

**ARE GENDER QUOTAS THE SOLUTION TO WOMEN'S
UNDERREPRESENTATION IN UNFCCC CONFERENCE OF THE
PARTIES DELEGATIONS?**

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation will address the question of whether women's representation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) delegations could be improved by implementing gender quotas. In order to do this, three questions will be addressed: why is women's representation important? What are the current trends in women's representation? And are gender quotas the solution to women's underrepresentation at these meetings? By explaining the importance of women's representation from the perspective of climate justice and a politics of presence, the dissertation will outline the importance of this research. Data from the UNFCCC's attendance records shows that current efforts to achieve gender balance within the UNFCCC COP delegations do not go far enough, and that it has a long way to go to achieve gender balance. Drawing on examples of quotas in politics, corporate board rooms, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, it will be demonstrated that gender quotas have the potential to improve women's descriptive representation. However, this must be coupled with efforts to build capacity of women to help provide substantive representation as well.

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Contents

Introduction.....	4
Research questions.....	5
1. Literature Review	7
1.1. Gender quotas in delegations to the UNFCCC COPs.....	7
1.2. Women’s representation in delegations to the UNFCCC COPs	8
1.3. Gender quotas	9
2. Methodology.....	13
2.1. Data collection and analysis.....	13
2.2. Ethical considerations.....	14
2.3. Limitations of research	14
3. Why is women’s descriptive representation important?.....	16
3.1. Climate justice perspective.....	16
3.2. A politics of presence	17
4. What are the current trends in the UNFCCC COP delegations?.....	21
4.1. An overview of the normative framework for gender balance in the UNFCCC....	21
4.2. Analysis of trends 2008 – 2019.....	25
5. Are quotas the solution to women’s underrepresentation in UNFCCC COP delegations?	30
5.1. The case for quotas.....	31
5.2. Hard vs soft quotas.....	34
5.3. Considerations for gender quotas in the UNFCCC context.....	35
Conclusion.....	37
ANNEX A	38
ANNEX B	44
APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS	45
APPENDIX 2: DATA	46

Introduction

Women are underrepresented in decision-making on climate change issues (UNFCCC, 2019a; EGI, 2013; Trocaire, 2016: p. 350; Olson, 2014: p. 184). While this imbalance can be viewed at all levels – local, national, and international – it is especially well documented and recognised at the international level. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conferences of the Parties (COPs) have struggled to convert various decisions and gender-balance promises to actual results in gender equality. This dissertation will examine whether this failure is due to a lack of (and could be remedied by the implementation of) gender quotas.

The UNFCCC is an international climate change Treaty, adopted in 1992. The stated objective of the UNFCCC is to address climate change whilst allowing for common but differentiated responsibilities between the Parties. The Parties to the Convention are divided into three groups, Annex I (“developed”) countries, Annex II (“emerging”) countries, and non-Annex I, including “developing” and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The annual COPs are the decision-making body of the Convention, where all Parties review progress of the Convention and adopt decisions to aid its implementation.

In the original Convention there was no mention of gender issues. However, the Treaty was signed in the context of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979, which outlines in Article 4.1 that it is permitted for Parties to the Convention to adopt “special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women” to be “discontinued when the objective of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved”. The Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) 1995 also recognises the link between gender and climate change, and the need for women to be in decision-making roles. Despite these overarching UN goals, gender was not a key discussion point at any COP. Prior to this, gender was discussed informally, or was an item on the agenda of one of the bodies to the UNFCCC (Olson, 2014: 184) as opposed to part of mainstream discourse, meaning little progress was made.

In 2012 at COP 19, decision 23/CP.18 was passed, to “promote gender balance and improve the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol”. In subsequent years, the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) have been implemented. However, in 2019, women made up only 38% of delegates to COP 24 (UNFCCC, 2019b), representing an 8% rise since decision 23/CP.18 was agreed seven years previously. Yet there are few studies into *why* current efforts are failing. There is a distinct lack of sex-disaggregated data on both climate change effects and participation in environmental decision-making at international, national and community levels (Prebble et al., 2015: 1). The UNFCCC COP delegations are one area where there is significant data on descriptive representation of women – and this should be used as an opportunity to dissect this data, and to understand why this is the case.

Notably, there are no binding targets set for any of the gender balance measures outlined in the UNFCCCs decisions. Several NGOs and international groups have suggested gender quotas as a solution (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2013 & 2016). Gender quotas are “a form of affirmative action aimed at increasing women’s representation” (Bacchi, 2006: 36). Gender quotas are used to address gender imbalance in a range of decision-making environments, such as legislatures, corporate board rooms and international bodies. By establishing a numerical or percentage target for female representation, quotas provide an eleventh-hour solution to address gender inequality. However, there are critics of gender quotas who argue that quotas are anti-meritocratic on the one hand, or fail to address the underlying causes of inequality on the other.

In this dissertation, I will evaluate the UNFCCC’s progress, and whether gender quotas are a viable means of attaining gender balance. I have divided this in to three key research questions:

Research questions

1. Why is women’s descriptive representation important?

2. What are the current trends in the UNFCCC COP delegations?
3. Are quotas the solution to women's underrepresentation in UNFCCC COP delegations?

While women are underrepresented in all but two bodies under the Convention, I have focused on delegations. I have done this following the logic of Kruse (2014), who carried out a significant study on this subject. Representation within delegations is illustrative both of variation across countries, and of gender balance in head of delegation roles and for bodies under the Convention, as they “serve as a pool” from which they are chosen (Kruse, 2014: 352). Delegations are often ignored in this type of analysis, due to their ‘non-political’ nature, as delegates are not elected, but chosen from ministries and public, scientific, or technical institutions. However, appointment based ‘purely’ on merit or “track record and expertise” can encourage and disguise pre-existing inequalities between groups in appointment to these roles nationally (Kruse, 2014: 353; Phillips, 1995: 184). As such, it is relevant to examine representativeness of delegations to ensure accountability for public decisions. The fact that much of the literature on quotas does not focus on unelected bodies also protects the originality of this research.

1. Literature Review

The UNFCCC is one of the three Rio Conventions, agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. Unlike the other Rio Conventions, the UNFCCC started as a gender-blind Convention (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2016: 19). There was no mention of gender either in regard to the governance of the UNFCCC, or the relationship between gender and climate change itself.

Although there is a wealth of literature, including by the UNFCCC itself, which provides data on women's representation in climate change negotiations, there is not on quotas as a tool for improving this representation. The lack of work on this subject ensures the originality of this research. There are also several notable studies discussing both women's representation at UNFCCC COPs – such as Kruse (2014) – and the influence of gender quotas nationally in parliaments and climate change decision-making bodies. My dissertation aims to bridge the gap between these two separate strands of research. Firstly, I will review the literature closest to this research: gender quotas as a means of improving women's representation in delegations to UNFCCC COPs. From this point I will then review the literature from the two separate strands of research: women's representation, and gender quotas.

1.1. Gender quotas in delegations to the UNFCCC COPs

The most notable studies linking women's representation in UNFCCC COPs and gender quotas are 'The Full View' (2013) and 'The Full View: Second Edition' (2016), by UN Women and the Mary Robinson Foundation.

The first edition of 'The Full View' (2013) was published after the agreement of decision 23/CP.18. The document gives an overview of the normative frameworks addressing gender within the UNFCCC, and provides examples from local, national, and international levels of best practice for promoting women's equality, including gender quotas. The report proceeds to give recommendations for the UNFCCC, including a gender representation target for

subsidiary bodies (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2013: 19). They also suggest a creation of a fund to support women delegates participation, additional to the existing Women Delegates Fund (WDF). Delegations often constitute the pools from which representatives to bodies are selected (Kruse, 2014) and so should be viewed as an important precursor to gender balance throughout the UNFCCC.

Following this report, the Mary Robinson Foundation and UN Women published 'The Full View: Second Edition' in 2016, which expands on the reporting in the first edition. Notably, they recommend setting an initial quota of 30% of women in Party delegations to COPs, increasing incrementally to 50% over a six-year period (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2016: 68). This report represents a key piece of research in this field.

1.2. Women's representation in delegations to the UNFCCC COPs

Kruse (2014) carried out a comprehensive quantitative analysis of the factors influencing women's representation in state delegations to UNFCCC COPs. Kruse's study is especially significant, as it began tracking women's representation in 1995, while the UNFCCC's official records did not begin until 2013, as mandated by decision 23/CP.18. It is also the first – and only, that I have found – to carry out an analysis explaining the difference in representation across the Parties to the UNFCCC. The study analysed the percentage of female delegates in UNFCCC COPs between 1995 and 2011, finding steady but modest growth throughout the period, rising from 18% to 31% (Kruse, 2014: 350). Kruse found that the main factors influencing representation were the level of development in the country, and the degree of political gender equality (*ibid*: 367). However, as the study only covers up to 2011, the age of the article means further research is required, especially as no subsequent research has continued or replicated this analysis. Additionally, Kruse's use of gross national income (GNI) as a test for development is questionable. While GNI may be an indicator of, and generally correlate with, development levels, it cannot provide a complete picture of a country's development. A more appropriate indicator would have been the Human Development Index (HDI), which equally weights GNI, life expectancy, and education, giving

a more holistic view of development. Kruse does not use HDI due to gaps in data (2014: 362). While this is valid reasoning, the lack of an appropriate indicator draws his results into question. If the study were to be carried out today, with more comprehensive HDI data, the results would be more credible. Also, there are additional indicators, such as the Environment and Gender Index (EGI) which could be used to reinforce findings.

1.3. Gender quotas

There is a wide range of literature on gender quotas, most of it focussing on national political quotas. Within this literature, the types of quota are generally divided in to: reserved seats quotas, in which a number of seats in a legislature must be filled by a female representative; party quotas, set by the parties to nominate a percentage of women nominees, and; legislative quotas, that there must be a certain percentage of women on the ballot (Krook, Lovenduski and Squires, 2009: 783). There is also a significant amount of separate research into gender quotas on corporate boards (e.g. Klarback and Seierstad, 2020). The fact that much of this literature does not discuss the implications of gender quotas in international bodies, such as the UNFCCC, could be for several reasons. It may be that as the delegations are unelected bodies, academics are less concerned with the representativeness of these delegations. It could also indicate that where representatives are appointed to these delegations based on technocracy or meritocracy, there is less alarm at a lack of gender balance. However, the unelected nature of the delegations does not detract from the need for gender balance, it amplifies it. As these unelected bodies are making decisions in the national interest, it is crucial that they represent the society they are acting for. Especially as appeals to “track record” may mask deeper systemic inequalities that are being perpetuated at this level (Phillips, 1995: 184).

This section will review the literature surrounding the effectiveness of gender quotas. Of course, what constitutes “effective” depends entirely on the chosen definition. For instance, if the sole aim is to increase the number of women representatives, there is no doubt that binding quotas are effective (Baldez, 2006: 102). However, if the aim of gender quotas is to

“break up the male monopoly” (*ibid.*: 104), the question is more difficult, as a greater percentage of female representatives does not necessarily lead to gender-sensitive policy. This dissertation will draw on Pitkin’s (1967) distinction between ‘descriptive’ and ‘substantive’ representation to characterise this outlook. While written over 50 years ago, Pitkin’s framework is still commonly cited among academics researching representation (e.g. Phillips, 1995; Kruse, 2014; Haack, 2014a; 2014b; Ramstetter, 2020). Pitkin argued that there is often too heavy an onus placed on the “composition, rather than activities” of groups of representatives (1967: 226). From this standpoint, she produced a framework of representation. Descriptive representation is having representatives who resemble their representees, share their experiences, and that “stand for” them. Substantive representation is people who “act for” their representees, and their interests. Making this differentiation is key to understanding the effectiveness of gender quotas, and to avoid tokenism. Tokenism is including women to score political points without efforts to increase substantive representation. My dissertation will use this framework to discuss women’s representation throughout.

Haack (2014b) provides a picture of women’s representation within United Nations (UN) agencies. Haack argues that descriptive representation of women in UN institutions provides greater legitimacy to public decisions. However, the UN’s commitment to gender balance within its agencies often represented mere lip service to gender equality.

Magnusdottir and Kronsell (2015) studied the link between gender representation in Scandinavian climate decision-making bodies and gendered decisions on climate change issues. In the article, they note that quotas are often associated with gaining a “critical mass” (Kanter, 1977) of female representatives, where descriptive representation will turn to substantive representation. They found in their study that a “critical mass” of women in these positions did not result in “critical acts”, arguing against the potential effectiveness of gender quotas.

Dahlerup and Freidenvall, on the other hand, argued in favour of critical mass theory, believing that 30% was the magic number for women to begin making a difference (2005: 511). Childs and Krook agreed with the Magnusdottir and Kronsell study, arguing that there is not a definitive relationship between women in decision-making positions and the enactment of national legislation which benefits women as a group (2006: 522). However, this study is analysing climate change decision-making bodies that are already gender balanced, without the use of quotas, meaning it cannot directly disprove the effectiveness of quotas. Additionally, the study takes place in the Scandinavian context – famously high achievers in terms of gender equality, in three countries with some of the highest Gender Development Index (GDI) scores in the world¹. The experiences of these three countries, where women already experience a high level of representation, may not be reflective of all Parties to the UNFCCC. Finally, the study has been carried out on a national scale, and this may not extrapolate to an international level.

Baldez (2006), when considering the pros and cons of gender quotas, found that quotas increased the descriptive representation of women in politics. However, Baldez is concerned that gender quotas may challenge the democratisation of the political process. Much of Baldez's concern hinges on the political nature of candidate selection, which does not apply to the selection of UNFCCC COP delegates – an already undemocratic process.

Nanivadekar emphasises that gender quotas alone are not sufficient to increase substantive representation, and that quotas should be preceded by “capacity building for women and attitudinal change on the part of men” (2006: 128). In relation to the UNFCCC, I would argue that this capacity building is already taking place, with initiatives such as the WDF. While there is much work to be done, as will be demonstrated in chapter four, the fluctuation in women's descriptive representation in UNFCCC COPs year-on-year indicates that there are

¹ Norway: 0.990, Sweden: 0.982, and Denmark: 0.980 (UNDP, 2019)

female delegates with the capacity, but that they are being relegated at certain points in the UNFCCC decision-making process.

2. Methodology

This dissertation has been conducted through desk-based research. This is for several reasons. Firstly, the data that has been painstakingly collected and analysed by NGOs (such as WEDO) and other researchers is far more comprehensive and reliable than would be feasible to conduct in the scope of a Master's dissertation. Secondly, it allows for the opportunity to engage with a wide range of sources, such as academic journals, UN technical papers, reports from charities and NGOs within the field. This provides a greater insight into the wide range of factors which affect women's representation at UNFCCC COP delegations. Finally, due to practical restrictions, it would be unfeasible to carry out meaningful fieldwork or quantitative data collection on this subject. I do not have the means to attend a UNFCCC COP myself, nor to make connections with enough attendees to conduct a significant survey. The complexity of the UNFCCC COP processes lends itself to expert analysis, and for all those who have provided such, I am grateful.

I have used both quantitative and qualitative analysis research methods. The quantitative data analysis consists of analysis of the trends in female representation at UNFCCC COPs over time. I have also employed qualitative research in providing theoretical conceptions of the importance of representation, arguments for and against gender quotas, and in examining local, national, and international gender quotas. Due to many gaps in research at various levels, the ability to use qualitative research to look at case studies of countries is essential.

2.1. Data collection and analysis

My data and literature came from several sources. I was able to speak to Tara Daniels, the Programme Manager at the Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO), who is responsible for their Gender Climate Tracker. Speaking to Tara was formative in developing my ideas on women's representation and the factors that influence representation. Tara provided me with data on women's representation in delegations to UNFCCC COPs between 2008 and 2019 (included in Appendix 2), gathered from the

UNFCCC's list of attendees by staff at WEDO based on the gendered title of each delegate. This data makes up the Gender Climate Tracker, which is also available through WEDO's app. I selected this data due to its reliability, and the reputation of WEDO as a credible organisation. I have collected no data myself, but the analysis is my own, and any charts referring to the representation of women in the UNFCCC COP delegations over time have been created by me using Microsoft Excel, unless otherwise stated.

I located relevant literature using a methodical approach. I identified search terms which were closest to my research questions, and then worked from this literature to find the broader thematic concepts that ran through several articles (such as Pitkin's descriptive and substantive representation, and Phillips' politics of presence). While my original aim was to examine a range of factors influencing women's representation (similar to Kruse, 2014), as my reading progressed it became clear to me that gender quotas were the missing link in the research available. I was intrigued by the effects that gender quotas could have on women's representation in the delegations, and the lack of research in this area. This led me to believe that studying women's representation alongside the effectiveness of gender quotas was the most logical and original strand of research for this dissertation.

My searches were conducted on a variety of search engines and library services, such as Google Scholar, the SOAS online library services, and within the websites of NGOs and other relevant organisations, such as WEDO, UN Women, and the UNFCCC.

2.2. Ethical considerations

There are no ethical considerations for this research.

2.3. Limitations of research

The potential weaknesses of this style of research is that it may be difficult to get a complete picture of the situation. Without the ability to engage directly with delegates, there is the risk of misrepresenting their opinions, or of overstating the importance of certain participants.

The data gathered by WEDO speaks to purely descriptive representation, and as we do not

have access to information about the participation of these delegates, there is a risk that the research may hold up descriptive representation as substantive representation, and ignore tokenism. I have aimed to avoid this by specifically referring to representation as substantive or descriptive (Pitkin, 1967) to avoid confusion, and by addressing issues of tokenism as thoroughly as is possible given the scope of the research.

Another potential limitation is of myself, the researcher. As a Western, white, woman, I cannot speak for those who are most marginalised in the UNFCCC processes. Additionally, describing 'women' as a homogenous group is inherently reductive. I aim to counter this by remaining critically engaged with all literature and research, drawing attention to the different needs of women – especially indigenous women and those from LDCs – where appropriate.

Finally, this research comments on the experiences of cis women but does not intend to exclude the experiences of trans women and non-binary people. Rather, this focus reflects the literature available, and highlights the need for further research into the representation of trans and non-binary people at this level of decision-making. Throughout the dissertation, references to "female" and "women" should be taken to mean cis women.

3. Why is women's descriptive representation important?

This chapter will provide a theoretical justification for the importance of women's descriptive representation in UNFCCC COP delegations. In essence, the question is: why does it matter that women are represented by women? In theory, could men not make the same decisions, to women's benefit, that a female representative could? I will draw on two separate reasons to argue why this is not the case. Firstly, from a climate justice perspective: that it is fair and correct for women (and more generally, vulnerable or marginalised groups) to be able to represent themselves on an issue that is disproportionately impacting them. Secondly, from the perspective of a 'politics of presence': that an increased number of female representatives is more likely to result in a fairer representation of women's interests.

3.1. Climate justice perspective

Climate change exacerbates pre-existing social inequality and vulnerability (Eastin, 2018: 290). Climate justice is a term which has been championed by the Global South, to recognise the disproportionate effect that climate change has had on these people despite their relative contribution to the causes of climate change. At COP 6 (the Hague, 2000) a 'Climate Justice Summit' was held as an alternative to the UN negotiations by international grassroots groups to protest the lack of platform and voice given to those worst impacted by climate change. Climate justice insists on putting people at the heart of the climate change discourse, building a "civil rights movement" and shifting away "from a discourse on greenhouse gases and melting ice caps" (Mary Robinson, quoted in UN, 2019).

Hurlbert believes that climate justice encompasses "legal justice, distributive justice, participatory justice, and an ethical practice" (Hurlbert, 2011: 269). While participatory justice is a "new tool" in climate justice, it is an essential one, allowing representatives from all communities and all areas of communities to participate in UNFCCC COPs, and be part of the endorsement of UNFCCC decisions (*ibid*: 270). Hurlbert's survey of opinions considers participatory justice on a country-by-country basis. A new survey of this nature including

characteristics of attendees (i.e. gender) would also be valuable and shows an area for potential future study.

Women's representation in delegations at the UNFCCC COPs is important from a climate justice standpoint. A rallying cry at the Bali conference was "no climate justice without gender justice" (Terry, 2009: 15). Since women are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, from a justice standpoint they must be involved in making decisions on climate policy (CARE International, 2020: 2). For example, 70-80% of the world's agricultural workers are women (GHF, 2009: 62) a profession that is particularly vulnerable to climate change. And yet, at the last UNFCCC COP, women made up only 38% of delegates (UNFCCC, 2019b). This displays a clear discord between the impact of climate change on women and the number of women who play a significant role in decision-making on climate change issues.

3.2. A politics of presence

It is important for women to be present in decision-making on climate change issues because female representatives are more likely to represent the women's interests (Phillips, 1995). But what does it mean to 'represent', or to be 'represented'? Phillips (1995) distinguishes a 'politics of presence' from a 'politics of ideas'. The latter being politics viewed purely as "judgement and debate", expecting "political loyalties to develop around policies rather than people" (Phillips, 1995: 1). Many critics would argue that it matters less if representatives look like the public they serve, but more that they share their values, and act in their interest. Phillips argues that a politics of shared ideas is an inadequate means for combatting political exclusion, and that political exclusion "can only be met by political presence" based on "a more complex understanding of the relationship between ideas and experience" (Phillips, 2006: 78). This is especially relevant when considering the UNFCCC COPs. As an international body that has representatives from all corners of the world, therefore making no claim to ideological homogeneity, there must be equal representation. Even within countries, there will be a vast discrepancy in experiences of climate change, and

the UNFCCC cannot claim to be addressing these impacts without the widest possible input of perspectives and ideas. Currently this is not the case. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, an indigenous woman from the Republic of Chad, said of international climate change negotiations:

“To be an African woman is to stand on the sidelines. To be an indigenous woman is a double marginalisation ... those seated at the main table ... cannot know the reality of climate change, of what we are experiencing ... They cannot decide what is best for us.” (Robinson, 2018: 66-7)

Using a politics of presence as a framework for explaining the importance of women’s representation at UNFCCC COPs allows us to dispel the idea that people are always happy to be represented by people who share their ideology but not their cultural background.

Phillips also relied on Pitkin’s (1967) distinction between descriptive and substantive representation. Distinguishing between descriptive and substantive representation allows for the fact that more women in positions of power does not necessarily translate into more action on women’s issues.

However, whether descriptive representation inevitably leads to substantive representation is contested. Ramstetter found that female Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were more likely to advance women’s issues, but interestingly, were also more likely to advance environmental legislation, even compared to their male counterparts who paid the same lip-service to environmental issues (2020: 1077-8).

Ramstetter’s study contradicts previous studies, which have observed no gender divide on opinions and decision-making outcomes (Reher, 2019: 623). Reher does acknowledge that when women and men’s opinions diverge, male opinions are more likely to take precedence (Reher, 2019: 630). Similarly, a study completed in the UK Parliament by Lovenduski and Norris (2003) also found that women were not likely to diverge from their male party counterparts in issues that constitute a ‘party line’ (98). In fact, whether women would bring

about policies 'for women' depended on "the existence of underlying differences in the values and attitudes of the groups concerned" (*ibid*: 97).

However, Ramstetter's study is more relevant to the scope of this research, as opinions expressed and acted upon are viewed at an international (European Parliament) level. The findings speak to two factors. Firstly, that women do not represent a homogenous group with identical ideals. And secondly, that this may be indicative of a lack of 'critical mass' (Childs, 2009: 126) of female representatives. Critical mass theory states that women are unlikely to have an impact until their numbers increase from a token few towards gender balance, or at least considerable minority. Ramstetter's study ultimately did find that women would act for women substantively. While Ramstetter's research focuses on elected bodies, the same question of legitimacy is still significant in the UNFCCC COP context. While the variety in conclusions of these studies points to the fact that there is not a simple relationship between descriptive and substantive representation, there is clearly significant justification for more descriptive representation for women in international climate change negotiations.

As delegations are unelected bodies expected to act in a non-partisan matter in the public interest, it could be argued that representativeness is not as much of a concern as with elected positions and therefore does not challenge the legitimacy of decision-making. In a study on the acceptability of political decisions, Arnesen and Peters found that representative bodies were considered more "acceptable" than comparatively unrepresentative bodies, but that decisions made by unelected groups of "experts" were also considered more acceptable by individuals than elected decision makers (2018: 832). This study speaks to individual perceptions of legitimacy. However, the results cannot necessarily be extrapolated up to system-wide legitimacy, and the homogeneity of the Norwegian sample audience does not equate with the global and diverse nature of the UNFCCC Parties.

Phillips claims that bodies with appointed members often appeal to "notions of professionalism, proven 'track record', and expertise" casting aspersions on "any claims to

representative legitimacy” (1995: 184). Phillips argues that for institutions like the civil service in the UK it is equally as important, and perhaps more so, that those who serve are representative of the general public (*ibid*: 185) as ultimately the decisions are being made in the public interest. Moreover, decisions made by unelected representatives do not have the same systems of accountability as those of an elected official. This same logic justifies the need for unelected delegations to be representative at the UNFCCC COPs (see also: Kruse, 2014). As Maguire states, “the legitimacy and effectiveness of the regime can be greatly improved by ensuring participation from a much wider group of stakeholders, including women” (2019: 63).

Through the lens of a politics of presence, it is clear women’s representation at UNFCCC COP delegations is essential, both from the perspective of fairness, and to improve the legitimacy of decision-making on climate change issues.

4. What are the current trends in the UNFCCC COP delegations?

Although many claims of progress towards gender balance have been made by the UNFCCC, there have been relatively small and inconsistent gains. In this chapter, I will explore the framework behind the UNFCCC's gender balance goals. This will then be contrasted against the progress that has been made from 2008 – 2019, using data collected on women's descriptive representation in delegations by WEDO.

4.1. An overview of the normative framework for gender balance in the UNFCCC
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979 and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) 1995 are the basis for the UN's attempts to combat systemic discrimination against women. These Treaties pave the way to accomplishing gender balance in UN decision-making fora (UN Women & Mary Robinson Foundation, 2016: 11). CEDAW is a legally binding declaration, ratified by 189 countries, which recognises

“the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields” (CEDAW, Preamble)

CEDAW requires Parties to combat discrimination in the national political sphere (Article 7) as well as taking measures to allow women equal opportunity to participate in international organisations (Article 8). To enable this participation, Article 4 allows for 'temporary special measures' to encourage equal participation. It has been clarified by the Committee for CEDAW that these measures are seen as a necessary part of achieving gender equality within Parties nationally, and that this can include gender quotas (OHCHR, 2004: C.24). While this provision speaks to national implementation, it can be inferred that they would also wish for full participation of women in the international field as well.

The Beijing Declaration states

‘Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace’ (Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, para.

13)

The BPfA recognises twelve areas for concern, including ‘women in power and decision-making’ and ‘women and the environment’. For ‘women and the environment’, an officially agreed indicator is “proportion of women and men in climate change decision-making bodies at the international level” (BPfA, 1995: K3). This wording laid the groundwork for future gender-focussed decisions adopted by the UNFCCC. Many signatories to the Beijing Declaration enacted gender quotas following its ratification, and Krook believes that the growing popularity of quotas between 1995 and 2006 could be attributed to this shift in international attitudes (2006: 114).

Within the UNFCCC, advances have been made on these UN frameworks. The UNFCCC began as a “gender-blind convention” (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2016: 19). However, there are three crucial decisions made by the UNFCCC with the aim of improving gender mainstreaming and increasing women’s representation in UNFCCC processes. Decision 23/CP.18, the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG), and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) will each be considered in this section in turn, to examine their aims and how they are relevant to women’s representation in UNFCCC COP delegations.

At COP 18, (Doha, 2012) the Parties to the UNFCCC adopted decision 23/CP.18, on

“Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol”

This includes a specific goal to “strive for gender balance in their delegations” (Decision 23/CP.18: para. 7). While this has been praised by UN Women and the Mary Robinson

Foundation as an historic step (2013: 2) and the “Doha miracle” (2016: 20), it is important to note that there are no advisory or binding targets or quotas set by the decision. As a result of actions in Doha, Gender Composition Reports are now published annually as a means of monitoring implementation and tracking progress on gender balance in UNFCCC delegations and across the UNFCCC bodies. Before decision 23/CP.18, there was “almost no attention paid to the need to involve women, or gender aspects, fully in the deliberations” (Dankelman, 2002: 25). Dankelman also suggests that the percentage of female delegates in the economic sector may be significantly lower than the overall percentage appears (*ibid*: 25-6).

Decision 23/CP.18 was “considered a victory by gender activists”, however, women remain underrepresented as delegates to UNFCCC COPs (Olson, 2014: 184). Olson suggests that for many delegates, gender constitutes “a distraction to their areas of specialisation” (*ibid*: 185). This attitude towards gender is arguably both a result of the underrepresentation of women, and a cause of lack of progress on representation. In Olson’s opinion, as of 2014, gender was being dealt with through items such as gender and environment workshops, and the annual ‘Gender Day’, with “questionable” impact (2014: 185). While Olson’s article is based on largely anecdotal evidence from her own attendance at UNFCCC COPs, it is a valuable insight, especially to a field where there is little data and few studies have been undertaken as to both women and men’s feelings on female representation within the UNFCCC COPs.

Explicit in the aims of gender and climate justice movements, and echoed in Olson’s work, is a clear idea that incorporating gender into climate change negotiations involves a departure from traditionally technical fields within the UNFCCC COPs. Terry similarly notes that “framing climate change as a problem that needs mainly technical and economic solutions makes it hard to find an entry point to introduce gender-equality issues into the equation” (2009: 15). Terry gives the example that systems such as carbon trading schemes are inheritably inequitable, as women have reduced access to economic resources compared to

men (*ibid*). Conceptualising of gender work as separate to climate change work is a major obstacle to women achieving equal representation in UNFCCC COP delegations. The UNFCCC recognises this and has adopted the United Nations Economic and Social Council definition of gender mainstreaming to address gender issues to advance the consideration of gender. Gender mainstreaming is defined as

“...the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality”.

Decision 18/CP.20 enhances the commitment made under decision 23/CP.18 to advance gender balance (para. 1) and emphasises the need for “additional efforts ... to improve the participation of women in their delegations” (para. 2). To do this, the LWPG was established. Under a two-year work programme, the LWPG emphasises the need to share information, best practices, and tools on the application of gender mainstreaming and gender perspectives in climate change negotiations and policies. This is to be achieved through: training for delegates, capacity building for female delegates, and in-session workshops on gender, among other initiatives.

At COP 25, (Madrid, 2019) the parties agreed on an enhanced LWPG and its GAP. The GAP sets out five priority areas for ongoing work towards gender-responsive policy. Importantly, the second priority area is “gender balance, participation and women’s leadership”, aiming “to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process” (Decision 21/CP.22). The enhanced LWPG extends the current actions to a long-term, open ended process, with a review to take place in 2024. The

GAP has five priority areas: capacity building, knowledge management and communication; gender balance, participation, and women’s leadership; coherence; gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and monitoring and reporting. While this research will be unable to assess the effectiveness of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP due to the recentness of the decision, it speaks to the steady progress on gender issues that has been made by the UNFCCC since its inception.

4.2. Analysis of trends 2008 – 2019

Despite steady progress being made on gender balance in UNFCCC normative frameworks, and increased lip service to women’s issues, it has not always been reflected in women’s representation in the delegations to annual COPs. This section will analyse the trends in female representation and leadership in the delegations. The difference in representation between Annex I and LDCs will also be examined, to show where there are discrepancies in access to representation.

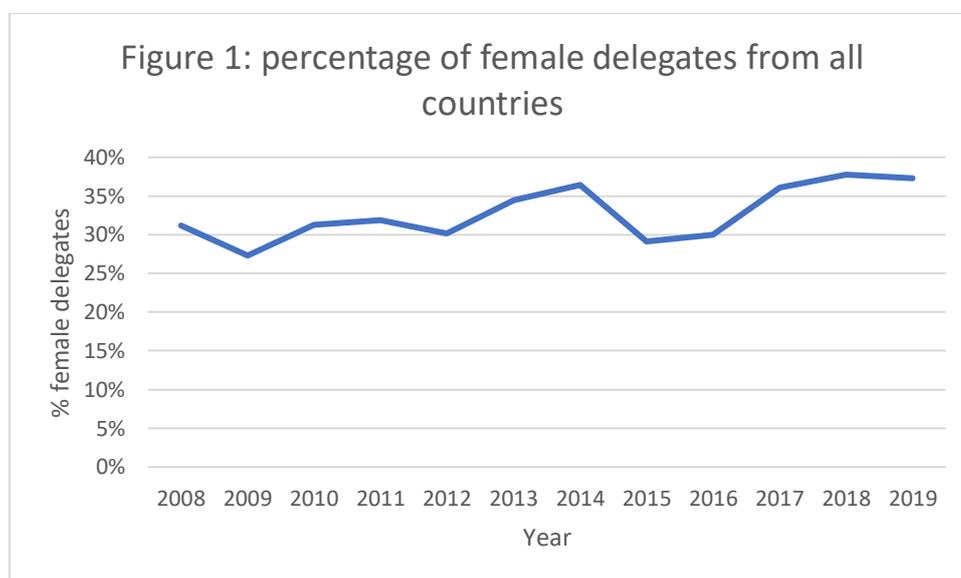
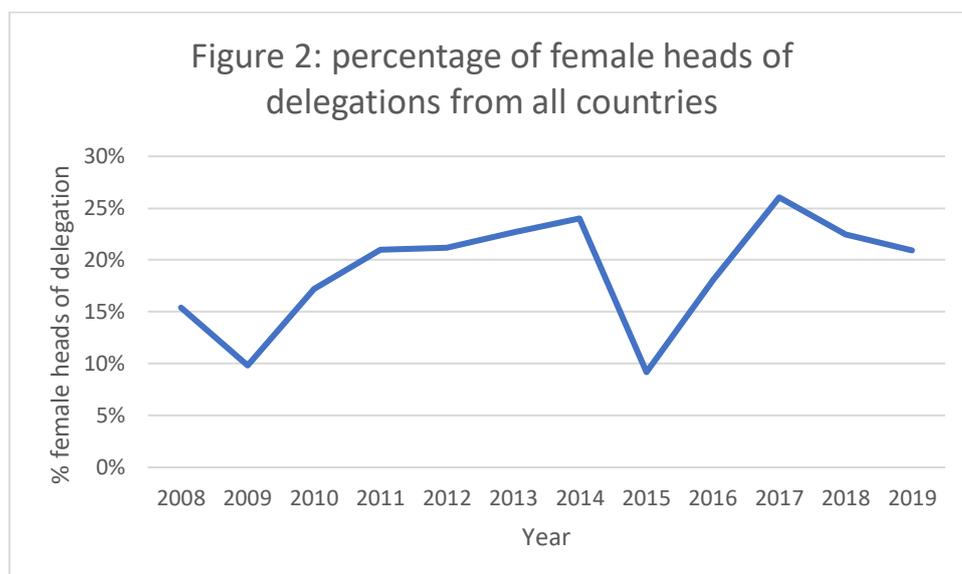


Figure 1 shows the trend of women’s representation in UNFCCC COPs across all delegations from all countries. There are a few interesting points to note in the fluctuations. Firstly, 2012 marks the adoption of landmark decision 23/CP.18. Following this, a steady but small increase can be seen in both 2013 and 2014. 2014 is the year the LWPG was implemented, a key year for advancing gender balance in the UNFCCC. This could indicate

that the effects of decision 23/CP.18 were starting to be seen, or alternatively that more female delegates were selected by the Parties that year because there were key conversations about gender equality taking place. However, an obvious dip can be seen in 2015 at COP 21 in Paris. Notably, COP 21 had more than double the attendees of the previous year, a total of 11,928. The lack of female representation at the negotiations caused Mary Robinson, the UN Special Envoy for Climate Change at the time, to comment:

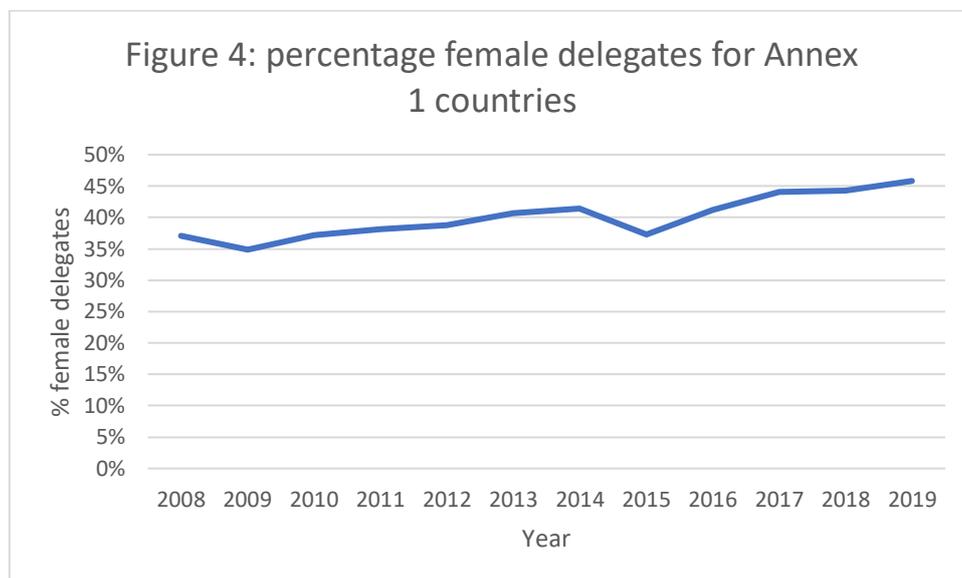
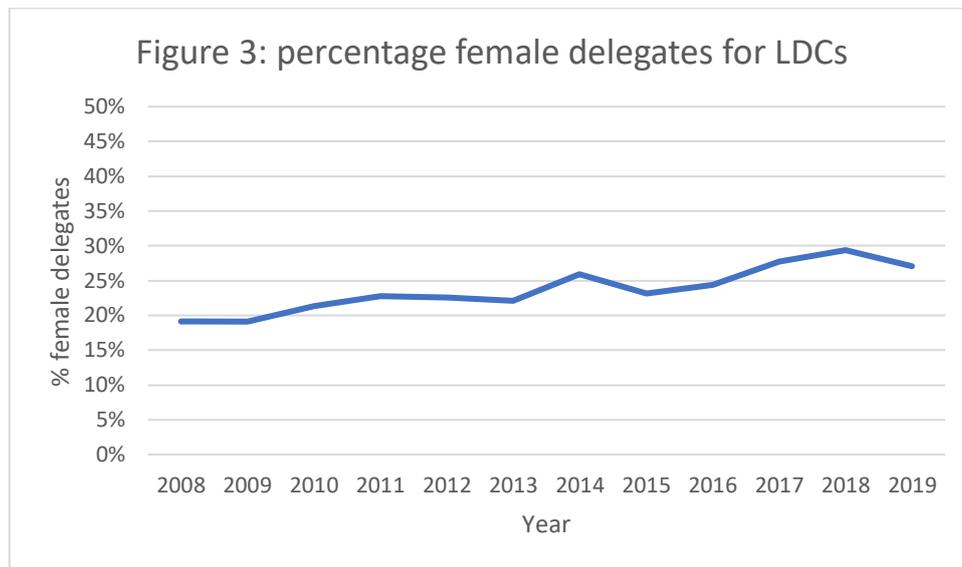
“This is a very male world [at the conference]. When it is a male world, you have male priorities ... There is a tendency to think that this is not a place for women, and we have to resist that. ... Women have to be here in large numbers, to have critical mass” (Guardian, 2015)

Arguably, this demonstrates that when there are landmark years for climate change negotiations, women make up a smaller percentage of the delegation. This is substantiated by the fact that COP 15 in Copenhagen, another significant year with 10,115 delegates in attendance, the percentage of female delegates dipped four percent compared to the preceding and subsequent years.



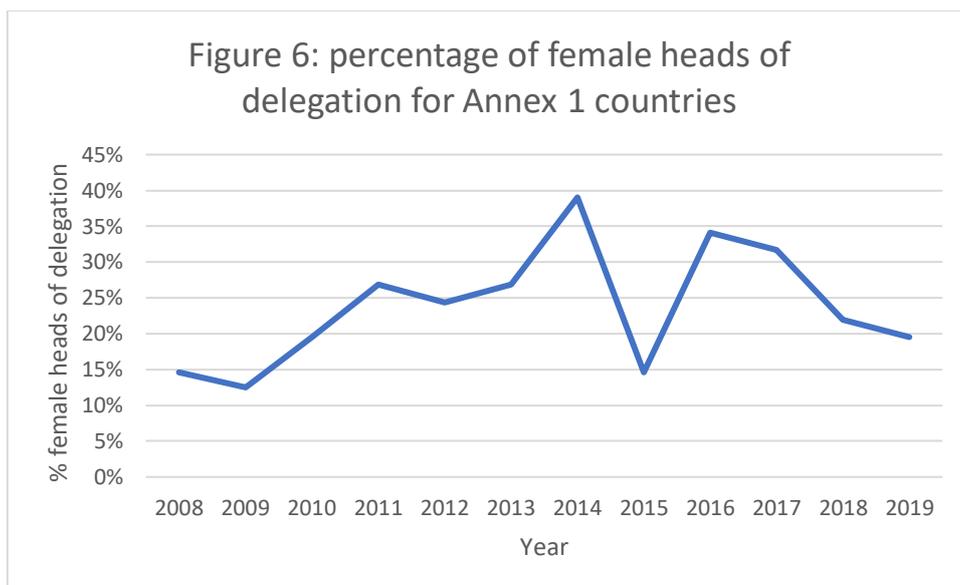
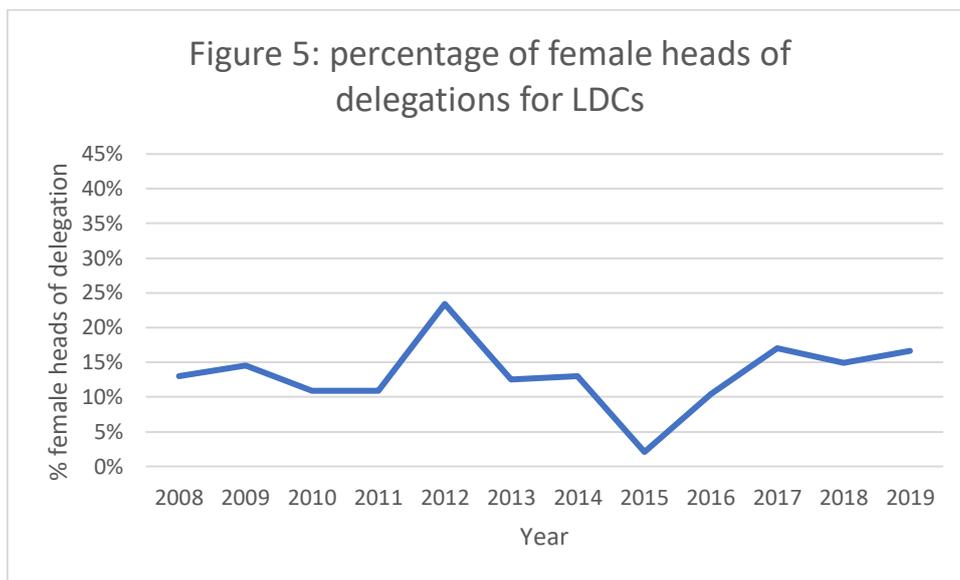
When we look at trends in the percentage of heads of female delegation in figure 2, there is much more fluctuation. The percentage of women as heads of delegations follows roughly

(but even more dramatically) the pattern of women as a percentage of delegations as a whole. Notably, at COP 21 in 2015, the percentage drops drastically to nine percent. These patterns show us that women are not being represented in UNFCCC COP delegations at the very moments the most important climate change negotiations are taking place.



Figures 3 and 4 show that, overall, Annex I countries have a higher percentage of female delegates than LDCs, and are moving towards achieving gender balance. While we see the same decrease in key years (2009, 2015) this is less pronounced than the average. However, for LDCs, the number generally is lower. This trend follows the expected difference in attendance that Kruse (2014) outlined regarding levels of development and

representation of women – that more developed countries have a higher percentage of female delegates. This raises the question of what obstacles women from LDCs are facing, and whether there is adequate provision to assist women from LDCs to attend UNFCCC COPs. Programmes such as WEDO’s WDF provide support to women from LDCs to enhance their capacity and enable them to participate and lead at climate change negotiation. The programme works over four areas: travel support, capacity building and networking, outreach and advocacy, and making change (WEDO, 2015: 4-6).



Comparing the figures 5 and 6, it is evident that consistent progress is not being made to encourage women representatives in leadership positions. It must be noted that the dramatic change in heads of delegation reflects the fact it is a smaller quantity overall – e.g. for LDCs there are between 46 and 48 delegations between 2008 and 2019, with a high of eleven female heads of delegations in 2012 and a low of one female head of delegation in 2015.

The UNFCCC's attempts to achieve gender balance are making slow and unsteady progress. From 2008 to 2019 the percentage of female representatives has risen from 31% to 38%, and percentage of female heads of delegations from 15% to 22%. At this rate, gender parity will not be achieved until 2042 (WEDO, 2019). Additionally, WEDO (2019) emphasises that gender balance is much closer to being achieved in the UNFCCC intersessional meetings – annual meetings held between the COPs. In 2019, women made up 43% of national delegations and 29% of delegation heads at intersessional meetings. This echoes the lower levels of representation seen at more politically significant and well attended COPs, such as Copenhagen and Paris, as intersessional meetings are viewed as less crucial, as they are where policy may be shaped but not ultimately decided. Evidently, the UNFCCC needs to do more to make quicker strides towards gender balance. Gender quotas have been proposed as part of the solution to this problem (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2013; 2016).

5. Are quotas the solution to women's underrepresentation in UNFCCC COP delegations?

Quotas are normative devices, used to prescribe a numerical or proportional target of a gender in a role. Generally, this is framed as either a percentage of women or a minimum percentage of both sexes, aimed at increasing female representation. The previous chapter demonstrates that the UNFCCC's efforts to encourage gender balance in delegations has failed. It is most striking that women are underrepresented precisely at the moments key decisions are being made – at the annual COPs, and more so at the more politically influential meetings, such as COP 21. The fact that there is consistently a higher percentage of women, and women in leadership positions, at intersessional meetings than at the COPs indicates two things. Firstly, that it is possible to approach gender parity in these meetings. And, secondly, that there are obstacles to overcome. In their own technical paper, the UNFCCC acknowledges research supporting the use of quotas at institutional levels (2017: para. 92). Despite recognising that female representation is lower where these quotas are not applied, the UNFCCC has not chosen to attach any quotas to their gender balance frameworks.

In this chapter, I will explore the case for gender quotas in the UNFCCC COP delegations. To do this, I will break down several key arguments in favour and against, illustrating with political, boardroom and institutional examples of quotas. Each type of quota differs from the type of gender quota required for the UNFCCC delegations. However, there are lessons to be drawn from the experiences of each. While political quotas are elected, not appointed as delegations are, they relate to representatives acting in the national interest, as delegates do also. Corporate boardroom quotas are designed for a body which acts in the interest of private companies and shareholders, not the national interest, however they are appointed, not elected. And finally, institutional quotas – I will be using the example of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) - are the most applicable to the UNFCCC, but the pool from which delegates are chosen is each states Members of Parliament, meaning that the options

are predetermined by each country's gender equality. The differences and similarities of each setting mean that all may be relevant. These examples will be woven into the arguments for and against gender quotas, providing a comprehensive exploration of the appropriateness of gender quotas in the UNFCCC context. Ultimately, it will answer the question: are quotas the solution to women's underrepresentation in UNFCCC COP delegations?

5.1. The case for quotas

Despite the popularity of gender quotas worldwide, they remain controversial. This section will give an overview of the case for quotas, firstly by outlining the main criticisms, and then by rebutting these critiques with the arguments in favour.

Critics of quotas argue that gender quotas bring in more women, but fail to address deeper systemic issues, and may leave more women in certain positions, but without the ability to make meaningful contributions to decision-making (Baldez, 2006: 106). The Women's Reservation Bill in India placed quotas for state legislatures and Lok Sabha, with the intention of increasing women's representation. Instead, it "created a vacuum ... that pulled into politics all the women standing on the brim of the political arena" (Nanivadekar, 2006: 123) many of whom were politically engaged, but also some who were used as proxies by male politicians. Examples such as this highlight the need for capacity-building and attitudinal change prior to and alongside the implementation of quotas (*ibid*: 128).

If gender quotas assume that descriptive representation leads to substantive representation, there is a presumption that women are a homogenous group, who share the same ideals. It should not be assumed that female delegates would act in a way that is traditionally 'female' or necessarily take the same viewpoints on issues. Phillips argues that any "notions of authentic or organic representation should simply be ruled out" (1995, 157). There is no guarantee that descriptive representation as a result of gender quotas will lead to substantive representation of women's issues, as their sole aim is to increase the number of female representatives – a discrete objective from any policy outcomes (Krook, 2006: 11).

The gendered nature of decision-making is debateable (Ramstetter, 2020; Reher, 2019; Lovenduski and Norris, 2003). However, this should not discount the benefits of descriptive representation, as Phillips argues it provides an “extra guarantee of vigorous advocacy” (1995, 159). Gender quotas should by design account for this diversity. For example, Indian gender quotas in the panchayat (village councils) and municipal councils, set out in the Federal Constitution, mandate a minimum of 33% women belonging to scheduled (marginalised) castes and tribes (IDEA, 2020). By contrast, no quota is set out in the Indian Lower House, which has only 14% female representatives.

Quotas can also be criticised as a threat to meritocracy of appointment or election (Murray, 2015: 520). Following this argument, it is not only fundamentally unfair, but the appointment of female delegates under gender quotas may delegitimise all other delegates, even those who are appointed “on their own” (Krook, 2006: 11). But this conceptualisation of ‘merit’ ignores the systems that give cause for gender quotas in the first place. Murray (2015) argues that current notions of merit are discriminatory, and flips the argument. By viewing gender quotas as a means of reducing the *over*representation of men, as opposed to the *under*representation of women, Murray challenges the view that the current balance of male and female delegates is the “correct and fair outcome” based on their merit (2015: 522).

Advocates of gender quotas argue that they can increase democratic legitimacy. In the extreme, there are those who argue that the only true democracy is a “parity democracy”, where both “gendered halves” are equally represented (Ruiz-Rodriguez and Rubio-Marín, 2008: 302). In France, this justification was used to amend Article 3 of the Constitution from “universal, equal” suffrage to “equal access of men and women to electoral power and elected positions”. In doing so, the arguments around gender quotas moved from “affirmative action type measures” to an emphasis on increasing democratic legitimacy (Suk, 2012: 455). Extending this rationale to corporate board quotas, the 2008 amendment to Article 1 of the French Constitution included equal access to “positions of professional and social responsibility”. Amending Article 1 allowed the French government to pass a 2011 law

requiring the balanced representation of both genders on the boards of all public companies. The logic for this was also the democratic legitimacy of those holding these positions. Despite these being appointed positions, democratic legitimacy is still a concern due to the political power held in corporations, and the crucial policy decisions influenced by company boards (*ibid*: 460). UNFCCC delegations similarly occupy this space. Although the delegations are appointed, using quotas to achieve gender balance can add democratic legitimacy to decisions which are still public decisions (Phillips, 1995: p. 185). Arguably, the democratic legitimacy of delegations has an elevated importance due to the high-stakes nature of climate change decision-making.

Democratic legitimacy is also achieved by providing opportunities to amplify marginalised voices. In climate change decision-making this is especially poignant, considering the disproportionate effects of climate change on women, LDCs and indigenous people. Through gender quotas, institutions can break up the “male monopoly” (Baldez, 2006: 104) and “integrate marginalised groups into the mainstream” (Nanivadekar, 2006: 119). The IPU – an international organisation comprised of national parliamentarians – endeavours to do this by working with countries to increase gender balance and by striving for gender balance in their own delegations. The IPU is considered progressive in terms of female representation and was one of the first organisations to prioritise women’s participation and has several normative provisions in place to promote gender balance in its own governance. In 1990, the IPU enacted an amendment obligating parliaments with female members to send at least one woman in their delegation to the IPU. Delegations composed exclusively of one sex for three consecutive sessions will be reduced by one delegate, and from ten to eight votes (Statutes of the IPU, Articles 10.3 and 15.2(c)). Delegations to the IPU Governing Council may include three members if composed of men and women, but only two members if a single gender (Rules of the Governing Council, rule 1.2). Importantly, the Executive Committee membership has a gender quota of a minimum of 20% women (Statutes of the IPU, Article 23.2).

Measures such as these provide a good starting point for the UNFCCC delegations. Although the IPU does not dictate a quota for their own delegations, they are limited, as the pool of delegates are the national parliaments of the Parties to the IPU. Rather, they encourage member states of the IPU to instil gender quotas and other temporary measures at national level. The UNFCCC COP delegations, on the other hand, are selected from a wide range of sources – meaning that an incremental gender quota could be applied, with the aim of reaching a 50% quota in the near future (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2016).

5.2. Hard vs soft quotas

The importance of ‘hard’ (binding) versus ‘soft’ (advisory) quotas cannot be overstated. The difference in approach has a fundamental impact on the effectiveness of the quota at improving descriptive representation. UN Women and Mary Robinson (2013; 2016) changed their recommendations between the first edition of *The Full View* and the second, upgrading their advice from advisory targets to binding quotas. This change may have been due to the lack of improvement viewed between the implementation of decision 23/CP.18, and the publication of the two reports. The lack of progress made can be attributed to the lack of a hard quota in place.

For example, women are underrepresented on the boards of directors in companies worldwide (Mateos de Cabo, Terjesen, Escot & Gimeno, 2019: 611). In 2003, Norway legislated the first hard quota for company boards, requiring a minimum of 40% of each gender. If companies refuse to comply, a court may dissolve the company. However, a study by Mateos de Cabo et al. (2019) found that laws such as the Spanish Gender Equality Act 2007, which required a 40% minimum, like the Norwegian law, has failed to achieve its aim. Mateos de Cabo et al. attribute this to the soft quota nature of the law, which does not apply any negative consequences for failure to meet the target – only five percent of Spanish firms are compliant (2019: 622). The UNFCCC COPs can take lessons from the experiences of corporate boards, which is that without a hard quota, recommendations of targets are

unlikely to be met. This is mirrored in the UNFCCC's own intentions to achieve gender balance, through decision 23/CP.18.

Political gender quotas are popular in Latin America, with 16 countries having some form of quota for their legislature. In Nicaragua, for example, despite three out of four leading political parties having their own gender quotas the percentage of women (of either 30% or 40%) (Hinojosa and Gurdián, 2012: 65), women in parliament did not surpass 20% between 2002 and 2010 (World Bank, 2020). In 2008, Nicaragua enacted an equality opportunity law mandating political parties to ensure a proportional percentage of men and women for both unelected and elected posts within government (Piscopo, 2016: 35). In 2010 the President made a decree that this meant 50% of each gender. In 2011 the percentage of women in the National Assembly rose from 20% to 40% (World Bank, 2020). This was solidified by an electoral quota law, introduced by Law 790/2012, to be in place by 2016 (Piscopo, 2016: 33). Each political party running for the National Assembly and for municipal councils must include 50% of each gender on their electoral lists (Law 311/2000, as amended by Law 790/2012, Art. 82(4)). As of 2020, the percentage of women in the Nicaraguan National Assembly stands at 47% (World Bank, 2020).

The Nicaraguan story demonstrates that soft quotas, such as that of the political parties, or non-binding statements, such as the 2008 equality law, are unlikely to yield gender parity. It is only once an official decree is made, and binding legislation passed, that the Nicaraguan National Assembly began to approach gender balance. This resembles the UNFCCC's attempts to address gender inequality in delegations through non-binding decisions, the LWPG and GAP. Without a specific target, with consequences for non-compliance, the UNFCCC's prescriptions alone will not achieve gender balance in delegations.

5.3. Considerations for gender quotas in the UNFCCC context

To help the UNFCCC COP delegations to achieve gender balance, a quota should be implemented. Doing so will help to increase the democratic legitimacy of the delegations, as well as providing a greater platform for women's issues in relation to climate change. An

option would be to approve a 30% quota, with the view of gradually increasing this to 50% over a period of several years (UN Women and Mary Robinson Foundation, 2016).

There are several considerations which are particularly important in the context of the UNFCCC, which is an international organisation. The Parties to the UNFCCC are incredibly diverse in terms of culture and development. While gender quotas are dispersed globally, they are not universally supported. For countries that do not have a history of gender balance, nor of gender quotas, more groundwork will need to be laid to make them both feasible and palatable.

Given that LDCs currently on average have lower rates of female representation than Annex I countries, this will have to be taken into consideration when implementing any kind of quota. To enable these countries to participate on a level playing field whilst also increasing female representation in their delegations, an emphasis on capacity-building and training for women from these countries has to be highlighted within the LWPG and its GAP.

Programmes such as the WDF are also crucial in ensuring that women from LDCs have the finances, training, and networking opportunities to be effective members of their national delegations.

Conclusion

Women's descriptive representation in UNFCCC COP delegations is important from both a climate justice perspective, and from the perspective of a politics of presence. It is intrinsically just for people to be able to represent themselves and their peers on issues that affect them. Simultaneously, a person's interests are more likely to be substantively represented by someone who is descriptively like them.

However, despite the efforts of several normative frameworks, this representation is improving slowly and unsteadily within the UNFCCC COP delegations. Analysis of the trends of representation between 2008 and 2019 have shown that women continue to be underrepresented, and troublingly are worst represented at the times when key decisions on climate change are being made. At the current rate of increase in representation, the delegations are unlikely to reach gender parity within the next twenty years.

Quotas have the potential to speed up this process. In political fora, corporate boardrooms, and the IPU, quotas have increased democratic legitimacy and given platforms to previously seldom heard and marginalised voices. It has been proven that hard quotas lead to greater descriptive representation of women and are more effective than soft quotas. As such, hard gender quotas provide a solution to women's underrepresentation in the UNFCCC COP delegations. However, this must be done with care and consideration for the context of the UNFCCC and its Parties, to ensure a just transition to gender parity for those that currently lag behind, especially LDCs. For quotas to be both effective and contextual, they must be coupled with capacity-building measures, including the enhanced LWPG and its GAP, as well as the WDF.

ANNEX A

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ANNEX B



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P302 DISSERTATION – DECLARATION FORM

I have read the information about plagiarism in the *Handling Plagiarism in Examined Assignments & Dissertations* and I understand what it means. I hereby certify that the dissertation is entirely my own work, except where indicated.

I hereby declare that the work embodied in this dissertation is original work undertaken by myself, and that it has not been submitted, either in the same or different forms, to this or any other university for a degree.

I also declare that this dissertation does not draw from any other work prepared under consultancy or other professional undertaking, by myself or jointly with other authors in any way other than that duly and explicitly acknowledged herewith*.

I agree to this dissertation being made available to other distance learning students via CeDEP's virtual learning environment.

Daisy Ajderian

Signature (electronic / typed)

Date: 18TH October 2020

Name: DAISY AJDERIAN (*in block capitals*)

Dissertation word count: 9820

(*including: quotations, footnotes, titles, abstracts, summaries, tables of contents, text boxes and tables in Word containing primarily text.*)

Excluded elements word count: 24472

(*references, the bibliography (if used) and appendices. Acronyms are excluded from the word count if they are contained within an appendix.*)

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APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS

BPfA: Beijing Platform for Action

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

COP: Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)

EGI: Environment and Gender Index

GAP: Gender Action Plan

GDI: Gender Development Index

GNI: Gross National Income

HDI: Human Development Index

IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union

LDC: Least Developed Country

LWPG: Lima Work Programme on Gender

MEP: Member of the European Parliament

NGO: Non-governmental Organisation

UK: United Kingdom

UN: United Nations

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WDF: Women Delegates Fund

WEDO: Women's Environment and Development Organisation

APPENDIX 2: DATA

This appendix includes all of the raw data provided to me by WEDO, which was used in my analysis in chapter 4.

COUNTRY	YEAR	MEETING	DELEGATION TOTAL	# WOMEN IN DEL	FEMALE HEADS OF DELEGATION
Afghanistan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Albania	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	2	0
Algeria	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	26	9	0
Andorra	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Angola	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	8	2	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	3	0
Argentina	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	10	5	1
Armenia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Australia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	40	27	1
Austria	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	34	11	0
Azerbaijan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	0
Bahamas	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	0
Bahrain	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Bangladesh	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	18	1	0
Barbados	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	1	0
Belarus	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	3	0
Belgium	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	46	13	0
Belize	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	0
Benin	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	8	1	0
Bhutan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	0	0
Bolivia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	8	4	0

Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	0
Botswana	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	0	0
Brazil	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	162	46	0
Brunei	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	0
Bulgaria	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	2	0
Burkina Faso	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	2	0
Burundi	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Cambodia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	1	0
Cameroon	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	0	0
Canada	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	46	19	0
Cape Verde	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	0
Central African Republic	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	1
Chad	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Chile	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	9	3	1
China	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	53	17	0
Colombia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	2	0
Comoros	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	1	0	0
Congo, Republic of	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Cook Islands	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	4	0
Costa Rica	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	10	5	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	1	0	0
Croatia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	3	0
Cuba	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	1	0
Cyprus	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	2	0
Czech Republic	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	37	10	0

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	38	8	0
Denmark	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	207	62	0
Djibouti	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Dominica	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Dominican Republic	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Ecuador	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	17	7	1
Egypt	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	18	1	0
El Salvador	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	1	0
Equatorial Guinea	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Eritrea	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Estonia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	1	0
Ethiopia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	0	0
European Union	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	185	69	0
Fiji	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Finland	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	53	31	1
France	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	161	58	0
Gabon	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	12	4	1
Gambia, The	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	0
Georgia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	1	0
Germany	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	116	39	0
Ghana	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	11	2	0
Greece	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	12	8	0
Grenada	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Guatemala	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	32	5	0

Guinea	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	1	0
Guinea-Bissau	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Guyana	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	0	0
Haiti	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Honduras	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	3	0
Hungary	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	11	3	0
Iceland	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	10	2	1
India	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	25	2	0
Indonesia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	123	35	0
Iran	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	27	4	1
Iraq	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	1
Ireland	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	34	11	0
Israel	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	29	9	0
Italy	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	50	23	0
Jamaica	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	1
Japan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	85	14	0
Jordan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Kazakhstan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	15	5	0
Kenya	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	24	4	0
Kiribati	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	2	1
Kuwait	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	14	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	2	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	9	2	1
Latvia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	4	0
Lebanon	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0

Lesotho	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	0	0
Liberia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	13	2	0
Libya	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Liechtenstein	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	0
Lithuania	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	10	6	0
Luxembourg	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
North Macedonia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Madagascar	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	22	9	0
Malawi	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	14	2	0
Malaysia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	27	6	0
Maldives	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	2	0
Mali	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	12	1	0
Malta	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	3	0
Marshall Islands	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	1	0
Mauritania	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Mauritius	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	0	0
Mexico	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	32	6	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	8	3	0
Moldova	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Monaco	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	0	0
Mongolia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	0	0
Montenegro	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	2	0
Morocco	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	17	1	0
Mozambique	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	9	5	0
Myanmar	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0

Namibia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	19	5	0
Nauru	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Nepal	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	13	0	0
Netherlands	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	49	15	1
New Zealand	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	16	5	0
Nicaragua	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	0
Niger	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Nigeria	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	27	2	1
Niue	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	0
Norway	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	69	30	0
Oman	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	0	0
Pakistan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	11	2	0
Palau	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	2	0
Panama	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	17	8	1
Papua New Guinea	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	25	2	0
Paraguay	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	4	1
Peru	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	14	5	0
Philippines	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	42	17	0
Poland	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	390	147	0
Portugal	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	26	8	0
Qatar	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	16	0	0
Republic of Korea	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	73	15	0
Romania	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	3	0
Russia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	35	9	0
Rwanda	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0

Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	2	1
Saint Lucia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Samoa	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	14	6	0
San Marino	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	18	0	0
Senegal	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	21	2	0
Serbia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	11	5	0
Seychelles	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Sierra Leone	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Singapore	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	27	7	0
Slovakia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	14	5	0
Slovenia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	9	5	0
Solomon Islands	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	0	0
Somalia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
South Africa	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	57	26	0
South Sudan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	0	0	0
Spain	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	65	28	1
Sri Lanka	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	7	3	0
Sudan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	14	4	0
Suriname	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	6	3	1
Eswatini	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Sweden	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	78	42	0
Switzerland	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	23	2	0

Syrian Arab Republic	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	0	0
Tajikistan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	9	2	0
Tanzania	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	25	3	0
Thailand	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	26	10	1
Timor-Leste	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	15	1	0
Togo	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	13	1	0
Tonga	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	4	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Tunisia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	15	3	0
Turkey	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	35	16	0
Turkmenistan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	1	0
Tuvalu	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	8	1	0
Uganda	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	9	1	1
Ukraine	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	19	4	0
United Arab Emirates	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	17	0	0
United Kingdom	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	51	21	0
United States	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	83	31	1
Uruguay	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	5	2	0
Uzbekistan	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	2	1
Vanuatu	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	3	0
Venezuela	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	13	7	1
Vietnam	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	29	2	0
Yemen	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	2	0	0
Zambia	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	19	6	1
Zimbabwe	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3	1	1

All Countries	2008	COP14 (Poznan, Dec 2008)	3936	1229	29
Afghanistan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	8	1	0
Albania	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	16	6	0
Algeria	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	52	4	0
Andorra	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	0	0	0
Angola	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	48	11	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	6	5	0
Argentina	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	17	7	1
Armenia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	11	4	0
Australia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	98	47	0
Austria	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	53	15	0
Azerbaijan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	15	4	0
Bahamas	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	10	3	0
Bahrain	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	23	2	0
Bangladesh	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	164	4	1
Barbados	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	6	2	1
Belarus	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	14	5	0

Belgium	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	93	29	0
Belize	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	13	6	0
Benin	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	11	3	0
Bhutan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	16	1	0
Bolivia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	75	24	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	24	8	0
Botswana	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	25	9	0
Brazil	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	572	169	0
Brunei	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	1	0
Bulgaria	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	15	8	0
Burkina Faso	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	87	12	0
Burundi	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	18	7	0
Cambodia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	23	3	0
Cameroon	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	58	6	0
Canada	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	207	73	0
Cape Verde	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	7	1	0
Central African Republic	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	31	5	0

Chad	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	39	1	0
Chile	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	47	11	1
China	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	333	89	0
Colombia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	40	16	0
Comoros	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	6	2	0
Congo, Republic of	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	84	16	0
Cook Islands	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	15	10	0
Costa Rica	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	39	14	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	44	8	0
Croatia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	22	9	0
Cuba	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	27	2	0
Cyprus	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	29	11	0
Czech Republic	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	53	17	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	94	23	0
Denmark	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	0	0	0
Djibouti	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	11	2	0

Dominica	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	2	0
Dominican Republic	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	25	8	0
Ecuador	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	36	17	0
Egypt	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	44	4	0
El Salvador	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	1	0
Equatorial Guinea	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	17	2	0
Eritrea	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	0	0
Estonia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	22	6	0
Ethiopia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	47	3	0
European Union	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	308	109	0
Fiji	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	19	5	0
Finland	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	74	25	1
France	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	274	67	0
Gabon	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	44	9	0
Gambia, The	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	24	4	1
Georgia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	33	11	0
Germany	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	128	53	1

Ghana	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	60	10	0
Greece	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	80	35	0
Grenada	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	18	5	0
Guatemala	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	45	9	0
Guinea	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	24	4	0
Guinea-Bissau	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	4	1
Guyana	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	16	5	0
Haiti	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	8	2	0
Honduras	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	3	0	0
Hungary	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	32	9	0
Iceland	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	28	11	1
India	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	77	7	0
Indonesia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	323	71	0
Iran	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	99	14	0
Iraq	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	22	5	1
Ireland	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	46	14	0
Israel	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	88	22	0

Italy	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	61	28	1
Jamaica	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	5	0
Japan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	188	28	0
Jordan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	22	0	0
Kazakhstan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	34	12	0
Kenya	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	148	33	0
Kiribati	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	22	7	0
Kuwait	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	49	5	0
Kyrgyzstan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	7	3	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	19	7	0
Latvia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	29	16	0
Lebanon	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	61	10	0
Lesotho	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	32	12	0
Liberia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	39	9	0
Libya	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	6	0	0
Liechtenstein	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	1	0
Lithuania	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	33	14	1

Luxembourg	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	28	8	0
North Macedonia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	22	6	0
Madagascar	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	31	12	0
Malawi	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	53	13	0
Malaysia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	108	22	0
Maldives	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	32	7	0
Mali	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	83	8	0
Malta	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	18	4	0
Marshall Islands	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	14	4	0
Mauritania	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	43	3	0
Mauritius	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	13	0	0
Mexico	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	30	12	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	15	4	0
Moldova	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	7	4	0
Monaco	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	15	3	0
Mongolia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	28	4	0
Montenegro	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	24	10	0

Morocco	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	60	14	0
Mozambique	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	28	14	1
Myanmar	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	9	0	0
Namibia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	48	13	0
Nauru	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	13	2	0
Nepal	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	94	12	0
Netherlands	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	76	27	0
New Zealand	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	32	11	0
Nicaragua	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	14	5	0
Niger	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	25	5	0
Nigeria	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	223	44	0
Niue	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	4	0
Norway	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	171	73	0
Oman	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	20	2	0
Pakistan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	42	5	0
Palau	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	13	3	0
Panama	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	1	0

Papua New Guinea	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	72	19	0
Paraguay	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	36	12	0
Peru	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	34	14	0
Philippines	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	111	46	1
Poland	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	81	32	0
Portugal	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	54	14	0
Qatar	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	17	0	0
Republic of Korea	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	261	50	0
Romania	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	64	27	0
Russia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	119	27	0
Rwanda	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	13	6	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	9	5	0
Saint Lucia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	11	6	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	9	4	0
Samoa	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	18	6	0
San Marino	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	1	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	2	0

Saudi Arabia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	20	0	0
Senegal	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	101	10	0
Serbia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	23	7	0
Seychelles	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	10	2	0
Sierra Leone	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	2	0
Singapore	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	59	12	0
Slovakia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	29	10	0
Slovenia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	28	12	0
Solomon Islands	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	26	11	0
Somalia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	3	0	0
South Africa	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	112	56	0
South Sudan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	0	0	0
Spain	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	162	66	0
Sri Lanka	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	10	4	0
Sudan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	41	9	0
Suriname	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	21	10	0
Eswatini	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	30	7	0

Sweden	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	207	100	0
Switzerland	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	37	9	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	2	1
Tajikistan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	35	5	0
Tanzania	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	75	19	0
Thailand	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	72	28	0
Timor-Leste	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	12	1	0
Togo	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	34	4	0
Tonga	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	7	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	8	4	0
Tunisia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	21	4	0
Turkey	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	122	40	0
Turkmenistan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	3	1	0
Tuvalu	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	19	6	0
Uganda	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	70	24	1
Ukraine	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	43	13	0
United Arab Emirates	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	39	3	0

United Kingdom	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	111	40	0
United States	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	313	103	0
Uruguay	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	11	4	0
Uzbekistan	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	2	1	1
Vanuatu	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	10	1	0
Venezuela	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	42	11	0
Vietnam	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	80	11	0
Yemen	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	5	0	0
Zambia	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	56	15	1
Zimbabwe	2009	COP15 (Copenhagen, Dec 2009)	43	5	0
Afghanistan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	2	0	0
Albania	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Algeria	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	21	5	0
Andorra	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	0	0	0
Angola	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	23	5	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	2	0
Argentina	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	39	20	0
Armenia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	2	0
Australia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	37	24	0
Austria	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	28	6	0

Azerbaijan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	2	1	1
Bahamas	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	2	0
Bahrain	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	1	0
Bangladesh	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	69	7	0
Barbados	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	0	0
Belarus	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	4	0
Belgium	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	104	36	0
Belize	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	14	5	0
Benin	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	1	0
Bhutan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	9	2	0
Bolivia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	39	15	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	1	0
Botswana	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	4	1
Brazil	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	429	160	1
Brunei	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	12	1	0
Bulgaria	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	4	1
Burkina Faso	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	16	1	0
Burundi	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	3	0
Cambodia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	22	3	0
Cameroon	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	16	1	0
Canada	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	89	36	0
Cape Verde	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	0	0
Central African Republic	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	21	5	0
Chad	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	20	1	0
Chile	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	31	6	1

China	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	104	27	0
Colombia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	27	12	1
Comoros	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Congo, Republic of	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	15	3	0
Cook Islands	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	3	1
Costa Rica	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	36	13	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Croatia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	6	0
Cuba	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	1	0
Cyprus	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	0	0
Czech Republic	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	15	9	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	65	19	0
Denmark	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	56	20	1
Djibouti	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	0	0
Dominica	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	0	0
Dominican Republic	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	35	10	0
Ecuador	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	104	33	0
Egypt	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	25	1	0
El Salvador	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	22	7	0
Equatorial Guinea	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	0	0	0
Eritrea	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	2	0
Estonia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	2	0
Ethiopia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	35	3	0
European Union	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	100	48	1

Fiji	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	12	2	0
Finland	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	32	17	1
France	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	96	30	0
Gabon	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	2	0
Gambia, The	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	15	4	0
Georgia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	24	5	0
Germany	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	72	25	0
Ghana	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	28	19	0
Greece	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	4	0
Grenada	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	21	7	0
Guatemala	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	54	14	0
Guinea	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	18	4	0
Guinea-Bissau	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	0	0
Guyana	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	2	0
Haiti	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Honduras	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	60	19	1
Hungary	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	24	14	0
Iceland	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	2	0
India	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	29	3	0
Indonesia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	68	22	0
Iran	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	2	0
Iraq	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	2	0
Ireland	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	18	2	0
Israel	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	34	12	0
Italy	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	58	29	1

Jamaica	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Japan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	105	17	0
Jordan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	0	0
Kazakhstan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	13	7	1
Kenya	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	54	13	0
Kiribati	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	26	11	0
Kuwait	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	24	2	0
Kyrgyzstan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	4	1
Laos	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	5	1
Latvia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	3	1
Lebanon	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	3	1
Lesotho	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	5	0
Liberia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	14	5	1
Libya	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	1	0
Liechtenstein	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	1	1
Lithuania	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	3	0
Luxembourg	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	9	2	0
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	2	0
Madagascar	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	1	0
Malawi	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	32	3	0
Malaysia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	26	10	0
Maldives	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	19	9	0
Mali	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	32	4	0
Malta	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	1	0
Marshall Islands	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	2	0

Mauritania	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	0	0
Mauritius	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	0	0
Mexico	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	88	22	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	15	4	0
Moldova	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	0	0
Monaco	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	0	0
Mongolia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	1	0
Montenegro	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	6	0
Morocco	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	30	7	1
Mozambique	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	13	7	1
Myanmar	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	1	0	0
Namibia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	23	10	1
Nauru	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	3	0
Nepal	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	13	0	0
Netherlands	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	37	15	0
New Zealand	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	22	9	0
Nicaragua	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	2	0
Niger	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	16	3	0
Nigeria	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	113	28	0
Niue	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	6	4	0
Norway	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	83	24	0
Oman	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	0	0
Pakistan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	37	8	0
Palau	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	0	0
Panama	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	41	11	0

Papua New Guinea	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	36	9	0
Paraguay	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	36	8	0
Peru	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	20	8	0
Philippines	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	38	24	1
Poland	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	46	18	0
Portugal	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	19	8	1
Qatar	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	40	3	0
Republic of Korea	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	125	27	0
Romania	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	15	8	0
Russia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	36	12	0
Rwanda	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	2	0
Saint Lucia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	9	5	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	4	0
Samoa	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	3	0
San Marino	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	2	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	2	0
Saudi Arabia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	19	0	0
Senegal	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	33	7	0
Serbia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	4	0
Seychelles	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	1	0
Sierra Leone	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	9	2	0
Singapore	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	41	15	0
Slovakia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Slovenia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	9	2	0

Solomon Islands	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	7	2	0
Somalia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	3	0	0
South Africa	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	169	64	0
South Sudan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	0	0	0
Spain	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	38	18	1
Sri Lanka	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	10	2	0
Sudan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	1	0
Suriname	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	5	3	0
Swaziland	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	2	0
Sweden	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	55	27	0
Switzerland	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	29	8	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	2	1
Tajikistan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	1	0
Tanzania	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	31	10	0
Thailand	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	60	29	0
Timor-Leste	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	0	0
Togo	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	16	3	0
Tonga	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	1	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	8	3	0
Tunisia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	11	3	0
Turkey	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	79	23	0
Turkmenistan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	2	1	0
Tuvalu	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	16	1	0
Uganda	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	41	11	1
Ukraine	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	25	9	0

United Arab Emirates	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	40	9	0
United Kingdom	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	46	22	0
United States	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	118	38	0
Uruguay	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	16	5	1
Uzbekistan	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	2	2	1
Vanuatu	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	4	0	0
Venezuela	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	18	5	0
Vietnam	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	32	6	0
Yemen	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	13	0	0
Zambia	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	31	9	1
Zimbabwe	2010	COP16 (Cancun, Nov-Dec 2010)	22	5	0
Afghanistan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	5	0	0
Albania	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	2	1
Algeria	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	23	6	0
Andorra	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	0	0	0
Angola	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	75	22	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	3	0
Argentina	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	38	16	0
Armenia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	1	0
Australia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	43	18	0
Austria	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	31	6	0
Azerbaijan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	2	0	0
Bahamas	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	0	0
Bahrain	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	2	0
Bangladesh	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	102	15	0

Barbados	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	5	0	0
Belarus	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	5	1
Belgium	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	69	27	1
Belize	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	16	6	1
Benin	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	14	1	0
Bhutan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	14	2	0
Bolivia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	36	12	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	1	0
Botswana	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	61	24	0
Brazil	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	224	79	1
Brunei	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	2	0
Bulgaria	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	4	1
Burkina Faso	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	22	2	0
Burundi	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	18	5	0
Cambodia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	23	4	0
Cameroon	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	16	1	0
Canada	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	69	22	0
Cape Verde	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	0	0
Central African Republic	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	14	2	0
Chad	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	50	4	0
Chile	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	25	3	0
China	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	168	43	0
Colombia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	13	7	0
Comoros	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	10	3	0
Congo, Republic of	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	39	6	0

Cook Islands	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	5	1
Costa Rica	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	26	7	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	15	4	0
Croatia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	5	2	0
Cuba	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	1	0
Cyprus	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	2	0
Czech Republic	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	6	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	67	17	0
Denmark	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	59	26	0
Djibouti	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	0	0
Dominica	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	0	0
Dominican Republic	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	17	10	0
Ecuador	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	27	10	0
Egypt	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	11	0	0
El Salvador	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	3	0
Equatorial Guinea	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	0	0	0
Eritrea	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	0	0
Estonia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	5	3	1
Ethiopia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	56	10	0
European Union	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	101	39	1
Fiji	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	14	4	0
Finland	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	41	21	0
France	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	106	38	1
Gabon	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	27	4	0

Gambia, The	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	20	6	0
Georgia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	2	0
Germany	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	77	30	0
Ghana	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	48	9	1
Greece	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	12	3	0
Grenada	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	21	9	0
Guatemala	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	18	6	0
Guinea	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	30	6	0
Guinea-Bissau	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	19	6	0
Guyana	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	1	0
Haiti	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	1	0
Honduras	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	18	3	0
Hungary	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	10	5	0
Iceland	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	1	0
India	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	34	5	1
Indonesia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	83	30	0
Iran	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	15	2	0
Iraq	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	16	1	0
Ireland	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	27	8	0
Israel	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	24	9	1
Italy	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	41	18	0
Jamaica	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	2	1
Japan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	128	23	0
Jordan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	2	0	0
Kazakhstan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	14	5	0

Kenya	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	91	23	0
Kiribati	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	3	0
Kuwait	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	18	4	0
Kyrgyzstan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	3	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	15	4	0
Latvia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	2	0
Lebanon	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	4	0
Lesotho	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	68	31	0
Liberia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	11	3	0
Libya	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	0	0
Liechtenstein	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	1	1
Lithuania	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	4	0
Luxembourg	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	2	0
North Macedonia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	0	0	0
Madagascar	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	16	4	0
Malawi	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	50	14	1
Malaysia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	31	5	0
Maldives	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	1	0
Mali	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	49	9	0
Malta	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	2	0
Marshall Islands	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	10	3	0
Mauritania	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	10	1	0
Mauritius	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	0	0
Mexico	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	33	13	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	0	0

Moldova	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	1	0
Monaco	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	12	2	0
Mongolia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	2	0
Montenegro	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	5	1
Morocco	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	17	5	1
Mozambique	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	71	24	1
Myanmar	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	0	0	0
Namibia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	72	29	1
Nauru	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	14	5	0
Nepal	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	31	2	0
Netherlands	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	19	10	0
New Zealand	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	26	11	0
Nicaragua	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	5	1	0
Niger	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	39	2	0
Nigeria	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	111	27	1
Niue	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	3	0
Norway	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	59	25	0
Oman	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	10	0	0
Pakistan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	30	5	0
Palau	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	2	0
Panama	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	17	2	0
Papua New Guinea	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	55	12	0
Paraguay	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	20	7	0
Peru	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	12	5	0
Philippines	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	57	34	1

Poland	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	53	22	0
Portugal	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	25	7	1
Qatar	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	28	1	0
Republic of Korea	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	96	24	1
Romania	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	12	6	0
Russia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	28	9	0
Rwanda	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	12	2	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	1	0
Saint Lucia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	6	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	6	5	0
Samoa	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	17	7	0
San Marino	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	2	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	3	0
Saudi Arabia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	24	0	0
Senegal	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	62	9	0
Serbia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	2	0
Seychelles	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	1	0
Sierra Leone	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	1	0
Singapore	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	40	13	0
Slovakia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	2	0
Slovenia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	2	0
Solomon Islands	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	1	0
Somalia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	0	0
South Africa	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	329	139	0
Spain	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	17	13	1

Sri Lanka	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	20	3	0
Sudan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	20	5	0
Suriname	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	13	5	0
Eswatini	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	37	17	1
Sweden	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	43	24	1
Switzerland	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	30	8	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	0	0
Tajikistan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	7	0	0
Tanzania	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	58	14	0
Thailand	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	58	26	0
Timor-Leste	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	9	1	0
Togo	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	21	2	0
Tonga	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	4	1
Tunisia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	17	2	0
Turkey	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	42	13	0
Turkmenistan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	2	0	0
Tuvalu	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	3	0
Uganda	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	60	21	1
Ukraine	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	30	6	0
United Arab Emirates	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	23	6	0
United Kingdom	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	40	19	0
United States	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	96	45	0
Uruguay	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	3	1
Uzbekistan	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	3	1	0

Vanuatu	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	8	1	0
Venezuela	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	13	4	0
Vietnam	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	25	6	0
Yemen	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	4	0	0
Zambia	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	52	17	1
Zimbabwe	2011	COP17 (Durban, Nov-Dec 2011)	39	10	0
Afghanistan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	0	0
Albania	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	2	0
Algeria	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	29	8	0
Andorra	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Angola	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	45	12	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	4	0
Argentina	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	15	8	1
Armenia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	3	0
Australia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	41	11	0
Austria	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	26	10	0
Azerbaijan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	1	0	0
Bahamas	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	2	0	0
Bahrain	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	30	6	0
Bangladesh	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	98	15	0
Barbados	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	2	1
Belarus	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	4	0
Belgium	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	50	17	0
Belize	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	9	3	1
Benin	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	16	2	0

Bhutan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	11	0	0
Bolivia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	23	7	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	12	3	0
Botswana	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	19	6	0
Brazil	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	119	39	0
Brunei	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	12	2	0
Bulgaria	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	11	8	1
Burkina Faso	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	1	0
Burundi	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	4	0
Cambodia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	23	4	0
Cameroon	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	1	0
Canada	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	55	23	0
Cape Verde	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	2	0
Central African Republic	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	4	0
Chad	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	24	4	0
Chile	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	19	4	1
China	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	141	43	0
Colombia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	9	6	1
Comoros	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	2	0
Congo, Republic of	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	51	6	0
Cook Islands	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	6	1
Costa Rica	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	20	10	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	11	4	0
Croatia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	9	3	0
Cuba	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	9	1	0

Cyprus	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	26	12	0
Czech Republic	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	3	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	62	10	0
Denmark	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	42	15	0
Djibouti	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	23	1	0
Dominica	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	0	0
Dominican Republic	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	12	4	0
Ecuador	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	19	12	1
Egypt	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	20	5	0
El Salvador	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	2	0
Equatorial Guinea	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	1
Eritrea	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	0	0
Estonia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	3	1
Ethiopia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	45	8	0
European Union	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	75	31	1
Fiji	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	22	4	0
Finland	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	36	16	0
France	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	87	26	0
Gabon	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	16	3	0
Gambia, The	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	22	6	1
Georgia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	2	0
Germany	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	70	28	0
Ghana	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	30	6	0
Greece	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	4	1

Grenada	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	11	4	0
Guatemala	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	1	0
Guinea	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	1	0
Guinea-Bissau	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	2	0
Guyana	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	3	0
Haiti	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	0	0
Honduras	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	11	1	0
Hungary	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	2	0
Iceland	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	2	0
India	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	33	5	1
Indonesia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	98	36	0
Iran	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	0	0
Iraq	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	25	6	0
Ireland	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	26	10	0
Israel	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	2	1
Italy	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	46	17	0
Jamaica	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	2	0
Japan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	114	24	0
Jordan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	0	0
Kazakhstan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	6	0
Kenya	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	48	17	0
Kiribati	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	3	1
Kuwait	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	28	6	0
Kyrgyzstan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	2	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	3	0

Latvia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	3	0
Lebanon	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	16	6	0
Lesotho	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	5	0
Liberia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	17	4	1
Libya	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	21	1	0
Liechtenstein	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	1
Lithuania	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	11	0
Luxembourg	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	0	0
North Macedonia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Madagascar	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	2	0
Malawi	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	26	7	1
Malaysia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	26	4	0
Maldives	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	1	1
Mali	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	24	3	0
Malta	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	2	2	1
Marshall Islands	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	2	0
Mauritania	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	12	0	0
Mauritius	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	2	0	0
Mexico	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	27	15	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	2	1
Moldova	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	2	0	0
Monaco	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	2	0
Mongolia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	2	1
Montenegro	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	0
Morocco	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	17	3	0

Mozambique	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	26	10	1
Myanmar	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Namibia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	15	5	1
Nauru	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	25	13	0
Nepal	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	30	4	0
Netherlands	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	18	7	1
New Zealand	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	21	10	0
Nicaragua	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	1	0
Niger	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	21	2	0
Nigeria	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	106	20	1
Niue	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	0	0
Norway	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	59	23	0
Oman	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	2	0
Pakistan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	17	2	0
Palau	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	3	0
Panama	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	13	3	0
Papua New Guinea	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	29	8	0
Paraguay	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	3	0
Peru	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	5	0
Philippines	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	40	19	1
Poland	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	35	15	0
Portugal	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	11	3	1
Qatar	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	138	22	0
Republic of Korea	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	145	35	0
Romania	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	7	1

Russia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	38	11	0
Rwanda	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	5	1	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	2	0	0
Saint Lucia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	3	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	0
Samoa	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	1	0
San Marino	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	0
Saudi Arabia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	35	1	0
Senegal	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	19	4	0
Serbia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	0
Seychelles	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	0	0
Sierra Leone	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	6	2	1
Singapore	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	30	9	0
Slovakia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	9	4	0
Slovenia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	2	1	0
Solomon Islands	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	10	0	0
Somalia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	0	0
South Africa	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	78	29	1
South Sudan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Spain	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	10	0
Sri Lanka	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	5	0
Sudan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	31	13	0
Suriname	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	1	0
Eswatini	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	31	13	0

Sweden	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	24	10	1
Switzerland	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	28	11	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	0	0	0
Tajikistan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	3	0	0
Tanzania	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	43	19	1
Thailand	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	50	29	0
Timor-Leste	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	7	2	0
Togo	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	18	3	1
Tonga	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	2	0
Tunisia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	17	3	1
Turkey	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	55	27	0
Turkmenistan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	1	0	0
Tuvalu	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	14	4	0
Uganda	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	50	16	0
Ukraine	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	27	9	0
United Arab Emirates	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	66	22	0
United Kingdom	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	46	20	0
United States	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	51	21	0
Uruguay	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	9	3	0
Uzbekistan	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	0	0
Vanuatu	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	8	1	0
Venezuela	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	13	5	1
Vietnam	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	30	6	0
Yemen	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	4	0	0

Zambia	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	34	13	0
Zimbabwe	2012	COP18 (Doha, Nov-Dec 2012)	17	4	0
Afghanistan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	0
Albania	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	2	1	0
Algeria	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	5	1
Andorra	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	0	0	0
Angola	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	38	11	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	2	1
Argentina	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	14	8	1
Armenia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	2	0
Australia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	6	0
Austria	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	36	11	0
Azerbaijan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	1	0	0
Bahamas	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Bahrain	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	3	1
Bangladesh	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	55	8	0
Barbados	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	0	0	0
Belarus	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	1	0
Belgium	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	62	23	0
Belize	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	6	1
Benin	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	11	1	0
Bhutan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	3	0
Bolivia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	4	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	11	3	0
Botswana	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	3	0

Brazil	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	142	56	0
Brunei	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	3	0
Bulgaria	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	14	9	0
Burkina Faso	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	14	2	0
Burundi	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	2	0
Cambodia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	16	1	0
Cameroon	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	3	0
Canada	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	57	30	1
Cape Verde	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	1	0
Central African Republic	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	0
Chad	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	15	5	0
Chile	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	27	6	0
China	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	112	40	0
Colombia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	16	10	0
Comoros	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Congo, Republic of	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	1	0
Cook Islands	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	7	1
Costa Rica	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	5	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	2	0
Croatia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	5	0
Cuba	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	3	1
Cyprus	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Czech Republic	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	11	5	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	37	6	0

Denmark	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	45	19	0
Djibouti	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	0	0
Dominica	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	1	0
Dominican Republic	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	11	0
Ecuador	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	7	1
Egypt	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	2	1
El Salvador	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	6	0
Equatorial Guinea	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	2	0	0
Eritrea	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	0	0
Estonia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	9	4	1
Ethiopia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	31	1	0
European Union	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	106	42	1
Fiji	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	5	1
Finland	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	43	20	0
France	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	118	36	0
Gabon	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	14	1	0
Gambia, The	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	3	0
Georgia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	3	1
Germany	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	87	32	0
Ghana	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	25	7	1
Greece	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	4	1
Grenada	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	0	0
Guatemala	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	2	0
Guinea	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	9	4	0

Guyana	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	1	0
Haiti	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	1
Honduras	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	0
Hungary	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	6	0
Iceland	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	1	0
India	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	37	10	1
Indonesia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	65	24	0
Iran	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	4	1
Iraq	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	24	7	0
Ireland	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	30	10	0
Israel	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	6	0
Italy	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	55	24	0
Jamaica	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Japan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	96	22	0
Jordan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	2	1	1
Kazakhstan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	6	0
Kenya	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	32	12	0
Kiribati	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	2	0
Kuwait	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	22	4	0
Kyrgyzstan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	7	3	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	1	0
Latvia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	15	0
Lebanon	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	2	1
Lesotho	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	3	0
Liberia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	3	1

Libya	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	14	0	0
Liechtenstein	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	1	1
Lithuania	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	39	24	0
Luxembourg	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	1	0
North Macedonia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Madagascar	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	7	2	0
Malawi	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	27	8	1
Malaysia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	26	12	0
Maldives	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	0	0
Mali	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	15	2	0
Malta	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	3	0
Marshall Islands	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	0	0
Mauritania	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	1	0
Mauritius	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	2	0	0
Mexico	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	47	18	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	1
Moldova	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	2	0
Monaco	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	2	1
Mongolia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	3	0
Montenegro	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	4	1
Morocco	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	18	5	1
Mozambique	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	8	1
Myanmar	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	2	1
Namibia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	5	0
Nauru	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	29	14	0

Nepal	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	15	1	0
Netherlands	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	12	1
New Zealand	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	20	10	0
Nicaragua	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Niger	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	21	2	0
Nigeria	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	49	14	0
Niue	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	1	0
Norway	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	60	26	1
Oman	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	0	0
Pakistan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	15	0	0
Palau	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	11	5	0
Panama	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	26	11	0
Papua New Guinea	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	7	0
Paraguay	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	2	1
Peru	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	41	24	0
Philippines	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	45	30	1
Poland	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	132	55	1
Portugal	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	11	0
Qatar	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	43	5	0
Republic of Korea	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	78	22	0
Romania	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	13	7	0
Russia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	26	7	0
Rwanda	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	3	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	3	0
Saint Lucia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	7	3	0

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	0	0	0
Samoa	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	1	0
San Marino	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	1	0
Saudi Arabia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	26	2	0
Senegal	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	3	0
Serbia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	2	0
Seychelles	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	0
Sierra Leone	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	1	0
Singapore	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	28	8	0
Slovakia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	11	4	0
Slovenia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	6	2	1
Solomon Islands	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	16	1	0
Somalia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	0	0
South Africa	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	64	27	1
South Sudan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	0	0	0
Spain	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	17	12	0
Sri Lanka	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	8	2	0
Sudan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	18	8	0
Suriname	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	0	0	0
Eswatini	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	13	7	0
Sweden	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	45	26	1
Switzerland	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	29	10	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	0	0
Tajikistan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	9	2	0

Tanzania	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	63	12	0
Thailand	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	64	34	1
Timor-Leste	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	7	0	0
Togo	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	16	2	0
Tonga	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	5	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	3	1	0
Tunisia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	13	1	0
Turkey	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	41	20	0
Turkmenistan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	1	0	0
Tuvalu	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	10	1	0
Uganda	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	48	20	0
Ukraine	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	25	8	0
United Arab Emirates	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	30	10	0
United Kingdom	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	46	22	0
United States	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	47	17	0
Uruguay	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	9	4	1
Uzbekistan	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	2	0	0
Vanuatu	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	16	7	0
Venezuela	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	12	3	1
Vietnam	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	47	13	0
Yemen	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	4	0	0
Zambia	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	39	13	0
Zimbabwe	2013	COP19 (Warsaw, Nov 2013)	19	4	0
Afghanistan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	0	0
Albania	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	3	1

Algeria	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	21	7	1
Andorra	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Angola	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	24	9	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	3	1
Argentina	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	26	9	0
Armenia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	2	0
Australia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	29	14	1
Austria	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	29	7	0
Azerbaijan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	0	0
Bahamas	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	0	0
Bahrain	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	1	1
Bangladesh	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	18	2	0
Barbados	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	0	0
Belarus	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	0	0
Belgium	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	46	19	1
Belize	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	18	10	1
Benin	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	8	0	0
Bhutan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	3	1
Bolivia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	43	10	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Botswana	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	13	4	0
Brazil	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	286	123	1
Brunei	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	4	0
Bulgaria	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	4	1
Burkina Faso	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	0	0

Burundi	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	3	0
Cambodia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	1	0
Cameroon	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	17	1	0
Canada	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	68	34	1
Cape Verde	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	8	3	0
Central African Republic	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	0	0
Chad	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	1	0
Chile	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	134	40	1
China	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	88	25	0
Colombia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	41	15	0
Comoros	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	0	0
Congo, Republic of	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	10	0	0
Cook Islands	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	6	1
Costa Rica	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	33	16	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	2	1
Croatia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	2	1
Cuba	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	15	7	1
Cyprus	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	0	0
Czech Republic	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	15	8	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	41	7	0
Denmark	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	39	16	0
Djibouti	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	0	0
Dominica	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	27	15	0

Ecuador	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	57	25	0
Egypt	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	21	3	0
El Salvador	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	28	16	1
Equatorial Guinea	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
Eritrea	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Estonia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	3	0
Ethiopia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	50	9	0
European Union	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	105	42	0
Fiji	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	15	4	0
Finland	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	42	23	1
France	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	168	63	0
Gabon	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	2	0
Gambia, The	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	16	7	0
Georgia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	2	0
Germany	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	64	27	1
Ghana	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	26	8	0
Greece	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	4	0
Grenada	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
Guatemala	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	21	7	1
Guinea	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	11	2	0
Guinea-Bissau	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	0	0
Guyana	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	1	0
Haiti	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	3	0	0
Honduras	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	23	11	0
Hungary	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	2	0

Iceland	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
India	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	31	5	0
Indonesia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	59	21	0
Iran	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	0	0
Iraq	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	16	5	0
Ireland	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	15	4	0
Israel	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	14	6	0
Italy	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	55	28	0
Jamaica	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	2	0
Japan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	89	22	0
Jordan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	2	0
Kazakhstan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	6	1
Kenya	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	52	15	0
Kiribati	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	11	5	1
Kuwait	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	17	3	1
Kyrgyzstan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	3	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	8	2	0
Latvia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	17	13	0
Lebanon	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	8	4	0
Lesotho	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	4	0
Liberia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	2	1
Libya	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	2	0	0
Liechtenstein	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	1
Lithuania	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	4	0
Luxembourg	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	11	4	1

North Macedonia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Madagascar	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	2	0
Malawi	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	25	8	0
Malaysia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	24	6	0
Maldives	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	1	0
Mali	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	1	0
Malta	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	3	1
Marshall Islands	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	2	0
Mauritania	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	1	0
Mauritius	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	0	0
Mexico	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	71	29	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	2	1
Moldova	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	0	0
Monaco	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	3	0
Mongolia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	3	1
Montenegro	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	0	0
Morocco	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	41	13	1
Mozambique	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	25	13	1
Myanmar	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	4	1
Namibia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	33	7	0
Nauru	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	20	8	0
Nepal	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	24	2	0
Netherlands	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	15	5	1
New Zealand	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	18	8	0
Nicaragua	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	1	0

Niger	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	22	3	0
Nigeria	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	50	15	0
Norway	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	48	17	1
Oman	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	10	2	0
Pakistan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	16	1	0
Palau	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	19	7	0
Panama	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	41	15	1
Papua New Guinea	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	1	0
Paraguay	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	28	12	1
Peru	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	266	124	0
Philippines	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	34	20	1
Poland	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	24	11	0
Portugal	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	5	0
Qatar	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	20	0	0
Republic of Korea	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	81	17	0
Romania	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	4	0
Russia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	34	7	0
Rwanda	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
Saint Lucia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	3	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	1	1
Samoa	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
San Marino	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	1	0
Saudi Arabia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	34	4	0

Senegal	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	26	4	0
Serbia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	1	1
Seychelles	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	3	0
Sierra Leone	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	14	0	0
Singapore	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	25	7	0
Slovakia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	4	0
Slovenia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	2	1
Solomon Islands	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	11	3	0
Somalia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	0	0
South Africa	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	80	32	1
South Sudan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	0	0
Spain	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	23	14	1
Sri Lanka	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	7	3	0
Sudan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	22	12	0
Suriname	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	2	0
Eswatini	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
Sweden	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	38	23	1
Switzerland	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	23	9	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Tajikistan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	0	0
Tanzania	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	60	16	0
Thailand	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	49	27	0
Timor-Leste	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	6	1	0
Togo	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	16	2	0
Tonga	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0

Trinidad and Tobago	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	5	2	0
Tunisia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	2	0
Turkey	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	53	16	0
Turkmenistan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Tuvalu	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	19	7	0
Uganda	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	49	15	0
Ukraine	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	9	4	0
United Arab Emirates	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	21	12	0
United Kingdom	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	36	20	0
United States	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	97	41	0
Uruguay	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	18	10	0
Uzbekistan	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	1	1	1
Vanuatu	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	0	0	0
Venezuela	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	30	8	0
Vietnam	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	47	13	0
Yemen	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	4	1	0
Zambia	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	33	17	0
Zimbabwe	2014	COP20 (Lima, Dec 2014)	12	4	0
Afghanistan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	26	3	0
Albania	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	21	6	1
Algeria	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	44	9	0
Andorra	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	9	3	0
Angola	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	71	19	0
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	9	4	0
Argentina	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	23	10	0

Armenia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	3	0
Australia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	45	22	0
Austria	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	43	12	0
Azerbaijan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	66	5	0
Bahamas	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	24	7	0
Bahrain	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	31	3	0
Bangladesh	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	44	4	0
Barbados	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	10	4	0
Belarus	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	11	5	0
Belgium	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	74	26	0
Belize	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	18	9	0
Benin	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	137	20	0
Bhutan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	3	0
Bolivia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	26	9	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	12	1	0
Botswana	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	39	13	0
Brazil	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	217	50	1
Brunei	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	10	3	0
Bulgaria	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	25	11	0
Burkina Faso	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	203	41	0
Burundi	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	49	14	0
Cambodia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	40	5	0
Cameroon	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	168	33	1
Canada	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	297	118	0
Cape Verde	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	25	7	0

Central African Republic	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	50	7	0
Chad	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	104	17	0
Chile	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	149	36	1
China	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	267	64	0
Colombia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	78	28	0
Comoros	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	70	18	0
Congo, Republic of	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	175	42	0
Cook Islands	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	14	9	0
Costa Rica	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	31	12	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	226	43	0
Croatia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	25	10	0
Cuba	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	4	0
Cyprus	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	16	5	0
Czech Republic	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	49	18	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	8	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	201	39	0
Denmark	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	102	35	0
Djibouti	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	61	10	0
Dominica	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	5	1	0
Dominican Republic	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	88	30	0
Ecuador	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	46	19	0
Egypt	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	84	5	0
El Salvador	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	29	13	0
Equatorial Guinea	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	93	18	0
Eritrea	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	3	1	1

Estonia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	22	12	0
Ethiopia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	64	14	0
European Union	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	124	42	0
Fiji	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	43	11	0
Finland	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	74	37	0
France	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	385	155	0
Gabon	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	33	4	0
Gambia, The	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	40	16	0
Georgia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	43	13	0
Germany	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	117	43	1
Ghana	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	126	35	0
Greece	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	25	10	0
Grenada	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	11	3	0
Guatemala	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	55	20	0
Guinea	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	99	21	0
Guinea-Bissau	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	25	2	0
Guyana	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	11	4	0
Haiti	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	15	2	0
Honduras	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	70	27	0
Hungary	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	36	18	0
Iceland	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	10	0
India	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	185	30	0
Indonesia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	187	45	0
Iran	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	4	1
Iraq	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	68	20	0

Ireland	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	49	16	0
Israel	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	77	42	0
Italy	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	78	35	0
Jamaica	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	12	5	0
Japan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	167	26	0
Jordan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	26	6	0
Kazakhstan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	40	10	0
Kenya	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	96	25	0
Kiribati	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	14	0
Kuwait	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	37	2	0
Kyrgyzstan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	59	21	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	20	3	0
Latvia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	26	16	0
Lebanon	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	43	11	0
Lesotho	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	11	0
Liberia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	45	12	0
Libya	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	5	0	0
Liechtenstein	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	6	2	1
Lithuania	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	30	15	1
Luxembourg	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	44	18	0
North Macedonia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	22	6	0
Madagascar	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	90	33	0
Malawi	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	40	15	0
Malaysia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	37	8	0
Maldives	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	24	9	0

Mali	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	130	30	0
Malta	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	8	0
Marshall Islands	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	36	15	0
Mauritania	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	115	24	0
Mauritius	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	13	3	1
Mexico	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	11	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	22	8	0
Moldova	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	5	0
Monaco	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	9	0
Mongolia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	31	11	0
Montenegro	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	15	6	0
Morocco	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	355	91	0
Mozambique	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	63	17	0
Myanmar	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	27	10	0
Namibia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	43	11	0
Nauru	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	13	4	0
Nepal	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	29	6	0
Netherlands	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	36	14	0
New Zealand	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	26	15	0
Nicaragua	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	10	2	0
Niger	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	142	23	0
Nigeria	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	87	16	1
Niue	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	4	2	0
Norway	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	69	31	1
Oman	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	26	2	0

Pakistan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	73	8	0
Palau	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	41	22	0
Panama	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	54	17	0
Papua New Guinea	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	56	10	0
Paraguay	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	57	18	1
Peru	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	251	127	0
Philippines	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	138	52	0
Poland	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	46	19	1
Portugal	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	36	18	0
Qatar	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	87	1	0
Republic of Korea	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	204	51	1
Romania	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	21	8	0
Russia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	259	45	0
Rwanda	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	20	6	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	8	2	0
Saint Lucia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	19	9	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	10	4	0
Samoa	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	10	2	0
San Marino	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	6	4	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	18	4	0
Saudi Arabia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	35	3	0
Senegal	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	212	39	0
Serbia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	12	8	0
Seychelles	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	44	23	0
Sierra Leone	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	38	11	0

Singapore	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	32	11	0
Slovakia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	33	13	0
Slovenia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	29	13	0
Solomon Islands	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	22	8	0
Somalia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	10	1	0
South Africa	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	143	54	0
South Sudan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	9	1	0
Spain	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	46	24	0
Sri Lanka	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	45	4	0
Sudan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	75	36	0
Suriname	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	11	7	1
Eswatini	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	22	8	0
Sweden	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	60	34	0
Switzerland	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	31	11	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	2	1	0
Tajikistan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	15	1	0
Thailand	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	89	49	0
Timor-Leste	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	15	2	0
Togo	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	112	15	0
Tonga	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	4	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	3	1	0
Tunisia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	49	12	0
Turkey	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	125	39	0
Turkmenistan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	7	0	0
Tuvalu	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	35	16	0

Uganda	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	93	32	0
Ukraine	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	39	9	0
United Arab Emirates	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	127	43	0
United Kingdom	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	93	45	0
Tanzania	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	7	0
United States	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	147	61	0
Uruguay	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	17	5	0
Uzbekistan	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	4	1	0
Vanuatu	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	31	7	0
Venezuela	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	42	15	0
Vietnam	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	124	29	0
Yemen	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	14	1	0
Zambia	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	52	19	0
Zimbabwe	2015	COP21 (Paris, Dec 2015)	75	21	0
Afghanistan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	5	0	0
Albania	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	3	2	1
Algeria	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	20	3	0
Andorra	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	4	1	1
Angola	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	31	10	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	9	3	0
Argentina	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	24	11	0

Armenia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	4	1	0
Australia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	45	23	1
Austria	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	39	12	0
Azerbaijan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	5	0	0
Bahamas	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	1	0
Bahrain	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	19	1	0
Bangladesh	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	95	11	1
Barbados	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	2	1	0
Belarus	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	8	3	0
Belgium	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	38	16	1
Belize	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	7	0
Benin	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	91	12	0
Bhutan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	10	2	0
Bolivia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	4	3	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	1	1	1
Botswana	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	36	13	0
Brazil	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	100	33	0

Brunei	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	5	2	0
Bulgaria	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	6	1
Burkina Faso	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	143	11	0
Burundi	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	5	0
Cambodia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	4	0
Cameroon	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	66	22	0
Canada	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	205	87	1
Cape Verde	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	23	11	0
Central African Republic	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	40	5	0
Chad	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	50	11	0
Chile	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	66	23	1
China	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	78	22	0
Colombia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	18	10	1
Comoros	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	44	12	0
Congo, Republic of	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	129	31	0
Cook Islands	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	12	7	0
Costa Rica	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	24	14	0

Cote d'Ivoire	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	368	94	0
Croatia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	12	6	0
Cuba	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	1	0
Cyprus	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	1	0
Czech Republic	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	9	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	163	49	0
Denmark	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	41	15	0
Djibouti	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	42	3	0
Dominica	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	8	2	0
Dominican Republic	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	29	12	0
Ecuador	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	16	9	0
Egypt	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	28	6	0
El Salvador	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	7	1
Equatorial Guinea	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	87	29	0
Eritrea	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	4	0	0
Estonia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	24	17	1

Ethiopia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	48	13	0
European Union	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	89	31	0
Fiji	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	35	13	0
Finland	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	36	22	0
France	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	290	102	0
Gabon	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	35	6	0
Gambia, The	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	53	15	0
Georgia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	2	0
Germany	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	104	40	1
Ghana	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	69	11	0
Greece	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	8	0	0
Grenada	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	11	2	0
Guatemala	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	39	11	0
Guinea	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	170	46	0
Guinea-Bissau	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	12	0	0
Guyana	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	9	4	0
Haiti	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	25	11	0

Honduras	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	16	6	1
Hungary	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	7	0
Iceland	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	4	1
India	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	94	17	0
Indonesia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	124	40	0
Iran	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	16	3	1
Iraq	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	44	14	0
Ireland	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	8	0
Israel	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	27	12	0
Italy	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	73	35	0
Jamaica	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	13	7	0
Japan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	101	19	0
Jordan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	14	1	0
Kazakhstan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	10	3	0
Kenya	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	107	40	0
Kiribati	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	13	6	0
Kuwait	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	85	7	0

Kyrgyzstan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	3	3	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	1	0
Latvia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	9	5	0
Lebanon	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	8	4	0
Lesotho	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	33	15	0
Liberia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	45	10	1
Libya	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	14	0	0
Liechtenstein	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	5	2	1
Lithuania	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	4	0
Luxembourg	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	11	5	1
North Macedonia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	2	0
Madagascar	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	60	21	0
Malawi	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	22	7	1
Malaysia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	27	9	0
Maldives	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	4	0
Mali	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	178	49	0
Malta	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	14	8	0

Marshall Islands	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	26	12	1
Mauritania	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	69	6	0
Mauritius	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	1	0
Mexico	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	49	19	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	3	0
Moldova	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	5	2	0
Monaco	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	7	0
Mongolia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	2	0	0
Montenegro	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	9	3	0
Morocco	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	1598	349	0
Mozambique	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	8	1
Myanmar	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	6	0
Namibia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	7	0
Nauru	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	10	4	0
Nepal	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	29	5	0
Netherlands	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	22	11	1
New Zealand	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	25	9	1

Nicaragua	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	0	0
Niger	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	131	24	0
Nigeria	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	81	16	0
Niue	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	0	0	0
Norway	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	51	28	0
Oman	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	19	2	0
Pakistan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	32	6	0
Palau	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	12	0
Panama	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	23	9	0
Papua New Guinea	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	5	1
Paraguay	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	32	12	0
Peru	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	67	31	1
Philippines	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	51	32	1
Poland	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	53	22	0
Portugal	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	53	21	0
Qatar	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	64	2	0
Republic of Korea	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	100	34	0

Romania	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	12	9	1
Russia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	55	15	0
Rwanda	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	34	11	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	3	0
Saint Lucia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	6	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	10	5	0
Samoa	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	10	3	0
San Marino	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	20	7	0
Saudi Arabia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	36	3	0
Senegal	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	298	85	0
Serbia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	7	5	1
Seychelles	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	42	24	0
Sierra Leone	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	39	11	0
Singapore	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	29	10	0
Slovakia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	36	19	0
Slovenia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	6	4	1

Solomon Islands	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	21	4	0
Somalia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	2	0	0
South Africa	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	69	30	1
South Sudan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	8	2	0
Spain	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	60	26	0
Sri Lanka	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	4	0
State of Palestine	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	18	2	0
Sudan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	173	51	0
Suriname	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	3	2	1
Eswatini	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	4	0
Sweden	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	50	32	1
Switzerland	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	22	8	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	0	0	0
Tajikistan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	4	0	0
Tanzania	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	29	8	0
Thailand	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	85	45	0
Timor-Leste	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	17	2	0

Togo	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	89	9	0
Tonga	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	6	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	3	2	0
Tunisia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	122	28	0
Turkey	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	153	47	0
Turkmenistan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	3	0	0
Tuvalu	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	22	7	0
Uganda	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	100	40	0
Ukraine	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	19	8	0
United Arab Emirates	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	189	74	0
United Kingdom	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	46	27	0
United States	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	93	45	0
Uruguay	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	10	6	0
Uzbekistan	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	2	1	0
Vanuatu	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	18	4	0
Venezuela	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	15	6	0
Vietnam	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	42	17	0

Yemen	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	5	0	0
Zambia	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	58	18	0
Zimbabwe	2016	COP22 (Marrakech, Nov 2016)	97	28	0
Afghanistan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	3	0
Albania	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	2	1
Algeria	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	20	9	1
Andorra	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	3	1
Angola	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	4	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	9	6	0
Argentina	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	24	12	0
Armenia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	4	0
Australia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	33	17	0
Austria	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	37	13	0
Azerbaijan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	0	0
Bahamas	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	0	0
Bahrain	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	2	1
Bangladesh	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	32	2	0
Barbados	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	1	0
Belarus	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	0	0
Belgium	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	32	10	1
Belize	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	19	9	0
Benin	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	93	24	0
Bhutan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	9	1	0
Bolivia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	8	0

Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	10	4	1
Botswana	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	31	13	0
Brazil	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	141	47	0
Brunei	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	3	0
Bulgaria	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	4	1
Burkina Faso	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	101	26	0
Burundi	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	17	5	0
Cambodia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	22	5	0
Cameroon	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	40	13	0
Canada	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	146	68	1
Cape Verde	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	6	1
Central African Republic	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	5	0
Chad	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	2	0
Chile	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	4	0
China	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	82	27	0
Colombia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	15	6	0
Comoros	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	11	0
Congo, Republic of	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	118	23	0
Cook Islands	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	7	0
Costa Rica	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	19	9	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	246	61	1
Croatia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	9	6	0
Cuba	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	6	1	0
Cyprus	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	1	0
Czech Republic	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	14	5	0

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	161	47	0
Denmark	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	27	10	0
Djibouti	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	1	0
Dominica	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	1	0
Dominican Republic	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	48	17	0
Ecuador	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	18	9	1
Egypt	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	27	9	0
El Salvador	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	6	1
Equatorial Guinea	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	37	7	0
Eritrea	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	0	0	0
Estonia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	27	18	0
Ethiopia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	30	7	0
European Union	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	82	34	0
Fiji	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	81	40	0
Finland	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	37	25	0
France	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	197	77	0
Gabon	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	19	2	0
Gambia, The	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	33	13	0
Georgia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	10	5	1
Germany	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	219	96	1
Ghana	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	93	23	0
Greece	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	4	0
Grenada	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	2	0
Guatemala	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	46	11	0

Guinea	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	134	34	0
Guinea-Bissau	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	28	5	0
Guyana	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	4	4	1
Haiti	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	17	4	0
Honduras	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	16	5	0
Hungary	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	22	8	1
Iceland	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	1	0
India	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	54	20	0
Indonesia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	137	45	1
Iran	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	18	5	0
Iraq	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	27	7	0
Ireland	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	18	8	0
Israel	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	15	9	1
Italy	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	48	24	0
Jamaica	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	7	1
Japan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	108	32	0
Jordan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	6	0
Kazakhstan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	10	4	0
Kenya	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	38	17	0
Kiribati	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	27	15	0
Kuwait	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	25	5	0
Kyrgyzstan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	5	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	4	1
Latvia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	5	1
Lebanon	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	2	1

Lesotho	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	16	6	0
Liberia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	20	6	1
Libya	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	0	0
Liechtenstein	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	2	1
Lithuania	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	12	8	0
Luxembourg	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	26	7	0
North Macedonia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	1	0
Madagascar	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	57	23	1
Malawi	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	9	1
Malaysia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	29	11	0
Maldives	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	26	7	0
Mali	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	90	31	1
Malta	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	10	5	0
Marshall Islands	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	38	17	1
Mauritania	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	56	15	0
Mauritius	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	0	0
Mexico	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	62	27	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	25	11	0
Moldova	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	0	0	0
Monaco	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	3	0
Mongolia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	12	6	0
Montenegro	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	12	4	0
Morocco	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	219	85	1
Mozambique	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	20	11	0
Myanmar	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	6	0

Namibia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	23	6	0
Nauru	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	4	0
Nepal	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	25	1	1
Netherlands	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	30	12	0
New Zealand	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	28	14	0
Nicaragua	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	0	0	0
Niger	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	68	10	0
Nigeria	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	46	16	0
Niue	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	4	1
Norway	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	33	17	0
Oman	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	10	3	0
Pakistan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	31	2	0
Palau	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	27	13	0
State of Palestine	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	6	2	0
Panama	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	11	4	0
Papua New Guinea	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	23	9	0
Paraguay	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	10	1
Peru	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	51	25	1
Philippines	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	78	41	0
Poland	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	81	38	0
Portugal	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	32	15	0
Qatar	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	37	2	0
Republic of Korea	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	81	27	1
Romania	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	16	11	1
Russia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	65	17	0

Rwanda	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	3	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	4	3	1
Saint Lucia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	25	12	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	8	4	1
Samoa	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	8	1
San Marino	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	13	2	0
Saudi Arabia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	41	6	0
Senegal	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	148	35	0
Serbia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	14	9	0
Seychelles	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	56	32	0
Sierra Leone	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	24	5	0
Singapore	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	31	10	0
Slovakia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	16	10	0
Slovenia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	8	3	0
Solomon Islands	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	32	13	0
Somalia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	3	0	0
South Africa	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	66	25	1
South Sudan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	18	6	1
Spain	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	29	19	1
Sri Lanka	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	2	0
Sudan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	67	35	0
Suriname	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	15	7	0
Eswatini	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	16	6	0
Sweden	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	50	25	1

Switzerland	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	21	8	1
Syrian Arab Republic	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	1	0
Tajikistan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	7	2	0
Tanzania	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	24	5	0
Thailand	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	64	41	0
Timor-Leste	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	16	2	0
Togo	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	55	8	0
Tonga	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	18	6	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	0	0	0
Tunisia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	44	11	0
Turkey	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	80	34	0
Turkmenistan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	1	0	0
Tuvalu	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	35	10	0
Uganda	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	92	29	0
Ukraine	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	14	6	0
United Arab Emirates	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	73	30	0
United Kingdom	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	50	33	1
United States	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	46	17	1
Uruguay	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	10	5	1
Uzbekistan	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	2	1	1
Vanuatu	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	32	15	0
Venezuela	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	5	2	0
Vietnam	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	41	18	0
Yemen	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	26	0	0
Zambia	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	23	6	1

Zimbabwe	2017	COP23 (Bonn, Nov 2017)	67	22	0
Afghanistan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	0	0
Albania	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	7	0
Algeria	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	5	1
Andorra	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	1	1
Angola	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	18	9	0
Antigua and Barbuda	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	2	0
Argentina	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	8	0
Armenia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	8	4	0
Australia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	32	19	1
Austria	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	49	17	0
Azerbaijan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	1	0
Bahamas	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	2	0
Bahrain	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	11	1	0
Bangladesh	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	42	3	0
Barbados	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	0	0
Belarus	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	6	2	0
Belgium	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	29	10	1
Belize	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	5	0
Benin	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	58	15	0
Bhutan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	4	0
Bolivia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	8	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	11	3	1
Botswana	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	52	18	0
Brazil	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	98	26	0

Brunei	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	9	0
Bulgaria	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	9	0
Burkina Faso	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	68	20	0
Burundi	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	2	1
Cambodia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	28	4	0
Cameroon	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	2	0
Canada	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	138	64	1
Cape Verde	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	11	5	0
Central African Republic	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	11	2	0
Chad	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	6	0
Chile	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	25	10	1
China	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	83	29	0
Colombia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	14	0
Comoros	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	12	4	0
Congo, Republic of	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	34	5	0
Cook Islands	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	7	0
Costa Rica	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	13	8	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	105	27	0
Croatia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	5	0
Cuba	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	7	4	1
Cyprus	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	1	0
Czech Republic	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	24	11	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	3	2	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	61	16	0
Denmark	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	44	18	0

Djibouti	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	8	0	0
Dominica	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	3	1	0
Dominican Republic	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	10	0
Ecuador	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	4	0
Egypt	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	23	7	1
El Salvador	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	12	8	1
Equatorial Guinea	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	0	0
Eritrea	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	0	0	0
Estonia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	10	0
Eswatini	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	8	0
Ethiopia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	24	4	0
European Union	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	93	39	0
Fiji	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	56	23	0
Finland	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	49	29	0
France	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	150	64	0
Gabon	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	4	0
Gambia, The	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	39	16	0
Georgia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	7	4	1
Germany	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	137	60	1
Ghana	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	62	15	1
Greece	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	3	0
Grenada	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	6	1	0
Guatemala	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	21	6	0
Guinea	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	72	20	0
Guinea-Bissau	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	2	0

Guyana	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	3	1
Haiti	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	1	0
Honduras	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	34	14	0
Hungary	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	18	12	0
Iceland	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	8	5	0
India	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	32	5	0
Indonesia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	185	60	1
Iran	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	12	1	0
Iraq	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	33	18	0
Ireland	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	30	12	0
Israel	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	10	0
Italy	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	45	21	0
Jamaica	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	7	1
Japan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	114	32	0
Jordan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	6	2	0
Kazakhstan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	5	0
Kenya	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	49	22	0
Kiribati	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	6	0
Kuwait	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	28	2	0
Kyrgyzstan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	6	6	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	4	1
Latvia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	11	0
Lebanon	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	5	4	1
Lesotho	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	11	4	0
Liberia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	7	1

Libya	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	1	0	0
Liechtenstein	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	2	1
Lithuania	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	7	0
Luxembourg	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	23	7	0
North Macedonia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	3	0
Madagascar	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	44	20	0
Malawi	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	5	0
Malaysia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	17	8	1
Maldives	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	23	6	0
Mali	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	47	13	1
Malta	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	4	0
Marshall Islands	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	28	17	0
Mauritania	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	5	0
Mauritius	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	0	0
Mexico	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	11	0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	6	1
Moldova	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	3	0	0
Monaco	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	6	0
Mongolia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	7	0
Montenegro	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	18	7	0
Morocco	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	81	17	0
Mozambique	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	9	0
Myanmar	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	8	0
Namibia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	34	11	1
Nauru	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	13	6	0

Nepal	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	33	8	1
Netherlands	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	37	17	0
New Zealand	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	21	13	0
Nicaragua	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	1	0
Niger	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	27	5	0
Nigeria	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	107	27	0
Niue	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	3	3	1
Norway	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	36	18	0
Oman	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	15	3	0
Pakistan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	7	0	0
Palau	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	0	0
State of Palestine	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	11	2	0
Panama	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	12	4	0
Papua New Guinea	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	4	0
Paraguay	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	25	10	0
Peru	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	31	15	1
Philippines	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	28	12	0
Poland	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	231	109	0
Portugal	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	29	10	0
Qatar	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	37	4	0
Republic of Korea	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	82	28	0
Romania	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	23	15	1
Russia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	52	9	0
Rwanda	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	18	6	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	2	1

Saint Lucia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	8	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	2	1
Samoa	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	16	8	0
San Marino	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	3	1	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	1	0
Saudi Arabia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	36	9	0
Senegal	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	109	24	0
Serbia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	18	9	1
Seychelles	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	43	26	0
Sierra Leone	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	4	0
Singapore	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	30	12	0
Slovakia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	11	0
Slovenia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	18	8	0
Solomon Islands	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	21	8	0
Somalia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	1	0	0
South Africa	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	46	21	0
South Sudan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	8	4	1
Spain	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	36	16	0
Sri Lanka	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	9	5	0
Sudan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	54	32	1
Suriname	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	7	3	0
Sweden	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	37	19	1
Switzerland	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	24	10	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	3	1	0
Tajikistan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	6	0	0

Tanzania	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	27	10	0
Thailand	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	69	45	0
Timor-Leste	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	14	1	0
Togo	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	36	8	0
Tonga	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	23	16	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	2	1
Tunisia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	32	9	0
Turkey	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	76	23	0
Turkmenistan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	4	1	0
Tuvalu	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	22	9	0
Uganda	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	40	12	1
Ukraine	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	17	6	0
United Arab Emirates	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	72	36	0
United Kingdom	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	53	36	1
United States	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	51	26	1
Uruguay	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	8	5	1
Uzbekistan	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	2	1	0
Vanuatu	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	8	0
Venezuela	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	10	3	0
Vietnam	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	42	18	0
Yemen	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	6	1	0
Zambia	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	20	7	1
Zimbabwe	2018	COP24 (Katowice, Dec 2018)	45	10	0
Afghanistan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	15	2	0
Albania	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	2	1	1

Algeria	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	10	1
Andorra	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	3	0
Angola	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	23	7	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	7	0
Argentina	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	51	15	0
Armenia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	10	5	0
Australia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	21	13	0
Austria	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	36	17	0
Azerbaijan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	0	0
Bahamas	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	9	4	0
Bahrain	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	9	2	0
Bangladesh	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	113	16	1
Barbados	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	6	1	0
Belarus	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	7	1	0
Belgium	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	41	12	1
Belize	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	27	13	0
Benin	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	60	19	0
Bhutan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	31	12	0
Bolivia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	3	2	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	1	0
Botswana	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	15	1
Brazil	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	159	41	0
Brunei	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	4	1
Bulgaria	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	10	0
Burkina Faso	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	56	12	0

Burundi	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	16	3	0
Cambodia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	23	3	0
Cameroon	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	32	7	0
Canada	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	157	85	0
Cape Verde	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	32	18	0
Central African Republic	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	12	2	0
Chad	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	3	0
Chile	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	120	51	1
China	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	65	21	0
Colombia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	27	17	0
Comoros	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	10	2	0
Congo, Republic of	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	93	18	0
Cook Islands	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	11	7	0
Costa Rica	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	55	36	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	149	43	0
Croatia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	15	0
Cuba	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	3	0
Cyprus	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	3	0
Czech Republic	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	35	15	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	3	2	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	86	23	0
Denmark	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	46	23	0
Djibouti	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	1	0
Dominica	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	2	0
Dominican Republic	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	70	31	0

Ecuador	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	42	11	1
Egypt	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	28	9	1
El Salvador	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	12	5	0
Equatorial Guinea	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	32	7	1
Eritrea	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	3	0	0
Estonia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	16	11	0
Eswatini	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	14	6	1
Ethiopia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	43	9	0
European Union	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	128	53	0
Fiji	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	35	13	0
Finland	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	53	42	1
France	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	119	45	0
Gabon	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	5	0
Gambia, The	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	38	14	0
Georgia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	12	5	1
Germany	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	101	46	1
Ghana	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	62	17	1
Greece	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	36	12	0
Grenada	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	12	4	0
Guatemala	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	37	14	0
Guinea	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	74	20	0
Guinea-Bissau	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	19	7	0
Guyana	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	2	0
Haiti	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	22	7	0
Honduras	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	72	23	0

Hungary	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	17	10	0
Iceland	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	7	4	0
India	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	36	12	0
Indonesia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	142	51	0
Iran	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	15	2	0
Iraq	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	41	12	0
Ireland	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	22	8	0
Israel	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	24	13	0
Italy	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	66	24	0
Jamaica	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	10	1
Japan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	126	32	0
Jordan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	6	1	0
Kazakhstan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	18	5	0
Kenya	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	66	27	0
Kiribati	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	6	0
Kuwait	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	3	0
Kyrgyzstan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	2	2	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	9	2	0
Latvia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	18	13	0
Lebanon	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	6	4	0
Lesotho	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	24	9	0
Liberia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	34	11	0
Libya	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	0	0
Liechtenstein	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	3	1
Lithuania	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	7	5	0

Luxembourg	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	20	5	0
Madagascar	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	19	5	0
Malawi	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	40	11	0
Malaysia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	20	8	1
Maldives	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	10	3	0
Mali	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	48	14	1
Malta	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	5	1
Marshall Islands	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	18	11	0
Mauritania	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	48	6	1
Mauritius	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	0	0
Mexico	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	15	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	14	7	0
Moldova	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	3	0
Monaco	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	16	4	0
Mongolia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	4	0
Montenegro	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	15	5	0
Morocco	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	108	30	0
Mozambique	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	37	15	1
Myanmar	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	20	8	0
Namibia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	23	10	0
Nauru	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	17	4	0
Nepal	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	2	0
Netherlands	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	38	17	0
New Zealand	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	20	12	0
Nicaragua	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	9	1	0

Niger	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	49	11	0
Nigeria	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	53	13	0
Niue	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	6	4	0
North Macedonia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	7	4	0
Norway	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	41	18	1
Oman	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	14	1	0
Pakistan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	14	1	0
Palau	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	1	0
State of Palestine	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	3	0
Panama	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	22	13	0
Papua New Guinea	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	28	12	0
Paraguay	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	35	10	0
Peru	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	65	32	1
Philippines	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	8	1
Poland	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	39	19	0
Portugal	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	80	34	0
Qatar	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	46	5	0
Republic of Korea	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	81	27	0
Romania	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	16	11	0
Russia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	54	15	0
Rwanda	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	18	7	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	4	1
Saint Lucia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	11	8	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	5	1
Samoa	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	7	0

San Marino	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	3	1	0
Saudi Arabia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	36	6	0
Senegal	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	96	20	0
Serbia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	18	11	0
Seychelles	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	31	16	0
Sierra Leone	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	19	2	0
Singapore	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	31	12	0
Slovakia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	33	15	0
Slovenia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	11	8	0
Solomon Islands	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	15	4	0
Somalia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	3	1	0
South Africa	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	42	15	1
South Sudan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	8	1	0
Spain	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	151	79	0
Sri Lanka	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	2	0
Sudan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	63	34	0
Suriname	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	9	5	0
Sweden	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	36	19	1
Switzerland	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	17	5	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	1	1	1
Tajikistan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	0	0
Tanzania	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	26	10	0
Thailand	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	73	42	0
Timor-Leste	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	14	3	0

Togo	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	32	9	0
Tonga	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	39	21	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	5	3	0
Tunisia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	75	28	0
Turkey	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	65	24	0
Turkmenistan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	4	0	0
Tuvalu	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	18	9	0
Uganda	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	77	24	1
Ukraine	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	16	5	0
United Arab Emirates	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	79	39	0
United Kingdom	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	50	28	0
United States	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	72	35	1
Uruguay	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	15	10	1
Uzbekistan	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	6	1	0
Vanuatu	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	16	5	1
Venezuela	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	29	8	0
Vietnam	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	52	19	0
Yemen	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	13	0	0
Zambia	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	11	2	0
Zimbabwe	2019	COP25 (Madrid, Dec 2019)	68	29	0