

Supplementary Material: National and International Groupings Referred to in Chapter 21

At the international level, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is explicit in its definitions regarding the status and groupings of its signatories or "Parties" (UNFCCC, 1992). The principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" refers to a common goal of Parties to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, while recognizing specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances. The most fundamental distinction is drawn between the Annex I Parties, comprising industrialized (developed) countries¹, and the Non-Annex I Parties, which are mostly developing countries (Table S21-2). Annex I OECD members are further designated as Annex II Parties. These Parties have special responsibilities to provide financial assistance to developing countries as well as promoting the development and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies to transition economy Parties and developing countries. All but two of the Annex I Parties (Belarus and Turkey) also signed up to emissions limitations or reductions under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B – Table S21-2). Developing countries eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA) are classified by the OECD according to per capita income. 49 of these are designated by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries (LDCs)², and are recognized under the Convention as meriting special consideration on account of their limited capacity to respond to climate change and adapt to its adverse effects.

[INSERT TABLE S21-2 APPENDIX – SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S21-2: Countries and territories of the world, their regional treatment in this report and some other illustrative groupings of relevance for international climate change policy making. Sources (status in May 2012): AOSIS (2012), Arctic Council (2012), European Commission (2012), G77 (2012), OECD (2013), OHRLLS (2012), OPEC (2012), Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (2012), UNCLOS (2012), UNFCCC (1992; 1998; 2012).]

[FOOTNOTE 1: Members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1992 plus transition economies.]

[FOOTNOTE 2: LDC status is determined by the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) according to three criteria: gross national per capita income (GNI), a composite human assets index (HAI), based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and literacy, and an economic vulnerability index (EVI) based on seven economic indicators.]

The Convention also contains descriptions of regional types without specifying which countries fall within these categories. For example, Article 4 of the Convention describes the following regional types in relation to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology: (a) small island countries; (b) countries with low-lying coastal areas; (c) countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay; (d) countries with areas prone to natural disasters; (e) countries with areas liable to drought and desertification; (f) countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution; (g) countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems; (h) countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and (i) landlocked and transit countries. Two of these (Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States) are recognized by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (OHRLLS) (see Table S21-2).

While the UNFCCC and its associated Protocols required global agreement to come into force, the implementation of policies to meet these agreements occurs at national level. Moreover, the negotiating process is often conducted among regional groupings of nation states. Some examples are shown below (from past COP³ meetings):

- African Group
- Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS – Table S21-2)
- Asian Group
- A group of countries of Central Asia, Caucasus, Albania and Moldova (CACAM)
- Environmental Integrity Group (EIG) comprises: Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland
- European Union (Table S21-2)
- Group of 77 and China⁴ (Table S21-2)
- OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries – Table S21-2)⁵

- Umbrella group: a loose coalition of non-EU developed countries, usually comprising: Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the USA.

[FOOTNOTE 3: The Conference of the Parties (COP) comprises all Parties to the Convention and is its supreme decision-making authority.]

[FOOTNOTE 4: The Group of 77 (G-77) was established on 15 June 1964 by seventy-seven developing country signatories of the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Countries" issued at the end of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Although the membership of the G-77 has increased to 130 countries, the original name was retained because of its historic significance.]

[FOOTNOTE 5: OPEC is an international organization of 12 developing countries that are heavily reliant on oil revenues as their main source of income. Membership is open to any country which is a substantial net exporter of oil and which shares the ideals of the organization.]

Many of the initiatives emerging out of the UNFCCC process, are focused on capacity building at national-scale (e.g. the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change – (UNFCCC, 2007) while the international financial mechanisms for implementation of response measures (e.g. the Clean Development Mechanism for emissions reductions under the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1998), or the Green Climate Fund to support adaptation actions under the Convention (Green Climate Fund, 2012) are administered by committees drawn from different regional groupings.

It is also becoming clear that as climate change impacts become felt in different regions, some existing international institutional alignments are facing new challenges. For instance, the opening of new transport routes in the Arctic (see section 21-6 and Chapter 28) coupled with new opportunities to exploit natural resources in the region and a number of territorial disputes, have raised national security concerns that the existing laws governing access and sovereignty may be too flimsy, and that institutions such as the Arctic Council may need to be strengthened to match the unified legal framework already in place for the Antarctic under the Antarctic Treaty (Bergman Rosamond, 2011; Government Office for Science, 2011). However, although there is no single legally binding Arctic environmental regime, there are already strong provisions within the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Stokke, 2007). Signatories of the Antarctic Treaty and UNCLOS, and members of the Arctic Council are indicated in Table S21-1. Similar challenges face international authorities faced with large numbers of migrants, some of whom are moving directly or indirectly as a result of environmental change (see Section 21.6.2).

Finally, to illustrate how international agreements can be used to promote regional development, and hence might also be promising instruments for furthering trans-national aspects of climate policy, it can be noted in Table S21-1 how a large number of UNCLOS signatories are actually Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Thus, the Convention makes provision for LLDCs and other "geographically disadvantaged States" to participate in the equitable exploitation of resources in the exclusive economic zones of coastal neighbours, as well as being guaranteed rights of access and tax-free transit via coastal ports (UNCLOS, 1982).

Table S21-2 Countries and territories of the world, their regional treatment in this report and some other illustrative groupings of relevance for international climate change policy making. Sources (status in March 2013): AOSIS (2012), Arctic Council (2012), European Commission (2012), G77 (2012), OECD (2013), OHRLLS (2012), OPEC (2012), Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty (2012), UNCLOS (2012), UNFCCC (1992; 1998; 2012).

[Supplementary material, possibly to be used in conjunction with an interactive map and other statistical information, e.g. population, GDP, HDI?]

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Afghanistan	24	3			1	1				1					2
Albania	23	4			4			1							1
Algeria	22	3			4					1	1				1
American Samoa (+)	29						2		2						
Andorra	23														
Angola	22	3			1					1	1				1
Anguilla (+)	29				4		2								
Antigua and Barbuda	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Argentina	27, 28	3			4					1			1		1
Armenia	23	4			3	1		1							1
Aruba (+)	29						2								
Australia	25, 28	2	1	1									1		1
Austria	23	2	1	1								1	2		1
Azerbaijan	24	3			4	1		1							
Bahamas	29	3					1		1	1					1
Bahrain	24	3					1			1					1
Bangladesh	24	3			1					1					1
Barbados	29	3					1		1	1					1
Belarus	23	3			4			1					2		1
Belgium	23	2	1	1								1	1		1
Belize	27	3			3		1		1	1					1
Benin	22	3			1					1					1
Bhutan	24	3			1	1				1					2
Bolivia	27	3			3	1				1					1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	3			4			1		1					1
Botswana	22	3			4	1				1					1
Brazil	27	3		3	4					1			1		1
British Virgin Islands (+)	29						2								

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Brunei Darussalam	24	3								1					1
Bulgaria	23	1	1									1	1		1
Burkina Faso	22	3			1	1				1					1
Burundi	22	3			1	1				1					2
Cambodia	24	3			1					1					2
Cameroon	22	3			3					1					1
Canada	26, 28	2	1	1									2	1	1
Cape Verde	29	3			3		1		1	1					1
Central African Republic	22	3			1	1				1					2
Chad	22	3			1	1				1					1
Chile	27, 28	3		1	4					1			1		1
China	24	3		3	4					1			1		1
Colombia	27	3			4					1			2		2
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (+)	29						2								
Comoros	29	3			1		1		1	1					1
Congo	22	3			3					1					1
Cook Islands (+)	29	3			4		2		1						1
Costa Rica	27	3			4					1					1
Côte d'Ivoire	22	3			3					1					1
Croatia	23	1	1					1				2			1
Cuba	29	3			4		1		1	1			2		1
Cyprus	29	3							1			1			1
Czech Republic	23	1	1	1								1	2		1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24	3			2					1			2		2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22	3			1					1					1
Denmark	23, 28	2	1	1								1	2	1	1
Djibouti	22	3			1					1					1
Dominica	27	3			4		1		1	1					1
Dominican Republic	27	3			4		1			1					1
Ecuador	27	3			4					1	1		1		
Egypt	22	3			3					1					1
El Salvador	27	3			3					1					2

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Equatorial Guinea	22	3			1					1					1
Eritrea	22	3			1					1					1
Estonia	23	1	1	1								1	2		1
Ethiopia	22	3			1	1				1					2
European Union (+)	23	2	1												1
Fiji	29	3			3		1		1	1					1
Finland	23, 28	2	1	1								1	1	1	1
France	23	2	1	1								1	1	2	1
French Polynesia (+)	29						2								
Gabon	22	3			4					1					1
Gambia	22	3			1					1					1
Georgia	24	3			3			1							1
Germany	23	2	1	1								1	1	2	1
Ghana	22	3			3					1					1
Greece	23	2	1	1								1	2		1
Grenada	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Guam (+)	29						2		2						
Guatemala	27	3			3					1			2		1
Guinea	22	3			1					1					1
Guinea-Bissau	22	3			1		1		1	1					1
Guyana	27	3			3		1		1	1					1
Haiti	27	3			1		1		1	1					1
Holy See (+)	23														
Honduras	27	3			3					1					1
Hungary	23	1	1	1								1	2		1
Iceland	23, 28	2	1	1								2		1	1
India	24	3		3	3					1			1		1
Indonesia	24	3		3	3					1					1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24	3			4					1	1				2
Iraq	24	3			3					1	1				1
Ireland	23	2	1	1								1			1
Israel	24	3		1											

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Italy	23	2	1	1								1	1		1
Jamaica	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Japan	24	2	1	1									1		1
Jordan	24	3			4					1					1
Kazakhstan	24	4			4	1		1							1
Kenya	22	3			2					1					1
Kiribati	22	3			1		1		1						1
Kosovo (+)	23				3										
Kuwait	24	3								1	1				1
Kyrgyzstan	24	3			2	1		1							
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24	3			1	1				1					1
Latvia	23	1	1									1			1
Lebanon	24	3			4					1					1
Lesotho	22	3			1	1				1					1
Liberia	22	3			1					1					1
Libya	22	3			4					1	1				2
Liechtenstein	23	1	1												2
Lithuania	23	1	1									1			1
Luxembourg	23	2	1	1								1			1
Madagascar	22	3			1					1					1
Malawi	22	3			1	1				1					1
Malaysia	24	3			4					1			2		1
Maldives	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Mali	22	3			1	1				1					1
Malta	29	3							1			1			1
Marshall Islands	29	3			3		1		1	1					1
Mauritania	22	3			1					1					1
Mauritius	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Mexico	26	3		1	4										1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29	3			3		1		1	1					1
Monaco	23	1	1										2		1
Mongolia	24	3			3	1				1					1

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Montenegro	23	3			4			1				2			1
Montserrat (+)	29				4		2								
Morocco	22	3			3					1					1
Mozambique	22	3			1					1					1
Myanmar	24	3			1					1					1
Namibia	22	3			4					1					1
Nauru	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Nepal	24	3			1	1				1					1
Netherlands	23	2	1	1								1	1	2	1
Netherlands Antilles (+)	29						2		2						
New Caledonia (+)	29						2								
New Zealand	25, 28	2	1	1									1		1
Nicaragua	27	3			3					1					1
Niger	22	3			1	1				1					2
Nigeria	22	3			3					1	1				1
Niue (+)	29	3			3		2		1						1
Norway	23, 28	2	1	1									1	1	1
Oman	24	3								1					1
Pakistan	24	3			3					1			2		1
Palau	29	3			4		1		1						1
Panama	27	3			4					1					1
Papua New Guinea	24	3			3		1		1	1			2		1
Paraguay	27	3			3	1				1					1
Peru	27	3			4					1			1		
Philippines	24	3			3					1					1
Poland	23	1	1	1								1	1	2	1
Portugal	23	2	1	1								1	2		1
Puerto Rico (+)	29						2								
Qatar	24	3								1	1				1
Republic of Korea	24	3		1									1		1
Republic of Moldova	23	4			3	1		1							1
Romania	23	1	1									1	2		1

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Russian Federation	23, 24, 28	1	1	2				1					1	1	1
Rwanda	22	3			1	1				1					2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Saint Lucia	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Samoa	29	3			1		1		1	1					1
San Marino	23	3													
Sao Tome and Principe	29	3			1		1		1	1					1
Saudi Arabia	24	3								1	1				1
Senegal	22	3			1					1					1
Serbia	23	3			4			1				2			1
Seychelles	29	3			4		1		1	1					1
Sierra Leone	22	3			1					1					1
Singapore	29	3					1		1	1					1
Slovakia	23	1	1	1								1	2		1
Slovenia	23	1	1	1								1			1
Solomon Islands	29	3			1		1		1	1					1
Somalia	22	3			1					1					1
South Africa	22	3		3	4					1			1		1
South Sudan	22				1										
Spain	23	2	1	1								1	1	2	1
Sri Lanka	24	3			3					1					1
St Helena (+)	29				4										
Sudan	22	3			1					1					1
Suriname	25	3			4		1		1	1					1
Swaziland	22	3			3	1				1					2
Sweden	23, 28	2	1	1								1	1	1	1
Switzerland	23	2	1	1									2		1
Syrian Arab Republic	22	3			3					1					
Tajikistan	24	3			2	1		1		1					
Thailand	24	3			4					1					1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23	3			4	1		1				2			1

UN member state and other territories (+)	Chapter of this Report	UNFCCC	Annex B	OECD	OECD ODA	LLDCs	SIDS	Transition Economies	AOSIS	G77 and China	OPEC	European Union	Antarctic Treaty	Arctic Council	UNCLOS
Timor-Leste	24	3			1		1			1					
Togo	22	3			1					1					1
Tokelau (+)	29				3										
Tonga	29	3			3		1		1	1					1
Trinidad and Tobago	29	3					1		1	1					1
Tunisia	22	3			4					1					1
Turkey	23	1		1	4							2	2		
Turkmenistan	24	4			3	1		1		1					
Tuvalu	29	3			1		1		1						1
U.S. Virgin Islands (+)	29						2		2						
Uganda	22	3			1	1				1					1
Ukraine	23	1	1		3			1					1		1
United Arab Emirates	24	3								1	1				2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23, 28	2	1	1								1	1	2	1
United Republic of Tanzania	22	3			1					1					1
United States of America	26, 28	2	1	1									1	1	
Uruguay	27	3			4					1			1		1
Uzbekistan	24	4			3	1		1							
Vanuatu	29	3			1		1		1	1					1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	27	3			4					1	1		2		
Viet Nam	24	3			3					1					1
Wallis and Futuna (+)	29				4										
West Bank and Gaza Strip (+)	24				3					1					
Yemen	24	3			1					1					1
Zambia	22	3			1	1				1					1
Zimbabwe	22	3			2	1				1					1

Key to country groupings and numerical codes. **UNFCCC** (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Parties – 1: Annex I, 2: Annex II, 3: Non-Annex I, 4: Non-Annex I Special Decision; **Annex B** Parties to the Kyoto Protocol – 1: Annex B; **OECD** (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) – 1: Member, 2: Accession process, 3: Enhanced engagement; **OECD ODA** (Overseas Development Assistance) – 1: Least developed, 2: Other low income, 3: Lower middle income, 4: Upper middle income; **LLDCs** (Landlocked Developing Countries) – 1: Member; **SIDS** (Small Island Developing States) – 1: UN Member, 2: Non-UN/Associate; **Transition Economies** – 1: UN designated; **AOSIS** (Alliance of Small Island States) – 1: Member, 2: Observer; **G77 and China** – 1: Member; **OPEC** (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) – 1: Member; **European Union** – 1: Member State, 2: Candidate; **Antarctic Treaty** Parties – 1: Consultative, 2: Non-Consultative; **Arctic Council** – 1: Member, 2: Permanent Observer; **UNCLOS** (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) – 1: Ratified, 2: Signed but not Ratified.

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