

2013 HOUSE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

HCR 3030

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Political Subdivisions Committee Prairie Room, State Capitol

HCR 3030
February 15, 2013
Job # 19057

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A resolution endorsing Taiwan's participation as an observer in the International Civil Aviation Organization and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Minutes:

Testimony #1, Handouts 2 & 3, 4

Chairman N. Johnson: Opened hearing on HCR 3030.

Rep. D. Johnson: Introduced the bill. We have a resolution acknowledging Taiwan's participation with the United Nations. It consumes a lot of our products. Communication between the mainland and Taiwan are now softening and they are working together more. Discussed the country and the things it has to offer to the US. The artifacts are priceless that they have over there. We are in support of this.

Rep. Klemin: Could you tell us more about the convention on climate change?

Rep. D. Johnson: This resolution was put together by the folks we met in Taiwan so this is what we signed on to is what they would like to do.

Senator Flakoll: (See testimony #1) 04:45 - 09:18 (handouts # 2 & 3 handed out for information purposes.)

Rep. L. Meier: Has North Dakota hosted any delegations from Taiwan within the last few years?

Senator Flakoll: Yes they have in 2007 for the purpose of buying wheat.

Rep. Klemin: There is a lot of information on this resolution about the international civil aviation organization, but there is very little on here about the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change. What is that?

Senator Flakoll: The International UN Framework Convention Climate change was first held in June 3-14, 1992 and its objective was to look at national and international standards. We may not always like what they come out with so it is imperative we have as many as our like-minded friends at the table as a result of it. They meet on an annual basis

and they rotate around to different counties around the globe. China has blocked Taiwan from participating or being an active member of the international community on those boards. By having other people at that table that are like minded they can ensure that we can continue to block silly resolutions.

Rep. Klemin: You said the United Nations looks at international standards for what?

Senator Flakoll: Greenhouse gases and a whole host of different technologies that are out there.

Rep. Klemin: Is this the organization that was promoting the treaty on greenhouse gases etc. that the United States refused to sign on to?

Senator Flakoll: I believe that would be part of it in the past. (You can refer to it in the handouts I am leaving with the clerk.)

Rep. Beadle: The way I am reading this it says we are endorsing Taiwan's participation as an observer into the ICAL as well as the UN FCC. Just looking through the United National Framework on convention and climate change they have two tiers. They have parties and observers and parties are the ones that have got the three tiers for the different country levels and observers are separate. Are we not endorsing them to be part of annexing 1, 2, or 3 or the non-annex which is where most of the countries are?

Senator Flakoll: I think those are processes that you have to do before you can move forward because of China and their reluctances and outright blocking of Taiwan to be treated as a separate country has really restricted that.

Chairman N. Johnson: The last part; this resolution is going to go to the Secretary of State transportation. What happens when it gets there?

Senator Flakoll: We know it is a resolution, but Taiwan's people cherish these resolutions.

Rep. J. Kelsh: On line 22 you have an island imperiled by the rising sea levels and the ravages of extreme weather, which many people claim is a result of climate change. I think scientists say we are in effects of some climate change. What do you think their position would be compared to ours?

Senator Flakoll: I think it would be closely parallel to our belief.

Opposition: None

Hearing Closed.

Do Pass Motion Made by Rep. Koppelman: Seconded by Rep. Beadle:

Vote: 14 Yes 0 No 1 Absent Carrier: Rep. Beadle:

Put on consent calendar.

House Political Subdivisions Committee

HCR 3030

February 15, 2013

Page 3

Closed.

Date: 2-15-13
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 3030

House Political Subdivisions Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Koppelman Seconded By Rep. Beadle

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Nancy Johnson	✓		Rep. Ben Hanson	✓	
Vice Chairman Patrick Hatlestad	✓		Rep. Kathy Hogan	✓	
Rep. Thomas Beadle	✓		Rep. Jerry Kelsh	✓	
Rep. Matthew Klein	✓		Rep. Naomi Muscha	✓	
Rep. Lawrence Klemin	✓				
Rep Kim Koppelman	✓				
Rep. William Kretschmar	✓				
Rep. Alex Looyen	✓				
Rep. Andrew Maragos	✓				
Rep. Lisa Meier	✓				
Rep. Nathan Toman	✓				

Total (Yes) 14 No 0

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Rep. Beadle

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Consent Calendar

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3030: Political Subdivisions Committee (Rep. N. Johnson, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** and **BE PLACED ON THE CONSENT CALENDAR**
(14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HCR 3030 was placed on the
Tenth order on the calendar.

2013 SENATE GOVERNMENT AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

HCR 3030

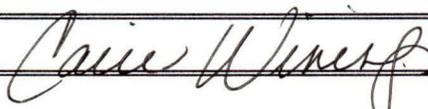
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Government and Veterans Affairs Committee Missouri River Room, State Capitol

HCR 3030
03/22/2013
Job Number 20363

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A concurrent resolution endorsing Taiwan's participation as an observer in the International Civil Aviation Organization and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Minutes:

Chairman Dever: Opened the hearing on HCR 3030.

Representative D. Johnson, District 15: Testified as sponsor and to explain the resolution.

Chairman Dever: I would imagine the difficulty with Taiwan's involvement is China.

Representative D. Johnson: It is. Taiwan is a very good partner when we went around to the different agencies we went to the trade ministers of the corn and soy beans and grain and they were real interested in visiting. They wanted to visit about the crops etc. There is an issue with beef right now over there because they are cutting off beef shipments from the states because of the injection health medicine that is in the beef that is coming from the states.

Chairman Dever: Do they speak English there?

Representative D. Johnson: They start in the 4th grade there. (4:55)

Representative D. Johnson continued on with his experience in Taiwan.

Chairman Dever: Was your trip a trade mission?

Representative D. Johnson: Every year they take two from each state. Senator Flakoll and I went as Ag committee chairmen.

Chairman Dever closed the hearing.

Senator Nelson moved a **Do Pass**.

Seconded by **Senator Poolman**.

Roll Call Vote 7-0-0

Carried by **Senator Berry**.

(Senator Flakoll's, Testimony Attachment #1, was handed out after the hearing)

Date: 3/22

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 3030

Senate Government and Veterans Affairs Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Senator Nelson Seconded By Senator Poolman

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Dick Dever	✓		Senator Carolyn Nelson	✓	
Vice Chairman Spencer Berry	✓		Senator Richard Marcellais	✓	
Senator Dwight Cook	✓				
Senator Donald Schaible	✓				
Senator Nicole Poolman	✓				

Total (Yes) 7 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Senator Berry

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3030: Government and Veterans Affairs Committee (Sen. Dever, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
HCR 3030 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

HCR 3030

HCR 3030

For the record I am Senator Tim Flakoll of District 44. I am pleased to offer my support for HCR 3030.

Taiwan and the United States as well as partner states such as North Dakota have long benefitted from a close and supportive relationship. It is important that we have like-minded people at the table which is why it is import for them to be at the table for UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Taiwan (sometimes called the Republic of China) it an important friend of both North Dakota and the United States. It is a prosperous and industrious country off the coast of China that is roughly a fifth the size of North Dakota. It may be a small country but it has a big appetite for North Dakota products, especially our agriculture products. With more than 23 million people on a small island with limited arable land it needs to reach out to North Dakota and other states to feed their people.

Imports from North Dakota to Taiwan have increased by an impressive 63% from 2010 to 2011 when exports exceeded \$6 million. Their imports from North Dakota are

54.1% Agriculture products

28% Machinery (except electrical)

7.4% Transportation Equipment

3.4% Food Manufacturers

7% All others

Overall bilateral trade between the US and Taiwan reached \$67 billion in 2011 making Taiwan the United States' 9th largest trading partner. Not only is Taiwan the United States' 15th largest export market, it is the single largest per capita importer of U.S. farm products in the world.

This close and dynamic commercial partnership offers rapidly growing opportunities to North Dakota businesses and could deliver significant benefits to our state's economy.

Taiwan is a key aviation hub that is vital for not only selling our products directly to Taiwan but also they are a key aviation and transportation hub for regions in northeast and southeast Asia. That is why it is imperative that we help them create an environment where people, goods and services flow freely and safely.

For years Taiwan has tried to thrive under the heavy hand of China and North Dakota has often offered our support for their meaningful participation in matters of global significance.

Taiwan has had no direct contact with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) since it was excluded from the organization in 1971. In order to ensure the safety of international air transport within the Taipei Flight Information Region (Taipei FIR), Taiwan's civil aviation authority has nevertheless followed, to the best of its abilities, the rules established by the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). In order to comply with ICAO standards,

International Civil Aviation Organization's denying entry to Taiwan is detrimental to global air safety because the island provides

more than 1 million flights passing through there every year. Safety of our goods and citizens will suffer if Taiwan is excluded from the body, which is dedicated to improving aviation safety.

Taiwan's previous bid to join the body had been blocked by Beijing which considers the island one of its provinces and as spared no effort to exclude it from international bodies which require statehood.

Due to Taiwan's improving ties with China, Beijing has softened its policy to isolate Taiwan on the international stage so now it is the time to move this initiative forward.

Taiwan is a great friend of North Dakota and friends need to support friends. That is why we ask for your support of this Resolution. It will have great meaning to them.

End

ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

#2



News

Printer Friendly

[Home](#)

HOEVEN, TAIWANESE OFFICIALS SIGN JOINT AGREEMENT

by ND Wheat

Posted on 9/16/2005

BISMARCK, N.D. - Gov. John Hoeven, Wheat Commission Chairman Harlan Klein and Taiwanese officials today signed a joint communiqué committing the member companies of the Taiwan Flour Mills Association to buy 1.7 million metric tons (62 million bushels) of U.S. wheat. The purchase will be made during the period from 2006 to 2007. The agreement also pledges the State of North Dakota and Taiwan to maintain and strengthen "permanent friendship and trade relations." Taiwan has previously made similar pledges, almost always exceeding targeted levels.

Signing the formal communication for Taiwan were Hsin-Hong Kuo, executive director of the association, and Jack Chen, director general of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office. Gov. John Hoeven and Harlan Klein, chairman of the North Dakota Wheat Commission, signed the agreement for the state of North Dakota and thousands of wheat producers.

"The value that Taiwan places on being able to purchase a reliable supply of high quality wheat from this region year after year is an example of what can be accomplished and the beneficial relationship that can develop when farmers work with their customers to promote their products," Hoeven said. "Our trade mission to Taiwan last year furthered our relationship with Taiwan and laid the groundwork for this and other substantial trade deals overseas."

According to U.S. Wheat Associates, which operates an export market development office for American farmers in Taipei, the United States last year filled 96 percent of Taiwan's wheat import needs.

"North Dakota farmers greatly appreciate Taiwan's loyalty to the United States and to buying quality wheat from our state," Klein said. As the third ranking export market for U.S. hard red spring wheat in most years, Taiwan's significance as a customer cannot be overstated. "Taiwan buys the equivalent of about 10 percent of our state's spring wheat crop and they're in the market every year," he noted, "with average annual purchases of 22 million bushels."

[back](#)

#3

U.S.TAIWANCONNECT

The Information Gateway to the U.S.-Taiwan Partnership

- Home
- U.S.-Taiwan Relations
- Trade Opportunities
- Multimedia
- About Us
- Related Links

States

- United States
- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- Washington, D.C.
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

North Dakota and Taiwan



40th
Largest export market of North Dakota is Taiwan to 2011

\$6 million
North Dakota's exports to Taiwan in 2011

63%
Growth in North Dakota exports to Taiwan from 2010 to 2011

DOWNLOAD a factsheet on North Dakota and Taiwan Trade

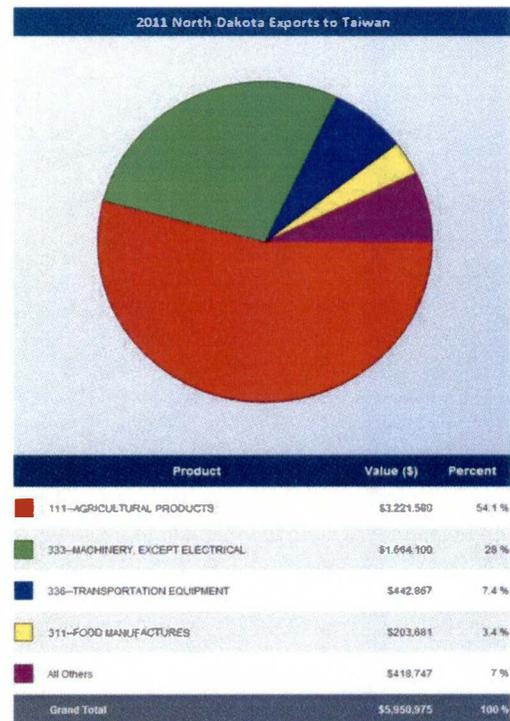
Building on Strong Trade Ties. In 2011, New Jersey's exports to Taiwan reached **\$6 million, a 63% increase from 2010.** Taiwan is one of North Dakota's top export markets in Asia, and North Dakota companies still face substantial opportunities to expand their business and cooperation with Taiwan. Bilateral trade between the U.S. and Taiwan reached \$67 billion in 2011, making Taiwan the United States' 10th largest trading partner.

Growing a Key Market for Innovation. Enhancing trade ties with Taiwan will help North Dakota increase its exports to Taiwan and promote bilateral cooperation in innovation. Taiwan's hi-tech sectors can effectively integrate R&D operations and supply chains stretching from North Dakota, via Taiwan, into Mainland China and Southeast Asia.

Bringing New Trade and Investment Home. Agriculture and the machinery and transportation equipment industries as well as many other sectors important to North Dakota's economy are poised to benefit from partnership with Taiwan. North Dakota has also attracted investment from several Taiwanese companies, but there is significant potential for Taiwanese enterprises to boost investment and create jobs in North Dakota and vice versa.

Opening Up A Region of Opportunity A landmark trade agreement between Taiwan and Mainland China (the ECFA) signed in 2010 will allow North Dakota businesses to both collaborate with innovative Taiwanese companies and utilize Taiwan as a gateway to Mainland China and other fast-growing Asian markets. Taiwanese companies continue to be leading forces of development in Mainland China in various fields as well key investors in several emerging Southeast Asian countries, including Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

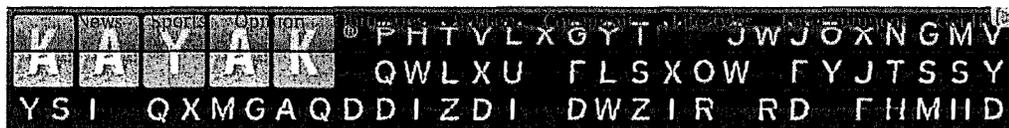
Forging a Stronger Partnership for Growth. Vibrant North Dakota-Taiwan relations hold great promise for both our companies and workers. We look forward to working together with you to forge a mutual partnership in prosperity.



© 2012 U.S.TaiwanConnect. These materials are being distributed by Crowell & Moring International, L.P. on behalf of Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Additional information is on file with the Department of Justice, Washington, District of Columbia.

SITEMAP Share Share Share Share More

Visits:
3,906



Classifieds Homes Jobs



Celebrate e-Edition Circulation Advertise with Us Contact Us More

Join the conversation Log In Register Subscribe

18° Cloudy Weekly Forecast

sponsored by DAKOTA classifieds.com

Advanced Search | Privacy | About Our Ads

News

Web Search powered by YAHOO! SEARCH

Home / News / Bismarck-Mandan News

Taiwan among N.D.'s biggest wheat buyers

Recommend 0

0

0

Print Email

September 29, 2009 2:00 am • By CHRISTOPHER BJORKE Bismarck Tribune

(0) Comments



MIKE McCLEARY/Tribune Hung Shoa Fu, of the Taiwan Flour Mills Association signs an agreement to purchase North Dakota wheat alongside Gov. John Hoeven during a ceremony held at the state Capitol in Bismarck on Monday. In the background is North Dakota Agriculture Commissioner Doug Goehring. 9-28-2009

Enlarge Photo

Taiwan is a small country with a big appetite for North Dakota wheat.

The island country off the coast of China is roughly a fifth the size of North Dakota, but has 23 million people and little arable land. To feed such a population, the island imports grain to the tune of tens of millions of bushels annually, which is where growers here come in.

"They are one of our most important and most dependable buyers of wheat," said Gov. John Hoeven.

Hoeven hosted Taiwanese trade and milling representatives for a signing ceremony at the Capitol on Monday for the purchase of 1.7 million metric tons - more than 60 million bushels - of U.S. wheat by Taiwan. The agreement will be worth roughly \$425 million over two years. North Dakota will provide a large part of the purchase, which will bring in between \$250 million and \$300 million for the state, Hoeven said.

"From my perspective as a farmer, this is what we look forward to," said state Wheat Commission Chairman Harlan Klein, flanked by representatives of the Taiwan Flour Mills Association and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office of Kansas City, representing the Taiwanese government.

The relationship between Taiwan and North Dakota goes back decades, and the island has been a dependable purchaser of the state's grain. Taiwan is the third largest market for hard red spring wheat, the predominant type grown in North Dakota.

"We all know that North Dakota produces the best wheat from the states," said Jacqueline Liu, director general of the economic office.

Trade missions from Taiwan have visited the U.S. regularly to make deals on imports. During the last visit in 2007, the country committed to buying \$4 billion in agricultural products. In an average year, it imports 34 million bushels of U.S. wheat, according to the governor's office.

Quality Furniture That lasts for Generations. Amish Country FURNISHINGS 701.751.4373 402 E. Main Ave. Bismarck, ND amishcf.com

Follow The Bismarck Tribune

Most Popular

Articles Comments Facebook

- Bismarck woman finds man in closet
Five accused of staying in apartment without permission
Oil patch operators asked to 'stand down'
Waford City tries to get workers out of 'mom's basement'
2-year-old boy found outside near Williston dies

More

Marketplace

Jobs Autos Homes

- multiple
Comfort Inn & Comfort Suites
Sales
Eide Ford
Full-time or Part-time Housekeepers
Expressway Inn and Suites
Detention Officer
Burleigh County

More Top Jobs

Flyerboard



Make FocusTaiwan my homepage

| CNA | Español | 台灣 | news past 6 months



Politics | Economy | Society | Sports | Living | Business Services | Mobile | As we see it | More

Taiwan's absence from ICAO detrimental to global air safety: president

2012/12/13 21:55:33



Taipei, Dec. 13 (CNA) International Civil Aviation Organization's denying entry to Taiwan is detrimental to global air safety because the island provides more than 1.5 million items of aviation-related information to the

world every year. President Ma Ying-jeou said Thursday.

In a bid to drum up support for Taiwan's bid to join the organization, Ma said Taiwan acts as a regional nexus for international flight paths, with more than 1 million flights passing through its airspace every year.

He added that international aviation safety may suffer if Taiwan is excluded from the body, which is dedicated to improving aviation safety.

The president made the comments while receiving a group of permanent representatives to the U.N. from Taiwan's allies.

Ma said both the U.S. Congress and the EU Parliament have voiced their support for Taiwan's bid to join the organization, and even Chinese President Hu Jintao had promised to find a way to allow Taiwan to accede to the body.

Taiwan's previous bids to join the body had been blocked by Beijing which considers the island one of its provinces and had spared no efforts to exclude it from international bodies which require statehood.

Ma said hostility prevailed between Taiwan and China before he assumed office in 2008. but now the ties are thawing due to his administration's efforts to reconcile with China.

Due to Taiwan's improving ties with China, Beijing has softened up its policy to isolate Taiwan on the international stage, and Taiwan has succeeded in taking part in the World Health Assembly since 2009. Ma said.

Now the confrontation between Taiwan and China has gradually given way to mutually complementary ties, which illustrate a dramatic change in their relationship, said Ma.

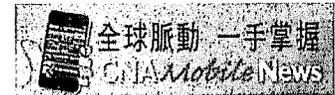
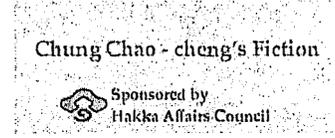
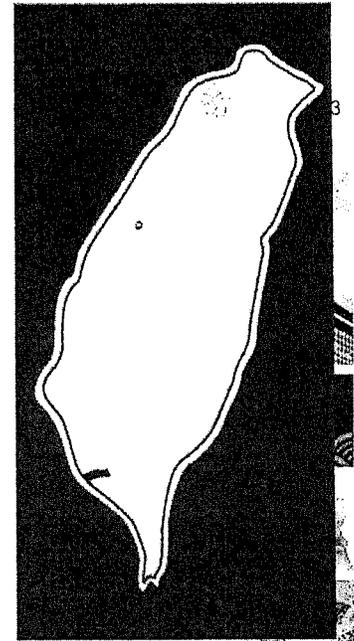
It doesn't mean that Taiwan and China have ironed out their differences all together. rather they put aside their differences to deal with the urgent

Others

- 2013/02/15 Groups to hold anti-nuclear rallies in March
- 2013/02/15 India-bound travelers urged to be on guard against...
- 2013/02/15 U.S. appeals court upholds HTC victory in patent d...
- 2013/02/15 Taiwan's Tseng in eighth place after second round ..
- 2013/02/15 Transportation minister-designate inspects eastern...
- 2013/02/15 Chien-Ming Wang returns to Taiwan for World Baseba...
- 2013/02/15 Taiwanese runner finishes fifth in Canada ultramar ...

Most Viewed Stories

- 2013/02/15 India-bound travelers urged to be on guard against...
- 2013/02/14 Hundreds of sky lanterns set off in northern Taiwa...
- 2013/02/14 Taiwan's Tseng eighth after first round of Austral...
- 2013/02/14 Talk of the Day -- Battle looming over Fourth Nucl ..
- 2013/02/14 Moderate growth expected for Taiwan's IC packaging...
- 2013/02/14 Formosa Plastics petrochemical complex hit by fire
- 2013/02/14 United Daily News: Nuclear test adds uncertainty i...



International Communities



Copy editors wanted

Focus Taiwan, the English-language news service of the Taipei-based Central News Agency, is looking for a full-time copy editor. Requirements: 1. Bachelor degree at least. 2. Native English speaker. 3. Detail oriented, patient, strong sense of time and deadline. 4. Reporting or editing experience preferred. 5. Knowledge of Taiwan-related issues. Please send your CV to Alex: ce_118@yahoo.com.tw

problems facing them, and this approach has made a great difference in the last four years, the president said.

Taiwan's improving ties with China have given it greater chances to join international activities which will in turn boost Taiwan people's confidence in dealing with China, Ma said.

The president vowed to beef up Taiwan's ties with allies, adding that his country won't stop its allies from forming trade and economic ties with China, as long as they are non-official ones.

(By Kelvan Huang and Maibo Chang)
ENDITEM/npw

- Canadian magician wows Taipei with science-based m...
- 'Walking Dead' star Norman Reedus enjoys visits to...

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

 Email  Twitter  Facebook



The Central News Agency | [About Us](#) | [Contact Us](#)

Taiwan's quest for meaningful participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization

April 2011

Current situation

Taiwan has had no direct contact with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) since it was excluded from the organization in 1971, four decades ago now. In order to ensure the safety of international air transport within the Taipei Flight Information Region (Taipei FIR), Taiwan's civil aviation authority has nevertheless followed, to the best of its abilities, the rules established by the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). In order to comply with ICAO standards, Taiwan has to seek information from indirect channels, such as:

- Subscription to the IHS AV-DATA services, through which some, but not all, ICAO annexes and related information are available.
- Obtaining part of ICAO information from attending international conferences, out-sourcing services and international friends.

Taiwan's difficulties

- Untimely information

Formulating ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) is a lengthy process that often takes years. Many Contracting States involved in the process, especially members of the ICAO Council, are kept well-informed through technical cooperation and regional meetings. As such, they have ample time to prepare to make adjustments when new SARPs are concluded. All Contracting States are notified of new measures as soon as the ICAO Secretariat publishes relevant information, if not earlier. Taiwan, however, is always absent from the deliberating

process and information loop, and remains in the dark as to the background and context of any new policies or decisions: as a result, Taiwan usually only knows “what”, but not necessarily “why”.

Although the subscription to IHS AV-DATA services gives the Civil Aeronautic Administration (CAA) of Taiwan’s Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) access to certain ICAO documents, Taiwan has to first wait for ICAO to publish information. It has to then wait further for IHS to be given authorization to distribute the information and make it available for download. As such, compared with its counterparts in other countries, the CAA is left with a very limited amount of time to make adjustments before new rules come into effect, which often results in delays. Indeed, by being kept out of the information loop, Taiwan’s operations are between six months to a year behind the international norm, which hinders its ability to provide safe and efficient air transport services.

A telling example is the Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) program. At the 36th Session of the ICAO Assembly in 2007, all Contracting States were urged to formulate PBN implementation plans by 2009. Regional States were able to participate in the PBN Task Force that the ICAO Asia and Pacific (APAC) Office subsequently established. A Regional PBN implementation plan was developed in September 2008, with short-term goals set for between 2008 and 2012, and medium-term goals set for between 2013 and 2016. The plan is to define the requirements and promote the standards of both the Area Navigation (RNAV) and the Required Navigation Performance (RNP) systems for en-route and terminal operations in the Asia Pacific.

Taiwan was not invited to attend any of the Asia Pacific PBN Task Force meetings and remained in the dark until 2009, when it received related information from neighboring countries. Although Taiwan was eventually able to complete related work, implementation lagged behind

the region. This stands in contradiction to one of ICAO's Strategic Objectives (Safety – Enhance global civil aviation safety), which is to ensure the timely implementation of ICAO provisions.

➤ Incomplete Information

Incomplete ICAO information also creates difficulties for Taiwan's efforts to comply with ICAO Standards. Most ICAO documents and meeting minutes concerning civil aviation security (such as security manuals, state letters and task force meeting minutes) are confidential or restricted, and are not available from IHS AV-DATA services. This makes it difficult for Taiwan to even be aware of new security measures, much less implement them smoothly.

An example was the introduction of enhanced security measures on liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs) in cabin luggage starting March 2007. This confidential policy was formulated by ICAO and its members in October 2006, and Taiwan had no information until its CAA officials were asked to comment on the issue during an overseas trip in late December 2006. Due to the absence of timely and detailed information, confusion over the definition of LAGs and whether empty containers larger than 100ml were allowed onboard led to complaints by passengers. In the end, it was Taiwan's airlines and their overseas branch offices that eventually transmitted the necessary security guidance back to the CAA to help clear up the confusion.

➤ System incompatibility

Given the lack of direct contact with ICAO, Taiwan has had to rely on assistance from the United States government to undertake audits and get its ability to adhere to international SARPs recognized. However, the scope of the US and the ICAO audit systems are different, which means that Taiwan can neither ensure every standard adopted in the Taipei FIR

is in line with ICAO standards, nor be included in the process of integrating the different systems.

Aviation safety

The US Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) dispatches personnel to conduct International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) audits of the CAA. These gauge the ability of the CAA to implement and enforce international SARPs for aircraft operations and maintenance, as regulated in Annexes 1, 6 and 8 of the Chicago Convention. However, the more comprehensive ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program (USOAP) consists of mandatory, systematic and harmonized safety audits on personnel licensing, aircraft operation, airworthiness, air traffic services and aerodromes, as regulated in Annexes 1, 6, 8, 11 and 14 of the Chicago Convention. Most Asia Pacific States have undergone USOAP audits, and have developed corrective action plans based on the ICAO audit reports.

The FAA, EU Commission, ICAO and International Air Transportation Association (IATA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the 37th ICAO Assembly in September 2010, agreeing to participate in Global Safety Information Exchange (GSIE) to share data with ICAO acting as coordinator so as to improve aviation safety worldwide. To prevent gaps in the global civil aviation network, Taiwan should be included in this key mechanism.

Security

In response to the 911 terrorist attack, ICAO launched the Universal Security Audit Program (USAP) in November 2002 to better determine the degree of compliance of Contracting States in implementing security SARPs, as stipulated in Annex 17 to the Chicago Convention. The

feedback from the two tiers (national and airport) of audits greatly assists the Contracting States in enhancing the implementation of security SARPs and in developing corrective action plan.

On the other hand, the US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) regularly dispatches auditors to examine the security measures of American air carriers and foreign airlines operating air transportation services within or to the United States. These experts are also invited to conduct audits in Taiwan to ensure that international standards are met. However, the scope of the TSA audits differs from that of the USAP, so Taiwan's complete compliance with ICAO's SARPs is often questioned.

➤ Limited information exchange

The Chicago Convention authorizes Contracting States to formulate reservations to the Annexes to the Convention, with such reservations to be listed in appendixes of the Annexes. As Taiwan is not an ICAO member, it cannot use such appendixes to inform Contracting States of its reservations. Moreover, ICAO often conducts surveys among Contracting States on such topics as airports and civil aviation to update related information. Taiwan's being denied access to ICAO restricts the exchange of information between Taiwan and ICAO Contracting States.

➤ ICAO's failed plans for the Taipei FIR

The fact that Taiwan is unable to attend ICAO's regional and technical meetings makes it unable to implement ICAO's plan for the Taipei FIR. Taiwan's aviation authority is consulted neither before nor during meetings regarding the Taipei FIR. Worse yet, Taiwan is never informed of any conclusion of such meetings. For instance, in 2006 the ICAO formulated two "most direct routings" that were to traverse the Taipei FIR and published them in the "Asia and Pacific Regions Air Navigation Plan" (Doc 9673). Taiwan only indirectly learned about them from the IATA afterwards. As the implementation of these routings requires

coordination and cooperation between the Taiwan's CAA and ICAO on technical details, the lack thereof leaves ICAO's plans unfulfilled.

Taiwan's requests and goals

The Taipei FIR is an indispensable link in East Asia's air traffic network. Taiwan hopes to be invited to ICAO's meetings as an observer so as to ensure that Taiwan can be kept informed of the formulation of the ICAO's regulations and standards, including the underlying rationale thereof. As an observer, Taiwan would be able to gather sufficient and accurate information, so that its CAA could revise its national civil aviation regulations and comply with the international standards in a comprehensive and timely manner. Taiwan's participation will substantially boost ICAO's pursuit of "safe, regular, efficient and economical air transport," as promulgated in Article 44 of the Chicago Convention. Committed to international civil aviation affairs, Taiwan seeks to attain the highest level of safety in its air space and remains ready to contribute to the global aviation network.

Meeting Beef's Global Consumers

North Dakota Angus producer Gene Harris recently participated in a trade mission to Japan and Taiwan where he visited with the American beef industry's global customers. Here, he shares perspectives from his trip abroad.

by *Kindra Gordon*

Japan and Taiwan are literally half a world away from America's cattle country. But they have been some of the American beef industry's biggest customers. Last year, Japan alone imported \$1.4 billion in beef and beef variety meats from the United States.

North Dakota rancher Gene Harris recently had the opportunity to visit with these global customers as one of 19 people representing his state on an agricultural trade mission in late March. Harris and his wife, Gynell, raise commercial and purebred Angus with their two high school-age children on their ranch near Killdeer. They were honored as the Commercial Producer of the Year by Certified Angus Beef LLC (CAB) in 1998, and Harris is a past president of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association (NDSA) and currently serves as the National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) Region 7 vice president.

Other than a trip to Canada, this was Harris's first experience abroad, and, as one

would expect, it was an eye-opening venture. While the purpose of the trip was to promote all of North Dakota's ag exports, a special emphasis was put on the beef industry since both Japan and Taiwan currently ban American beef imports due to the December 2003 finding of a cow in Washington state with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

For Harris, that gave the trip extra meaning in being able to meet with retailers, importers and government health officials to hear their concerns about the U.S. beef supply. "We met with the real decision-makers in both Taiwan and Japan, which is a tribute to North Dakota's governor, who organized the trade mission. I never envisioned being able to meet with such high-level officials," Harris says.

They were well-received. "Retailers and importers were impressed that we were there and trying to resolve issues," Harris says.

At each of his visits, he showed a photo album depicting how cattle are raised and handled on his ranch. "They were always impressed in seeing how we produce our cattle," Harris says. "The human factor sometimes gets lost in the shuffle, and going there and putting a face on American producers was well-received. We need to do more of that."

They want U.S. steak

And, despite the ban, Harris reports that global consumers appear eager to have their American beef back. He says that at each meeting with retailers, importers or steak houses, the North Dakota delegation heard the question, "When can we have U.S. steak back?"

While it is up to each individual country to decide to lift the ban, Harris says it was reassuring to see that both Taiwanese and Japanese consumers did not have a lot of concern about BSE in the American beef supply.

As an example, a Costco store they visited in Taiwan was currently serving Australian beef, but the meat manager said they get several requests daily asking, "When will you have USDA (U.S.

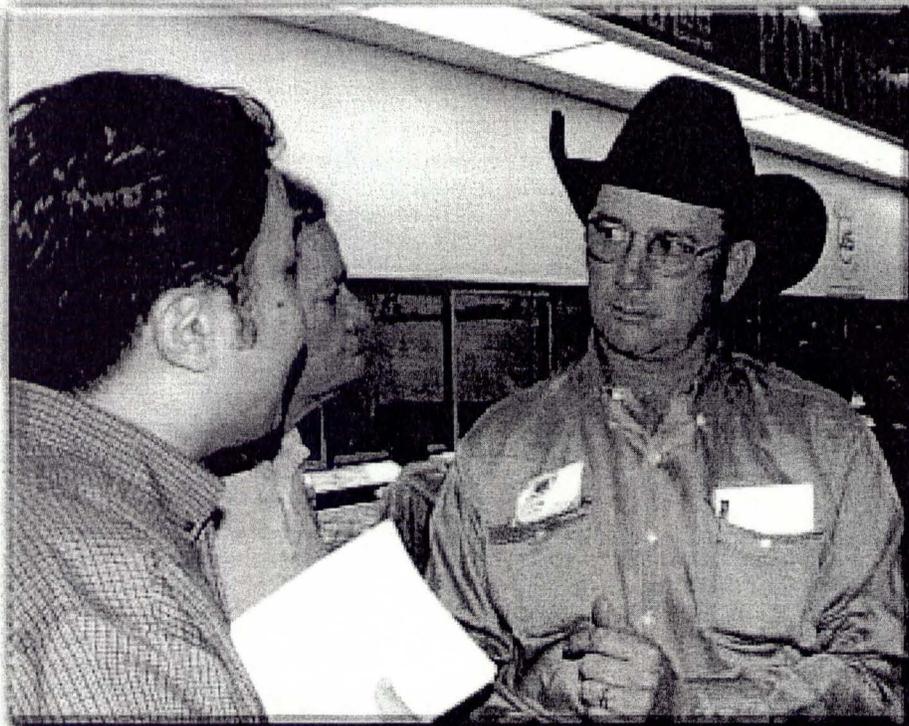


PHOTO COURTESY OF NORTH DAKOTA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

► North Dakota Stockmen's Association Immediate Past President Gene Harris (right), a cattleman from Killdeer, N.D., and North Dakota Lt. Governor Jack Dalrymple (center) spoke with Phillip Wong, manager of Costco in Taiwan. The store moves about \$70,000 worth of retail product every hour.

Department of Agriculture) beef again." The North Dakota group got the same input from retailers in Japan.

In another instance, while visiting a Ruth Chris Steak House, a note inside the menu explained that due to the ban on importing USDA beef they were temporarily serving Australian beef. But it went on to say that once the ban is lifted, the restaurant would return to serving U.S. beef. "It was nice to see that," Harris says.

Political perspective

While consumers might be ready for their U.S. meat, the governments of both Japan and Taiwan were still working out details for lifting their bans. Both countries explained to the North Dakota delegation that they put the ban in place to reassure their consumers.

"In Taiwan we were told they have to do a risk analysis and have to do it in a way for their consumers that assures safety. The government there told us if they lift the ban too quickly, it may give consumers a false impression of not being protected," Harris reports.

However, Harris got the feeling that the Taiwanese government wants to lift the ban very soon. "They seem to hold the U.S. in high regard; their culture is very open, and they were friendly toward us," Harris says.

In Japan, Harris got the feeling that the situation is more guarded and appears to be much more of a political issue. Japanese officials emphasized that they want 100% BSE testing of the American beef supply. "They didn't think it had to be long-term, but again, they felt it is necessary for a while to boost Japanese consumer confidence," Harris reports.

When Harris expressed to the Japanese government officials that the American BSE surveillance system and feed ban are safeguards that have worked to prevent contaminated meat from getting into the beef supply; whereas the Japanese feed ban has only been in place for three years, the meeting turned non-friendly and was quickly finished.

"We got the feeling it was a very political issue. In the U.S. we have safeguards in place, but the Japanese do not appear to want to honor the science behind our systems," Harris says.

While Harris is confident the ban will eventually be lifted by Japan and other countries, he says, "It is going to take time to build consumer confidence in all of these countries. It was evident that some Japanese companies are unable to find a

replacement for U.S. product, so they are hurting financially and are pressuring their government to get back to business as usual. That helps, but I think it is still going to come down to both of our governments working together to resolve the ban."

It was also pointed out to the delegation that the language barrier is another factor in how quickly the ban might be lifted. "In Taiwan, a government official explained to us that the American government may send them a 3-inch stack of paper regarding the BSE incident and safeguards. But it may take two to three weeks for the Taiwanese government to interpret that," Harris reports.

Promising potential

Although no American beef is currently moving into these countries, Harris did come away from his international visit with hope for the future.

"When you see that 1.6 million people a day go through one subway station in Tokyo, the volume of consumers hits home. You realize we are in a global market, and there is huge potential growth to export more U.S. beef in those markets," Harris says.

He was especially struck by the fact that for right now these consumers are primarily buying steak

"It was evident they (Japanese officials) weren't going to share any secrets on how they've become successful," Harris says.

Since American beef is not currently being imported, Australia has stepped up to the plate in providing beef supplies. In some instances in Taiwan, Australia was even paying retailers a 20% incentive to carry their product. Harris also observed Australian beef packages that carried the slogan "Anxiety Free, Tastes Delicious" in an attempt to play off of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) incident in the United States.

In Japan, steaks are sold individually. You won't find a package of two or three bundled together.

And neither Japan nor Taiwan sells much hamburger. Instead, the chuck is cut and sold in pieces for meals like stir fry, Harris says. He adds that this makes Japan's country-of-origin labeling (sometimes referred to as COL or COOL) simple because cattle are still used carcass by carcass, and there is no commingling of product for ground beef.

"Each carcass is given a number, and then that number is put on each individual product. At the supermarket, if someone wants to know where that steak came from, they can trace it through the number," Harris says.

One large Japanese supermarket had 2,000 employees working the floor and giving out food samples in nearly every aisle. Harris says the unique thing about it was they were also aggressively working to sell the product to shoppers. "It was almost like a competition among employees to sell each product," he says.

Harris also found Japan to be very clean because there are specified areas for public consumption of food or drink and no public smoking. For instance, if you bought a candy bar at a grocery store, next to the cash register was a small, enclosed area where you could go and consume your food.

Harris reports that food in Japan was at least twice the price of what it is in the United States. A breakfast buffet was \$30; Coca-Cola® was \$6. At one restaurant, Harris reports that the least expensive item on the menu was \$80. However, the Japanese have about the same average income as Americans, so much of their cost of living goes toward food.

Lastly, Harris was impressed with the meat industry and ag officials who led tours in both countries. He describes all of them as "friends of the U.S. beef industry."

As an example, Harris says, in Japan he was hosted by Nobuo Shimo, a Japanese citizen who serves as senior manager of customer service and marketing for Certified Angus Beef LLC (CAB). In Taiwan he was hosted by two U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) employees who were Taiwanese citizens and had never been to the United States.

"They are really aware of the political situations and are working hard for American beef producers. That was nice to see," Harris says.

and variety meats, and hamburger is only available in small quantities. "They didn't call it beef. They asked for American steak or USDA steak. Hamburger is available on a limited basis in stores because it's not part of their culture like it is in the U.S."

But, he adds, "When you see 700 carts per hour go through a Costco in Taiwan, you realize the opportunities for growth if they would start using hamburger and some of the other beef cuts in addition to steak."

Back at home and in his leadership roles in the beef industry,

Harris says this trip has made him realize the need to focus on adding value in the beef industry. He says, "With the potential of growth for exports, it is time to find ways to add value to our products."

Other observations

While in Taiwan and Japan, North Dakota rancher Gene Harris made several observations about the cultures in these countries.

Taiwan appeared to be a much more open and inquisitive about American customs. They allowed the North Dakota visitors to take photos in supermarkets and to meet with head meat buyers. In Japan, things were more restricted. No photography was allowed in supermarkets, and the group was only able to meet with aides in the retail sectors.

"It was evident they (Japanese officials) weren't going to share any secrets on how they've become successful," Harris says.

Since American beef is not currently being imported, Australia has stepped up to the plate in providing beef supplies. In some instances in Taiwan, Australia was even paying retailers a 20% incentive to carry their product. Harris also observed Australian beef packages that carried the slogan "Anxiety Free, Tastes Delicious" in an attempt to play off of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) incident in the United States.

In Japan, steaks are sold individually. You won't find a package of two or three bundled together.

And neither Japan nor Taiwan sells much hamburger. Instead, the chuck is cut and sold in pieces for meals like stir fry, Harris says. He adds that this makes Japan's country-of-origin labeling (sometimes referred to as COL or COOL) simple because cattle are still used carcass by carcass, and there is no commingling of product for ground beef.

"Each carcass is given a number, and then that number is put on each individual product. At the supermarket, if someone wants to know where that steak came from, they can trace it through the number," Harris says.

One large Japanese supermarket had 2,000 employees working the floor and giving out food samples in nearly every aisle. Harris says the unique thing about it was they were also aggressively working to sell the product to shoppers. "It was almost like a competition among employees to sell each product," he says.

Harris also found Japan to be very clean because there are specified areas for public consumption of food or drink and no public smoking. For instance, if you bought a candy bar at a grocery store, next to the cash register was a small, enclosed area where you could go and consume your food.

Harris reports that food in Japan was at least twice the price of what it is in the United States. A breakfast buffet was \$30; Coca-Cola® was \$6. At one restaurant, Harris reports that the least expensive item on the menu was \$80. However, the Japanese have about the same average income as Americans, so much of their cost of living goes toward food.

Lastly, Harris was impressed with the meat industry and ag officials who led tours in both countries. He describes all of them as "friends of the U.S. beef industry."

As an example, Harris says, in Japan he was hosted by Nobuo Shimo, a Japanese citizen who serves as senior manager of customer service and marketing for Certified Angus Beef LLC (CAB). In Taiwan he was hosted by two U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) employees who were Taiwanese citizens and had never been to the United States.

"They are really aware of the political situations and are working hard for American beef producers. That was nice to see," Harris says.

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized '4' or 'K'.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC or FCCC) is an international environmental treaty negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to 14, 1992. The objective of the treaty is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."^[2]

The treaty itself set no binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. In that sense, the treaty is considered legally non-binding. Instead, the treaty provides a framework for negotiating specific international treaties (called "protocols") that may set binding limits on greenhouse gases.

The UNFCCC was opened for signature on May 9, 1992, after an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee produced the text of the Framework Convention as a report following its meeting in New York from April 30 to May 9, 1992. It entered into force on March 21, 1994. As of May 2011, UNFCCC has 194 parties.

The parties to the convention have met annually from 1995 in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was concluded and established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.^[3] The 2010 Cancún agreements state that future global warming should be limited to below 2.0 °C (3.6 °F) relative to the pre-industrial level.^[4]

One of the first tasks set by the UNFCCC was for signatory nations to establish national greenhouse gas inventories of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, which were used to create the 1990 benchmark levels for accession of Annex I countries to the Kyoto Protocol and for the commitment of those countries to GHG reductions. Updated inventories must be regularly submitted by Annex I countries.

The UNFCCC is also the name of the United Nations Secretariat charged with supporting the operation of the Convention, with offices in Haus Carstanjen, Bonn, Germany. From 2006 to 2010 the head of the secretariat was Yvo de Boer. On May 17, 2010, Christiana Figueres from Costa Rica succeeded de Boer. The Secretariat, augmented through the parallel efforts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), aims to gain consensus through meetings and the discussion of various strategies.

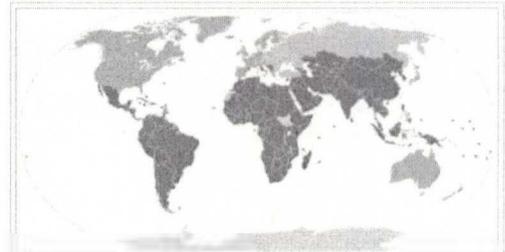
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC logo

Signed	9 May 1992
Location	New York City, U.S
Effective	21 March 1994
Condition	ratification by 50 states
Signatories	165
Ratifiers	195 (all United Nations members (except South Sudan), as well as Niue, Cook Islands and the European Union) ^[1]
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
v · t · e (//en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:Infobox_treaty&action=edit)	



Members of the UNFCCC

- Party
- Party (Annex I)
- Party (Annex I and II)
- Observers

Contents

- 1 Classification of Parties and their commitments
 - 1.1 Annex I countries
 - 1.1.1 Annex II countries
 - 1.1.2 Economies in Transition
- 2 Treaty
 - 2.1 Benchmarking
 - 2.2 Interpreting Article 2
 - 2.2.1 Stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations
 - 2.3 Precautionary principle
- 3 Conferences of the Parties
 - 3.1 1995: COP 1, The Berlin Mandate
 - 3.2 1996: COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland
 - 3.3 1997: COP 3, The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change
 - 3.4 1998: COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina
 - 3.5 1999: COP 5, Bonn, Germany
 - 3.6 2000: COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands
 - 3.7 2001: COP 6, Bonn, Germany
 - 3.8 2001: COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco
 - 3.9 2002: COP 8, New Delhi, India
 - 3.10 2003: COP 9, Milan, Italy
 - 3.11 2004: COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina
 - 3.12 2005: COP 11/MOP 1, Montreal, Canada

- 3.13 2006: COP 12/MOP 2, Nairobi, Kenya
- 3.14 2007: COP 13/MOP 3, Bali, Indonesia
- 3.15 2008: COP 14/MOP 4, Poznań, Poland
- 3.16 2009: COP 15/MOP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 3.17 2010: COP 16/MOP 6, Cancún, Mexico
- 3.18 2011: COP 17/MOP 7, Durban, South Africa
- 3.19 2012: COP 18/MOP 8, Doha, Qatar
- 4 Criticisms of the UNFCCC Process
- 5 Subsidiary bodies
- 6 Secretariat
- 7 Members
- 8 See also
- 9 Notes
- 10 References
- 11 External links

Classification of Parties and their commitments

Parties to the UNFCCC are classified as:

- **Annex I:** Parties to the UNFCCC listed in Annex I of the Convention. These are the industrialized (developed) countries and "economies in transition" (EITs). EITs are the former centrally-planned (Soviet) economies of Russia and Eastern Europe. The European Union-15 (EU-15) is also an Annex I Party.^[5]
- **Annex II:** Parties to the UNFCCC listed in Annex II of the Convention. Annex II Parties are made up of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Annex II Parties are required to provide financial and technical support to the EITs and developing countries to assist them in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions (climate change mitigation) and manage the impacts of climate change (climate change adaptation).^[5]
- **Annex B:** Parties listed in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol are Annex I Parties with first- or second-round Kyoto greenhouse gas emissions targets (see Kyoto Protocol for details). The first-round targets apply over the years 2008-2012. As part of the 2012 Doha climate change talks, an amendment to Annex B was agreed upon containing with a list of Annex I Parties who have second-round Kyoto targets, which apply from 2013 -2020.^[6] The amendments have not entered into force.
- **Non-Annex I:** Parties to the UNFCCC not listed in Annex I of the Convention are mostly low-income^[7] developing countries.^[5] Developing countries may volunteer to become Annex I countries when they are sufficiently developed.
- **Least-developed countries (LDCs):** 49 Parties are LDCs, and are given special status under the treaty in view of their limited capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.^[5]

Annex I countries

There are 41 Annex I countries and the European Union is also a member. These countries are classified as industrialized countries and economies in transition:^[8]

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| ■ Australia | ■ France | ■ Lithuania | ■ Russian Federation |
| ■ Austria | ■ Germany | ■ Luxembourg | ■ Slovakia |
| ■ Belarus | ■ Greece | ■ Malta | ■ Slovenia |
| ■ Belgium | ■ Hungary | ■ Monaco | ■ Spain |
| ■ Bulgaria | ■ Iceland | ■ Netherlands | ■ Sweden |
| ■ Canada | ■ Ireland | ■ New Zealand | ■ Switzerland |
| ■ Croatia | ■ Italy | ■ Norway | ■ Turkey |
| ■ Czech Republic | ■ Japan | ■ Poland | ■ Ukraine |
| ■ Denmark | ■ Latvia | ■ Portugal | ■ United Kingdom |
| ■ Estonia | ■ Liechtenstein | ■ Romania | ■ United States of America |
| ■ Finland | | | |

Annex II countries

There are 24 Annex II countries and the European Union. In 2002, Turkey was removed from Annex II.^[9] This decision was made on the basis that Turkey is at an early stage of industrialization.^[10] Turkey remains an Annex I Party.^[8]

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| ■ Australia | ■ Germany | ■ Luxembourg | ■ Sweden |
| ■ Austria | ■ Greece | ■ Netherlands | ■ Switzerland |
| ■ Belgium | ■ Iceland | ■ New Zealand | ■ United Kingdom |
| ■ Canada | ■ Ireland | ■ Norway | ■ United States of America |
| ■ Denmark | ■ Italy | ■ Portugal | |
| ■ Finland | ■ Japan | ■ Spain | |
| ■ France | | | |

Economies in Transition

[8]

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
|  Belarus |  Estonia |  Poland |  Slovenia |
|  Bulgaria |  Hungary |  Romania |  Ukraine |
|  Croatia |  Latvia |  Russian Federation | |
|  Czech Republic |  Lithuania |  Slovakia | |

Treaty

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was opened for signature at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro (known by its popular title, the Earth Summit). On June 12, 1992, 154 nations signed the UNFCCC, that upon ratification committed signatories' governments to reduce atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases with the goal of "preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with Earth's climate system".

Article 3(1) of the Convention^[11] states that Parties should act to protect the climate system on the basis of "common but differentiated responsibilities", and that developed country Parties should "take the lead" in addressing climate change. Under Article 4, all Parties make general commitments to address climate change through, for example, climate change mitigation and adapting to the impacts of climate change.^[12]

The Framework Convention specifies the aim of developed (Annex I) Parties stabilizing their greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide and other anthropogenic greenhouse gases not regulated under the Montreal Protocol) at 1990 levels, by the year 2000.^[13] After the signing of the UNFCCC treaty, Parties to the UNFCCC have met at conferences ("Conferences of the Parties" - COPs) to discuss how to achieve the treaty's aims. At the 1st Conference of the Parties (COP-1), Parties decided that the aim of Annex I Parties stabilizing their emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000 was "not adequate",^[14] and further discussions at later conferences lead to the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol sets emissions targets for developed countries which are binding under international law.

The 2010 Cancún agreements (COP 16) include voluntary pledges made by 76 developed and developing countries to control their emissions of greenhouse gases.^{[4][15]} At the 2012 Doha climate change talks (COP 18), Parties to the UNFCCC agreed to a timetable for a global agreement which will include all countries. The timetable states that a global agreement should be adopted by 2015, and implemented by 2020.^[16]

Benchmarking

In the context of the UNFCCC, benchmarking is the setting of emission reduction commitments measured against a particular base year. The only quantified target set in the original FCCC (Article 4) was for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 (Goldemberg *et al.*, 1996, pp. 32–33).^[17] There are issues with benchmarking that can make it potentially inequitable (Goldemberg *et al.*, 1996, pp. 32–33). For example, take two countries that have identical emission reduction commitments as measured against the 1990 base year. This might be interpreted as being equitable, but this is not necessarily the case. One country might have previously made efforts to improve energy efficiency in the years preceding the benchmark year, while the other country had not. In economic terms, the marginal cost curve for emissions reductions rises steeply beyond a certain point. Thus, to meet its emission reduction commitment, the country with initially high energy efficiency might face high costs. But for the country that had previously encouraged over-consumption of energy, e.g., through subsidies, the costs of meeting its commitment would potentially be lower.

Interpreting Article 2

The ultimate objective of the Framework Convention is to prevent "dangerous" anthropogenic (i.e., human) interference of the climate system.^[2] As is stated in Article 2 of the Convention, this requires that GHG concentrations are stabilized in the atmosphere at a level where ecosystems can adapt naturally to climate change, food production is not threatened, and economic development can proceed in a sustainable fashion.

Human activities have had a number of effects on the climate system.^{[18]:4} Global GHG emissions due to human activities have grown since pre-industrial times.^[19] Warming of the climate system has been observed, as indicated by increases in average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice cover, and rising global average sea level.^[20] As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), "[most] of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is *very likely* due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG concentrations".^[19] "Very likely" here is defined by the IPCC as having a likelihood of greater than 90%, based on expert judgement.^[21]

The future levels of GHG emissions are highly uncertain.^[22] In 2010, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) published a report on the voluntary emissions reduction pledges made as part of the Copenhagen Accord. As part of their assessment, UNEP looked at possible emissions out until the end of the 21st century, and estimated associated changes in global mean temperature.^{[23]:18} A range of emissions projections suggested a temperature increase of between 2.5 to 5 °C before the end of the 21st century, relative to pre-industrial temperature levels. The lower end temperature estimate is associated with fairly stringent controls on emissions after 2020, while the higher end is associated with weaker controls on emissions.

Future climate change will have a range of beneficial and adverse effects on human society and the environment. The larger the changes in climate, the more adverse effects will predominate (see effects of global warming for more details).^[25] The IPCC has informed the UNFCCC process in determining what constitutes "dangerous" human interference of

the climate system. Their conclusion is that such a determination involves value judgements, and will vary among different regions of the world.^[26] The IPCC has broken down current and future impacts of climate change into a range of "key vulnerabilities", e.g., impacts affecting food supply, as well as five "reasons for concern", shown opposite.^[27]

Stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations

See also: climate change mitigation

In order to stabilize the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere, emissions would need to peak and decline thereafter.^[28] The lower the stabilization level, the more quickly this peak and decline would need to occur. The emissions associated with atmospheric stabilization varies among different GHGs. This is because of differences in the processes that remove each gas from the atmosphere.^[29] Concentrations of some GHGs decrease almost immediately in response to emission reduction, e.g., methane, while others continue to increase for centuries even with reduced emissions, e.g., carbon dioxide.

All relevant GHGs need to be considered if atmospheric GHG concentrations are to be stabilized.^{[18]:9} Human activities result in the emission of four principal GHGs: carbon dioxide (chemical formula: CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and the halocarbons (a group of gases containing fluorine, chlorine and bromine).^[30] Carbon dioxide is the most important of the GHGs that human activities release into the atmosphere.^[19] At present, human activities are adding emissions of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere far faster than they are being removed.^[29] This is analogous to a flow of water into a bathtub.^[31] So long as the tap runs water (analogous to the emission of carbon dioxide) into the tub faster than water escapes through the plughole (the natural removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere), then the level of water in the tub (analogous to the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere) will continue to rise. To stabilize the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide at a constant level, emissions would essentially need to be completely eliminated.^[29] It is estimated that reducing carbon dioxide emissions 100% below their present level (i.e., complete elimination) would lead to a slow decrease in the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ by 40 parts-per-million (ppm) over the 21st century.

The emissions reductions required to stabilize the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ can be contrasted with the reductions required for methane. Unlike CO₂, methane has a well-defined lifetime in the atmosphere of about 12 years. Lifetime is defined as the time required to reduce a given perturbation of methane in the atmosphere to 37% of its initial amount.^[29] Stabilizing emissions of methane would lead, within decades, to a stabilization in its atmospheric concentration.^[32]

The climate system would take time to respond to a stabilization in the atmospheric concentration of CO₂.^[33] Temperature stabilization would be expected within a few centuries. Sea level rise due thermal expansion would be expected to continue for centuries to millennia. Additional sea level rise due to ice melting would be expected to continue for several millennia.

Precautionary principle

In decision making, the precautionary principle is considered when possibly dangerous, irreversible, or catastrophic events are identified, but scientific evaluation of the potential damage is not sufficiently certain (Toth *et al.*, 2001, pp. 655–656).^[34] The precautionary principle implies an emphasis on the need to prevent such adverse effects.

Uncertainty is associated with each link of the causal chain of climate change. For example, future GHG emissions are uncertain, as are climate change damages. However, following the precautionary principle, uncertainty is not a reason for inaction, and this is acknowledged in Article 3.3 of the UNFCCC (Toth *et al.*, 2001, p. 656).^[34]

Conferences of the Parties

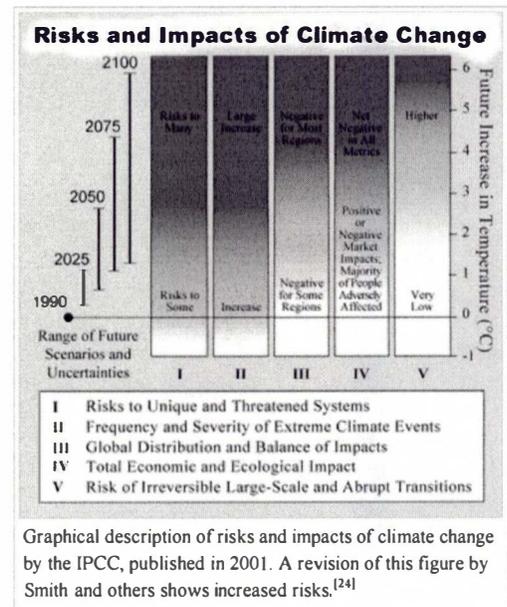
Since the UNFCCC entered into force, the parties have been meeting annually in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change, and beginning in the mid-1990s, to negotiate the Kyoto Protocol to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.^[3] From 2005 the Conferences have met in conjunction with Meetings of Parties of the Kyoto Protocol (MOP), and parties to the Convention that are not parties to the Protocol can participate in Protocol-related meetings as observers.

1995: COP 1, The Berlin Mandate

The first UNFCCC Conference of Parties took place in 28 March - 7 April 1995 in Berlin, Germany. It voiced concerns about the adequacy of countries' abilities to meet commitments under the Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).

1996: COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland

COP 2 took place in July 1996 in Geneva, Switzerland. Its Ministerial Declaration was noted (but not adopted) July 18, 1996, and reflected a U.S. position statement presented by Timothy Wirth, former Under Secretary for Global Affairs for the U.S. State Department at that meeting, which:



1. Accepted the scientific findings on climate change proffered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its second assessment (1995);
2. Rejected uniform "harmonized policies" in favor of flexibility;
3. Called for "legally binding mid-term targets".

1997: COP 3, The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change

COP 3 took place in December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. After intensive negotiations, it adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which outlined the greenhouse gas emissions reduction obligation for Annex I countries, along with what came to be known as Kyoto mechanisms such as emissions trading, clean development mechanism and joint implementation. Most industrialized countries and some central European economies in transition (all defined as Annex B countries) agreed to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of an average of 6 to 8% below 1990 levels between the years 2008–2012, defined as the first emissions budget period. The United States would be required to reduce its total emissions an average of 7% below 1990 levels; however Congress did not ratify the treaty after Clinton signed it. The Bush administration explicitly rejected the protocol in 2001.

1998: COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Main article: 1998 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 4 took place in November 1998 in Buenos Aires. It had been expected that the remaining issues unresolved in Kyoto would be finalized at this meeting. However, the complexity and difficulty of finding agreement on these issues proved insurmountable, and instead the parties adopted a 2-year "Plan of Action" to advance efforts and to devise mechanisms for implementing the Kyoto Protocol, to be completed by 2000. During COP4, Argentina and Kazakhstan expressed their commitment to take on the greenhouse gas emissions reduction obligation, the first two non-Annex countries to do so.

1999: COP 5, Bonn, Germany

COP 5 took place between October 25 and November 5, 1999, in Bonn, Germany. It was primarily a technical meeting, and did not reach major conclusions.

2000: COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands

COP 6 took place between November 13 and November 25, 2000, in The Hague, Netherlands. The discussions evolved rapidly into a high-level negotiation over the major political issues. These included major controversy over the United States' proposal to allow credit for carbon "sinks" in forests and agricultural lands that would satisfy a major proportion of the U.S. emissions reductions in this way; disagreements over consequences for non-compliance by countries that did not meet their emission reduction targets; and difficulties in resolving how developing countries could obtain financial assistance to deal with adverse effects of climate change and meet their obligations to plan for measuring and possibly reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In the final hours of COP 6, despite some compromises agreed between the United States and some EU countries, notably the United Kingdom, the EU countries as a whole, led by Denmark and Germany, rejected the compromise positions, and the talks in The Hague collapsed. Jan Pronk, the President of COP 6, suspended COP-6 without agreement, with the expectation that negotiations would later resume.^[35] It was later announced that the COP 6 meetings (termed "COP 6 bis") would be resumed in Bonn, Germany, in the second half of July. The next regularly scheduled meeting of the parties to the UNFCCC, COP 7, had been set for Marrakech, Morocco, in October–November 2001.

2001: COP 6, Bonn, Germany

COP 6 negotiations resumed July 17–27, 2001, in Bonn, Germany, with little progress having been made in resolving the differences that had produced an impasse in The Hague. However, this meeting took place after George W. Bush had become the President of the United States and had rejected the Kyoto Protocol in March 2001; as a result the United States delegation to this meeting declined to participate in the negotiations related to the Protocol and chose to take the role of observer at the meeting. As the other parties negotiated the key issues, agreement was reached on most of the major political issues, to the surprise of most observers, given the low expectations that preceded the meeting. The agreements included:

1. Flexible Mechanisms: The "flexibility" mechanisms which the United States had strongly favored when the Protocol was initially put together, including emissions trading; Joint Implementation (JI); and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which allow industrialized countries to fund emissions reduction activities in developing countries as an alternative to domestic emission reductions. One of the key elements of this agreement was that there would be no quantitative limit on the credit a country could claim from use of these mechanisms provided domestic action constituted a significant element of the efforts of each Annex B country to meet their targets.
2. Carbon sinks: It was agreed that credit would be granted for broad activities that absorb carbon from the atmosphere or store it, including forest and cropland management, and re-vegetation, with no over-all cap on the amount of credit that a country could claim for sinks activities. In the case of forest management, an Appendix Z establishes country-specific caps for each Annex I country. Thus, a cap of 13 million tons could be credited to Japan (which represents about 4% of its base-year emissions). For cropland management, countries could receive credit only for carbon sequestration increases above 1990 levels.
3. Compliance: Final action on compliance procedures and mechanisms that would address non-compliance with Protocol provisions was deferred to COP 7, but included broad outlines of consequences for failing to meet emissions targets that would include a requirement to "make up" shortfalls at 1.3 tons to 1, suspension of the right to sell credits for surplus emissions reductions, and a required compliance action plan for those not meeting their targets.
4. Financing: There was agreement on the establishment of three new funds to provide assistance for needs associated with climate change: (1) a fund for climate change that supports a series of climate measures; (2) a least-developed-country fund to support National Adaptation Programs of Action; and (3) a Kyoto Protocol adaptation fund supported by a CDM levy and voluntary contributions.

A number of operational details attendant upon these decisions remained to be negotiated and agreed upon, and these were the major issues considered

by the COP 7 meeting that followed.

2001: COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco

Main article: 2001 United Nations Climate Change Conference

At the COP 7 meeting in Marrakech, Morocco from October 29 to November 10, 2001, negotiators wrapped up the work on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, finalizing most of the operational details and setting the stage for nations to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. The completed package of decisions is known as the Marrakech Accords. The United States delegation maintained its observer role, declining to participate actively in the negotiations. Other parties continued to express hope that the United States would re-engage in the process at some point and worked to achieve ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the requisite number of countries to bring it into force (55 countries needed to ratify it, including those accounting for 55% of developed-country emissions of carbon dioxide in 1990). The date of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (August–September 2002) was put forward as a target to bring the Kyoto Protocol into force. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The main decisions at COP 7 included:

- Operational rules for international emissions trading among parties to the Protocol and for the CDM and joint implementation;
- A compliance regime that outlined consequences for failure to meet emissions targets but deferred to the parties to the Protocol, once it came into force, the decision on whether those consequences would be legally binding;
- Accounting procedures for the flexibility mechanisms;
- A decision to consider at COP 8 how to achieve a review of the adequacy of commitments that might lead to discussions on future commitments by developing countries.

2002: COP 8, New Delhi, India

Main article: 2002 United Nations Climate Change Conference

Taking place from October 23 to November 1, 2002, in New Delhi COP 8 adopted the Delhi Ministerial Declaration^[36] that, amongst others, called for efforts by developed countries to transfer technology and minimize the impact of climate change on developing countries. It is also approved the New Delhi work programme^{[37][38][39][40]} on Article 6 of the Convention.^[41] The COP8 was marked by Russia's hesitation, stating that it needed more time to think it over. The Kyoto Protocol could enter into force once it was ratified by 55 countries, including countries responsible for 55 per cent of the developed world's 1990 carbon dioxide emissions. With the United States (36.1 per cent share of developed-world carbon dioxide) and Australia refusing ratification, Russia's agreement (17% of global emissions in 1990) was required to meet the ratification criteria and therefore Russia could delay the process.^{[42][43]}

2003: COP 9, Milan, Italy

Main article: 2003 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 9 took place between December 1 and December 12, 2003 in Milan. The parties agreed to use the Adaptation Fund established at COP7 in 2001 primarily in supporting developing countries better adapt to climate change. The fund would also be used for capacity-building through technology transfer. At COP9, the parties also agreed to review the first national reports submitted by 110 non-Annex I countries.

2004: COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Main article: 2004 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 10 took place between December 6 and December 17, 2004.

COP10 discussed the progress made since the first Conference of the Parties 10 years ago and its future challenges, with special emphasis on climate change mitigation and adaptation. To promote developing countries better adapt to climate change, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action^[44] was adopted. The parties also began discussing the post-Kyoto mechanism, on how to allocate emission reduction obligation following 2012, when the first commitment period ends.

2005: COP 11/MOP 1, Montreal, Canada

Main article: 2005 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 11 (or COP 11/MOP 1) took place between November 28 and December 9, 2005, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. It was the first *Meeting of the Parties* (MOP-1) to the Kyoto Protocol since their initial meeting in Kyoto in 1997. It was one of the largest intergovernmental conferences on climate change ever. The event marked the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. Hosting more than 10,000 delegates, it was one of Canada's largest international events ever and the largest gathering in Montreal since Expo 67. The Montreal Action Plan was an agreement to "extend the life of the Kyoto Protocol beyond its 2012 expiration date and negotiate deeper cuts in greenhouse-gas emissions".^[45] Canada's environment minister, at the time, Stéphane Dion, said the agreement provides a "map for the future".^{[46][47]}

2006: COP 12/MOP 2, Nairobi, Kenya

Main article: 2006 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 12/MOP 2 took place between November 6 and 17, 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. At the meeting, BBC reporter Richard Black coined the phrase "climate tourists" to describe some delegates who attended "to see Africa, take snaps of the wildlife, the poor, dying African children and women". Black also noted that due to delegates concerns over economic costs and possible losses of competitiveness, the majority of the discussions avoided any mention of reducing emissions. Black concluded that was a disconnect between the political process and the scientific imperative.^[48] Despite such criticism, certain strides were made at COP12, including in the areas of support for developing countries and clean development mechanism. The parties adopted a five-year plan of work to support climate change adaptation by developing countries, and agreed on the procedures and modalities for the Adaptation Fund. They also agreed to improve the projects for clean development mechanism.

2007: COP 13/MOP 3, Bali, Indonesia

Main article: 2007 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 13/MOP 3 took place between December 3 and December 15, 2007, at Nusa Dua, in Bali, Indonesia. Agreement on a timeline and structured negotiation on the post-2012 framework (the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol) was achieved with the adoption of the Bali Action Plan (Decision 1/CP.13). The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) was established as a new subsidiary body to conduct the negotiations aimed at urgently enhancing the implementation of the Convention up to and beyond 2012. Decision 9/CP.13 is an Amended to the New Delhi work programme.^[49] These negotiations took place during 2008 (leading to COP 14/MOP 4 in Poznan, Poland) and 2009 (leading to COP 15/MOP 5 in Copenhagen).

2008: COP 14/MOP 4, Poznań, Poland

Main article: 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 14/MOP 4 took place from December 1 to 12, 2008 in Poznań, Poland.^[50] Delegates agreed on principles for the financing of a fund to help the poorest nations cope with the effects of climate change and they approved a mechanism to incorporate forest protection into the efforts of the international community to combat climate change.^[51]

Negotiations on a successor to the Kyoto Protocol were the primary focus of the conference.

2009: COP 15/MOP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark

Main article: 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 15 took place in Copenhagen, Denmark, from December 7 to December 18, 2009.

The overall goal for the COP 15/MOP 5 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Denmark was to establish an ambitious global climate agreement for the period from 2012 when the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol expires. However, on November 14, 2009, the *New York Times* announced that "President Obama and other world leaders have decided to put off the difficult task of reaching a climate change agreement... agreeing instead to make it the mission of the Copenhagen conference to reach a less specific "politically binding" agreement that would punt the most difficult issues into the future".^[52] Ministers and officials from 192 countries took part in the Copenhagen meeting and in addition there were participants from a large number of civil society organizations. As many Annex 1 industrialized countries are now reluctant to fulfill commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, a large part of the diplomatic work that lays the foundation for a post-Kyoto agreement was undertaken up to the COP15.

The conference did not achieve a binding agreement for long-term action. A 13-paragraph 'political accord' was negotiated by approximately 25 parties including US and China, but it was only 'noted' by the COP as it is considered an external document, not negotiated within the UNFCCC process.^[53] The accord was notable in that it referred to a collective commitment by developed countries for new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, that will approach USD 30 billion for the period 2010–2012. Longer-term options on climate financing mentioned in the accord are being discussed within the UN Secretary General's High Level Advisory Group on Climate Financing, which is due to report in November 2010. The negotiations on extending the Kyoto Protocol had unresolved issues as did the negotiations on a framework for long-term cooperative action. The working groups on these tracks to the negotiations are now due to report to COP 16 and MOP 6 in Mexico.

2010: COP 16/MOP 6, Cancún, Mexico

Main article: 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP 16 was held in Cancún, Mexico, from November 29 to December 10, 2010.^{[54][55]}

The outcome of the summit was an agreement adopted by the states' parties that called for the 100 billion USD per annum "Green Climate Fund", and a "Climate Technology Centre" and network. However the funding of the Green Climate Fund was not agreed upon. Nor was an commitment to a second period of the Kyoto Protocol agreed upon, but it was concluded that the base year shall be 1990 and the global warming potentials shall be those provided by the IPCC.

All parties "*Recognizing 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 Parties.*". It recognizes the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report goal of a maximum 2 °C global warming and all parties should take urgent action to meet this goal. It also agreed upon greenhouse gas emissions should peak as soon as possible, but recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries, since social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries.

2011: COP 17/MOP 7, Durban, South Africa

Main article: 2011 United Nations Climate Change Conference

The 2011 COP 17 was held in Durban, South Africa, from November 28 to December 9, 2011.^{[54][56]}

The conference agreed to a legally binding deal comprising all countries, which will be prepared by 2015, and to take effect in 2020.^[57] There was also progress regarding the creation of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) for which a management framework was adopted. The fund is to distribute US\$100 billion per year to help poor countries adapt to climate impacts.^[58]

While the president of the conference, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, declared it a success,^[58] scientists and environmental groups warned that the deal was not sufficient to avoid global warming beyond 2 °C as more urgent action is needed.^[59]

2012: COP 18/MOP 8, Doha, Qatar

Main article: 2012 United Nations Climate Change Conference

Qatar hosted COP 18 which took place in Doha, Qatar, from 26 November to 7 December 2012.^{[60][61]} The Conference produced a package of documents collectively titled *The Doha Climate Gateway*.^[62] The documents collectively contained:

1. An amendment of the Kyoto Protocol (to be ratified before entering into force) featuring a second commitment period running from 2012 until 2020 limited in scope to 15% of the global carbon dioxide emissions due to the lack of commitments of Japan, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, New Zealand (nor the United States and Canada, who are not parties to the Protocol in that period) and due to the fact that developing countries like China (the world's largest emitter), India and Brazil are not subject to emissions reductions under the Kyoto Protocol.^[63]
2. Language on loss and damage, formalized for the first time in the conference documents.

The conference made little progress towards the funding of the Green Climate Fund.^[64]

Russia, Belarus and Ukraine objected at the end of the session, as they had a right to under the session's rules. In closing the conference, the President said that he would note these objections in his final report.^[64]

Criticisms of the UNFCCC Process

The overall umbrella and processes of the UNFCCC and the adopted Kyoto Protocol have been criticized by some as not having achieved its stated goals of reducing the emission of carbon dioxide (the primary culprit blamed for rising global temperatures of the 21st century).^[65] At a speech given at his alma mater, Todd Stern — the US Climate Change envoy — has expressed the challenges with the UNFCCC process as follows, “Climate change is not a conventional environmental issue...It implicates virtually every aspect of a state’s economy, so it makes countries nervous about growth and development. This is an economic issue every bit as it is an environmental one.” He went on to explain that, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is a multilateral body concerned with climate change and can be an inefficient system for enacting international policy. Because the framework system includes over 190 countries and because negotiations are governed by consensus, small groups of countries can often block progress.^[66]

The failure to achieve meaningful progress and reach effective-CO2 reducing-policy treaties among the parties over the past eighteen years have driven some countries like the United States to never ratify the UNFCCC's largest body of work — the Kyoto Protocol, in large part because the treaty didn't cover developing countries who now include the largest CO2 emitters. However, this fails to consider the historical responsibility for climate change since industrialisation, which is a contentious issue in the talks, and the responsibility of emissions from consumption and importation of goods.^[67] It has also led Canada to withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol out of a desire to not force its citizens to pay penalties that would result in wealth transfers out of Canada. Canada formally withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2011.^[68] Both the US and Canada are looking at Voluntary Emissions Reduction schemes that they can implement internally to curb carbon dioxide emissions outside of the Kyoto Protocol.^[69]

The perceived lack of progress has also led some countries to seek and focus on alternative high-value activities like the creation of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants which seeks to regulate short-lived pollutants such as methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) which together are believed to account for up to 1/3 of current global warming but whose regulation is not as fraught with wide economic impacts and opposition.^[70]

In 2010, Japan stated that it will not sign up to a second Kyoto term, because it would impose restrictions on it not faced by its main economic competitors, China, India and Indonesia.^[71] A similar indication was given by the Prime Minister of New Zealand in November 2012.^[72] At the 2012 conference, last minute objections at the conference by Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan were ignored by the governing officials, and they have indicated that they will likely withdraw or not ratify the treaty.^[73] These defections place additional pressures on the UNFCCC process that is seen by some as cumbersome and expensive: in the UK alone the climate change department has taken over 3,000 flights in two years at a cost of over £1,300,000 (British Pounds).^[74]

Subsidiary bodies

A subsidiary body is a committee that assists the Conference of the Parties. Subsidiary bodies includes:^[75]

- **Permanents:**

- The Subsidiary Board of Implementation (SBI) makes recommendations on policy and implementation issues to the COP and, if requested, to other bodies.
- The Subsidiary Board of Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) serves as a link between information and assessments provided by expert sources (such as the IPCC) and the COP, which focuses on setting policy.
- Temporary:
 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)
 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)

Secretariat

The work under the UNFCCC is facilitated by a secretariat in Bonn, Germany, which from July 2010 is headed by Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres.

Members

UNFCC has 195 parties.^[1]





UNFCCC members	UNFCCC observers
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="597 222 760 254">1.  Holy See^[76]<li data-bbox="597 258 743 289">2.  Palestine

1.  Afghanistan
2.  Albania
3.  Algeria
4.  Andorra
5.  Angola
6.  Antigua and Barbuda
7.  Argentina
8.  Armenia
9.  Australia
10.  Austria
11.  Azerbaijan
12.  Bahamas
13.  Bahrain
14.  Bangladesh
15.  Barbados
16.  Belarus
17.  Belgium
18.  Belize
19.  Benin
20.  Bhutan
21.  Bolivia
22.  Bosnia and Herzegovina
23.  Botswana
24.  Brazil
25.  Brunei
26.  Bulgaria
27.  Burkina Faso
28.  Myanmar
29.  Burundi
30.  Cambodia
31.  Cameroon
32.  Canada
33.  Cape Verde
34.  Central African Republic
35.  Chad
36.  Chile
37.  China
38.  Colombia
39.  Comoros
40.  Democratic Republic of the Congo
41.  Republic of the Congo
42.  Cook Islands
43.  Costa Rica
44.  Côte d'Ivoire
45.  Croatia
46.  Cuba
47.  Cyprus
48.  Czech Republic
49.  Denmark
50.  Djibouti
51.  Dominica
52.  Dominican Republic
53.  Ecuador
54.  Egypt
55.  El Salvador
56.  Equatorial Guinea
57.  Eritrea
58.  Estonia
59.  Ethiopia
60.  European Union
61.  Fiji
62.  Finland
63.  France
64.  Gabon
65.  Gambia
66.  Georgia
67.  Germany
68.  Ghana
69.  Greece

- 70.  Grenada
- 71.  Guatemala
- 72.  Guinea
- 73.  Guinea-Bissau
- 74.  Guyana
- 75.  Haiti
- 76.  Honduras
- 77.  Hungary
- 78.  Iceland
- 79.  India
- 80.  Indonesia
- 81.  Iran
- 82.  Iraq
- 83.  Ireland
- 84.  Israel
- 85.  Italy
- 86.  Jamaica
- 87.  Japan
- 88.  Jordan
- 89.  Kazakhstan
- 90.  Kenya
- 91.  Kiribati
- 92.  North Korea
- 93.  South Korea
- 94.  Kuwait
- 95.  Kyrgyzstan
- 96.  Laos
- 97.  Latvia
- 98.  Lebanon
- 99.  Lesotho
- 100.  Liberia
- 101.  Libya
- 102.  Liechtenstein
- 103.  Lithuania
- 104.  Luxembourg
- 105.  Republic of Macedonia
- 106.  Madagascar
- 107.  Malawi
- 108.  Malaysia
- 109.  Maldives
- 110.  Mali
- 111.  Malta
- 112.  Marshall Islands
- 113.  Mauritania
- 114.  Mauritius
- 115.  Mexico
- 116.  Federated States of Micronesia
- 117.  Moldova
- 118.  Monaco
- 119.  Mongolia
- 120.  Montenegro
- 121.  Morocco
- 122.  Mozambique
- 123.  Namibia
- 124.  Nauru
- 125.  Nepal
- 126.  Netherlands
- 127.  New Zealand
- 128.  Nicaragua
- 129.  Niger
- 130.  Nigeria
- 131.  Niue
- 132.  Norway
- 133.  Oman
- 134.  Pakistan
- 135.  Palau
- 136.  Panama
- 137.  Papua New Guinea
- 138.  Paraguay
- 139.  Peru

- | | | |
|------|---|----------------------------------|
| 140. |  | Philippines |
| 141. |  | Poland |
| 142. |  | Portugal |
| 143. |  | Qatar |
| 144. |  | Romania |
| 145. |  | Russia |
| 146. |  | Rwanda |
| 147. |  | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 148. |  | Saint Lucia |
| 149. |  | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 150. |  | Samoa |
| 151. |  | San Marino |
| 152. |  | Sao Tome and Principe |
| 153. |  | Saudi Arabia |
| 154. |  | Senegal |
| 155. |  | Serbia |
| 156. |  | Seychelles |
| 157. |  | Sierra Leone |
| 158. |  | Singapore |
| 159. |  | Slovakia |
| 160. |  | Slovenia |
| 161. |  | Solomon Islands |
| 162. |  | Somalia |
| 163. |  | South Africa |
| 164. |  | South Sudan |
| 165. |  | Spain |
| 166. |  | Sri Lanka |
| 167. |  | Sudan |
| 168. |  | Suriname |
| 169. |  | Swaziland |
| 170. |  | Sweden |
| 171. |  | Switzerland |
| 172. |  | Syria |
| 173. |  | Tajikistan |
| 174. |  | Tanzania |
| 175. |  | Thailand |
| 176. |  | Timor-Leste |
| 177. |  | Togo |
| 178. |  | Tonga |
| 179. |  | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 180. |  | Tunisia |
| 181. |  | Turkey |
| 182. |  | Turkmenistan |
| 183. |  | Tuvalu |
| 184. |  | Uganda |
| 185. |  | Ukraine |
| 186. |  | United Arab Emirates |
| 187. |  | United Kingdom |
| 188. |  | United States |
| 189. |  | Uruguay |
| 190. |  | Uzbekistan |
| 191. |  | Vanuatu |
| 192. |  | Venezuela |
| 193. |  | Vietnam |
| 194. |  | Yemen |
| 195. |  | Zambia |
| 196. |  | Zimbabwe |

See also

- Climate ethics
- Individual and political action on climate change
- List of international environmental agreements
- Montreal Protocol
- Post-Kyoto Protocol negotiations on greenhouse gas emissions
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Notes

1. ^{^ a b} Status of Ratification of the Convention (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php)
2. ^{^ a b} "Article 2" (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1353.php). *The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1353.php. Retrieved November 15, 2005.
3. ^{^ a b} "What is the UNFCCC & the COP" (<http://www.climate-leaders.org/climate-change-resources/india-at-cop-15/unfccc-cop>). *Climate Leaders*. Lead India. 2009. <http://www.climate-leaders.org/climate-change-resources/india-at-cop-15/unfccc-cop>. Retrieved December 5, 2009.
4. ^{^ a b} King, D., et al. (July 2011), "Copenhagen and Cancun" (<http://edition2a.intellimag.com/?id=ssee-july2011>), *International climate change negotiations: Key lessons and next steps*, Oxford, UK: Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, University of Oxford, p. 12, doi:10.4210/ssee.pbs.2011.0003 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4210%2Fssee.pbs.2011.0003>), <http://edition2a.intellimag.com/?id=ssee-july2011> PDF version is also available (http://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Climate-Negotiations-report_Final.pdf)
5. ^{^ a b c d} *Parties & Observers* (http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php), UNFCCC, 1 June 2011, http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php
6. [^] UNFCCC. Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) (8 December 2012), *Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision proposed by the President (EN). Notes: Agenda item 4: Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. Meeting: Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), Eighth session, 26 November - 7 December 2012, Doha, Qatar. FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/L.9* (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cmp8/eng/109.pdf>), Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Office, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cmp8/eng/109.pdf>, pp.6-7. Other languages available. (http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/6911.php?prirref=600007290)
7. [^] UNFCCC (25 October 2005), *Sixth compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Note by the secretariat. Executive summary. Document code FCCC/SBI/2005/18* (http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&prirref=600003578#beg), Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Office, p. 4, http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&prirref=600003578#beg
8. ^{^ a b c} *Annex I* (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1346.php), http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1346.php, in United Nations 1992
9. [^]
 - *FULL TEXT OF THE CONVENTION, ANNEX II COUNTRIES* (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1348.php), http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1348.php, in United Nations 1992
 - UNFCCC (21 January 2002), *FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON ITS SEVENTH SESSION, HELD AT MARRAKESH FROM 29 OCTOBER TO 10 NOVEMBER 2001: Addendum: PART TWO: ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES: Volume IV: Decision 26/C.P.7* (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a04.pdf>), UNFCCC, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a04.pdf>
10. [^] UNFCCC. Conference of the Parties (COP) (4 April 2001), *FCCC/CP/2000/5/Add.1: Report of the Conference of the Parties on the first part of its sixth session, held at The Hague from 13 to 25 November 2000. Addendum. Part One: Proceedings: PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE LISTS IN ANNEXES I AND II TO THE CONVENTION BY REMOVING THE NAME OF TURKEY: REVIEW OF INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE DECISIONS UNDER ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPH 2 (f) OF THE CONVENTION* (http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/6911.php?prirref=600001102), Geneva, Switzerland: UN, p. 23, http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/6911.php?prirref=600001102. Paragraphs 83-85.
11. [^] *UNFCCC Article 3: Principles* (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1355.php), http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1355.php, in United Nations 1992
12. [^] *UNFCCC Article 4: Commitments* (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1362.php), http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1362.php, in United Nations 1992
13. [^] *UNFCCC Article 4: Commitments: 2a, b* (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1362.php), http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/1362.php, in United Nations 1992
14. [^] Depledge, J. (25 November 2000), *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technical paper: Tracing the Origins of the Kyoto Protocol: An Article-by-Article Textual History* (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/tp/tp200.pdf>), UNFCCC, p. 6, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/tp/tp200.pdf>
15. [^] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (November 2012), *The Emissions Gap Report 2012* (<http://www.unep.org/pdf/2012gapreport.pdf>), Nairobi, Kenya: UNEP, pp. 14–18, <http://www.unep.org/pdf/2012gapreport.pdf> Executive summary in other languages (<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgap2012/>)
16. [^] UN Climate Change Secretariat (8 December 2012), *Doha climate conference opens gateway to greater ambition and action on climate change (press release)* (http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/121208_final_pr_cop18_cf.pdf), Bonn, Germany: UN Climate Change Secretariat, http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/121208_final_pr_cop18_cf.pdf, p.2.
17. [^] Goldemberg, J. et al., "Introduction: scope of the assessment." (http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sar/wg_III/ipcc_sar_wg_III_full_report.pdf), in J.P. Bruce et al (PDF), *Climate Change 1995: Economic and Social Dimensions of Climate Change*, Contribution of Working Group III to the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, This version: Printed by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., and New York, N.Y., U.S.A.. PDF version: IPCC website, doi:10.2277/0521568544 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.2277%2F0521568544>), ISBN 978-0-521-56854-8, http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sar/wg_III/ipcc_sar_wg_III_full_report.pdf
18. ^{^ a b} Bolin, B., et al. (1995). "IPCC SECOND ASSESSMENT SYNTHESIS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO INTERPRETING ARTICLE 2 OF THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE" (<http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/climate-changes-1995/ipcc-2nd-assessment/2nd-assessment-en.pdf>) (PDF). *Climate Change 1995: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Second Assessment Report*. IPCC website. <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/climate-changes-1995/ipcc-2nd-assessment/2nd-assessment-en.pdf>. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
19. ^{^ a b c} Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007). "2. Causes of change" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms2.html). In Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K and Reisinger, A. (eds). *Summary for Policymakers*. Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms2.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
20. [^] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007). "1. Observed changes in climate and their effects" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms1.html). In Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K and Reisinger, A. (eds). *Summary for Policymakers*. Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms1.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
21. [^] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007). "Introduction" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/mainssyr-introduction.html). In Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K and Reisinger, A. (eds). *Synthesis Report*. Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/mainssyr-introduction.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
22. [^] Fisher, B.S., et al. (2007). "3.1 Emissions scenarios" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg3/en/ch3s3-1.html). In B. Metz, et al., (eds). *Chapter 3: Issues related to mitigation in the long-term context*. Climate Change 2007: Mitigation. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg3/en/ch3s3-1.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
23. [^] United Nations Environment Programme (November 2010). "Technical summary" (http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport/pdfs/The_EMISSIONS_GAP_REPORT.pdf) (PDF). *The Emissions Gap Report: Are*

- the Copenhagen Accord pledges sufficient to limit global warming to 2 °C or 1.5 °C? A preliminary assessment (advance copy)*. UNEP website. http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport/pdfs/The_EMISSIONS_GAP_REPORT.pdf. Retrieved 2011-05-11. This publication is also available in e-book format (<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport/>)
24. ^ Smith, B.; Schneider, H.; Oppenheimer, M.; Yohe, W.; Hare, W.; Mastrandrea, D.; Patwardhan, A.; Burton, I. et al. (Mar 2009). "Assessing dangerous climate change through an update of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) "reasons for concern"" (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2648893/>). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* **106** (11): 4133–4137. Bibcode 2009PNAS..106.4133S (<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2009PNAS..106.4133S>). doi:10.1073/pnas.0812355106 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0812355106>). ISSN 0027-8424 (<http://www.worldcat.org/issn/0027-8424>). PMC 2648893 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2648893/>). PMID 19251662 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19251662>). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2648893/>.
 25. ^ IPCC (2001). "Table SPM-3" (<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=15>). In Watson, R.T. and the Core Writing Team. *Summary for Policymakers, Question 9*. Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report. A Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., and New York, N.Y., U.S.A.. This version: IPCC website. <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=15>. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 26. ^ IPCC (2001). "Question 1" (<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=7>). In Watson, R.T. and the Core Writing Team. *Summary for Policymakers*. Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report. A Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., and New York, N.Y., U.S.A.. This version: IPCC website. <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=7>. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 27. ^ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007). "5.2 Key vulnerabilities, impacts and risks – long-term perspectives" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/mains5-2.html). In Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K and Reisinger, A. (eds.). *Synthesis Report*. Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/mains5-2.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 28. ^ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007). "5. The long-term perspective" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms5.html). In Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K and Reisinger, A. (eds.). *Summary for Policymakers*. Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms5.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 29. ^ ^a ^b ^c ^d Meehl, G.A., *et al.* (2007). "Frequently Asked Question 10.3: If Emissions of Greenhouse Gases are Reduced, How Quickly do Their Concentrations in the Atmosphere Decrease?" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wgl/en/faq-10-3.html). In S. Solomon, *et al.*, (eds.). *Chapter 10: Global Climate Projections*. Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wgl/en/faq-10-3.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 30. ^ Forster, P., *et al.* (2007). "Frequently Asked Question 2.1: How do Human Activities Contribute to Climate Change and How do They Compare with Natural Influences?" (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wgl/en/faq-2-1.html). In S. Solomon, *et al.*, (eds.). *Chapter 2: Changes in Atmospheric Constituents and in Radiative Forcing*. Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. This version: IPCC website. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wgl/en/faq-2-1.html. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 31. ^ Stermann, J.D. and L.B. Sweeney (2007). "Understanding public complacency about climate change: adults' mental models of climate change violate conservation of matter" (<http://jsterman.scripts.mit.edu/docs/Stermann-2007-UnderstandingPublicComplacency.pdf>) (PDF). *Climatic Change* **80**: 221–222. doi:10.1007/s10584-006-9107-5 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-006-9107-5>). <http://jsterman.scripts.mit.edu/docs/Stermann-2007-UnderstandingPublicComplacency.pdf>. Retrieved 2011-05-10.
 32. ^ IPCC (2001). "5.3" (<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=41>). In Watson, R.T. and the Core Writing Team. *Question 5*. Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report. A Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., and New York, N.Y., U.S.A.. This version: IPCC website. <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=41>. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 33. ^ IPCC (2001). "Figure 5-2" (<http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=42>). In Watson, R.T. and the Core Writing Team. *Question 5*. Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report. A Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Print version: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K., and New York, N.Y., U.S.A.. This version: IPCC website. <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/vol4/index.php?idp=42>. Retrieved 2011-06-01.
 34. ^ ^a ^b Toth, F.L. *et al.* (2001). "10.4.2.2 Precautionary Considerations" (http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg3/437.htm). In B. Metz *et al.* *Chapter 10. Decision-making Frameworks*. Climate Change 2001: Mitigation: Contribution of Working Group III to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press. http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg3/437.htm.
 35. ^ John Hickman & Sarah Bartlett (2001). "Global Tragedy of the Commons at COP 6" (<http://www.greens.org/s-r/24/24-26.html>). *Synthesis/Regeneration 24*. Greens.org. <http://www.greens.org/s-r/24/24-26.html>. Retrieved 2010-12-11.
 36. ^ UNFCCC.int (http://unfccc.int/cop8/latest/delhiDECL_infprop.pdf)
 37. ^ UNFCCC.int (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_16/conference_documents/application/pdf/20101204_cop16_cmp_art6.pdf)
 38. ^ Amendment (http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/repository/entri/docs/cop/FCCC_COP13_dec009.pdf)
 39. ^ Climateanddevelopment.org (http://www.climateanddevelopment.org/ap-net/docs/15th_seminar/unfccc_rws1_050913.pdf)
 40. ^ Naturvardsverket.se (http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/english/06_climate_change/pdf/article_6/workshop_article_6_laurence_pollier_01.ppt#259,11)
 41. ^ Article 6 of the The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is about education, training and public awareness
 42. ^ "2002 Russia hesitates" (<http://www.nature.com/climate/timeline/icp/index.html>). *Timeline : Nature Reports Climate Change*. Nature. 2002. <http://www.nature.com/climate/timeline/icp/index.html>. Retrieved December 31, 2012.
 43. ^ Hopkin, Michael (September 30, 2004). "Russia backs Kyoto treaty" (<http://www.nature.com/news/2004/040927/full/news040927-15.html>). *Nature*. <http://www.nature.com/news/2004/040927/full/news040927-15.html>. Retrieved December 31, 2012.
 44. ^ UNFCCC.int (<http://unfccc.int/cop4/resource/docs/cop4/16a01.pdf>)
 45. ^ [1] (<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2005/12/10/climate051210.html>)
 46. ^ Stephane Dion (December 13, 2005). "The Montreal Action Plan – Speaking Notes for the Honourable Stephane Dion, President, UN Climate Change Conference" (http://www.ec.gc.ca/media_archive/minister/speeches/2005/051210_s_e.htm). Environment Canada. http://www.ec.gc.ca/media_archive/minister/speeches/2005/051210_s_e.htm. Retrieved June 18, 2010.
 47. ^ COP 11 pages at the UNFCCC (http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_11/items/3394.php)
 48. ^ Black, Richard (November 18, 2006). "Climate talks a tricky business" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/6161998.stm>). *BBC News*. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/6161998.stm>. Retrieved June 19, 2010.
 49. ^ Ciesin.columbia.edu (http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/repository/entri/docs/cop/FCCC_COP13_dec009.pdf)
 50. ^ "Calendar of Events" (<http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/climatechange/cache/offonce/pages/gateway/calendar;jsessionid=72153B4A1BB1BB1AC9EECEFA745DED1C>). *Gateway to the UN System's Work on Climate Change*. UN.org. 2009. <http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/climatechange/cache/offonce/pages/gateway/calendar;jsessionid=72153B4A1BB1BB1AC9EECEFA745DED1C>. Retrieved December 5, 2009.

51. [^] Goering, Laurie (December 13, 2008). "Climate talks end, lukewarm Meetings in Poland finish with hopes for a new treaty next year." (<http://www.latimes.com/news/printedition/asection/la-fg-climate13-2008dec13,0,6745754.story>). *Article Collections – Global Warming*. Los Angeles Times. <http://www.latimes.com/news/printedition/asection/la-fg-climate13-2008dec13,0,6745754.story>. Retrieved December 5, 2009.
52. [^] Cooper, Helene (November 14, 2009). "Leaders Will Delay Deal on Climate Change" (http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/15/world/asia/15prexy.html?_r=1). New York Times. http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/15/world/asia/15prexy.html?_r=1. Retrieved December 5, 2009.
53. [^] "Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009" (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf). UNFCCC. 2009. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf. Retrieved December 28, 2009.
54. [^] ^a ^b "Dates and venues of future sessions" (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_dv_auv.pdf) (PDF). http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_dv_auv.pdf. Retrieved 2010-12-11.
55. [^] "COP 16" (<http://www.cop16.mx/>). Cop16 website. <http://www.cop16.mx/>. Retrieved 2010-12-11.
56. [^] "Durban to Host Climate Conference" (<http://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/News/news/Durban-to-Host-Climate-Conference/>). Greenpeace.org. 2010-11-16. <http://www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/News/news/Durban-to-Host-Climate-Conference/>. Retrieved 2010-12-11.
57. [^] Harvey, Fiona; Vidal, John (11 December 2011). "Global climate change treaty in sight after Durban breakthrough" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/11/global-climate-change-treaty-durban>). *The Guardian* (London). <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/11/global-climate-change-treaty-durban>. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
58. [^] ^a ^b Black, Richard (11 December 2011). "Climate talks end with late deal" (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-16124670>). BBC News. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-16124670>. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
59. [^] Harvey, Fiona; Vidal, John (11 December 2011). "Durban deal will not avert catastrophic climate change, say scientists" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/11/durban-climate-change-deal?intcmp=239>). *The Guardian* (London). <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/11/durban-climate-change-deal?intcmp=239>. Retrieved 11 December 2011.
60. [^] http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/unfccc_in_the_press/application/pdf/pr20112911_cop18.pdf
61. [^] http://unfccc.int/meetings/doha_nov_2012/meeting/6815.php
62. [^] "Remarks by H.E. Mr. Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, COP 18/CMP 8 President" (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/doha_nov_2012/statements/application/pdf/pres_statement_informal_stocktaking_121208_730.pdf). United Nations Climate Change Secretariat. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/doha_nov_2012/statements/application/pdf/pres_statement_informal_stocktaking_121208_730.pdf. Retrieved 8 December 2012.
63. [^] "UN Climate Conference throws Kyoto a Lifeline" (<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/un-climate-conference-throws-kyoto-protocol-a-lifeline/article6135661/>). The Globe and Mail. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/un-climate-conference-throws-kyoto-protocol-a-lifeline/article6135661/>. Retrieved 8 December 2012.
64. [^] ^a ^b "Climate talks: UN forum extends Kyoto Protocol, settles compensation" (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-20653018>). BBC. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-20653018>. Retrieved 8 December 2012.
65. [^] "The Kyoto Protocol: Hot air" (<http://www.nature.com/news/the-kyoto-protocol-hot-air-1.11882>). *Nature*. <http://www.nature.com/news/the-kyoto-protocol-hot-air-1.11882>. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
66. [^] ""Voices" speaker talks climate change" (<http://thedartmouth.com/2012/08/03/news/climate>). The Dartmouth. <http://thedartmouth.com/2012/08/03/news/climate>. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
67. [^] "Which nations are most responsible for climate change?" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/apr/21/countries-responsible-climate-change>). Guardian. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/apr/21/countries-responsible-climate-change>. Retrieved 2 January 2013.
68. [^] "Canada pulls out of Kyoto Protocol" (<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2011/12/12/pol-kent-kyoto-pullout.html>). CBC News. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2011/12/12/pol-kent-kyoto-pullout.html>. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
69. [^] "U.N. Global Warming Summit: Heading Over the Climate Cliff" (<http://science.time.com/2012/11/27/u-n-global-warming-summit-heading-over-the-climate-cliff/#ixzz2DcXQP6Zp>). *Time*. <http://science.time.com/2012/11/27/u-n-global-warming-summit-heading-over-the-climate-cliff/#ixzz2DcXQP6Zp>. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
70. [^] "Secretary Clinton To Announce a Climate and Clean Air Initiative To Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants" (<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/02/184011.htm>). US Dept of State. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/02/184011.htm>. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
71. [^] "Japan derails climate talks by refusing to renew Kyoto treaty" (<http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/japan-derails-climate-talks-by-refusing-to-renew-kyoto-treaty-2148769.html>). *The Independent*. <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/japan-derails-climate-talks-by-refusing-to-renew-kyoto-treaty-2148769.html>. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
72. [^] "NZ backs off Kyoto climate change route" (http://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=10846305). *The New Zealand Herald*. http://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=10846305. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
73. [^] Andrew Allan and Marton Kruppa (10 December 2012), "Belarus negotiator hints at Kyoto exit, says others could follow" (<http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/12/10/us-climate-talks-politics-kyoto-idUSBRE8B90ZY20121210>), *REUTERS* (Reuters), <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/12/10/us-climate-talks-kyoto-idUSBRE8B90ZY20121210>, retrieved 2012-12-18
74. [^] "UK climate change department takes over 3000 flights at a cost of over £1.3m" (http://www.thecommentator.com/article/1920/uk_climate_change_department_takes_over_3000_flights_at_a_cost_of_over_1_3m). The Commentator. http://www.thecommentator.com/article/1920/uk_climate_change_department_takes_over_3000_flights_at_a_cost_of_over_1_3m. Retrieved 29 November 2012.
75. [^] "Glossary of climate change acronyms" (http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php). *Essential Background*. UNCCC.int. http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php. Retrieved December 5, 2009.
76. [^] Delegates from Parties and Observer States (A..Z by Country) - Holy See (<http://unfccc.int/meetings/archive/items/1269.php>)

References

- United Nations (9 May 1992), *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (http://unfccc.int/not_assigned/b/items/1417.php), New York, http://unfccc.int/not_assigned/b/items/1417.php

External links

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (<http://unfccc.int/>)
- Text of the UNFCCC (http://unfccc.int/not_assigned/b/items/1417.php)
- Ratifications (http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=XXVII~7&chapter=27&Temp=mtmsg3&lang=en)
- Earth Negotiations Bulletin (http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate_atm.htm) : detailed summaries of all COPs and SBs
- Road to Doha (<http://www.carboun.com/carboun-projects/road-to-doha/>), a project following COP18 in Qatar by Carboun (<http://www.carboun.com/>)
- UNFCCC on India Environment Portal (<http://www.environmentportal.in/category/thesaurus/unfccc>)

- Conference of Parties (COP) (<http://www.environmentportal.in/category/thesaurus/conference-parties>)
- Introductory note by Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, procedural history note and audiovisual material (<http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/ha/ccc/ccc.html>) on the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* in the Historic Archives of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law (<http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/historicarchives.html>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change&oldid=537654270"

Categories: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | Environment treaties | Treaties concluded in 1992

| Treaties entered into force in 1994 | 1994 in the environment

- This page was last modified on 11 February 2013 at 04:35.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. See Terms of Use for details. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

HCR 3030

For the record I am Senator Tim Flakoll of District 44. I am pleased to offer my support for HCR 3030.

Taiwan and the United States as well as partner states such as North Dakota have long benefitted from a close and supportive relationship. It is important that we have like-minded people at the table which is why it is import for them to be at the table for UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Taiwan (sometimes called the Republic of China) it an important friend of both North Dakota and the United States. It is a prosperous and industrious country off the coast of China that is roughly a fifth the size of North Dakota. It may be a small country but it has a big appetite for North Dakota products, especially our agriculture products. With more than 23 million people on a small island with limited arable land it needs to reach out to North Dakota and other states to feed their people.

Imports from North Dakota to Taiwan have increased by an impressive 63% from 2010 to 2011 when exports exceeded \$6 million. Their imports from North Dakota are

54.1% Agriculture products

28% Machinery (except electrical)

7.4% Transportation Equipment

3.4% Food Manufacturers

7% All others

Overall bilateral trade between the US and Taiwan reached \$67 billion in 2011 making Taiwan the United States' 9th largest trading partner. Not only is Taiwan the United States' 15th largest export market, it is the single largest per capita importer of U.S. farm products in the world.

This close and dynamic commercial partnership offers rapidly growing opportunities to North Dakota businesses and could deliver significant benefits to our state's economy.

Taiwan is a key aviation hub that is vital for not only selling our products directly to Taiwan but also they are a key aviation and transportation hub for regions in northeast and southeast Asia. That is why it is imperative that we help them create an environment where people, goods and services flow freely and safely.

For years Taiwan has tried to thrive under the heavy hand of China and North Dakota has often offered our support for their meaningful participation in matters of global significance.

Taiwan has had no direct contact with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) since it was excluded from the organization in 1971. In order to ensure the safety of international air transport within the Taipei Flight Information Region (Taipei FIR), Taiwan's civil aviation authority has nevertheless followed, to the best of its abilities, the rules established by the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention). In order to comply with ICAO standards,

International Civil Aviation Organization's denying entry to Taiwan is detrimental to global air safety because the island provides



more than 1 million flights passing through there every year. Safety of our goods and citizens will suffer if Taiwan is excluded from the body, which is dedicated to improving aviation safety.

Taiwan's previous bid to join the body had been blocked by Beijing which considers the island one of its provinces and as spared no effort to exclude it from international bodies which require statehood.

Due to Taiwan's improving ties with China, Beijing has softened its policy to isolate Taiwan on the international stage so now it is the time to move this initiative forward.

Taiwan is a great friend of North Dakota and friends need to support friends. That is why we ask for your support of this Resolution. It will have great meaning to them.



End

ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

