change Minister Greg Combet hailed the consensus of the COP 17 as a “significant breakthrough in tackling global warming.” He went on to applaud the agreement for setting “the world on a path of long-term action to tackle climate change through a regime with wide global coverage and strong environmental effectiveness.”²³⁴²

Government of Australia has been participating in the work of the various working groups of the UNFCCC. On 13 November 2012, Australia submitted a document with suggestions on how to further advance the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), as per decision 1/CP.17.²³⁴³ Also, on 11 October 2012, Government of Australia submitted a document to the Nairobi Work Programme, in line with decision 6/CP.17. The submission contained the “views of the Australian Government on potential future areas of work for the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation” to climate change.²³⁴⁴ Furthermore, in October 2012, Australia forwarded its submission to the Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures.²³⁴⁵

The Australian government has taken steps to forge partnerships with other nations in order to mitigate the effects of climate change. On 28 August 2012, Minister Combet and the European Commissioner for Climate Action, Ms. Connie Hedegaard, announced that Australia and Europe will be linking their emissions trading systems. The Minister noted, “Linking the Australian and European Union systems reaffirms that carbon markets are the prime vehicle for tackling climate change and the most efficient means of achieving emissions reductions.”²³⁴⁶

Also, on 28 September 2012, Minister Combet announced that Australia will join the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. The Coalition is an alliance of over two dozen nations, intergovernmental organisations, the private sector, and civil society, “committed to rapid action to reduce short-lived but highly potent pollution caused by methane, black carbon (soot), tropospheric ozone

²³⁴¹ Regions Given Cash to Curb Climate Change, NineMSN (Sydney) 20 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://news.ninemsn.com.au/national/2012/12/20/14/00/regions-given-cash-to-curb-climate-change>.

²³⁴² Australia Hails COP 17 Agreement, News 24 (Sydney) 11 December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://www.news24.com/SciTech/News/Australia-hails-Cop-17-agreement-20111211>.

²³⁴³ Submission Under the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 13 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_australia_workstreamland2_13112012.pdf.

²³⁴⁴ Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change: Submission Under Decision 6/CP.17, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 11 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/unfccc/submissions/20121011-01.aspx>.

²³⁴⁵ Australia’s Submission Under Decision 8/CP.1, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) October 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/australia.pdf.

²³⁴⁶ Australia and European Commission Agree on Pathway Towards Fully Linking Emissions Trading Systems, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 28 August 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2012/media-releases/August/JMR-20120828.aspx>.

(smog) and hydrofluorocarbons.”²³⁴⁷ Similarly, on 30 September 2012, the Minister announced that Australia and the state of California have agreed “to work together towards the development of regional and global carbon markets, exchange comparative experiences on climate policy, and explore options for linking carbon markets over the longer term.”²³⁴⁸

Government of Australia has introduced new legislation in attempts to reduce carbon emissions in the country. On 25 June 2012, the Australian Senate passed the Clean Energy Legislation Amendment Act 2012, which seeks to “facilitate the linking of the carbon pricing mechanism with foreign emissions trading schemes, and make minor amendments to the Clean Energy Act 2011 and related acts.”^{2349,2350} Moreover, on 1 July 2012, the Australian government introduced a price on carbon, acting as “an incentive for those that will pay it (big polluters) to change the way they do business.”²³⁵¹ Also on 1 July 2012, the Climate Change Authority Act 2011 set up the Climate Change Authority. The Authority “will advise the Australian government on the setting of carbon pollution caps and periodic review of the carbon pricing mechanism and other climate change laws.”²³⁵²

1 July 2012 marked the commencement of the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA). The Agency “will provide grants and financial assistance for projects with a focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies to make them more cost competitive.”²³⁵³ ARENA will administer AUD3.2 billion in existing federal support for research and development, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy technologies.²³⁵⁴

On 11 February 2013, Australian Foreign Minister Bob Carr announced that Australia would provide AUD15 million to rehabilitate 40 kilometres of main road in South Tarawa, Kiribati,

²³⁴⁷ Australia to Join International Climate Coalition to Protect Human Health, Agriculture and Ecosystems, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 28 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2012/media-releases/September/MR-269-12.aspx>.

²³⁴⁸ Australia and California to Work Together on Carbon Markets and Emissions Trading Links, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 10 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2012/media-releases/September/JMR-272-12.aspx>.

²³⁴⁹ Clean Energy Legislation, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 30 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/clean-energy-future/legislation.aspx>.

²³⁵⁰ Clean Energy Legislation: The Way Ahead, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 9 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/clean-energy-future.aspx>.

²³⁵¹ Clean Energy Legislation: The Way Ahead, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 9 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/clean-energy-future.aspx>.

²³⁵² Clean Energy Legislation, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 30 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/clean-energy-future/legislation.aspx>.

²³⁵³ Australia’s Clean Energy Future, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 1 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2012/media-releases/July/MR-20120701.aspx>.

²³⁵⁴ Australia’s Clean Energy Future, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 1 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2012/media-releases/July/MR-20120701.aspx>.

which have been damaged by rising sea levels and coastal erosion.²³⁵⁵ Minister Carr also noted that the Australian government would “support the Kiribati Adaptation Program to replace 11 kilometres of damaged water mains and increase access to safe drinking water.”²³⁵⁶ Australia’s funding would be delivered over three years (2013-2015) in partnership with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

On 16 February 2012, Australia’s Minister for Industry and Innovation Greg Combet announced the launch of the Clean Technology Investment Program.²³⁵⁷ Totalling AUD200 million, the Clean Technology Innovation Program provides grants to innovative businesses to help them develop new clean technologies.²³⁵⁸ Minister Combet noted: “Through the Clean Technology Investment Programs, [...] Government is helping manufacturers and food producers [...] transform their operations by investing in energy efficient equipment and processes.”²³⁵⁹ On 14 May 2013, the Australian government announced that it would bring forward AUD160 million in funding to 2014-15.²³⁶⁰

On 27 March 2013, Sydney hosted the Australia-China Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Change, led by Minister Combet and Chairman of China’s National Development and Reform Commission H.E. Xie Zhenhua.²³⁶¹ Minister Combet contended: “Australia has been working very closely with China on the development of its pilot and national emissions trading schemes

²³⁵⁵ Protecting Kiribati Against Climate Change, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 11 February 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2013/bc_mr_130211.html.

²³⁵⁶ Protecting Kiribati Against Climate Change, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 11 February 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2013/bc_mr_130211.html.

²³⁵⁷ Clean Technology Investment Program, AusIndustry (Canberra) 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.ausindustry.gov.au/programs/cleantechnology/cleantechnologyinvestment/Pages/default.aspx>.

²³⁵⁸ World-First Wave Energy Technology to Reduce Emissions and Electricity Use, The Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (Canberra) 28 February 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/MediaReleases/Pages/Worldfirstwaveenergytechnologytoreduceemissionsandelectricityuse.aspx>.

²³⁵⁹ Carbon Price Helps Food Processor Cut Emissions and Energy Costs, The Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (Canberra) 18 February 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/MediaReleases/Pages/Carbonpricehelpsfoodprocessorcutemissionsandenergycosts.aspx>.

²³⁶⁰ Investment in Clean Technology Proves to be Winning Formula, The Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (Canberra) 14 May 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/MediaReleases/Pages/InvestmentinCleanTechnologyprovestobewinningformula.aspx>.

²³⁶¹ Australia and China Agree to Work Together on Carbon Markets, The Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (Canberra) 27 March 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/MediaReleases/Pages/AustraliaandChinaagreetoworktogetheroncarbonmarkets.aspx>.

over the past two years.²³⁶² More specifically, Australia has been sharing information on the design and implementation of emissions trading schemes through technical workshops and joint research projects, as directed by Decision 13/CP.17.²³⁶³

Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts in the fight against climate change, promoting and implementing several decisions taken at the COP 17.

Lead Analyst: Samantha Young

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change, as it has declared its intention to adhere to and begin implementing the decisions of the COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, Brazil is categorized as a Non-Annex I member State.²³⁶⁴ Brazil signed the Climate Change Convention on 4 June 1992 and ratified it on 28 February 1994. The Convention entered into force on 29 May 1994.²³⁶⁵

On 21 June 2012, the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Kandeh K. Yumkella, speaking at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, lauded Brazil's commitment to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.²³⁶⁶ Brazil has committed to investing an additional USD235 billion over ten years in renewable energy to produce energy savings of up to nine per cent.²³⁶⁷ Furthermore, the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) has pledged to continue to support the production of sustainable energy in other countries, and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the African

²³⁶² Australia and China Agree to Work Together on Carbon Markets, The Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (Canberra) 27 March 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/MediaReleases/Pages/AustraliaandChinaagreetoworktogetheroncarbonmarkets.aspx>.

²³⁶³ Australia and China Strengthen Carbon Market Collaboration, The Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (Canberra) 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/MediaReleases/Pages/AustraliaandChinaStrengthenCarbonMarketCollaboration.aspx>.

²³⁶⁴ Parties & Observer States: Brazil, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 24 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php.

²³⁶⁵ Parties & Observer States: Brazil, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 24 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php.

²³⁶⁶ Director-General Yumkella says Sustainable Energy for All initiative to Benefit Over a Billion People Worldwide, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 28 December 2012.

[http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7).

²³⁶⁷ Director-General Yumkella says Sustainable Energy for All initiative to Benefit Over a Billion People Worldwide, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 28 December 2012.

[http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7).

Development Bank.²³⁶⁸ Additionally, Eletrobras, Brazil's main energy company, has stated its commitment to cooperate internationally with other energy companies to work on developing renewable sources of energy.²³⁶⁹

On 21 September 2012, at the conclusion of the twelfth BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change, Brazil released a joint statement with other member states. As a party to the statement, Brazil and the other members of BASIC reaffirmed their welcoming of the outcome of the COP 17 as a "carefully balanced packaged" and called for the decisions reached at the COP 17 to be fully implemented.²³⁷⁰ Additionally, Brazil and the BASIC states stressed the importance of a second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol and emphasized the importance of reaching a substantive conclusion to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action in Doha.²³⁷¹

On 23 November 2012, experts from Brazil met with experts from the rest of the countries making up the La Plata Basin, to develop a regional agenda on water risk management in agricultural systems as part of the region's Strategic Action Plan (SAP).²³⁷² The regional group agreed on priorities for a common agenda, including: (1) the identification of regional coordination devices to bolster or create institutional and logistical aspects of risk management; (2) the promotion of sharing local and international knowledge; (3) the facilitation of the exchange of technologies; (4) capacity-building.²³⁷³ The group agreed to meet again in 2013 to continue developing the agenda. The SAP is executed by the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of La Plata Basin Countries (CIC) and is part of the process to improve regional cooperation to develop and implement national adaptation plans, as regulated by decision 5/CP.17 of the COP 17.²³⁷⁴

²³⁶⁸ Director-General Yumkella says Sustainable Energy for All initiative to Benefit Over a Billion People Worldwide, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 28 December 2012.

[http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7).

²³⁶⁹ Director-General Yumkella says Sustainable Energy for All initiative to Benefit Over a Billion People Worldwide, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 28 December 2012.

[http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1218&cHash=7d2d0e8cfa7cfbea2bea03f3d22667a7).

²³⁷⁰ BASIC Countries Call for Strengthened Commitments Ahead of Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/basic-countries-call-for-strengthened-commitments-ahead-of-doha/>.

²³⁷¹ BASIC Countries Call for Strengthened Commitments Ahead of Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/basic-countries-call-for-strengthened-commitments-ahead-of-doha/>.

²³⁷² Manejo de Riesgo Hídrico en los Sistemas Agropecuarios, Comité Intergubernamental Coordinador de los Países de la Cuenca del Plata (Buenos Aires) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.proyectoscic.org/news/manejo-de-riesgo-hidrico-en-los-sistemas-agropecuarios>.

²³⁷³ Manejo de Riesgo Hídrico en los Sistemas Agropecuarios, Comité Intergubernamental Coordinador de los Países de la Cuenca del Plata (Buenos Aires) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

<http://www.proyectoscic.org/news/manejo-de-riesgo-hidrico-en-los-sistemas-agropecuarios>.

²³⁷⁴ La Plata Basin Countries Consider Agenda on Water Risk Management in Agricultural Systems, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 5 December 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

On 24 January 2013, Brazil released a joint statement along with the EU, following the sixth Brazil-EU Summit. Brazil reflected on the outcome of the COP 18 in Doha, and discussed cooperation on various issue fronts with the EU.²³⁷⁵ In the subsequent joint statement following the talks, Brazil reaffirmed its commitment to ambitious international action on climate change, while emphasizing the reduction of deforestation in the Amazon and stressing the importance of continued work on safeguarding biodiversity under bilateral agreements and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).²³⁷⁶ Furthermore, Brazil emphasized the role of renewable energy and energy efficiency by reiterating the viability of biofuels as an alternative to fossil fuels.²³⁷⁷

On 25 January 2013, Brazil's Environment Ministry announced its plans to undertake a survey of the Amazon rainforest.²³⁷⁸ The survey will take about four years to complete, and will provide detailed data on tree species, soils, and biodiversity. Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira said the plan would further help the government formulate environmental policies.²³⁷⁹

On 16 January 2013, energy ministers and senior officials from South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) adopted the Abu Dhabi Declaration on enhanced cooperation at the organization's inaugural meeting on energy.²³⁸⁰ Brazil, as a party to the declaration, reaffirmed its commitment to further cooperate in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, among others.²³⁸¹ Key provisions of the declaration include: cooperative efforts through the International

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/la-plata-basin-countries-consider-agenda-on-water-risk-management-in-agricultural-systems/>.

²³⁷⁵ 6th EU-Brazil Summit Reflects on Rio+20 and Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 24 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/6th-eu-brazil-summit-reflects-on-rio20-and-doha/>

²³⁷⁶ 6th EU-Brazil Summit Reflects on Rio+20 and Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 24 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/6th-eu-brazil-summit-reflects-on-rio20-and-doha/>

²³⁷⁷ 6th EU-Brazil Summit Reflects on Rio+20 and Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 24 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/6th-eu-brazil-summit-reflects-on-rio20-and-doha/>

²³⁷⁸ Brazil to Survey Amazon Rainforest, BBC News (London) 25 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-21208541>

²³⁷⁹ Brazil to Survey Amazon Rainforest, BBC News (London) 25 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-21208541>

²³⁸⁰ First Energy Ministerial of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) Adopts Abu Dhabi Declaration, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 16 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/first-energy-ministerial-of-south-american-and-arab-countries-aspa-adopts-abu-dhabi-declaration/>

²³⁸¹ First Energy Ministerial of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) Adopts Abu Dhabi Declaration, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 16 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/first-energy-ministerial-of-south-american-and-arab-countries-aspa-adopts-abu-dhabi-declaration/>

Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), as well as support for domestic energy efficiency programmes.²³⁸²

Previously, Brazil has expressed its support of the outcomes of the COP 17. On 8 December 2011, Dr. Izabella Teixeira, Brazil's minister of the environment, spoke in support of the goals of the COP 17 and of the Convention more generally. Dr. Teixeira asserted that Brazil has high expectations with respect to the outcomes of the COP 17 and the Ad Hoc Working Groups.²³⁸³

Brazil has had limited involvement with the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 19 July 2012, Government of Brazil, in response to the invitation from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), welcomed "the opportunity to submit additional inputs regarding the work of the ADP."²³⁸⁴

On 27 March 2013, Brazil, along with the other constituents of the BRICS group of states, released a declaration in which it stated its commitment to international sustainable development and cooperation in areas such as climate change.²³⁸⁵ Particularly, Brazil stated its recognition of climate change as a key issue and called for the development of a new protocol under the guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) by 2015.²³⁸⁶

On 28 April 2013, the government of Brazil submitted a paper, which dealt with policy approaches on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and other practices, to the UNFCCC.²³⁸⁷ In the document, Brazil specifically addressed the issues of supporting the decisions made in 1/CP.16 paragraph 70, that is, the provision of financial support for developing countries to implement climate change policies, and the reviewing of existing arrangements and possible alternatives to government policies on certain climate issues.²³⁸⁸

²³⁸² First Energy Ministerial of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) Adopts Abu Dhabi Declaration, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 16 January 2013. Date of Access: 9 February 2013.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/first-energy-ministerial-of-south-american-and-arab-countries-aspa-adopts-abu-dhabi-declaration/>

²³⁸³ Statement of Minister of the Environment of Brazil, Dr. Izabella Teixeira, High-level Segment of COP 17 (Durban) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111208_cop17_hls_brazil.pdf

²³⁸⁴ Additional Inputs from Brazil on the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 19 July 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_brazil_19072012.pdf

²³⁸⁵ BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation – eThekweni Declaration, Fifth BRICS Summit (Durban) 27 March 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.brics5.co.za/about-brics/summit-declaration/fifth-summit/>

²³⁸⁶ BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation – eThekweni Declaration, Fifth BRICS Summit (Durban) 27 March 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.brics5.co.za/about-brics/summit-declaration/fifth-summit/>

²³⁸⁷ Views on the matters referred to in decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 34 and 35 Submissions from Parties – Paper 1: Brazil, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 28 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc03a01.pdf>

²³⁸⁸ Views on the matters referred to in decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 34 and 35

On these matters, Brazil thus stated its position and declared that it would participate in and provide support for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).²³⁸⁹ Specifically, Brazil stated its support for an incentive scheme for developing countries aiming to cut emissions, with the GCF playing a major role. Moreover, Brazil reinforced its desire to participate in the process and called for a cooperative approach among states while emphasizing coordination at national levels.²³⁹⁰

Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of +1 as it has declared its commitment to the decisions reached at the COP 17 and has begun to take actions aimed at implementing these decisions.

Analyst: David Gelles

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on climate change, having declared its intent to fully adhere to decisions of the COP 17 and has begun to take actions on these decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, Canada is categorized as an Annex I/II member State. Canada signed the Climate Change Convention on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 4 December 1992. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²³⁹¹

On 27 November 2012, the Canadian government proposed regulations which established stringent greenhouse gas emission standards for passenger automobile and light truck models from 2017 to 2025.²³⁹² It is projected that by 2025, vehicles will emit, on average, 50 per cent less greenhouse gas emissions from those sold in 2008.²³⁹³

On 5 September 2012, Canada's Environmental Minister Peter Kent announced stringent regulations for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from coal-fired electricity generation that will

Submissions from Parties – Paper 1: Brazil, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 28 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc03a01.pdf>.

²³⁸⁹ Views on the matters referred to in decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 34 and 35

Submissions from Parties – Paper 1: Brazil, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 28 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc03a01.pdf>.

²³⁹⁰ Views on the matters referred to in decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 34 and 35

Submissions from Parties – Paper 1: Brazil, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 28 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc03a01.pdf>.

²³⁹¹ Parties & Observer States: Canada, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=CA>.

²³⁹² Harper Government Improves Fuel Efficiency of Canada, Environment Canadian Vehicles (Ottawa) 27 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=33B625CB-653E-4766-8C92-ACA551C94AB0>.

²³⁹³ Reducing Greenhouse Gases, Canada's Action on Climate Change (Ottawa) 27 November 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=4FE85A4C->.

come into force on 1 July 2015.²³⁹⁴ These regulations will apply strict performance standards to new electricity generation units and old units that have reached the end of their economic life. The regulations are expected to result in an eventual reduction of 214 megatonnes of greenhouse gases emissions.²³⁹⁵

Additionally, on 7 December 2012, Minister Kent announced Canada's continued commitment to support developing countries in their efforts to address climate change. This investment is part of Canada's fast-start financing commitment under the Copenhagen Accord to provide CAD1.2 billion to support climate change action in developing countries. This funding includes CAD75 million to the Catalyst fund, CAD76 million to the Asian Development Bank, and CAD16.5 million to the United Nations Development Programme.²³⁹⁶

However, on 26 November 2012, at the Doha Climate Change Conference, Environmental Minister Peter Kent announced that Canada does not support providing further funding for the Green Climate Fund.²³⁹⁷

Previously, Canada has spoken supportively on the outcomes of the COP 17. On 7 December 2011, Environment Minister Peter Kent called the Durban Platform "a fair and balanced framework for responsible and effective action of the kind provided under the Cancun Agreements, adopted at COP 16 and flowing from the Copenhagen Accord." He added: "Canada will continue to work with our international partners on fair, effective, and comprehensive ways to address climate change when Qatar assumes the COP presidency in the coming year."²³⁹⁸

Canada has been participating in the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 13 November 2012, the Umbrella Group on behalf of Canada, in line with decision 1/CP.17, released a letter suggesting how to further advance the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²³⁹⁹

²³⁹⁴ Harper Government Moves Forward on Tough Rules for Coal-Fired Electricity Sector, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4D34AE9B-1768-415D-A546-8CCF09010A23>.

²³⁹⁵ Harper Government Moves Forward on Tough Rules for Coal-Fired Electricity Sector, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4D34AE9B-1768-415D-A546-8CCF09010A23>.

²³⁹⁶ Country Invests in Climate Change Solutions in Developing Countries, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B45B22D6-8D59-43DF-AFB3-B9B14B9E1FBD>.

²³⁹⁷ Peter Kent Lays Out New Auto Emissions Standards Before Tense Talks in Doha, Macleans (Ottawa) 27 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www2.macleans.ca/2012/11/27/peter-kent-lays-out-new-auto-emissions-standards-before-tense-talks-in-doha/>.

²³⁹⁸ Canada's Closing Statement at COP17, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39FCDB85-A69C-4B71-AC5E-8D14140AADD7>.

²³⁹⁹ ADP Organization of Work for Doha: Submission made on behalf of the following Umbrella Group countries: Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Ukraine, United States and Australia, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 13 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

Government of Canada has also made submissions to the Nairobi Work Programme's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice^{2400,2401} (as requested by decision 6/CP.17).

On 10 April 2013, Canada's Environment Minister, Peter Kent, announced an additional CAD10 million contribution to the Climate and Clear Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), and a CAD2.5 million contribution to the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). This is in addition to Canada's contribution of CAD3 million to the CCAC's Trust Fund and CAD7 million for projects that support the mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants in developing countries. This investment is also a part of Canada's fast-start financing commitment under the Copenhagen Accord to provide CAD1.2 billion to support climate change action in developing countries.²⁴⁰²

On 12 April 2013, Canada made a submission to the ADP regarding the implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17.²⁴⁰³ In the submission, Canada spoke of the importance of timely design of a post-2020 agreement as well as the enhancement of pre-2020 mitigation ambition.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for declaring its intent as well as effectively taking steps to combat climate change domestically and abroad in accordance with the COP 17 decisions.

Analyst: Jelena Djuric

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitments to combat climate change, regarding its support of and adherence to the decisions made at COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, China is categorized as a Non-Annex member State. China signed the Climate Change Convention on 11 June 1992 and ratified it on 5 January 1993.²⁴⁰⁴ The Convention entered into force on the 21 March 1994.²⁴⁰⁵

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_ug_workstream1_13112012.pdf.

²⁴⁰⁰ Submission by the Government of Canada: Views on a common tabular format for the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed countries", United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 2 October 2012. Date of Access: 6 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/canadian_submission_on_b_r_tables_-_oct_2.pdf.

²⁴⁰¹ Submission by the Government of Canada: Views on issues related to agriculture, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 May 2012. Date of Access: 6 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/methods_science/redd/submissions/application/pdf/20120504_canada_subm_agriculture_en.pdf.

²⁴⁰² Canada Invests in Global Climate and Clear Air Solutions, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 10 April 2013. Date of Access: 25 June 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=47727622-982C-4AE8-91CF-F9F50F81FF91>.

²⁴⁰³ Submission by Canada: Views on advancing the work of the Durban Platform, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) April 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_canada_workstream_1_and_2_en_20130412.pdf.

²⁴⁰⁴ Parties & Observer States: China, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=CN>.

On 17 September 2012, China's Vice President Li Keqiang expressed his desire that the Bali Road Map negotiations should be "completed in a satisfactory fashion."²⁴⁰⁶ He noted his concern with the Long-Term Cooperative Action group. Li is reported as saying, "with the Doha climate change conference months away, we expect Qatar to play a positive role in obtaining substantive results from negotiations regarding the Bali Road Map."²⁴⁰⁷

On 24 October 2012, China met with the Like-Minded Developing Countries group. The countries' representatives discussed the group's platform on climate change.²⁴⁰⁸ The group concluded that its primary goal is the continuation of the Kyoto Agreement into a second term.²⁴⁰⁹ The group's goal for Doha is to ensure that developed countries be legally bound to reaching reduced emission targets in an effort to fight climate change.²⁴¹⁰

On 21 November 2012, the government of China held a meeting on the importance of the Kyoto Protocol, urging developed countries to take on the second term of the commitment.²⁴¹¹ Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission Xie Zhenhua stated that the Kyoto Protocol is an essential element of the international climate regime.²⁴¹² China expressed its will for developed countries to focus less on mitigation. Instead, it encouraged developed countries to devote more attention to other areas such as "adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building."²⁴¹³

On 21 November 2012, China also issued a report on its efforts for fighting climate change. The report, titled "China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change," was released in preparation of the Doha Climate Change Conference (COP 18). The report details China's

²⁴⁰⁵ Parties & Observer States: China, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=CN>.

²⁴⁰⁶ China Calls on Qatar to Resolve LCA Issues at UN Climate Talks, Responding to Climate Change (London) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.rtcc.org/china-calls-on-qatar-to-resolve-lca-issues-at-un-climate-talks/>.

²⁴⁰⁷ China Calls on Qatar to Resolve LCA Issues at UN Climate Talks, Responding to Climate Change (London) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

<http://www.rtcc.org/china-calls-on-qatar-to-resolve-lca-issues-at-un-climate-talks/>.

²⁴⁰⁸ Nations Meet Prior to Climate Change Talks in Doha, China Daily (Beijing) 23 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-10/23/content_15840402.htm.

²⁴⁰⁹ Nations Meet Prior to Climate Change Talks in Doha, China Daily (Beijing) 23 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-10/23/content_15840402.htm.

²⁴¹⁰ Nations Meet Prior to Climate Change Talks in Doha, China Daily (Beijing) 23 October 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2013.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-10/23/content_15840402.htm.

²⁴¹¹ China Holds a News Conference on Climate Change, China Central Television (Beijing) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012.

<http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20121121/106547.shtml>.

²⁴¹² China Holds a News Conference on Climate Change, China Central Television (Beijing) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012.

<http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20121121/106547.shtml>.

²⁴¹³ China Holds a News Conference on Climate Change, China Central Television (Beijing) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012.

<http://english.cntv.cn/program/newsupdate/20121121/106547.shtml>.

planned climate change action for the future as well as its past accomplishments.²⁴¹⁴ The report iterates China's plans to reduce its energy consumption, cut carbon dioxide emissions, and raise the percentage of non-fossil fuels in the primary energy mix to 11.4 by 2015.²⁴¹⁵ The report also addresses using mass media coverage, enhanced governing guidance, and public participation to promote the participation of society at large in the fight against climate change, along with continued and strengthened cooperation with other developing countries in this regard.²⁴¹⁶

On 14 January 2013, China took part in the 3rd Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in Abu Dhabi, followed by International Renewable Energy Conference ADIREC and the World Future Energy Summit.²⁴¹⁷ At the Assembly, Germany's Minister Altmaier and deputy chair of China's National Energy Administration (NEA) Liu Qi signed a Memorandum of Understanding for future cooperation on the expansion of renewable energies between the Federal Ministry of Environment and the NEA.²⁴¹⁸ The two countries will work together on energy policies and projects, in particular to help China overcome structural bottlenecks in the expansion of renewable energies.

Previously, China has spoken in support of a positive COP 17 outcome. On 22 November 2012, Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission Xie Zhenhua asserted that "China will earnestly fulfill [their] responsibility or obligation to do their part" so long as specific plans which reflect developing countries' "respective capabilities" are enacted.²⁴¹⁹ Xie Zhenhua also stated that China will take domestic efforts to "adjust the industrial structure, economic structure and energy structure, to achieve green low-carbon development."²⁴²⁰

²⁴¹⁴ China Issues Report Addressing Climate Change, China Central Television (Beijing) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-11/21/c_131989748.htm.

²⁴¹⁵ China's Policies and Actions For Addressing Climate Change 2012, The National Development and Reform Commission (Beijing) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: December 29 2012.

<http://qhs.ndrc.gov.cn/zcfg/W020121122588539459161.pdf>.

²⁴¹⁶ China's Policies and Actions For Addressing Climate Change 2012, The National Development and Reform Commission (Beijing) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: December 29 2012.

<http://qhs.ndrc.gov.cn/zcfg/W020121122588539459161.pdf>.

²⁴¹⁷ Press release No. 002/13: Expansion of renewable energies: international meeting of energy ministers and heads of government, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/ausbau-der-erneuerbaren-energien-internationales-treffen-mit-energieministern-und-regierungschefs/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=b25e5ac4d14919ac3dd4bda4cb85bf03.

²⁴¹⁸ Press release No. 005/13: New partnership for global transformation of energy systems, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/neue-partnerschaft-fuer-die-globale-energiewende/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=f999e69845b36d405507ebce72b45a83.

²⁴¹⁹ Address by Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission Xie Zhenhua at the Information Office of the State Council, China.org.cn (Beijing) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

http://www.china.com.cn/zhibo/2011-11/22/content_23967482.htm.

²⁴²⁰ Address by Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission Xie Zhenhua at the Information Office of the State Council, China.org.cn (Beijing) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

China has been participating in the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 21 November 2012, China submitted its views on the efforts of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (AWG-ADP).²⁴²¹ The letter contained China's input on how to best "advance the work of the AWG-ADP in Doha and beyond."²⁴²²

Additionally, China has complied with the Long-Term Cooperative Action Plan. On 23 November 2012, China, as part of a group of countries, submitted a draft decision on the shared vision for the AWG-ADP, including the desire to achieve long-term goals on adaptation, finance, technology, and capacity building.²⁴²³

On 5 March 2013, China submitted a document to the ADP voicing its views on the work of ADP, in line with decision 1/CP.17.²⁴²⁴ China emphasized that it regarded the starting point of the Durban Platform process to be the implementation of the Bali Roadmap.

On 13 April 2013, the governments of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China agreed to intensify cooperation and action with regards to reducing the global effects of climate change. The two countries have pledged to "initiate a Climate Change Working Group,"²⁴²⁵ which will allow them to research how to cooperate in areas such as technology and alternative renewable energy sources.²⁴²⁶ United States Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd D. Stern stated: "This Working Group will report its findings and recommendations at the Strategic and Economic Dialogue in Washington in early July."²⁴²⁷

On 18 April 2013, at the launch of the Chinese edition of the GLOBE Climate Legislation Study, Vice Chairman of China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Minister Xie Zhenhua, announced that China's draft legislation on climate change will be

http://www.china.com.cn/zhibo/2011-11/22/content_23967482.htm.

²⁴²¹ China's Submission on the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (AWG-DP) in Doha and Beyond, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>.

²⁴²² China's Submission on the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (AWG-DP) in Doha and Beyond, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 21 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>.

²⁴²³ A Shared Vision for Long-Term Cooperative Action, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg-lca/items/4578.php>.

²⁴²⁴ China's Submission on the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) March 2012. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_china_workstream_1_20130305.pdf.

²⁴²⁵ Joint U.S.-China Statement on Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 13 April 2013. Date of Access: 21 June 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/04/207465.htm>.

²⁴²⁶ Joint U.S.-China Statement on Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 13 April 2013. Date of Access: 21 June 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/04/207465.htm>.

²⁴²⁷ Press Statement on Meeting of U.S.-China Working Group on Climate Change by U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd D. Stern (Beijing) 3 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/remarks/2013/210177.htm>.

“comprehensive” and completed within the next two years.²⁴²⁸ The minister highlighted the importance the climate change law will hold, “recognising national legislation as a key contributor to the international process.”²⁴²⁹ Moreover, a key focus revolved around GLOBE’s China-EU Dialogue, which explores how China and Europe can develop common low carbon standards within key industrial sectors. This work will be jointly developed with the NDRC Ministry over the coming months.²⁴³⁰

On 15 July 2013, China unveiled a plan to expand its solar capacity by 35 gigawatts by the year 2015.²⁴³¹

Thus, China, having fully complied with its commitments to combat climate change, has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alicia Robinson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change. The government of France has shown itself to be a financial supporter of the UNFCCC initiatives, as prescribed by the COP 17 decisions, and has been actively involved in the process of organization of multilateral action plans.

Under the UNFCCC, France is categorized as an Annex I member State.²⁴³² France signed the Climate Change Convention on 13 June 1992 and ratified it on 25 March 1994. The Convention entered into force on 23 June 1994.²⁴³³

On 8 July 2013, Minister Delegate to the French Foreign Minister in charge of Development Pascal Canfin said France had plans to collaborate with Ethiopia on the matters of climate change.²⁴³⁴

²⁴²⁸ Minister Xie Zhenhua Announces Chinese Climate Law within 1 to 2 Years at GLOBE Event in Beijing, GLOBE International Secretariat News, [Globeinternational.info](http://www.globeinternational.info) (Beijing) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 21 June 2013.

²⁴²⁹ Minister Xie Zhenhua Announces Chinese Climate Law within 1 to 2 Years at GLOBE Event in Beijing, GLOBE International Secretariat News, [Globeinternational.info](http://www.globeinternational.info) (Beijing) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 21 June 2013.

²⁴³⁰ Minister Xie Zhenhua Announces Chinese Climate Law within 1 to 2 Years at GLOBE Event in Beijing, GLOBE International Secretariat News, [Globeinternational.info](http://www.globeinternational.info) (Beijing) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 21 June 2013.

²⁴³¹ China Solar Demand Support Increase Sends Stocks Soaring, Bloomberg (New York) 15 July 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-07-15/china-to-back-solar-panel-makers-with-35-gigawatt-of-installs.html>.

²⁴³² Parties & Observer States: France, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=FR>.

²⁴³³ Parties & Observer States: France, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=FR>.

On 27 May 2013, the European Union made a submission to the ADP on behalf of its member states — thus, including France.²⁴³⁵ The submission included the discussion of post-2020 commitments.

On 26 November — 9 December 2012, at the COP 18, France restated its support of the progress made at the COP 17 and reiterated its commitment to: continue to assist developing countries in their fight with climate change through the delivery of necessary finances to the Green Climate Fund²⁴³⁶; advance the international debate on climate change and build on the successes of the Durban Platform; and assume the Presidency in 2015.²⁴³⁷

As of December 2012, France has complied with draft decisions 5/CP.17 and 7/CP.17, contributing monetarily to the core budget of UNFCCC in the Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for use in activities of the Technology Executive Committee.²⁴³⁸

As of September 2012, France has also been complying with draft decision 12/CP.17 in supporting the Capacity-Building Under the Convention mechanism by providing financial resources to vulnerable and less developed countries to aid in their effort to mitigate the effects of and adapt to climate change. France is a supporter of the Fast Start initiative until at least 2016 — an initiative which aids the implementation processes of sustainable energy solutions in developing countries.²⁴³⁹

In line with decision 5/CP.17, France has been developing a National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC)²⁴⁴⁰. The Plan extends until 2015, consists of 84 actions, and is estimated to cost

²⁴³⁴ Ethiopia: France, Ethiopia to Work Together On Climate Change, Ethiopian Radio and Television Agency (Addis Ababa) 8 July 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201307090096.html>.

²⁴³⁵ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁴³⁶ Communiqué de presse: La France veut un accord à Doha, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie (Doha) 5 December 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/05-12-12_CP_conjoint_Doha.pdf.

²⁴³⁷ Communiqué de presse: Ouverture de la Conférence Climat de Doha, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie (Doha) 26 November 2012.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2012-11-26_-

[Ouverture_de_la_Conference_climat_de_Doha.pdf](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2012-11-26_-Ouverture_de_la_Conference_climat_de_Doha.pdf).

²⁴³⁸ Programme Budget for Biennium 2012-2013, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/decisions/application/pdf/cop17_budget.pdf.

²⁴³⁹ How France's Development Partnerships are Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change, Développement Durable France. September 2012. Date of Access: 24 December 2012.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Doha_fiche_Fast-start_GB.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁰ National Plan Climate Change Adaptation, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie (Paris) 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/ONERC_PNACC_Eng_part_1.pdf.

EUR171 million.²⁴⁴¹ On 23 July 2012, the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy reported, that the Plan was being enacted in accordance with the established schedule.²⁴⁴²

In line with decision 1/CP.17 — which instructed Parties to plan the work of the ADP — France has been in correspondence with the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). On 16 July 2012, a letter to the co-chairs of the ADP was submitted by Cyprus on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member states, including France.²⁴⁴³ In the letter, the signed parties offered their opinions on the pace of work of the ADP and urged for “rapid progress” to “ensure Doha [COP 18] takes forward the Durban [COP 17] outcomes [...]”²⁴⁴⁴ The correspondence continued, and was followed by two more joint statements, of 17 October 2012.^{2445,2446}

Additionally, submissions have also been made on behalf of the European Union member states to the Nairobi Work Programme’s Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice^{2447,2448,2449} (as governed by decision 6/CP.17) and the Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures²⁴⁵⁰ (as directed by decision 8/CP.17).

²⁴⁴¹ Plan national d’adaptation au changement climatique: Point d’avancement, état des actions et mesures au bout de 6 mois, Ministère de l’Ecologie, du Développement durable et de l’Energie (Paris) 23 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Plan-national-d-adaptation-au,29116.html>.

²⁴⁴² Plan national d’adaptation au changement climatique: Point d’avancement, état des actions et mesures au bout de 6 mois, Ministère de l’Ecologie, du Développement durable et de l’Energie (Paris) 23 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Plan-national-d-adaptation-au,29116.html>.

²⁴⁴³ Letter to the Co-Chairs ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_16072012.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁴ Letter to the Co-Chairs ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_16072012.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁵ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on the 2015 Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream1_17102012.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁶ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on Enhancing pre 2020 Mitigation Ambition, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream2_17102012.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁷ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/sb_european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁸ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/application/pdf/cy-09-07-nwp.pdf.

²⁴⁴⁹ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

Previously, France has spoken supportively of the outcomes of the COP 17. On 7 December 2011, at the Durban Conference, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Alain Juppé along with Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development Delphine Batho expressed: “France wants to support the efforts of developing countries — particularly the most vulnerable countries — as we pledged to do in Copenhagen.”²⁴⁵¹ The ministers also noted that: “France would like to go further to ensure the financing of the massive needs of the fight against climate change. The French Presidency of the G20 made the implementation of a tax on financial transactions one of its priorities.”²⁴⁵²

France has expressed its support of the COP 17 outcomes and engaged in the enacting of the decisions on both national and international levels. Thus, for its efforts to advance the climate change dialogue, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Rui Li

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change. Germany has repeatedly spoken of its support of the COP 17 decisions and its intent to fully implement them. Presently, Germany is energetically enacting the COP 17 decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, Germany is categorized as an Annex I²⁴⁵³ and Annex II²⁴⁵⁴ member State. Germany signed the Climate Change Convention on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 9 December 1993. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁴⁵⁵

On 8 December 2012, at the 18th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 18) in Doha, Germany has revealed its ambition to provide “around [EUR]1.8 billion” in 2013 in support of

http://unfccc.int/files/methods_and_science/lulucf/application/pdf/20120716_submcyprus_eu_cy-07-16-lulucf.pdf.

²⁴⁵⁰ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁴⁵¹ Durban Conference (28 Nov – 9 Dec 2011), France Diplomatique (Paris) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/global-issues/sustainable-development-1097/climate-change/durban-conference-28-nov-9-dec/article/durban-conference-28-nov-9-dec>.

²⁴⁵² Durban Conference (28 Nov – 9 Dec 2011), France Diplomatique (Paris) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/global-issues/sustainable-development-1097/climate-change/durban-conference-28-nov-9-dec/article/durban-conference-28-nov-9-dec>.

²⁴⁵³ List of Annex I Parties to the Convention, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php.

²⁴⁵⁴ Full Text of the Convention: Annex II, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1348.php.

²⁴⁵⁵ Parties & Observer States: Germany, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=DE>.

climate action in developing countries, thus building on “Germany’s particularly good relations with progressive developing countries.”²⁴⁵⁶

On 16-17 July 2012, at the third Petersburg Climate Dialogue hosted collaboratively by Federal Environment Minister Peter Altmaier and the president of the COP 18 Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah in Berlin, representatives from 31 states discussed their plans and ambitions for the COP 18. Germany’s Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel delivered a speech emphasizing the urgency need to act on climate change in order to minimize its impacts.²⁴⁵⁷

On 4 September 2012, Germany’s Federal Minister of Research Annette Schavan and Federal Minister of Environment Peter Altmaier launched a two-day conference under a joint initiative to accelerate Germany’s transition to a sustainable green economy. At the conference, some 450 experts from science, industry, politics, associations and society conversed on numerous topics, including how market-based instruments can be used to achieve sustainable production, pricing and consumption.²⁴⁵⁸ Annette Schavan formulated the initiative’s goal as “to provide society with a guideline for action to effectively address the challenges posed by climate change and the scarcity of energy and resources [and one day to interlink] sustainable approaches from production to corporate management to consumption and recycling in a single system.”²⁴⁵⁹ Mr. Altmaier added: “The process of ‘greening’ the economy is at a very advanced stage in Germany. We make the same profit as ten years ago with fewer resources, lower emissions and less energy consumption. Opportunities on the market are enormous: energy and resource efficiency are increasingly becoming a competitive factor; environmental and efficiency technologies are drivers of growth along the entire industrial value added chain.”²⁴⁶⁰

²⁴⁵⁶ Press release No. 161/12: Climate summit in Doha has opened the door to the future, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 8 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

[http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/climate-summit-in-doha-has-opened-the-door-to-the-future/?tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=82](http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/climate-summit-in-doha-has-opened-the-door-to-the-future/?tx_ttnews[backPid]=82).

²⁴⁵⁷ Press release No. 130/12: Environment Minister Altmaier: Advancing global climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 July 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/environment-minister-altmaier-advancing-global-climate-protection/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=14381b4b0b228245b16a0e72c69964b3.

²⁴⁵⁸ Press release No. 171/12: Green Economy – a new economic miracle, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/green-economy-a-new-economic-miracle/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=339ef98bbda24b1db495467f2ef12eb7.

²⁴⁵⁹ Press release No. 171/12: Green Economy – a new economic miracle, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/green-economy-a-new-economic-miracle/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=339ef98bbda24b1db495467f2ef12eb7.

²⁴⁶⁰ Press release No. 171/12: Green Economy – a new economic miracle, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/green-economy-a-new-economic-miracle/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=339ef98bbda24b1db495467f2ef12eb7.

On 9 September 2012, the Federal Environmental Ministry of Germany revealed a USD3 million increase in its assistance for climate policy in the Philippines, thus totalling over EUR30 million of financial support. The funds will be channeled towards a project aiming to establish a better legislative framework on the use of renewable energy. This has been done under the Federal Environmental Ministry's International Climate Initiative (ICI) which supports climate projects in developing, newly industrializing and transition countries.²⁴⁶¹

On 18 September 2012, the Federal Environment Ministry of Germany together with the Verband Deutscher Maschinen — und Anlagenbau (VDMA) Power Systems and the German Wind Energy Association (BWE) signed a memorandum of understanding for further cooperation on the expansion of wind energy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, such as Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania.²⁴⁶² The memorandum serves to support the wind energy initiative "Windtec" that has been in development by the VDMA Power Systems and the BWE since November 2011. The Windtec Initiative aims to promote the expansion of the wind energy market in the region thus opening "new opportunities and perspectives for both Germany and its European neighbouring countries," as explained by Katherina Reiche, member of the Bundestag and parliamentary state secretary of the Federal Environment Ministry. Speaking on the Federal Environment Ministry's political support of the Windtec Initiative, Reiche said: "We must now make use of this potential and subsequently bring climate protection in Europe a step further."²⁴⁶³

On 4 December 2012, the governments of Germany and the Dominican Republic signed an agreement on continuing cooperation on the implementation of the Climate Compatible Development Plan (CCDP) of the Dominican Republic.²⁴⁶⁴ The German government pledged EUR4.5 million to a project, which is part of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) of the Dominican Republic. The project is expected to commence in 2013 and estimated to reduce 25 per cent of the Dominican Republic's absolute 2010 emissions. Through

²⁴⁶¹ Press release No.121/12: Germany and the Philippines expand cooperation on climate protection and renewable energies, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/germany-and-the-philippines-expand-cooperation-on-climate-protection-and-renewable-energies/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=1c8cfe0c67a159c1da59f8ffad99cbd2.

²⁴⁶² Press release No. 128/12: "Windtec Initiative" - Memorandum of understanding for further cooperation signed, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/windtec-initiative-memorandum-of-understanding-for-further-cooperation-signed/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=e4d4700c6965424d9ae250a6e2b6ae12.

²⁴⁶³ Press release No. 128/12: "Windtec Initiative" - Memorandum of understanding for further cooperation signed, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/windtec-initiative-memorandum-of-understanding-for-further-cooperation-signed/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=e4d4700c6965424d9ae250a6e2b6ae12

²⁴⁶⁴ Germany and The Dominican Republic will implement the second phase of the Climate Compatible Development Plan (CCDP), Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/germany-and-the-dominican-republic-will-implement-the-second-phase-of-the-climate-compatible-development-plan-ccdp/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=210dd29325093e3466938cca02a9cf0e.

the Federal Environmental Ministry's ICI, Germany has been supporting the Dominican Republic's CCDP since 2011.

On 6 December, Germany and the United Kingdom announced a launch of a joint NAMA Facility, which is designed to support developing countries in implementation of NAMAs, or projects and policies intended to shift countries' economies towards a low-carbon trajectory.²⁴⁶⁵ Germany has committed EUR40 million to the NAMA Facility. Minister Altmaier welcomed the creation of the NAMA Facility: "With the today's launched NAMA Facility, we stress our commitment to seriously tackle global warming with innovative financing instruments."

On 8 December 2012, following the conclusion of the COP 18, Minister Altmaier spoke supportively of the outcome of the conference: "The 'Doha Climate Gateway' has opened the door to future international climate action. [Now, we] have a clear roadmap which sets the course towards a comprehensive climate agreement."²⁴⁶⁶ Minister Altmaier also made known Germany has allocated around EUR1.8 billion for climate action in developing countries.

On 19 December 2012, Federal Minister for Economics and Technology Dr. Philipp Rösler and Federal Environment Minister Altmaier presented the first monitoring report "Energy of the Future" assessing the progress of the transformation of Germany's energy system, the Energiewende, towards a low-emission, regenerative energy supply.²⁴⁶⁷ Dr. Rösler commented on the "substantial progress" made: "The transformation is well underway. [...] Energy consumption is decreasing, renewable energies are contributing more and more to supply, greenhouse gas emissions are being cut and supply security is ensured." Yet, "there are still some challenges ahead [such as] rising costs, caused in part by the expansion of renewables. [...] The most important task for the future is to keep energy secure and above all affordable," added Dr. Rösler.²⁴⁶⁸

²⁴⁶⁵ Press release No. 160/12: Germany and the United Kingdom launch "NAMA Facility" in Doha, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 6 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/germany-and-the-united-kingdom-launch-nama-facility-in-doha/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=119fdafc5726cfc879b27140da49b6bc.

²⁴⁶⁶ Press Release No. 161/12: Climate summit in Doha has opened the door to the future, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 8 December 2012. Date of Access: 13 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/climate-summit-in-doha-has-opened-the-door-to-the-future/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=90635238f92d2d98c7a3154d2e95b7ca.

²⁴⁶⁷ Press Release No. 164/12: Ministers Rösler and Altmaier present monitoring report "Energy of the Future", Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 19 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/ministers-roesler-and-altmaier-present-monitoring-report-energy-of-the-future/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=fd9368a1d6fc23ea26cb1aa7494e44e5.

²⁴⁶⁸ Press Release No. 164/12: Ministers Rösler and Altmaier present monitoring report "Energy of the Future", Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 19 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

On 20 December 2012, the BMU and the European Commission announced a joint contribution of EUR10 million to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Low Emission Capacity Building Programme dedicated to supporting efforts of developing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.²⁴⁶⁹

On 14 January 2013, Germany took part in the 3rd Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in Abu Dhabi, followed by International Renewable Energy Conference ADIREC and the World Future Energy Summit.²⁴⁷⁰ At the Assembly, Germany's Minister Altmaier and deputy chair of China's National Energy Administration (NEA) Liu Qi signed a Memorandum of Understanding for future cooperation on the expansion of renewable energies between the Federal Ministry of Environment and the NEA.²⁴⁷¹

Previously, Germany has spoken supportively on the outcomes of the COP 17. Thus, on 11 December 2011, Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen called the "Durban Package" a "major, ground-breaking success for global climate protection."²⁴⁷² He also added: "We have now laid the foundations and achieved the momentum for the first international climate agreement to apply to all countries."

Federal Environment Minister Peter Altmaier met with Polish Minister Marcin Korolec at the 16th Polish-German Environment Council on March 3rd.²⁴⁷³ Discussions included climate policy.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/ministers-roesler-and-altmaier-present-monitoring-report-energy-of-the-future/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=fd9368a1d6fc23ea26cb1aa7494e44e5.

²⁴⁶⁹ Press release: The European Commission and Germany donate €10 million to UNDP to help countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bonn) 20 December 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

<http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=409>.

²⁴⁷⁰ Press release No. 002/13: Expansion of renewable energies: international meeting of energy ministers and heads of government, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/ausbau-der-erneuerbaren-energien-internationales-treffen-mit-energieministern-und-regierungschefs/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=b25e5ac4d14919ac3dd4bda4cb85bf03.

²⁴⁷¹ Press release No. 005/13: New partnership for global transformation of energy systems, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 February 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/artikel/neue-partnerschaft-fuer-die-globale-energiewende/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=f999e69845b36d405507ebce72b45a83.

²⁴⁷² Press release No. 162/11: Minister Röttgen: Major success for climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/pm/browse/1/artikel/minister-roettgen-major-success-for-climate-protection/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=7907df0559d6798722d7625a5b52dc62.

²⁴⁷³ Press release No. 0.18/13: Altmaier: Improved Polish-German cooperation on climate and energy (Berlin) 6 March 2013. Date of access: 19 July 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/altmaier-deutsch-polnische-kooperation-zu-klima-und-energie-vertiefen/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=e7d7cadfb65fa238d264dab3f6e73ff4.

Additionally, on July 15th, at the first Green Weimar Triangle meeting, minister Altmaier met again with minister Korolec as well as French minister Philippe Martin to discuss international climate policies. In preparation for upcoming international conferences in Paris and Warsaw, the ministers agreed to cooperate closely.²⁴⁷⁴

On 8 March 2013, in line with decision of COP 17 for the able parties to provide guidance and financial support for climate change adaptation to the parties in need, the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has approved a programme of EUR5 million for Grenada to combat climate change risks.²⁴⁷⁵ Similarly, on 29 May 2013, the BMU announced that the International Climate Initiative has made EUR2 million available to the project “Climate Risk Adaptation and Insurance in the Caribbean” (ICI). A livelihood protection policy (LPP) was given to Castries, St. Lucia and is meant to offer insurance protection from extreme weather events that are increasing due to climate change.²⁴⁷⁶

In May 2013, Germany participated in the fourth Petersburg Climate Dialogue. Upon the conclusion of the Dialogue, Altmaier said that “almost all countries [were] now committed to climate action at the national level [were] contributing to keeping global warming below 2°C.”²⁴⁷⁷

In addition, Germany has been participating in the work of working groups of the UNFCCC. Thus, on 16 July 2012, Cyprus on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States, including Germany, in line with decision 1/CP.17, released a letter suggesting how to further advance the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²⁴⁷⁸ Also, on 17 October 2012, Cyprus on the behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States made two more similar submissions with suggestions on administrative and organizational matters of the work of the ADP.^{2479,2480}

²⁴⁷⁴ Press release No. 107/13. First meeting of environment ministers for Weimar Triangle (Berlin) 15 July 2013. Date of access: 19 July 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/erstes-treffen-der-umweltminister-im-rahmen-des-weimarer-dreiecks/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=0a5c1b207371c761039bc3074c84b0c2.

²⁴⁷⁵ Press release No. 036/13: Launch of a Programme to adapt to the impacts of climate change in Grenada (Berlin) 18 March 2013. Date of access: 19 July 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/grenada-neue-wege-zur-anpassung-an-die-folgen-des-klimawandels/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=88c73326a4216a83c093b8ca0d9d4afa

²⁴⁷⁶ Press release No. 072/13. Federal Environment Ministry supports population of St. Lucia with insurance against extreme weather damage (Berlin) 29 May 2013. Date of access: 19 July 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/federal-environment-ministry-supports-population-of-st-lucia-with-insurance-against-extreme-weather-damage/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=606604e06333487a0f51eddf149bf575

²⁴⁷⁷ Press release No 048/13: Successful conclusion to fourth Petersburg Climate Dialogue (Berlin) 7 May 2013. Date of access: 19 July 2013.

http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/vierter-petersberger-klimadialog-erfolgreich-beendet/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=103&cHash=515929bf60b30decf451d2b60e17e800

²⁴⁷⁸ Letter to the co-chairs of the ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_16072012.pdf.

²⁴⁷⁹ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on the 2015 Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 17 January 2013.

Submissions have also been made by Germany — or on the behalf of Germany — to the Nairobi work programme’s Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (as governed by decision 6/CP.17)^{2481, 2482} and the Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures (as directed by decision 8/CP.17)²⁴⁸³.

Furthermore, Germany has complied with draft decision 3/CP.17 — which invited Parties to make financial contributions for the start-up of the Green Climate Fund — by providing finances in support of the work of the Transitional Committee and its administrative budget.²⁴⁸⁴

Germany has remained actively engaged with the Workings Groups formed under the UNFCCC. Thus, in March-July 2013, the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states — including Germany — made submissions to the COP and CMP^{2485, 2486, 2487, 2488},

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream1_17102012.pdf.

²⁴⁸⁰ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on Enhancing pre 2020 Mitigation Ambition, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 17 January 2013. http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream2_17102012.pdf.

²⁴⁸¹ Submission by Cyprus and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn), 7 September 2012. Date of Access: 17 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cy-07-09-ccs.pdf.

²⁴⁸² Submission by Cyprus and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn), 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 17 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/eu_cy-07-16-crf.pdf.

²⁴⁸³ Submission by Cyprus and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn), 14 July 2012. Date of Access: 17 January 2013

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁴⁸⁴ Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/2012/5), United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 20 November 2012. Date of Access: 15 January 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/05.pdf>.

²⁴⁸⁵ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁴⁸⁶ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ireland_eu_fifthreview_01032013.pdf.

²⁴⁸⁷ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 19 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ltf_eu_19032013.pdf.

²⁴⁸⁸ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_fs_f_eu_2013.pdf.

the ADP^{2489,2490,2491}, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)²⁴⁹², and the SBSTA²⁴⁹³. All submissions are in line with requests by various decisions of the COP 17.

Thus, Germany has been supportive of the COP 17 decisions and participating in the UNFCCC initiatives. Germany has been actively promoting the fight against climate change domestically, regionally, and internationally. For this, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Joyce Arabian
Co-director of Compliance: Vera V. Gavrilova*

India: +1

India has complied with its commitment on climate change. Government of India has continued to declare its support for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has set targets to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

Under the UNFCCC, India is categorized as a Non-Annex member State.²⁴⁹⁴ India signed the Climate Change Convention on 10 June 1992 and ratified it on 1 November 1993. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁴⁹⁵

At the Durban Conference, India had expressed its reluctant support of the decisions reached at the COP 17. On 11 December 2011, India's Environment Minister Jayanthi Nataraj stated: "We've had very intense discussions, we were not happy with reopening the text, but in the spirit

²⁴⁸⁹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.
https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁴⁹⁰ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.
https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130301.pdf.

²⁴⁹¹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.
https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_2_20130527.pdf.

²⁴⁹² Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.
[https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_\(eu\).pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_(eu).pdf).

²⁴⁹³ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 July 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.
https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/eu_submission_review_guidelines.pdf.

²⁴⁹⁴ Parties & Observer States: India, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=IN>.

²⁴⁹⁵ Parties & Observer States: India, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=IN>.

of flexibility and accommodation shown by all, we have shown our flexibility, we have agreed to the words you just mentioned and we agree to adopt it.”²⁴⁹⁶

In March 2012, India’s Planning Commission, which sets developmental guidelines and goals for the government to pursue, set forth the country’s Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Plan includes goals to reduce the country’s greenhouse gas emission intensity of GDP by 20-25 per cent by 2020.²⁴⁹⁷ It also presents a budget of USD10 billion over the course of ten years in order to mitigate climate change.²⁴⁹⁸ The Planning Commission requests the Government of India to “review the list of International Conventions to which India is a signatory and party to fix a timeframe to ratify and fulfill obligations under these Conventions.”²⁴⁹⁹

Though these measures were not proposed in direct response to UNFCCC’s Long-Term Cooperative Action plan, they are in compliance with many of its goals and standards. The Development Council headed by Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh approved the plans. However, Prime Minister Singh noted in his closing remarks, “A plan is not a rigid blue print. It is a broad “directional” and “aspirational” document, which must allow for modification.”²⁵⁰⁰

India has complied with all the COP17 decisions that required immediate compliance: from decision 1/COP.17 (adhering to the request of ADP to advance submissions of their views on increasing ambition)²⁵⁰¹ to decision 3/COP.17 (supporting the Green Climate Fund).

India, in compliance with decision 1/CP.17, has periodically submitted suggestions to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). In accordance with the request of the ADP to submit proposals and opinions for enhanced action, on 28 February 2012, India submitted a report outlining its understanding of the framework of the ADP, providing ideas to increase actions to improve the efficiency of the mechanisms put in place by the UNFCCC,

²⁴⁹⁶ U.N. Climate Talks Agree Legal Pact on Global Warming, Reuters (Durban) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://in.reuters.com/article/2011/12/11/climate-kyoto-idINDEE7BA00F20111211>.

²⁴⁹⁷ Report of the Steering Committee, The Planning Commission (New Delhi) March 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

http://planningcommission.gov.in/aboutus/committee/strgrp12/strgrp_enf1312.pdf.

²⁴⁹⁸ Mega Shelter Belts Proposed in Western Raj to Contain Climate Change, The Times of India (Jaipur) 28 October 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/Mega-shelter-belts-proposed-in-western-Raj-to-contain-climate-change/articleshow/16985812.cms>.

²⁴⁹⁹ Managing the Environment, The Planning Commission (New Delhi) 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2013.

http://12thplan.gov.in/forum_description.php?f=10.

²⁵⁰⁰ PM’s Closing Remarks, Planning Commission (New Delhi) 27 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/57ndc/pm_closing_57ndc.pdf.

²⁵⁰¹ Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (Bonn) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/adp1/eng/misc01.pdf>.

COPs, and conventions to mitigate climate change.²⁵⁰² On 3 August 2012, India submitted an updated version of its previous submission on the ADP to the UNFCCC.²⁵⁰³

On 23 November 2012, India along with various other members made a joint submission to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA), expressing views and stances on various aspects of the convention pertaining to long-term cooperative action.²⁵⁰⁴

On 23 June 2013, Indian Minister of External Affairs Salman Khurshid and US Secretary of State John Kerry reaffirmed their countries' strong commitment to an enhanced US-India Strategic Dialogue. This is in line with decision 13/CP.17 in because the US provides support for capacity-building action in India, a developing country. An example of this is an agreement signed by the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) on 3 May 2013 to conduct a study to support Essar Oil Limited in "assessing its coal bed methane license areas for the presence of commercial grade shale deposits, moving India closer to a potential new domestic energy resource offering cleaner alternatives to coal."²⁵⁰⁵

On 18 July 2013, the UNFCCC approved India's concentrated solar power (CSP) project to be counted towards India's emissions trading scheme. The project — a part of India's renewable energy programme — is a 100MW CSP installation to be built in Rajasthan and expected to generate 2.15 million carbon credits during the first ten years of operations.²⁵⁰⁶

For its adherence with the decisions made at COP17, India is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Rui Li and Harinya Shanthakumar

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment on climate change. Government of Indonesia has taken no actions to enact the decisions of the COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, Indonesia is categorized as a Non-Annex member State.²⁵⁰⁷ Indonesia signed the Climate Change Convention on 5 June 1992 and ratified it on 23 August 1994. The Convention entered into force on 21 November 1994.²⁵⁰⁸

²⁵⁰² Submission by India, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/adp1/eng/misc01.pdf>.

²⁵⁰³ Submissions from Parties to the ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 November 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_india_workstream_1_07112012.pdf.

²⁵⁰⁴ Draft Decision on Shared Vision, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg-lca/application/pdf/sharedvision_bolivia_231112.pdf.

²⁵⁰⁵ U.S.-India Joint Fact Sheet: Sustainable Growth, Energy and Climate Change. US Department of State. Date of Access: 8 July 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/06/211017.htm>

²⁵⁰⁶ India unveils plans for massive concentrated solar power, Responding to Climate Change (London) 18 July 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

<http://www.rtcc.org/india-unveils-plans-for-massive-concentrated-solar-power/>.

²⁵⁰⁷ Parties & Observer States: Indonesia, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=ID>.

Indonesia has been very supportive of the decisions reached at the COP 17 in Durban. On 11 December 2011, the chair of Indonesia's delegation to the COP 17, Rachmat Witoelar, stated: "We welcome the Durban Platform outcome, because since the beginning of the COP-17 trial the Indonesian delegation has been pursuing a balanced outcome decision."²⁵⁰⁹

As of 30 June 2013, the bilateral Indonesia-Australia Carbon Partnership was terminated. The funding for this project, which began in 2008, will not be renewed, even though its goals have not been met.²⁵¹⁰ Given that this was a key forum for long-term action plan, the termination of this scheme signals the end of many of Indonesia's already limited activities in combatting climate change. The bilateral partnership previously focused on: (1) strategic policy dialogue on climate change; (2) supporting the development of Indonesia's National Carbon Accounting System; (3) implementing the incentive-based initiative Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) demonstration activity in Central Kalimantan. The Indonesian and Australian governments submitted their joint observations of Measurement, Reporting, and Verification on REDD+ pertaining to the Kalimantan, in accordance with the decisions of the COP 17.²⁵¹¹

Also, Indonesia has instituted the Indonesia Climate Change Day, to be held annually. The two-day event highlights Indonesia's commitment to mitigating Climate Change through its compliance with REDD+.²⁵¹²

Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has pledged to cut 26 per cent of Indonesia's emissions by 2020 and to preserve the country's rainforests.²⁵¹³

Indonesia has been partaking in the COP-led discussions relating to climate change. Thus, on 8 March 2013, Indonesia made a submission to the COP's Standing Committee on Finance expressing its views on the development on the financial mechanism.²⁵¹⁴ Indonesia made another submission on 25 March 2013, formulating its stance on long-term finance.²⁵¹⁵

²⁵⁰⁸ Parties & Observer States: Indonesia, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=ID>.

²⁵⁰⁹ Indonesian Delegates Welcome "Durban Platform," Kompas (Jakarta) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

<http://sains.kompas.com/read/2011/12/13/08105685/Indonesian.Delegates.Welcome.Durban.Platform>.
²⁵¹⁰ Australian-Indonesian Carbon Project Abandoned, The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney) 2 July 2013. Date of Access: 8 July 2013.

<http://www.smh.com.au/federal-politics/political-news/australianindonesian-carbon-project-abandoned-20130702-2p98w.html>

²⁵¹¹ Doha Calls For Legally Binding Deal For All, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 26 November 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012.

<http://www2.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/11/26/doha-calls-legally-binding-deal-all.html>.

²⁵¹² Action Under the International Forest Carbon Initiative, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 30 October 2012. Date of Access: 1 January 2013.

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/international-forest-carbon-initiative/action.aspx>.

²⁵¹³ Doha Calls for Legally Binding Deal for All, The Jakarta Post (Jakarta) 26 November 2012. Date of Access: 29 December 2012.

<http://www2.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/11/26/doha-calls-legally-binding-deal-all.html>.

²⁵¹⁴ Submission by the Republic of Indonesia, Elements in the Development of the Further Guidelines for the Fifth Review of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 8 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

Despite voicing its opinion on the COP-generated climate change policies and regulations, the Indonesian government's minimal efforts to mitigate climate change domestically and its failure to further adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 warrants a score of -1.

Analysts: Rui Li and Harinya Shanthakumar

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on climate change, as demonstrated by its intent to adhere to the decisions taken at COP 17. Italy, however, is yet to engage in enacting those decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, Italy is categorized as an Annex I member State. Italy signed the Climate Change Convention on 5 June 1992 and ratified it on 15 April 1994. The Convention entered into force on 14 July 1994.²⁵¹⁶

Italy has been supportive of the COP 17 and the outcomes it sought to attain. On 29 November 2011, Minister for the Environment, Land, and Sea Corrado Clini remarked: "The increase in extreme weather events, such as the tragic floods in Genoa, Rome, and Messina, are clear signs that we are also victims of climate change. For this reason, in Durban I ask you to take a strong and ambitious stance towards climate protection and the renewal of the Kyoto Protocol."²⁵¹⁷ Also, commenting on the outcome of the COP 17, on 11 December 2012, Minister Clini noted that he believes, "Italy is in a position to play a lead role in this new partnership between Europe and the emerging economies."²⁵¹⁸

On 27 May 2013, the European Union made a submission to the ADP on behalf of its member states, including Italy.²⁵¹⁹ The submission included the discussion of post-2020 commitments.

On 24 July 2012, seven European countries, including Italy, announced that they would join as new partners in the international initiative Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_indonesia_fifthreview_08032013.pdf.

²⁵¹⁵ Submission by Indonesia: Long-Term Finance, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 21 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ltf_indonesia_25032013.pdf.

²⁵¹⁶ Parties & Observer States: Italy, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=IT>.

²⁵¹⁷ Cartolina Elettronica per Clini: A Durban Posizione Forte e Ambiziosa per il Clima e per Kyoto, Green Report (Livorno) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://www.greenreport.it/new/index.php?page=default&id=13470>.

²⁵¹⁸ Il Clima Dopo Durban Secondo il Ministro Clini, Qual Energia (Rome) 11 December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://qualenergia.it/articoli/20111212-clini-durban-cop-17-ministro-ambiente-italia-cina-clima>.

²⁵¹⁹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

Lived Climate Pollutants.²⁵²⁰ The initiative, launched in February 2012, seeks “to cut a range of climate-damaging pollutants that also have health and agricultural impacts.”²⁵²¹

Also, on 10 December 2012, the third stage of the “Green Embassy” project was launched in Brasilia, Brazil. The initiative, “strongly supported by the Italian Embassy in Brasilia,” was introduced in 2010 with the installation by EnelGreen Power of 405 photovoltaic panels that enable a saving of 7.6 tons of CO₂ emissions each year.²⁵²²

On 18-19 October 2012, Rome played host to the fourth plenary meeting of the National Network of Environmental Authorities and the Managing Authority, held in conjunction with the European Network of Environmental Authorities and Management (ENEA-MA).²⁵²³ Italian Minister of the Environment, Land, and Sea Corrado Clini was among the 145 representatives of Italian and European Environmental and Managing Authorities. Topics of discussion included: “state of the play on preparation of 2014-2020 cohesion policy, statistics and results of climate policy in 2007-2013, strategies and opportunities for integration of the environment, climate, sustainable development and green economy policies in the next programming period 2014-2020.”²⁵²⁴

Italy’s participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Groups of the UNFCCC has been incorporated into the correspondence of the European Union on behalf of its member states with Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), the Nairobi Work Programme’s Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and the Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures. Thus, on 16 July 2012, a letter to the co-chairs of the ADP was submitted by Cyprus on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member states, including Italy.²⁵²⁵ In the letter, the signed parties offered their opinions on the pace of work of the ADP and urged for “rapid progress” to “ensure Doha [COP 18] takes

²⁵²⁰ World-Wide Action on Black Carbon, Methane and Other Short-Lived Pollutants Grows as Seven More Countries Join New Coalition, United Nations Environment Programme (Paris) 25 July 2012. Date of Access: 13 January 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?DocumentID=2691&ArticleID=9235&l=en>.

²⁵²¹ World-Wide Action on Black Carbon, Methane and Other Short-Lived Pollutants Grows as Seven More Countries Join New Coalition, United Nations Environment Programme (Paris) 25 July 2012. Date of Access: 13 January 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?DocumentID=2691&ArticleID=9235&l=en>.

²⁵²² Brasilia: Third Stage of “Green Embassy” Project Under Way, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 10 December 2012. Date of Access: 13 January 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2012/12/20121210_Brasilia.htm.

²⁵²³ Joint Meeting of the Italian Environmental Network and the European Network ENEA-MA in Rome on 18-19 October 2012, Rete Ambientale Italiana (Rome) 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 13 January 2013. <http://reteambientale.minambiente.it/riunione-congiunta-della-rete-ambientale-e-della-rete-europea-enea-ma-a-roma-il-18-19-ottobre-2012-2/?lang=en>.

²⁵²⁴ Joint Meeting of the Italian Environmental Network and the European Network ENEA-MA in Rome on 18-19 October 2012, Rete Ambientale Italiana (Rome) 22 October 2012. Date of Access: 13 January 2013. <http://reteambientale.minambiente.it/riunione-congiunta-della-rete-ambientale-e-della-rete-europea-enea-ma-a-roma-il-18-19-ottobre-2012-2/?lang=en>.

²⁵²⁵ Letter to the Co-Chairs ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_16072012.pdf.

forward the Durban [COP 17] outcomes [...].²⁵²⁶ The correspondence continued, and was followed by two more joint statements, of 17 October 2012.^{2527,2528}

Additionally, submissions have also been made on behalf of the European Union member states, including Italy, to the Nairobi Work Programme's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice^{2529,2530,2531} (as governed by decision 6/CP.17) and the Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures²⁵³² (as directed by decision 8/CP.17).

Although continuing to submit no documents on its own, Italy, however, remained a signatory to a number of submissions made to the UNFCCC by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states — including Italy — in March-July 2013. Specifically, submission were made to the COP and CMP^{2533,2534,2535,2536}, the ADP^{2537,2538,2539}, the Subsidiary

²⁵²⁶ Letter to the Co-Chairs ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_16072012.pdf.

²⁵²⁷ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on the 2015 Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream1_17102012.pdf.

²⁵²⁸ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on Enhancing pre 2020 Mitigation Ambition, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 2 February 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream2_17102012.pdf.

²⁵²⁹ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/sb_european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁵³⁰ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/application/pdf/cy-09-07-nwp.pdf.

²⁵³¹ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/methods_and_science/lulucf/application/pdf/20120716_submcyprus_eu_cy-07-16-lulucf.pdf.

²⁵³² Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁵³³ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁵³⁴ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

Body for Implementation (SBI),²⁵⁴⁰ and the SBSTA.²⁵⁴¹ All submissions are in line with requests by various decisions of the COP 17.

Thus, Italy has declared its approval of the outcomes of the COP 17 and engaged in a discussion of its future climate change policy. Italy, however, has taken no concrete actions to combat climate change in accordance with decisions of COP 17. Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Lead Analyst: Samantha Young

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change, stating its full support of the decisions of the COP 17 and taking some actions to adhere to those decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, Japan is categorized as an Annex I member State. Japan signed the Climate Change Convention on 13 June 1992 and ratified it on 28 May 1993.²⁵⁴² The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁵⁴³

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ireland_eu_fifthreview_01032013.pdf.

²⁵³⁵ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 19 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ltf_eu_19032013.pdf.

²⁵³⁶ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_fsf_eu_2013.pdf.

²⁵³⁷ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁵³⁸ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130301.pdf.

²⁵³⁹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_2_20130527.pdf.

²⁵⁴⁰ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

[https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_\(eu\).pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_(eu).pdf).

²⁵⁴¹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 July 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/eu_submission_review_guidelines.pdf.

As of 31 October 2012, Japan has provided approximately USD17.4 billion to the Fast-Start Finance, previously known as the Hatoyama Initiative, exceeding its commitment guideline of providing USD15 billion to aid developing countries over a three-year term.²⁵⁴⁴ The majority (70 per cent) of the contribution was directed towards mitigation efforts, while the remainder has been divided among other areas of support, such as REDD+ and providing assistance in adaptation.²⁵⁴⁵

Japan has been transparent regarding its climate change involvement for the future. On 5-6 November 2012 at the ninth Asia–Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit, Japan reiterated its commitment to “fully implement the outcomes of the Bali Action Plan, the Cancun agreements, and the Durban outcome.”²⁵⁴⁶ As of 10 December 2012, Government of Japan has released its latest initiative to address climate change, focusing on past and continued efforts towards reducing its carbon emissions.²⁵⁴⁷ Efforts include regional cooperation, domestic efforts, and details from the Fast-Start Finance pledge.²⁵⁴⁸

Previously, Japan has spoken in support of a positive COP 17 outcome. On 11 December 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda released a statement saying he welcomes “the series of decisions adopted at COP17”²⁵⁴⁹ and that “Japan remains committed to make utmost efforts to arrest the global warming.”²⁵⁵⁰ The prime minister also stated that Japan actively contributed “through efforts such as proposing for the new ad hoc working group to establish a new framework, and

²⁵⁴² Parties & Observer States: Japan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=JP>.

²⁵⁴³ Parties & Observer States: Japan, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=JP>.

²⁵⁴⁴ The Japanese Fast-Start Finance Contribution, The Overseas Development Institute (London) November 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/6969-japan-fast-start-finance-climate-change>.

²⁵⁴⁵ The Japanese Fast-Start Finance Contribution, The Overseas Development Institute (London) November 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/6969-japan-fast-start-finance-climate-change>.

²⁵⁴⁶ Chair’s Statement of the 9th ASEM Summit 5-6 November 2012, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/asem9/pdfs/chair_state.pdf.

²⁵⁴⁷ Japan’s Initiative to Address Climate Change Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2013.

www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/cop18/pdfs/japans_initiative.pdf.

²⁵⁴⁸ Japan’s Initiative to Address Climate Change Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2013.

www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/cop18/pdfs/japans_initiative.pdf.

²⁵⁴⁹ Comment by Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda, Cabinet Secretariat (Tokyo) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201112/11cop17_e.html.

²⁵⁵⁰ Comment by Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda, Cabinet Secretariat (Tokyo) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201112/11cop17_e.html.

presenting its specific initiatives such as Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate Resilient World.”²⁵⁵¹

Japan has been participating in the work of the various working groups of the UNFCCC. Thus, on 29 November 2012, Japan submitted its views to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²⁵⁵² The letter contained Japan’s proposal of work to be done in the ADP in 2013, including proposing new initiatives to be enacted by the ADP.²⁵⁵³

On 12 March 2013, Japan made a submission to the ADP that expressed its “full support” and “appreciation” of the Durban decision on the ADP “as well as the planning of work as a basis for the future framework.”²⁵⁵⁴

On 14 April 2013, Government of the United States released a fact sheet pertaining to climate change related cooperation between Japan and the United States. According to the fact sheet, Japan and the United States will cooperate with each other and other partners towards reaching “a new, ambitious, global, post-2020 international agreement to combat climate change,”²⁵⁵⁵ and seek to achieve “cooperation to advance low-emissions development in the world, and cooperation on constructing climate-resilient societies.”²⁵⁵⁶

On 18 May 2013, ministers and officials from the 18 countries party to the East Asia Summit attended the Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue. The Dialogue, co-chaired by His Excellency Mr. Fumio Kishida, minister for foreign affairs of Japan, and His Excellency Dr. Mok, senior minister of environment of the kingdom of Cambodia.²⁵⁵⁷ The participants discussed the importance of cutting carbon in East Asian countries and methods of achieving low carbon growth, including: 1) the development and implementation of the low

²⁵⁵¹ Comment by Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda, Cabinet Secretariat (Tokyo) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/noda/diplomatic/201112/11cop17_e.html.

²⁵⁵² Response to the Joint Message from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>.

²⁵⁵³ Response to the Joint Message from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>.

²⁵⁵⁴ Submission by Japan: Information, views and proposals on matters related to the work of Ad Hoc Working

Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 12 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_japan_workstream_1_20130312.pdf.

²⁵⁵⁵ U.S.-Japan Fact Sheet on Climate Change Cooperation, Department of State (Washington) 14 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/04/207479.htm>.

²⁵⁵⁶ U.S.-Japan Fact Sheet on Climate Change Cooperation, Department of State (Washington) 14 April 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/04/207479.htm>.

²⁵⁵⁷ Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 18 May 2013. Date of Access: 13 June 2013.

www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000004897.pdf.

carbon growth strategy in each country, 2) the importance of technology, market and non-market mechanism, and 3) the effective networks among the various stakeholders.²⁵⁵⁸

The participants also welcomed the establishment of the East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth, agreeing that stakeholders' low carbon growth related experiences should be incorporated into an accessible network to promote research cooperation and improve policy-making processes.²⁵⁵⁹

On 21-22 May 2013, Tokyo hosted the 11th Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change. The Director-General for Global Issues of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Takehiro Kagawa, co-chaired the meeting along with Mr. André Aranha Corrêa do Lago, Director-General of the Department of Environment and Special Affairs of the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil.²⁵⁶⁰ The informal meeting provided the opportunity for participating UNFCCC parties to confer on elements which might be included in the COP19/CMP9.²⁵⁶¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for agreeing to abide the COP 17 decisions and commencing to act on those decisions.

Analyst: Alicia Robinson

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitments on climate change as outlined in the decisions made at the COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, Korea is categorized as a Non-Annex I member State. Korea signed the Climate Change Convention on 11 June 1992 and ratified it on 5 December 1994.²⁵⁶² The Convention entered into force on 5 March 1995.²⁵⁶³

Korea has complied with draft decision 18/CP.17 in contributing to the Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.²⁵⁶⁴ Also, on 15 November 2012, Korea submitted its views and recommendations to the Global Environment Facility, as requested.²⁵⁶⁵

²⁵⁵⁸ Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 18 May 2013. Date of Access: 13 June 2013.
www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000004897.pdf.

²⁵⁵⁹ Second East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 18 May 2013. Date of Access: 13 June 2013.
www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000004897.pdf.

²⁵⁶⁰ The 11th Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21-22 March 2013. Date of Access: 13 June 2013.
www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000002286.pdf.

²⁵⁶¹ The 11th Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21-22 March 2013. Date of Access: 13 June 2013.
www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000002286.pdf.

²⁵⁶² Parties & Observer States: Korea, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=KP>.

²⁵⁶³ Parties & Observer States: Korea, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=KP>.

On 18 September 2012, Korea followed draft decision 16/CP.17 in using the Research Dialogue on Developments in Research Activities Relevant to the Needs of the Convention to discuss climate change-related research findings as part of the meetings undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).²⁵⁶⁶

On 2 November 2012, Korea complied with draft decision 1/CP.17 and presented its submission to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²⁵⁶⁷ However, the submission was placed after the recommended deadline of February 2012.

Korea has supported developing countries' capacity-building to manage climate change. Korea has channeled financial resources to the UNFCCC's core budget to support technology transfer-related activities as requested by the Technology Executive Committee.²⁵⁶⁸ On 20 October 2012, Korea was chosen to host the Green Climate Fund in its city of Songdo, Incheon.²⁵⁶⁹ Also, Korea has followed draft decision 9/CP.17 in financially contributing to the Least Developed Countries Fund.²⁵⁷⁰

Previously, Korea has reluctantly accepted the outcomes of the COP 17. On 8 December 2011, at the Stakeholder Forum of Durban Conference, Korea's Environment Minister Yoo Young Sook stated: "While South Korea is in many ways considered as a developed country in terms of climate change, this is not by virtue of historical responsibility for emissions. However, South Korea's responsibility [is] for the future, after all it is estimated that 90 per cent of emissions growth to 2050 will come from developing countries."²⁵⁷¹

²⁵⁶⁴ Programme Budget for the Biennium 2012-2013, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/decisions/application/pdf/cop17_budget.pdf.

²⁵⁶⁵ Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of Parties, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 November 2012. Date of Access: 22 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/06a01.pdf>.

²⁵⁶⁶ Submissions by Liechtenstein, Environmental Integrity Group, Comprising Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, South Korea and Switzerland, 18 September 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/sbsta_submission_eig.pdf.

²⁵⁶⁷ Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP): Achievements in Doha – 2015, and Focus and Organization of Work, Environmental Integrity Group, Comprising Switzerland, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein and Monaco, 2 November 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eig_workstream1_02112012.pdf.

²⁵⁶⁸ Programme Budget for the Biennium 2012-2013, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/decisions/application/pdf/cop17_budget.pdf.

²⁵⁶⁹ UN's Green Climate Fund Plans Headquarters in South Korea, Bloomberg (Brussels) 20 October 2012. Date of Access: 22 December 2012.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-10-20/un-s-green-climate-fund-plans-headquarters-in-south-korea.html>.

²⁵⁷⁰ Least Developed Countries Fund, Global Environment Facility (Washington) 15 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF>.

²⁵⁷¹ Inside: Asia's Dominance at COP17 and its Stance on Climate Change, Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future (London) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://www.stakeholderforum.org/fileadmin/files/COP17DAY11.pdf>.

On 7 May 2013, Korean President Park Geun-hye and United States President Barack Obama signed the 2013-2015 Work Program of the U.S.-Korea Environmental Cooperation Agreement, as per draft decision 2/CP.17 in developing a Long Term Cooperative Action Plan.²⁵⁷² This bilateral agreement sets out the terms and conditions under which the two countries “will intensify cooperation in clean energy research and development, research on climate modeling, workshops on climate risk assessment and adaptation planning, and joint work on the development and adoption of smart grids and energy efficiency technologies that will produce new jobs and markets in this evolving sector.”²⁵⁷³

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1 for its efforts against climate change in accordance with decisions made at the COP 17.

Analyst: Rui Li

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change, stating its support of and beginning to adhere to the decisions made at the COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, Mexico is categorized as a Non-Annex member State. Mexico signed the Climate Change Convention on 13 June 1992 and ratified it on 11 March 1993.²⁵⁷⁴ The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁵⁷⁵

On 25-28 September 2012, Mexico hosted the Governor’s Climate and Forest Task Force, dedicated to combating climate change. The Task Force discussed methods of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mostly in regard to the cutting and burning of tropical forests.²⁵⁷⁶

On 15 November 2012, Government of Mexico has announced that it will begin a program dedicated to climate change mitigation efforts. It is approved for USD15 million from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to be spent towards climate change mitigation efforts.²⁵⁷⁷ The program will “create a dedicated financing line, accessible by communities and their

²⁵⁷² Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 7 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²⁵⁷³ Joint Statement on Addressing Global Climate Change. Office of the Spokesperson, US Department of State(Washington, DC) May 2013. Date of Access: 7 May 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/05/209009.htm>.

²⁵⁷⁴ Parties & Observer States: Mexico, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=MX>.

²⁵⁷⁵ Parties & Observer States: Mexico, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=MX>.

²⁵⁷⁶ Doha Climate Talk Could See Measured Progress Towards New Global Agreement, Environmental Defense Fund (New York City) 27 November 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

<http://blogs.edf.org/climatetalks/2012/11/27/doha-climate-talks-could-see-measured-progress-toward-new-global-agreement/>.

²⁵⁷⁷ Mexico Gets \$15 Million from IDB to Support Climate Change Mitigation, Inter- American Development Bank (Washington) 15 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 December 2012.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/news/news-releases/2012-11-15/climate-change-mitigation-in-mexico,10218.html>.

members, for identified low carbon projects in forest landscape.”²⁵⁷⁸ It is sponsored by the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and will be focused in the five states with the highest levels of net forest loss.²⁵⁷⁹

Furthermore, on 18-20 July 2012, the Mexican government held a workshop on prioritizing water resources in Mexico.²⁵⁸⁰ This workshop on water and adaptation strategies under the Nairobi Work Program included a breakdown of Mexico’s hydrological cycle and national strategies for water resources and climate change.²⁵⁸¹ The workshop emphasized pre-emptive action and the importance of prioritizing and allocating resources.²⁵⁸²

On 31 October 2012, the Mexican government released a progress report on the Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes project.²⁵⁸³ It is expected that with Mexico’s recent implementation of its Climate Change Law, its Forest Investment Project (FIP) will be effective.²⁵⁸⁴ The FIP project’s credit line financing schemes are currently being designed.²⁵⁸⁵

Previously, Mexico has spoken in support of a positive COP 17 outcome. On 7 December 2011, Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources Juan Elvira Quesada expressed the need to ensure transparency, and for “the need for legally binding mechanisms under the Convention.”²⁵⁸⁶

Mexico has been participating in the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 2 November 2012, the Environmental Integrity Group, of which Mexico is a party, submitted its views on the work of

²⁵⁷⁸ Mexico Gets \$15 Million from IDB to Support Climate Change Mitigation, Inter-American Development Bank (Washington) 15 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 December 2012.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/news/news-releases/2012-11-15/climate-change-mitigation-in-mexico,10218.html>.

²⁵⁷⁹ Mexico Gets \$15 Million from IDB to Support Climate Change Mitigation, Inter-American Development Bank (Washington) 15 November 2012. Date of Access: 23 December 2012.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/news/news-releases/2012-11-15/climate-change-mitigation-in-mexico,10218.html>.

²⁵⁸⁰ National Adaptation Planning and Practices on Water Resources from Mexican Perspective, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/application/pdf/lopez.pdf.

²⁵⁸¹ National Adaptation Planning and Practices on Water Resources from Mexican Perspective, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/application/pdf/lopez.pdf.

²⁵⁸² National Adaptation Planning and Practices on Water Resources from Mexican Perspective, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/application/pdf/lopez.pdf.

²⁵⁸³ Progress Updates from FIP Pilot Countries, Climate Investment Funds (Washington) 31 October 2012. Date of Access 3 January 2013.

<https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/mexico-fip-progress-update-october-2012>.

²⁵⁸⁴ Progress Updates from FIP Pilot Countries, Climate Investment Funds (Washington) 31 October 2012. Date of Access 3 January 2013.

<https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/mexico-fip-progress-update-october-2012>.

²⁵⁸⁵ Progress Updates from FIP Pilot Countries, Climate Investment Funds (Washington) 31 October 2012. Date of Access 3 January 2013.

<https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/mexico-fip-progress-update-october-2012>.

²⁵⁸⁶ Statement by Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources Juan Elvira Quesada, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 December 2011. Date of Access 27 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/items/6584.php.

the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²⁵⁸⁷ The letter contains the EIG's views on the necessary successes in Doha and its work organization plan for the ADP until COP 21.²⁵⁸⁸

On 29 April 2013, the World Bank released an article outlining the results of Mexico's attempts to adapt to climate change, and to mitigate its effects in collaboration with the World Bank.²⁵⁸⁹ The Mexican government and the World Bank have a "consistent and long-standing partnership in climate change, mitigation and adaptation."²⁵⁹⁰ The World Bank provides a variety of financial services to Mexico in an effort to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The main areas of collaboration being: "energy efficiency and renewable energy, water management, disaster risk management, clean and efficient transport, forests management, and sustainable productive rural development."²⁵⁹¹ Government of Mexico and the World Bank renewed their long-standing engagement to reduce Mexico's ecological footprint.²⁵⁹²

On 3 June 2013, Mexico's Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources Juan José Guerra Abud released a statement outlining the National Strategy for Climate Change. The National Strategy identifies sources of high emission, along with other anthropogenic causes of climate change that are a threat to Mexico.²⁵⁹³ The Strategy defines lines of action and strategic priorities that Mexico may engage in to combat climate change.²⁵⁹⁴ The Strategy also aims to promote job

²⁵⁸⁷ Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) in 2012: Necessary Achievements and Organisation of Work, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.
<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>.

²⁵⁸⁸ Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) in 2012: Necessary Achievements and Organisation of Work, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 October 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2012.
<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/6656.php>.

²⁵⁸⁹ Mexico Seeks to Adapt to Climate Change and Mitigate its Effects, The World Bank (Washington DC) 29 April 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/17/mexico-seeks-to-adapt-to-climate-change-and-mitigate-its-effects>.

²⁵⁹⁰ Mexico Seeks to Adapt to Climate Change and Mitigate its Effects, The World Bank (Washington DC) 29 April 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/17/mexico-seeks-to-adapt-to-climate-change-and-mitigate-its-effects>.

²⁵⁹¹ Mexico Seeks to Adapt to Climate Change and Mitigate its Effects, The World Bank (Washington DC) 29 April 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/17/mexico-seeks-to-adapt-to-climate-change-and-mitigate-its-effects>.

²⁵⁹² Mexico Seeks to Adapt to Climate Change and Mitigate its Effects, The World Bank (Washington DC) 29 April 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/17/mexico-seeks-to-adapt-to-climate-change-and-mitigate-its-effects>.

²⁵⁹³ Acuerdo por el que se expide la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático. Diario Oficial de la Federación (Mexico City) 3 June 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.
http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5301093&fecha=03/06/2013.

²⁵⁹⁴ Acuerdo por el que se expide la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático. Diario Oficial de la Federación (Mexico City) 3 June 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.
http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5301093&fecha=03/06/2013.

creation in the sector of clean energy and to enhance the economic and social development in the country through its planned adjustments.²⁵⁹⁵

Mexico has expressed its support of the COP 17 decisions and begun acting on them. Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alicia Robinson

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on climate change.

On 27 December 2012, the Russian Government approved the State Program of the Russian Federation on the Protection of the Environment for 2012-2020. The program's main goal is improvement of environmental safety and preservation of natural systems. The State Program stipulates several policy priorities to achieve this goal:

- reduction of the total anthropogenic impact on the environment by improving the environmental performance of the economy;
- conservation and restoration of biodiversity in Russia;
- improving the functioning of hydrometeorology and environmental monitoring;
- organization and maintenance of research activities in the Antarctic.

Upon its implementation the program is expected to increase the level of protection of the vital interests of the individuals, society and the state from the effects of natural hazards and climate change. It is also aimed at generating new scientific knowledge on climate change.

The State Program also underscores Russia's commitment to adhere to its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.²⁵⁹⁶

The Russian Government plans to allocate approximately USD8.66 billion in 2012-2020 towards the program's implementation.²⁵⁹⁷

On 13 December 2012, Russian President created the interdepartmental taskforce on climate change and sustainable development. During its first meeting on 21 February 2013, the taskforce members discussed the issues of "interdepartmental cooperation on implementing the decisions of the 18th UN Climate Change Conference" and "possible measures for stimulating the reduction of man-made greenhouse gas emissions" in Russia. The interdepartmental taskforce will meet regularly "with the aim of assuring effective cooperation between federal executive bodies, other

²⁵⁹⁵ Acuerdo por el que se expide la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático. Diario Oficial de la Federación (Mexico City) 3 June 2013. Date of Access: 14 June 2013.

http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5301093&fecha=03/06/2013.

²⁵⁹⁶ State Program of the Russian Federation on the Protection of the Environment for 2012-2020, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 March 2013. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=130036>.

²⁵⁹⁷ State Program of the Russian Federation on the Protection of the Environment for 2012-2020 is made available on the Ministry of Environment web-site, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 27 March 2013.

http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=130037&sphrase_id=275581.

government agencies, NGOs, scientific and other organisations in implementing state policy on issues of climate change and sustainable development”.²⁵⁹⁸

On 24 July 2013, the Federal Law on Protecting the Environment was amended, creating a “legislative foundation to assure that the Russian Federation fulfils its obligations to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, supplementing the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer”. The law establishes requirements for the management of ozone-depleting substances, including their production, use, transport, storage, recovery, restitution, recirculation and disposal, as well as their import into Russia and export from Russian.²⁵⁹⁹

Russia has declared its intent to adhere to the decisions of the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has taken actions that conform with them. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment on climate change, as it has declared its intent to abide by the decisions taken at the COP 17.

Under the UNFCCC, Saudi Arabia is categorized as a Non-Annex member State.²⁶⁰⁰ Saudi Arabia ratified the Climate Change Convention on 28 December 1994 and it was entered into force on 28 March 1995.²⁶⁰¹

On 7 May 2013, the UNFCCC published Saudi Arabia’s views on various climate change approaches as part of the framework of discussions under the Convention.²⁶⁰² In the paper, Saudi Arabia stated that it believed that parties to the Convention, pursuant to decision 1.CP/17 (which invites parties to submit their views on the design and operation of various approaches), should develop and implement various mitigation approaches, such as market-based initiatives, to promote action and to provide for a variety of programmes that may best be suited for developing countries.²⁶⁰³ Saudi Arabia emphasized the importance of alternative approaches as a way for

²⁵⁹⁸ Meeting of interdepartmental taskforce on issues of climate change and sustainable development, President of Russia 13 March 2013. <http://eng.state.kremlin.ru/administration/5111>.

²⁵⁹⁹ Amendments to law on protecting environment, President of Russia 24 July 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/5775>.

²⁶⁰⁰ Parties & Observer States: Saudi Arabia, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013. <http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=SA>.

²⁶⁰¹ Parties & Observer States: Saudi Arabia, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013. <http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=SA>.

²⁶⁰² Submission by Saudi Arabia on views on matters related to the Framework for Various Approaches, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 May 2013. Date of Access: 12 July 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbsta/eng/misc11.pdf>

²⁶⁰³ Submission by Saudi Arabia on views on matters related to the Framework for Various Approaches, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 May 2013. Date of Access: 12 July 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbsta/eng/misc11.pdf>

developing countries to continue developing while minimizing the adverse effects of some mitigation measures.²⁶⁰⁴

Additionally, Saudi Arabia reiterated its belief that the Convention should differentiate between developed and developing countries so as to not forgo the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR).²⁶⁰⁵ To that end, Saudi Arabia recommended a set of guiding principles with the goal of granting developing countries more flexibility in what measures they may take to combat climate change without sacrificing development and self-sufficiency.²⁶⁰⁶

On 18 April 2013, the UNFCCC released Saudi Arabia's views on implementing climate change response measures.²⁶⁰⁷ Saudi Arabia affirmed its commitment to continue researching and collaborating with other states in the area of climate change response measures and on their effects.²⁶⁰⁸ Saudi Arabia thus stated that it would continue to participate in discussions on the matter in order to reduce the negative effects that these measures may have on developing countries and to establish a comprehensive framework under the UNFCCC.²⁶⁰⁹

More specifically, Saudi Arabia stated that climate change response measures taken by Annex I parties should be examined closely in order to ascertain the impact these may have on developing country parties.²⁶¹⁰ To that end, Saudi Arabia urged a more collaborative approach that would

²⁶⁰⁴ Submission by Saudi Arabia on views on matters related to the Framework for Various Approaches, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 May 2013. Date of Access: 12 July 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbsta/eng/misc11.pdf>

²⁶⁰⁵ Submission by Saudi Arabia on views on matters related to the Framework for Various Approaches, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 May 2013. Date of Access: 12 July 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbsta/eng/misc11.pdf>

²⁶⁰⁶ Submission by Saudi Arabia on views on matters related to the Framework for Various Approaches, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 7 May 2013. Date of Access: 12 July 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbsta/eng/misc11.pdf>

²⁶⁰⁷ Submission by Saudi Arabia on the work programme on the impact of implementation of response measures, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc02.pdf>

²⁶⁰⁸ Submission by Saudi Arabia on the work programme on the impact of implementation of response measures, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc02.pdf>

²⁶⁰⁹ Submission by Saudi Arabia on the work programme on the impact of implementation of response measures, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc02.pdf>

²⁶¹⁰ Submission by Saudi Arabia on the work programme on the impact of implementation of response measures, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc02.pdf>

consider Annex I parties' measures and their effect on non-Annex I parties, with the end goal of producing standardized reporting on mitigation actions to better analyze their effectiveness.²⁶¹¹

Lastly, Saudi Arabia restated its desire to work under the UNFCCC as well as its wish to see a more comprehensive and inclusive climate framework that would explore possible alternatives and differentiate between national and collaborative initiatives, with the purpose of allowing for a more diverse approach to combating climate change.²⁶¹²

On 1 March 2013, Saudi Arabia, as a member of the Like-Minded Developing Countries in Climate Change (LMDC), was present at an LMDC meeting in Geneva. Saudi Arabia, along with the LMDC, stressed that developing countries have taken action to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, despite being not being the main contributors to the problem.²⁶¹³

Moreover, Saudi Arabia also concurred with the LMDC's stance on the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) and stated that it will abide by UNFCCC's framework on negotiations and would focus on the principles espoused by the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.²⁶¹⁴ In short, Saudi Arabia reiterated its goal to combat climate change under the UNFCCC's auspices and also called for developed countries to contribute more to the mitigation and adaptation efforts of developing countries.²⁶¹⁵

On 5 December 2012, during the Doha Conference in Qatar, Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ali Al-Naimi noted "an urgent need" to find a solution for climate change. Asserting a shared responsibility by all governments to fight climate change, he reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's commitment to renewable energy and its goal to attain 30 per cent of its power from solar energy by the year 2030. Minister Al-Naimi declared that, "Saudi Arabia is diversifying its economy away from over reliance on hydrocarbons."²⁶¹⁶

However, the Minister did not declare any intent to lower Saudi Arabia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. On 7 December 2012, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates

²⁶¹¹ Submission by Saudi Arabia on the work programme on the impact of implementation of response measures, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc02.pdf>

²⁶¹² Submission by Saudi Arabia on the work programme on the impact of implementation of response measures, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 April 2013. Date of Access: 11 June 2013.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sb/eng/misc02.pdf>

²⁶¹³ Like Minded Developing Countries on Climate Change Meeting, Like Minded Developing Countries on Climate Change (Geneva) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 11 July 2013.

http://www.mmrree.gob.ec/imagenes/2013/lmdc_press_release_feb13_eng.pdf

²⁶¹⁴ Like Minded Developing Countries on Climate Change Meeting, Like Minded Developing Countries on Climate Change (Geneva) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 11 July 2013.

http://www.mmrree.gob.ec/imagenes/2013/lmdc_press_release_feb13_eng.pdf

²⁶¹⁵ Like Minded Developing Countries on Climate Change Meeting, Like Minded Developing Countries on Climate Change (Geneva) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 11 July 2013.

http://www.mmrree.gob.ec/imagenes/2013/lmdc_press_release_feb13_eng.pdf

²⁶¹⁶ Gulf States Quiet on Climate Change Pledges, Aljazeera (Doha) 1 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2012/11/20121130115051950778.html>

made a joint submission to the UNFCCC. The submission acknowledged the countries' unwillingness to adopt any domestic policies that may impede their economic growth.²⁶¹⁷

In November 2012, Saudi Arabia along with various other nations submitted a joint report to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) on various decisions pertaining to the AWG-LCA and its operations.²⁶¹⁸

Saudi Arabia has declared it would continue to work under the UNFCCC but expressed no intent to adhere to the decisions of COP 17. Therefore, Saudi Arabia is awarded a score of -1.

Analysts: David Gelles and Harinya Shanthakumar

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment on climate change, having declared its intent to fully adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 and has begun taking actions on these decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, South Africa is categorized as a Non-Annex I member State. South Africa signed the Climate Change Convention on 15 June 1993 and ratified it on 25 August 1997. The Convention entered into force on 27 November 1997.²⁶¹⁹

In December 2012, at the 18th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (COP 18) in Doha, the South African government declared its commitment to the development of a green economy, and has taken policy actions towards implementing adaptation and mitigation elements in its National Climate Change Response Policy. At the Conference, South Africa's Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs Edna Molewa spoke of South Africa's inclusive approach to climate change and specified that South Africa regarded the global climate change response as part of its sustainable development agenda and not solely an environmental issue.²⁶²⁰

On 28 June 2012, Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs Rejoice Mabudafhasi participated in a High-Level Panel Discussion on "Promoting Inclusive Green Growth and Building a Green Economy as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Development."²⁶²¹ The South African government has established a Green Fund that supports the country's transition to a green

²⁶¹⁷ Submission from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Doha) 7 December 2012. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/misc02.pdf>.

²⁶¹⁸ Draft Decision on Shared Vision, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/awg-lca/application/pdf/sharedvision_bolivia_231112.pdf.

²⁶¹⁹ Parties & Observer States: South Africa, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=ZA>.

²⁶²⁰ South Africa at Climate Change Talks in Qatar to Advance Effective Global Response to the Global Challenge of Climate Change for Sustainable Development, Department of Environmental Affairs (Cape Town) 3 December 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://www.environment.gov.za/?q=content/sa_atcop18qatar_climatechangetalks.

²⁶²¹ Deputy Minister Rejoice Mabudafhasi Addresses High-Level Panel Discussion on "Promoting Inclusive Green Growth and Building a Green Economy as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Development," Department of Environmental Affairs (Rio de Janeiro) 18 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://www.environment.gov.za/?q=content/mabudafhasi_greeneconomy_rio20.

economy. Additionally, the National Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSSD) sets out the country's sustainable development priorities and actions over the next five years with eight focuses. These include: (1) green buildings and the built environment; (2) sustainable transport and infrastructure; (3) clean energy and energy efficiency; (4) resource conservation and management; (5) sustainable waste management practices; (6) agriculture, food production, and forestry; (7) water management; (8) sustainable consumption and production.²⁶²²

On 5 July 2012, the South African Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, announced South Africa's approach to implementing adaptation and mitigation elements of the National Climate Change Response Policy, in addition to the launch of the Department of Public Enterprise Climate Change Policy Framework for state-owned companies.²⁶²³ The policy has identified and prioritized the sectors that need immediate adaptation intervention, including water, agriculture and forestry, health, biodiversity, and human settlements. Mitigation actions are expected to collectively result in the reduction of emissions by 34 per cent relative to the business as usual trajectory by 2020 and 42 per cent by 2025.²⁶²⁴

Furthermore, on 20-21 September 2012, ministers from the BASIC (Brail, South Africa, India, and China) countries, held their twelfth Ministerial Meeting in Brasilia, Brazil.²⁶²⁵ At the conclusion of the meeting, the group released a joint statement, reiterating their commitment to the full implementation of the decisions taken at the COP 17. The BASIC leaders stressed the need to "consider sources for long-term finance and the continued scaling-up of financing in the 2013-2020 period."²⁶²⁶

South Africa has been participating in the work of the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 18 August 2012, Swaziland on behalf of the African Group, in line with decision 1/CP.17, released a letter suggesting how to further advance the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²⁶²⁷

Previously, South Africa has spoken supportively on the outcomes of the COP 17. On 6 December 2011, President Jacob Zuma stated in reference to the Durban Platform, "it is

²⁶²² Deputy Minister Rejoice Mabudafhasi Addresses High-Level Panel Discussion on "Promoting Inclusive Green Growth and Building a Green Economy as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Development," Department of Environmental Affairs (Rio de Janeiro) 18 June 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. http://www.environment.gov.za/?q=content/mabudafhasi_greeneconomy_rio20.

²⁶²³ Speech by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, at the Launch of the Department of Public Enterprise Climate Change Policy Framework for State-Owned Companies, Department of Environmental Affairs (Cape Town) 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=28797&tid=74878>.

²⁶²⁴ Speech by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, at the Launch of the Department of Public Enterprise Climate Change Policy Framework for State-Owned Companies, Department of Environmental Affairs (Cape Town) 5 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013. <http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=28797&tid=74878>.

²⁶²⁵ BASIC Countries Call for Strengthened Commitments Ahead of Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/basic-countries-call-for-strengthened-commitments-ahead-of-doha/>.

²⁶²⁶ BASIC Countries Call for Strengthened Commitments Ahead of Doha, International Institute for Sustainable Development (New York) 21 September 2012. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/basic-countries-call-for-strengthened-commitments-ahead-of-doha/>.

²⁶²⁷ Submission by Swaziland on Behalf of the African Group, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 5 September 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/kp/application/pdf/adp_africangroup_050912.pdf.

important that there is common ground on the elements that will remain critical in reaching any agreement. These are multilateralism, environmental integrity, common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, equity, and honoring of all international commitments and undertakings made in the climate change process.²⁶²⁸

On 20 June 2013, the Department of Environmental Affairs hosted the National Climate Change Response Stakeholder Workshop, in Benoni, Gauteng. The purpose of the Workshop was for the discussion and wider stakeholder consultation on the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP). This initiative represents “South Africa’s vision for an effective climate change response, and the long-term just transition to a climate resilient and lower carbon economy and society.”²⁶²⁹

A process of developing long-term adaptation scenarios is currently underway. These will project and evaluate the socio-economic and environmental implications of the potential impacts of anticipated climate change and climate variability for key sectors (e.g., water, agriculture, biodiversity, health, forestry and fisheries, and human settlements) based on a set of consensus climate scenarios for South Africa. Additionally, a mitigation potential analysis is being undertaken which will review current and future emission trends of key sectors, and analyze mitigation options.²⁶³⁰ The design of the draft M&E system for climate change responses is currently underway to complete this work by the end of 2013. The Near-term Priority Flagship Programme is in the process of establishing partnerships with on-going programmes that address both mitigation and adaptation aspects in order to support new initiatives that are ready for implementation.²⁶³¹

Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of +1 for its policy initiatives taken towards combatting climate change.

Analyst: Jelena Djuric

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change, as it has begun to take steps to improve its capacity to mitigate the effects of climate change by partaking in regional and international climate change initiatives.

²⁶²⁸ Addresses by President Jacob Zuma at the Official Opening of United Nations Climate Change Conference COP17/CMP7 High-Level Segment, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.
http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111206_cop17_hls_jacob_zuma.pdf.

²⁶²⁹ The Department of Environmental Affairs hosts the National Climate Change Response Stakeholder Workshop, Department of Environmental Affairs (Pretoria) 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 June 2013.
https://www.environment.gov.za/nccrp_stakeholderworkshop.

²⁶³⁰ Statement by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, at the Launch of the National Climate Change Response Workshop, Department of Environmental Affairs (Cape Town) 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013.
<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=37459&tid=110699>.

²⁶³¹ Statement by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, at the Launch of the National Climate Change Response Workshop, Department of Environmental Affairs (Cape Town) 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 26 June 2013.
<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=37459&tid=110699>.

Under the UNFCCC, Turkey is categorized as an Annex I member State.²⁶³² Turkey ratified the Climate Change Convention on 24 February 2004 (the date of Turkey's signature is unavailable). The Convention entered into force on 24 May 2004.²⁶³³

On 21 December 2012, the European Investment Bank (EIB) renewed its support for Turkey with a EUR300 million package aimed, among other things, at helping Turkey adapt to the effects of climate change.²⁶³⁴ According to EIB Vice-President Pim van Ballekom, the package is aimed particularly at supporting Turkey in its attempts to strengthen its flood prevention and protection measures.²⁶³⁵ As per the EIB, EUR100 million of the EUR300 million package will be directed towards climate change adaptation measures in flood prevention and protection for various river basins across the country.²⁶³⁶ Government of Turkey will directly implement the required measures, under Turkey's State Hydraulic Works (DSI). DSI's work on the project will protect people from the impact of floods and will further contribute to Turkey's adaptation measures to the effects of climate change.²⁶³⁷

Moreover, on 30 August 2012, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) along with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) launched a two-year project in collaboration with the national authorities of the benefiting countries, including Turkey.²⁶³⁸ The project seeks to reduce disaster risks while increasing resilience against the effects of climate change. Turkey is susceptible to disasters such as flooding, landslides, forest fires, and droughts — all of which are exacerbated by climate change.²⁶³⁹ The project will thus seek to mitigate the effects of these disasters and to improve regional cooperation between national governments in order to strengthen regional and local capacity to adapt to climate variability. The project will

²⁶³² Parties & Observer States: Turkey, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=TR>.

²⁶³³ Parties & Observer States: Turkey, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=TR>.

²⁶³⁴ EIB Finances Climate Action and Smart Growth in Turkey, Balkans Business News (Belgrade) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.balkans.com/open-news.php?uniquenumber=166306>.

²⁶³⁵ EIB Finances Climate Action and Smart Growth in Turkey, Balkans Business News (Belgrade) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.balkans.com/open-news.php?uniquenumber=166306>.

²⁶³⁶ EIB Finances Climate Action and Smart Growth in Turkey, Balkans Business News (Belgrade) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.balkans.com/open-news.php?uniquenumber=166306>.

²⁶³⁷ EIB Finances Climate Action and Smart Growth in Turkey, Balkans Business News (Belgrade) 21 December 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.balkans.com/open-news.php?uniquenumber=166306>.

²⁶³⁸ Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva) 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.unisdr.org/archive/28239>.

²⁶³⁹ Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva) 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.unisdr.org/archive/28239>.

also develop a regional information sharing system to facilitate information exchange, in accordance with requests of the COP 17.²⁶⁴⁰

Turkey has been participating in the working groups of the UNFCCC. On 14 November 2012, Turkey submitted a document to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action.²⁶⁴¹ The document presented Turkey's proposal for a capacity-building framework. Turkey urged Annex II parties, as well as relevant organizations, to provide technical and financial support to Parties with special circumstances under the Convention, so that they may better adapt and improve their capacity-building.²⁶⁴² Turkey further stated that capacity building is crucial to those Parties with special circumstances, as it is critical that these Parties "enhance their ability to address climate change issues."²⁶⁴³ Additionally, Turkey stated that capacity-building efforts should be country-specific and in line with national development strategies and goals, as well as contributing to the implementation of the Convention. Lastly, Turkey urged Parties to work cooperatively to support the implementation for the proposed framework of capacity building.²⁶⁴⁴

On 20 June 2013, Turkey announced that it drafted the Watershed Conservation Action Plan. The plan will serve to direct conservation efforts in key Turkish waterways.²⁶⁴⁵ The government of Turkey stated that the plan would be in effect for all watersheds by the end of 2013.²⁶⁴⁶ The approach outlined in the plan will look at short, medium, and long-term action, as well as branch out for regional and European cooperation.²⁶⁴⁷

²⁶⁴⁰ Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva) 30 August 2012. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.
<http://www.unisdr.org/archive/28239>.

²⁶⁴¹ Paper no. 10: Turkey, Ideas and Proposals on the Elements Contained in Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/awglca15/eng/misc08.pdf>.

²⁶⁴² Paper no. 10: Turkey, Ideas and Proposals on the Elements Contained in Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/awglca15/eng/misc08.pdf>.

²⁶⁴³ Paper no. 10: Turkey, Ideas and Proposals on the Elements Contained in Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/awglca15/eng/misc08.pdf>.

²⁶⁴⁴ Paper no. 10: Turkey, Ideas and Proposals on the Elements Contained in Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan, United Nations Framework on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 26 January 2013.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/awglca15/eng/misc08.pdf>.

²⁶⁴⁵ Drafted Watershed Conservation Action Plan, Directorate General of Water Management (Ankara) 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.
http://suyonetimi.ormansu.gov.tr/AnaSayfa/resimliHaber/13-06-20/HAVZA_KORUMA_EYLEM_PLANI_TASLAKLARI_HAZIRLANDI.aspx?sflang=tr.

²⁶⁴⁶ Drafted Watershed Conservation Action Plan, Directorate General of Water Management (Ankara) 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.
http://suyonetimi.ormansu.gov.tr/AnaSayfa/resimliHaber/13-06-20/HAVZA_KORUMA_EYLEM_PLANI_TASLAKLARI_HAZIRLANDI.aspx?sflang=tr.

²⁶⁴⁷ Drafted Watershed Conservation Action Plan, Directorate General of Water Management (Ankara) 20 June 2013. Date of Access: 24 June 2013.

Previously, Turkey has expressed its support for the goals of the COP 17 and has stated that it remained determined to do its part against climate change. On 8 December 2011, Turkey's Minister of Development Cevdet Yilmaz reiterated Turkey's recent actions to combat climate change and called for continued global cooperation against climate change.²⁶⁴⁸ Additionally, Mr. Yilmaz expressed Turkey's commitment to "make further efforts in order to control our greenhouse gas emissions without jeopardizing our economic and social development."²⁶⁴⁹ Mr. Yilmaz also spoke of Turkey's efforts to combat climate change without affecting its economic growth, and called for Turkey's status as a developing country to become further operationalized by being recognized as an Annex I state, albeit under special circumstances.²⁶⁵⁰

Thus, Turkey has been awarded a score of 0 for taking action to improve its capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change, and for participating in regional initiatives that facilitate regional capacity building and information exchange as per the decisions made at the COP 17.

Analyst: David Gelles

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change. The United Kingdom has expressed its support for the decisions of COP 17 and been actively working towards their implementation.

Under the UNFCCC, the United Kingdom is categorized as an Annex I/II member State.^{2651,2652} The United Kingdom ratified the Climate Change Convention on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 15 October 1992.²⁶⁵³ The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁶⁵⁴

[http://suyonetimi.ormansu.gov.tr/AnaSayfa/resimliHaber/13-06-](http://suyonetimi.ormansu.gov.tr/AnaSayfa/resimliHaber/13-06-20/HAVZA_KORUMA_EYLEM_PLANI_TASLAKLARI_HAZIRLANDI.aspx?sflang=tr)

[20/HAVZA_KORUMA_EYLEM_PLANI_TASLAKLARI_HAZIRLANDI.aspx?sflang=tr.](http://suyonetimi.ormansu.gov.tr/AnaSayfa/resimliHaber/13-06-20/HAVZA_KORUMA_EYLEM_PLANI_TASLAKLARI_HAZIRLANDI.aspx?sflang=tr)

²⁶⁴⁸ Statement by H.E., Mr. Cevdet Yilmaz, Minister of Development, Turkey, High-level Segment of COP 17 (Durban) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111208_cop17_hls_turkey.pdf

²⁶⁴⁹ Statement by H.E., Mr. Cevdet Yilmaz, Minister of Development, Turkey, High-level Segment of COP 17 (Durban) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111208_cop17_hls_turkey.pdf

²⁶⁵⁰ Statement by H.E., Mr. Cevdet Yilmaz, Minister of Development, Turkey, High-level Segment of COP 17 (Durban) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111208_cop17_hls_turkey.pdf

²⁶⁵¹ List of Annex I Parties to the Convention, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

[http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php.](http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php)

²⁶⁵² Full Text of the Convention: Annex II, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

[http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1348.php.](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1348.php)

²⁶⁵³ Parties & Observer States: United Kingdom, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

[http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=GB.](http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=GB)

²⁶⁵⁴ Parties & Observer States: United Kingdom, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 13 December 2012.

[http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=GB.](http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=GB)

In the past, the United Kingdom has expressed its support of the outcomes of the COP 17. On 12 December 2011, upon the conclusion of the COP 17, Chris Huhne, who was serving as a Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change at the time, spoke of the outcomes of the Conference: “[The] Durban conference represents a significant step forward. [...]It was a clear success for international cooperation.”²⁶⁵⁵ Previously, on 8 December 2012, in the speech to the COP 17 plenary, Mr. Huhne described the United Kingdom as “a firm advocate of a global legally binding agreement within the UNFCCC”²⁶⁵⁶ and said, that “the UK’s commitment to tackling climate change is clear.”

On 1 July 2013, the Department for Environment, Food and Agricultural Affairs released the United Kingdom’s first National Adaptation Programme report (NAP).²⁶⁵⁷ The NAP report outlines actions being taken by the government, business, and society to prepare the country to the adverse consequences of climate change. A detailed economic analysis accompanies the NAP. The NAP was also accompanied by a statement from by the Department of Energy and Climate Change.²⁶⁵⁸

On 19 June 2013, the Department for Environment, Food and Agricultural Affairs announced the allocation of GBP8 million towards international environmental and conservation projects through the Department’s Darwin Initiative.²⁶⁵⁹

On 20 May, the Department of Energy and Climate Change released a document announcing the provision of GBP75 million to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), which provides assistance with greenhouse gas emission reductions in countries with large mitigation potential.²⁶⁶⁰

In December 2012, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Edward Davey and Minister of State for Energy and Climate Change Gregory Barker released a ministerial statement on agreements made during the Doha Climate Change Conference (COP 18). They stated that the

²⁶⁵⁵ Secretary of State The Rt Hon Chris Huhne MP’s Oral Statement on the outcomes of the Durban COP17 climate change conference, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/secretary-of-state-the-rt-hon-chris-huhne-mps-oral-statement-on-the-outcomes-of-the-durban-cop17-climate-change-conference>.

²⁶⁵⁶ The Rt Hon Chris Huhne MP speech to the Durban COP17 Climate Conference Plenary, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-rt-hon-chris-huhne-mp-speech-to-the-durban-cop17-climate-conference-plenary>.

²⁶⁵⁷ The National Adaptation Programme: Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 1 July 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/adapting-to-climate-change-national-adaptation-programme>.

²⁶⁵⁸ Launch Statement for the National Adaptation Programme, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 2 July 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/launch-statement-for-the-national-adaptation-programme>.

²⁶⁵⁹ International conservation and environment projects receive £8 million, Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 19 June 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/international-conservation-and-environment-projects-receive-8-million>.

²⁶⁶⁰ International Climate Fund Business Case and Intervention Summary: Additional £75 million contribution to the Clean Technology Fund, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 May 2012. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-climate-fund-business-case-and-intervention-summary-additional-75-million-contribution-to-the-clean-technology-fund>.

United Kingdom's objectives have largely been achieved in accordance with last year's Durban conference objectives "in agreeing to negotiate by 2015 a new global legally binding agreement to come into force from 2020, while focusing renewed efforts before 2020 on raising ambition in reducing greenhouse gas emissions."²⁶⁶¹ They concluded that, "[overall,] the Doha conference [represented] a useful step forward."²⁶⁶² Speaking upon his return from Doha, Secretary Davey noted that, "[the United Kingdom], as part of the EU, will be working very hard over the next year to ensure next year's talks yield even more progress and that we play our part in lowering global emissions."²⁶⁶³

On 25 January 2013, the government of the United Kingdom, together with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the government of Canada, and the State Oil Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SOFAZ) announced a first close of the IFC Catalyst Fund. Minister of State Gregory Barker said the Fund — designed to tackle climate change in Asia — has reached investment of USD281 million, of which the United Kingdom's investment amounted to USD80 million.²⁶⁶⁴

On 23 January 2013, the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) announced a launch of the final event of the long-lasting research project, collaboratively developed by DECC and the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).²⁶⁶⁵ The project was meant to assess potential socio-economic impacts of climate change on two Indian States, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, and provide adaptation options.

On 13 January 2013, at the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week (ADSW), the government of the United Kingdom met with the world's energy and finance leaders to discuss ways to encourage private sector investment in renewable energy projects as a way of mitigating climate change.²⁶⁶⁶ Energy and Climate Change Minister Greg Baker stated: "This joint dialogue between the private and public sectors is absolutely vital and the UK and the UAE are working together to drive this agenda forward."

²⁶⁶¹ Written Ministerial Statement by Edward Davey on the Doha Climate Change Conference, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2013. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/wmsedd_doha/wmsedd_doha.aspx.

²⁶⁶² Written Ministerial Statement by Edward Davey on the Doha Climate Change Conference, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2013. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/wmsedd_doha/wmsedd_doha.aspx.

²⁶⁶³ COP18: Statement from Energy and Climate Change Secretary, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 9 December 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2013. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn2012_161/pn2012_161.aspx.

²⁶⁶⁴ UK announces private finance initiative to tackle climate change, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 25 January 2013. Date of Access: 7 February 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-private-finance-initiative-to-tackle-climate-change>.

²⁶⁶⁵ Launch of UK/India research collaboration on climate change impacts, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 23 January 2013. Date of Access: 7 February 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/launch-of-uk-india-research-collaboration-on-climate-change-impacts>.

²⁶⁶⁶ Energy leaders urge for greater investments in renewables and low-carbon, climate friendly projects, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 13 January 2013. Date of Access: 7 February 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/energy-leaders-urge-for-greater-investments-in-renewables-and-low-carbon-climate-friendly-projects>.

On 6 December 2012, at the COP 18 in Doha, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and DECC launched the NAMA Facility.²⁶⁶⁷ The NAMA Facility is a series of projects, policies, and programmes that provides support to developing countries in implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigating Actions (NAMA), thus setting a country onto a low-carbon development trajectory.

Earlier in Doha, on 4 December 2012, Secretary of State Davey unveiled the United Kingdom's plans to fund two initiatives: renewable farming in Africa and sustainable farming in Colombia.²⁶⁶⁸

On 29 November 2012, Secretary of State Davey revealed an allocation of GBP15 million from the International Climate Fund towards developing silvo-pastoral systems for climate change mitigation and poverty alleviation in Colombia.²⁶⁶⁹

Furthermore, the United Kingdom has supported Decision 9/CP.17 by providing GBP30 million Fast Start finance to the United Nations Lead Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).²⁶⁷⁰

United Kingdom has also supported Decision 11/CP.17, having provided GBP192.5 million to the Global Environment Facility between 2010 — 2012, including GBP74.7 million in Fast Start finance to support sustainable development.²⁶⁷¹

The United Kingdom has remained actively engaged with the Workings Groups formed under the UNFCCC. Thus, in March-July 2013, the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states — including the United Kingdom — made submissions to the COP and CMP^{2672,2673,2674,2675}, the ADP^{2676,2677,2678}, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)²⁶⁷⁹, and the SBSTA²⁶⁸⁰. All submissions are in line with requests by various decisions of the COP 17.

²⁶⁶⁷ Germany and the United Kingdom launch “NAMA Facility” in Doha, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 6 December 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/germany-and-the-united-kingdom-launch-nama-facility-in-doha>.

²⁶⁶⁸ UK announces new climate programmes in Africa, South America and other vulnerable countries through the International Climate Fund, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 4 December 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-new-climate-programmes-in-africa-south-america-and-other-vulnerable-countries-through-the-international-climate-fund>.

²⁶⁶⁹ Written Ministerial Statement Publication of UK Government plans to tackle global deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 29 November 2012. Date of Access: 7 February 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/written-ministerial-statement-publication-of-uk-government-plans-to-tackle-global-deforestation>.

²⁶⁷⁰ UK Fast Start Climate Change Finance, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) November 2012. Date of Access: 10 January 2013.

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/tackling-climate-change/international-climate-change/3758-uk-fast-start-climate-finance-brochure-2011.pdf>.

²⁶⁷¹ UK Fast Start Climate Change Finance, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) November 2012. Date of Access: 6 February 2013.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/fast-start-climate-change.pdf>.

²⁶⁷² Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

The United Kingdom has been actively involved with the UNFCCC working groups, as directed by the COP 17 decisions, as well promoting the fight against climate change both domestically and abroad. Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Joyce Arabian and Jordan Rivera

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continue to fight climate change, supporting the decisions made at the COP 17 and taking a series of actions to implement these decisions.

²⁶⁷³ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ireland_eu_fifthreview_01032013.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁴ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 19 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ltf_eu_19032013.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁵ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_fs_eu_2013.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁶ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁷ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130301.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁸ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_2_20130527.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

[https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_\(eu\).pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_(eu).pdf).

²⁶⁸⁰ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 July 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/eu_submission_review_guidelines.pdf.

Under the UNFCCC, the United States is categorized as an Annex I member State.²⁶⁸¹ The United States ratified the Climate Change Convention on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 15 October 1992. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁶⁸²

On 27 July 2012, Government of the United States complied with draft decision 1/CP.17 in submitting the “options and ways for further increasing the level of ambition and possible further actions”²⁶⁸³ to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP), though several months after the deadline, which was set for February 2012.²⁶⁸⁴ In line with this draft decision, the United States also followed draft decision 2/CP.17 as per the Long-Term Cooperative Action Plan, tasking the national Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement a series of decisions on combating climate change. The EPA is responsible for the development and implementation of numerous related COP 17 decisions.

Government of the United States has complied with many of the requests for information as put forth by many COP 17 draft decisions. For example, on 8 October 2012, the United States fully complied with draft decision 8/CP.17 in expressing its views to the Forum and Work Program on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures.²⁶⁸⁵ In November 2012, at the 43rd meeting, the United States followed draft decision 11/CP.17 in submitting its views to the council of the Global Environment Facility.²⁶⁸⁶ Also, on 16 November 2012, the United States government partially followed draft decision 7/CP.17 decision in expressing its views on the Work Programme on Loss and Damage, though it did not make any pledges for financial support for the least developed countries.²⁶⁸⁷

²⁶⁸¹ Parties & Observer States: United States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=US>.

²⁶⁸² Parties & Observer States: United States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=US>.

²⁶⁸³ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 19 December 2012.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

²⁶⁸⁴ Advancing the Work of the ADP: Submission of the United States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 July 2012. Date of Access: 19 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_usa_27072012.pdf

²⁶⁸⁵ Forum and Work Program on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures: Submission of the United States of America, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 8 October 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/usa.pdf.

²⁶⁸⁶ United States Comments to the Council, Global Environment Facility (Washington) November 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/US%20Council%20Comments_0.pdf.

²⁶⁸⁷ Work Programme on Loss and Damage: Submission of the United States of America, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 November 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/us.pdf.

On 13 August 2012, the United States followed draft decision 6/CP.17 in submitting a document expressing its views on the implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme.²⁶⁸⁸

Government of the United States has also adhered to some COP 17 decisions regarding funding. For example, as of December 2012, the United States followed draft decision 18/CP.17 in contributing to the Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.²⁶⁸⁹ Also, as of 15 June 2012, the United States demonstrated its intent to continue contributing financially to the Least Developed Countries Fund, as per draft decision 9/CP.17.²⁶⁹⁰

Furthermore, the United States has complied with the COP 17 request to assist with technology transfers and capacity-building to assist developing countries in their attempts to mitigate climate change. As of 14 June 2012, the United States expressed its intention to continue following draft decision 13/CP.17 in financially and technically supporting the least developed countries in a number of bilateral and multilateral initiatives as per Capacity-Building under the Convention.²⁶⁹¹

On 18 August 2012, the United States complied with draft decision 16/CP.17 in using the Research Dialogue on Developments in Research Activities Relevant to the Needs of the Convention to discuss climate change-related research findings as part of the meetings undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).²⁶⁹²

However, since December 2011, the United States has not followed draft decision 3/CP.17, for it has not contributed to the Green Climate Fund, citing objections over the design.²⁶⁹³ The United States also has not followed draft decision 5/CP.17 in developing an overarching National Adaptation Plan. It has, however, announced its intention that such a plan will soon be created.²⁶⁹⁴

Previously, the United States has spoken approvingly of the outcomes of the COP 17. On 8 December 2011, at the Durban Conference, United States Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern stated that, “United States takes seriously the commitments first made by our Leaders

²⁶⁸⁸ Nairobi Work Programme: Submission of the United States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 13 August 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/us_submission_-_a1_br_crf_-_aug_13_2012.pdf.

²⁶⁸⁹ Programme Budget for the Biennium 2012-2013, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/decisions/application/pdf/cop17_budget.pdf.

²⁶⁹⁰ Least Developed Countries Fund, Global Environment Facility (Washington) 15 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF>.

²⁶⁹¹ Two-Country (Bilateral) Partnerships and Activities, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 14 June 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/EPAactivities/internationalpartnerships.html>.

²⁶⁹² Submission of the United States to the SBSTA, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 August 2012. Date of Access: 21 December 2012.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/us_submission_-_a1_br_crf_-_aug_13_2012.pdf.

²⁶⁹³ Factbox: The Green Climate Fund, Reuters (London) 1 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/12/01/us-climate-fund-idUSTRE7B02DN20111201>.

²⁶⁹⁴ Federal and EPA Adaptation Programs, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 21 June 2012. Date of Access: 20 December 2012.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts-adaptation/fed-programs.html>.

in Copenhagen and reaffirmed in Cancun. We are making progress toward our target of reducing emissions in the range of 17 [per cent] by 2020 through an array of domestic efforts, including robust new national fuel economy standards that will nearly double our automobile fleet efficiency by 2025 and the more than [USD]90 billion of investments that we have made in clean energy.”²⁶⁹⁵

In February 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency released its Draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which identifies the vulnerabilities of its programs to a changing climate and “how it can adapt to continue meeting its mission of protecting human health and the environment.”²⁶⁹⁶ This is in line with draft decision 5/CP.17, encouraging parties to develop a National Adaptation Plan.

On 11 March 2013, the United States made a submission to the ADP where offered its thoughts on the implementation of the elements of Decision 1/CP.17.²⁶⁹⁷

On 13 April 2013, the United States and China initiated a Climate Change Working Group in anticipation of the 2013 Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED). This is in line with draft decision 2/CP.17, with the Working Group being responsible for examining the “ways in which they can advance cooperation on technology, research, conservation, and alternative and renewable energy.”²⁶⁹⁸

On 25 June 2013, the United States followed draft decision 5/CP.17 in developing an overarching National Adaptation Plan. President Obama’s Climate Action Plan directs federal agencies and industries to cut carbon pollution, launches an effort for better preparedness for climate change, and commits the United States government to the continued participation and leadership in international efforts.²⁶⁹⁹

On 7 July 2013, the United States pledged USD9.7 million to the government of Maldives with the larger portion of the money allocated for assistance with climate change adaptation. The action is in line with Decision 13/CP.17 that invites “able Parties to continue to provide financial resources to support capacity-building action in developing countries.”

²⁶⁹⁵ U.S. Statement at COP17, United States Department of State (Washington) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/remarks/2011/178458.htm>.

²⁶⁹⁶ Climate Change Adaptation Plan: United States, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2013.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/pdfs/EPA-climate-change-adaptation-plan-final-for-public-comment-2-7-13.pdf>.

²⁶⁹⁷ ADP Workstream 1: 2015 Agreement, Submission of the United States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 11 March 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_usa_workstream_1_20130312.pdf.

²⁶⁹⁸ Joint U.S.-China Statement on Climate Change, United States Department of State (Washington) 13 April 2013. Date of Access: 13 April 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/04/207465.htm>.

²⁶⁹⁹ President Obama’s Climate Action Plan, The White House (Washington) 25 June 2013. Date of Access: 25 June 2013.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/25/fact-sheet-president-obama-s-climate-action-plan>.

The United States has repeatedly demonstrated its support of the decisions of the COP 17 through consistent and timely adherence to the aforesaid decisions. Thus, the United States is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Rui Li

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on climate change, declaring its intent to fully adhere to the decisions of the COP 17 and has begun taking actions on these decisions.

Under the UNFCCC, the European Union is categorized as an Annex I/II member State.²⁷⁰⁰ The European Union signed the Climate Change Convention on 13 June 1992 and ratified it on 21 December 1993. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.²⁷⁰¹

In accordance with the decisions of the COP 17, the European Union has engaged in a series of measures to fight climate change, both domestically and internationally.

On 24 October 2012, the European Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard stated, “the [European Union’s] economy grew 48 per cent since 1990, [carbon dioxide] emissions are down 18 per cent. These figures prove once again that emissions can be cut without sacrificing the economy.”²⁷⁰²

On 30 July 2012, the European Commission for the Environment proposed legislation that outlines the modalities for implementing the 2020 Kyoto emission targets of a 20 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.²⁷⁰³

On 20 July 2012, the European Commission approved EUR31 million in funding for climate projects in 12 European Union member states, with a total budget of EUR67.8 million: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. These include 202 projects concerning nature conservation, environment policy and governance, and information and communication on environmental issues.²⁷⁰⁴

On 7 November 2012, the European Commission proposed revisions to the region’s F-Gas Regulation to reduce emissions of fluorinated gases (F-gases). While all other greenhouse gases

²⁷⁰⁰ Parties & Observer States: European Union, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=EU>.

²⁷⁰¹ Parties & Observer States: European Union, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.
<http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/country.pl?country=EU>.

²⁷⁰² Report shows EU remain on track towards Kyoto emissions target, European Commission Climate Action (Brussels) 24 October 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2012102401_en.htm

²⁷⁰³ Road transport: Reducing CO2 emissions from vehicles, European Commission Climate Change (Brussels) 30 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/transport/vehicles/index_en.htm

²⁷⁰⁴ Commission Approved Over EUR31 Million Co Funding for Climate Projects, European Commission on Climate Change (Brussels) 20 July 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.
http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2012072001_en.htm

have been reduced since 1990, emissions of F-gases have risen by 60 per cent. The proposed revision aims to reduce F-gas emissions by two thirds of current levels by 2030. The revision also bans the use of F-gases in some new equipment where climate-friendly alternatives are available.²⁷⁰⁵

Furthermore, the European Union remains committed to aiding developing countries in the fight against climate change. On 28 November 2012, the European Commission announced it is on track to deliver EUR7.2 billion in fast start funding to developing countries to strengthen their resilience to climate change by next year. It is noted that the member states have mobilized EUR7.14 billion to date.²⁷⁰⁶ The European Union particularly supports the most vulnerable developing countries including the small island developing states, the least developed countries, and Africa in adapting to the consequences of climate change.²⁷⁰⁷

The European Union has been participating in the work of working groups of the UNFCCC. On 16 July 2012, Cyprus on behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States, in line with decision 1/CP.17, released a letter suggesting how to further advance the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).²⁷⁰⁸ Also, on 17 October 2012, Cyprus on the behalf of the European Union and its 27 member States made two additional similar submissions with suggestions on administrative and organizational matters of the work of the ADP.²⁷⁰⁹

Submissions have also been made on behalf of the European Union to the Nairobi Work Programme's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)^{2710,2711,2712} (as

²⁷⁰⁵ Commission Proposes Significant Reduction in Emissions of Fluorinated Gases, European Commission on Climate Change (Brussels) 7 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2012110701_en.htm.

²⁷⁰⁶ Report Shows EU on Track to Deliver on Fast Start Finance Pledge, European Commission Climate Change (Brussels) 28 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2012112801_en.htm.

²⁷⁰⁷ International Climate Finance, European Commission Climate Change (Brussels) 23 November 2012. Date of Access: 5 January 2013.

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/finance/international/index_en.htm.

²⁷⁰⁸ Letter to the Co-Chairs ADP, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_16072012.pdf.

²⁷⁰⁹ Response to Joint Message: Workstream on the 2015 Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 23 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream1_17102012.pdf.

²⁷¹⁰ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/sb_european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁷¹¹ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/nairobi_work_programme/application/pdf/cy-09-07-nwp.pdf.

²⁷¹² Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 16 July 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

governed by decision 6/CP.17) and the Forum and Work Programme on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures²⁷¹³ (as directed by decision 8/CP.17).

The European Union has remained actively engaged with the Workings Groups formed under the UNFCCC. Thus, in March-July 2013, the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states made submissions to the COP and CMP^{2714,2715,2716,2717} the ADP^{2718,2719,2720}, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)²⁷²¹, and the SBSTA.²⁷²² All submissions are in line with requests by various decisions of the COP 17.

http://unfccc.int/files/methods_and_science/lulucf/application/pdf/20120716_submcyprus_eu_cy-07-16-lulucf.pdf.

²⁷¹³ Submission by Cyprus and the European Union Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 14 September 2012. Date of Access: 6 January 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/european_union_and_its_member_states.pdf.

²⁷¹⁴ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 21 July 2013.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁷¹⁵ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ireland_eu_fifthreview_01032013.pdf.

²⁷¹⁶ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 19 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_ltf_eu_19032013.pdf.

²⁷¹⁷ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 29 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_fsf_eu_2013.pdf.

²⁷¹⁸ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130527.pdf.

²⁷¹⁹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 1 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_1_20130301.pdf.

²⁷²⁰ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 27 May 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_eu_workstream_2_20130527.pdf.

²⁷²¹ Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 4 March 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

Previously, the European Union has spoken supportively on the outcomes of the COP 17. On 11 December 2011, European Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard stated, that “with the agreement on a roadmap towards a new legal framework by 2015 that will involve all countries in combating climate change, the [European Union] has achieved its key goal for the Durban climate conference.”²⁷²³

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps to combat climate change domestically and abroad, in accordance with decisions made at the COP 17.

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[https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_\(eu\).pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/ireland_(eu).pdf).

²⁷²² Submission by Ireland and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member states, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 July 2013. Date of Access: 22 July 2013.

https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/eu_submission_review_guidelines.pdf.

²⁷²³ Durban Conference Deliver Breakthrough for Climate, European Union External Action (Brussels) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2013.

http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_11693_en.htm