

Information Packet on Climate Negotiations Exercise

ESPM 169, Summer 2014

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General Information (Relevant to all parties)

These tips are designed as starting points for your research. Please use with care, and use them as jumping off points for more material, as they are far from exhaustive.

What is an authoritative source?

We are looking for the following sorts of sources:

- Relevant government agencies
- News sources – both at home and abroad
- NGOs and think-tanks, likewise at home and abroad
- International agencies, such as the World Bank, UNDP and the OECD that have country-specific data and reports
- Country OR region specific reports (e.g. studies of Turkey can sometimes be found in studies of the Middle East and North Africa)
- Secondary (academic) sources
- Blogs (be careful to assess them for credibility!¹)

Useful resources for starting your research

1. http://www.carbonplanet.com/country_emissions - GHG emissions by country (per capita)
2. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2011/jan/31/world-carbon-dioxide-emissions-country-data-co2> - 2011 article from The Guardian, showing total emissions of CO2 per capita (NB: therefore not all GHGs)
3. For recent reports, see www.climatecentral.org (including <http://www.climatecentral.org/news/greenhouse-gas-emissions-across-the-globe-hit-record-highs-in-2011/>)
4. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Website: www.unfccc.int

¹ Some questions you can ask yourself when assessing whether a blog post is credible are: Is this blog associated with an institution, and if so what kind of an institution is it? Is it an organization I trust? Is there an author listed for the blog, and if so what are their credentials? Is this blog primarily opinion, news, advocacy, or something else?

5. **Earth Negotiations Bulletin, Climate Section:**
http://www.iisd.ca/process/climate_atm.htm
 - a. Search tip: find the climate archives, and download major COP reports, including side events. Search the full text by your country/actor.
6. **CIA World Factbook** (country profiles):
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
7. **The World Bank's** data and research section has lots of climate info (search under "environment" for example) - www.worldbank.org. Likewise, so do the **UN Development Program** (www.undp.org) and the **Organization for Cooperation and Development** (www.oecd.org)
8. **Some good news sources, with searchable indexes:** The Guardian, The New York Times, Grist.org (environmental news service). You may also want to look up news sources from your country
9. **Google Searches:** try, for example, [country name] climate policies. However, be very careful to assess results and the opinions expressed by content-providers. Also try using Google Scholar.
10. **Use of Wikipedia:** Wikipedia is a good place to **start** your research. Follow up references from its articles, and verify facts!
11. A blog with excellent links: <http://www.teachingclimatelaw.org/>
12. **Book chapters** from Moran, *Climate Change and National Security: A Country Level Analysis* (2011): China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Russia, the EU, Persian Gulf (Saudi Arabia), Southern Africa, Brazil, Turkey, Northern Andes (Bolivia and Ecuador), West Africa (Nigeria)
13. **Some Relevant Journals:** Global Environmental Politics, Environment, Environmental Politics, RECIEL, Climate Policy, Climatic Change, Global Change, Nature Climate Change, Global Environmental Change, Energy Policy
14. **Knowledgeable Individuals:** There are people around or close by who have knowledge of your country, and we encourage you to talk to them. We've arranged it so GSIs have countries they know about. Other suggestions are on the sheet or come talk to us or your networks.
15. Summary of most recent (Warsaw) round of negotiations from the Brookings Institution: <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/up-front/posts/2013/11/27-climate-change-warsaw-cop19-timeline-hultman>

Australia

Basic Information:

- per capita, large emitter of greenhouse gases
- 1st world state but small population, GDP per capita is high
- initially supported the US and did not ratify Kyoto, but in 2007 the new Labor government under PM Kevin Rudd ratified the agreement. PM Julia Gillard introduced a carbon tax, which PM Rudd (in his second, short stint in office) turned into an emissions trading scheme (you need to trace this history)
- Australia had an election on September 7, 2013 that brought in a new, conservative government (actually called the Liberal party) that opposes strong climate action. New PM Tony Abbott wanted to abolish carbon tax on first day in office. You are expected to take this government's stance!
- increasing signs of climate change including droughts, decline of coral reefs, desertification, crazy rain
- diminishing water supplies (see Economist articles on the Murray and Darling rivers)
- most population areas on the coasts, could be greatly affected by sea level rise
- Expected, technically, to take in climate refugees but note draconian new policy on refugees arriving by boat

Helpful links

- Australian Government – Department of Climate Change
<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/default.aspx>
- Australian Government – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (search by climate change) <http://www.dfat.gov.au/>
- News sources: The Sydney Morning Herald and The Australian (newspapers), ABC News, as in Australian Broadcasting Corporation (<http://www.abc.net.au/>). The Guardian also has an Australian edition.
- Talk to Professor O'Neill!

Secondary sources

- Eckersley, Robin (2013). Poles Apart? The social construction of responsibility for climate change in Australia and Norway. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 59(3). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ajph.12022/full>

Bangladesh

Basic Information:

- limited financial resources to respond to climate change
- low GDP per capita
- rule by military dictatorship but mostly stable, recent election was peaceful
- mostly flat land and delta region for 3 major rivers: millions live in zones threatened by frequent/devastating flooding from monsoons and typhoons (hurricanes)
- low levels of emissions, most are from non-human sources (non-industrial such as methane from plants/land)
- Because of the large coastal population, it is widely considered to be one of the countries most threatened by rising sea level. It is estimated that over 30 million people and over a third of the country could be flooded by sea level rise from climate change.

Links

- Bangladesh Government website - <http://www.bangladesh.gov.bd/>
- Bangladesh Ministry of Foreign Affairs - <http://www.mofa.gov.bd/>
- UN Development Programme – information on Bangladesh and climate change <http://www.undp.org.bd/cluster.php?d=7>
- Community-based adaptation in Bangladesh's coastal areas - <http://www.acclimatise.uk.com/network/article/contributor-article-community-based-adaptation-in-bangladeshs-coastal-areas>
- Adaptation Learning Mechanism – Country Profile for Bangladesh <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/country-profiles/bd>
- UNDP Climate change country profile:
http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/UNDP_reports/Bangladesh/Bangladesh.hires.report.pdf

Secondary Sources:

- Ayers, Jessica. "Resolving the Adaptation Paradox: Exploring the Potential for Deliberative Adaptation Policy-Making in Bangladesh." *Global Environmental Politics* 11.1 (2011): 62-88.
- Ayers, Jessica M, Saleemul Huq, Arif M. Faisal, and Syed T. Hussain (2013). Mainstreaming climate adaptation into development: A case study of Bangladesh. *Iley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change* 5(1):37-51.
- Biswas and Chowdhury (2012). Climate change induced displacement and migration in Bangladesh. *Refugee Watch*.
http://www.mcrg.ac.in/rw%20files/RW39_40/13.pdf

Bhutan

Basic Information:

- Mountain state in South Asia, bordered by India and China; listed as a Least Developed Country by the UN
- Transitioned from absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy in 2008
- Has very close relations with India, especially in foreign policy
- Climate vulnerabilities around biodiversity loss, glacier retreat, flooding; other environmental problems include increasing waste production, pollution.
- In the news for Gross National Happiness – an alternative development indicator

Links

1. <http://www.nec.gov.bt/> (The National Environment Commission of Bhutan; 'independent' commission on environmental issues)
2. <http://www.rspnbhutan.org/> (The only environmental NGO in Bhutan)
3. <http://www.bhutanfound.org/> (The Bhutan Foundation, which promotes the concept of Gross National Happiness internationally)
4. http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/bhutan/about_bhutan/ (WWF country page on Bhutan. The WWF is one of the few international NGOs active in the country)
5. <http://www.adb.org/documents/country-environmental-analysis-bhutan> (Asian Development Bank's country analysis of Bhutan)

Helpful secondary sources

- Sk Noim Uddin, Ros Taplin, Xiaojiang Yu, Energy, environment and development in Bhutan, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, Volume 11, Issue 9, December 2007, Pages 2083-2103, ISSN 1364-0321, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2006.03.008> (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032106000529>)

Bolivia

Basic information

- Ranks near or at bottom among Latin American for a variety of human and development indicators, including high poverty and high income inequality.
- Vulnerable to climate change in part due to its limited capacity to adapt.
- Climate change is expected to increase water insecurity throughout the South American Andes, including Bolivia, due to rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and receding glaciers.
- Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) account for a large percentage of Bolivia's total greenhouse gas emissions; Bolivia has the highest rate of deforestation in the Amazon.
- Bolivia has acted as a provocateur for social justice in climate change negotiations, e.g., hosting the World People's Conference on Climate Change and Rights of Mother Earth.

Links

1. Bolivian government website (Spanish): <http://www.bolivia.gob.bo/>
2. UNDP page on Bolivia and climate change (Spanish):
<http://www.pnud.bo/webportal/%C3%81reasdeTrabajo/MedioAmbienteyEnerg%C3%ADa/CambioClim%C3%A1tico.aspx>
3. Rosenthal, E. "In Bolivia, Water and Ice Tell of Climate Change." *New York Times*. 13 December 2009.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/14/science/earth/14bolivia.html?pagewanted=all&r=0>
4. Forero, J. "Look who's chopping down the Amazon Now." *All Things Considered*. 6 September 2012. <http://www.npr.org/2012/09/06/160171565/guess-whos-chopping-down-the-amazon-now>

Note: Website translators available here: <http://itools.com/tool/google-translate-web-page-translator>

Brazil

Basic Information:

- Developing state, seeking to grow economy quickly: member of both BRIC and BASIC
- Amazon/forest is considered the “lungs of the earth”
 - recognize the need to stop cutting the forests but also need money from logging as well as disliking developed world controlling Brazil’s future
- Government perceives scientific proof of climate change as a means for the developed world to control 3rd world development (environmental imperialism)
- Seeking to be a major supplier of ethanol for world markets through the use of sugar cane
- High emitter of greenhouse gases (relative to other third world states), some theorize this is due to smoke from burning the forests remaining over the forests rather than dissipating (cause still uncertain)
- Agriculture ministry getting involved in climate talks. At the forefront of REDD debates.
- Has traditionally strong NGO sector

Links

- Brazil Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/> (Portuguese)
- Brazil – Department of Environmental Quality and Climate Change (translated from Portuguese)
http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=pt&u=http://www.mma.gov.br/&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=5&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3Dbrazil%2Bministry%2Benvironment%26hl%3Den%26rlz%3D1T4ADBF_enUS231US231
- World Resources Institute: <http://www.wri.org/stories/2010/03/brazils-global-warming-agenda>
- Kathryn Hochstetler & Eduardo Viola (2012) Brazil and the politics of climate change: beyond the global commons, *Environmental Politics*, 21:5, 753-771, DOI: [10.1080/09644016.2012.698884](https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2012.698884)
- NB: Kathryn Hochstetler is a well-known authority on Brazil and climate policy, worth searching her name for literature
- Rong, Fang. "Understanding Developing Country Stances on Post-2012 Climate Change Negotiations: Comparative Analysis of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa." *Energy Policy* 38 (2010): 4582-91.
- Marco Antonio Vieira & Klaus Guimarães Dalgaard (2013) The energy-security-climate-change nexus in Brazil, *Environmental Politics*, 22:4, 610-626,
- DOI: [10.1080/09644016.2013.806633](https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2013.806633)

Canada

Basic Information:

- Large percentage of exports are fossil fuels to the US
- Withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2012, even though it has traditionally been seen as environmentally friendly
- The Alberta Oil Sands are a source of international controversy, because of the difficulty of extracting the oil and the “dirtiness” of the extraction process in terms of additional pollutants.
- The Canadian oil industry is extremely powerful and has a great deal of influence over the government, which advocates on their behalf for the Keystone XL pipeline.
- Canada is a parliamentary democracy with the Queen of England as its titular head; it is a commonwealth nation. The government is run by the conservative party with Stephen Harper serving as prime minister since 2006.

Links

- Environmental Canada (federal environment ministry):
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FD9B0E51-1>
- Foreign Affairs Ministry - Energy and Environment:
<http://www.international.gc.ca/enviro/index.aspx?view=d>
- <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/story/2011/12/12/pol-kent-kyoto-pullout.html>
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers:
<http://www.capp.ca/Pages/default.aspx>
- Pembina Institute, a Canadian Climate/Energy related think-tank:
<http://www.pembina.org/>

Helpful secondary sources

There's lots of literature around Canada and climate change, particularly around these themes:

- Indigenous people (First Nations)
- Climate change impacts on the arctic
- Canada's tar sands industry and the Keystone XL pipeline.

Chile

Basic Information:

- South American nation; ranked as a high income emerging economy; leads Latin America on a number of indicators, but has high inequality
- First Latin American member of the OECD
- Economy heavily dependent on mineral exports, copper in particular
- Environmental problems around mining, deforestation, biodiversity loss, air and water pollution

Links

1. <http://www.mma.gob.cl/1304/w3-channel.html> (Chilean Ministry of the Environment)
2. <http://www.chilesustentable.net/> (prominent environmental NGO in Chile)
3. <http://oceana.org/en/category/blog-free-tags/chile> (prominent environmental NGO in Chile)
4. - <http://elpost.cl/web/temas/ambiente> [this is more of an op-ed site, most authors are young professionals with "fresh" perspectives]
5. - <http://www.ambienteycomercio.org/> (site for environmental information in Latin America)
6. <http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=12&nr=184&menu=52&id=12> (Chile's statements at the Rio+20 conference)

Helpful secondary sources

Luis Mundaca T., (2013) Climate change and energy policy in Chile: Up in smoke?. Energy Policy 52:, pages 235-248.

China

Basic Information:

- Largest population in the world that continues to grow rapidly
- Booming economy will need large quantities of fossil fuels to continue to grow
 - Seeking oil deals in Africa (Nigeria, Sudan, Chad, etc.) and Central Asia
 - Heavily reliant on brown/dirty coal for energy production
 - Building large dams for energy with significant environmental damage to area, displacing millions of Chinese
- Has resisted efforts requiring China to have mandatory emission caps
- Needs technology and funding to develop green energy production (more of China's resources are focused on reducing poverty and improving standards of living)
- Dwindling water resources due to glaciers shrinking in the Himalaya mountains, pollution and population growth, will only get worse as climate change increases
- Shares many similarities with India, but are not close allies (mistrust each other, fought a war in the 1960s, tension over Tibet)
- Poor environmental image, one major environmental disaster per day is the perceived norm
- Prefers emission reductions based on per capita measurements

Links

- Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/default.htm>
- Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection
<http://english.mep.gov.cn/>
- See http://www.china.org.cn/government/news/2008-10/29/content_16681689.htm (note, worth looking up who runs the whole website)

Secondary Sources:

- Lewis, Joanna I. "Climate Change and Security: Examining China's Challenges in a Warming World." *International Affairs* 85.6 (2009): 1195-213. Generally, Dr. Lewis writes a lot on China, climate and energy:
<http://explore.georgetown.edu/people/jil9/?action=viewpublications&PageTemplateID=360>
- Rong, Fang. "Understanding Developing Country Stances on Post-2012 Climate Change Negotiations: Comparative Analysis of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa." *Energy Policy* 38 (2010): 4582-91.
- (There are a LOT of articles on China and climate policy, so keep looking!)

Costa Rica

Basic Information

- Costa Rica is one of the wealthier countries in Central America due to US aid money and a thriving tourism sector built around its extensive natural beauty, particularly rainforests and beaches.
- It has declared an intention to become carbon-neutral by 2021, contingent upon receiving aid from other countries to support this goal. So far it does not have the resources to achieve this.
- The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the country are transportation and agriculture.
- The president of the UNFCCC, Christiana Figueres, is a Costa Rican diplomat. The country is perceived to be a leader among the developing countries in terms of strong action on climate change.

Links

- Costa Rica Climate Action Tracker: <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/costarica.html>
- National communication to the UNFCCC (Cover letter in Spanish, the report in English): http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/copenhagen_accord/application/pdf/costaricacphaccord_app2_2.pdf
- Climate Change Laws of Costa Rica: <http://web.law.columbia.edu/climate-change/resources/climate-change-laws-world/costa-rica>
- Intercambio Climatico – Latin American Climate Change Blog – posts tagged with Costa Rica - <http://intercambioclimatico.com/en/tag/costa-rica-2/>

Helpful Secondary Sources

- Costa Rica participates in the UNFCCC flexible funding mechanisms (to support carbon offset projects in developing countries) and there's lots of good research on this – because CR is a lovely country to do research in!
- Pagiola, Stefano (2008). Payments for Environmental Services in Costa Rica. *Environmental Economics* 65(4) 712-724
- Pfaff, Alexander, Gregory S. Amacher, and Erin O. Sills (2013). Realistic REDD: Improving the forest impacts of domestic policies in different settings. *Review of Environmental Economics and Policy* 7(1): 114-135

Ecuador

- Ecuador is a small country in Latin America, but has its own oil reserves. Has sought creative funding from international community to prevent oil exploitation but also is under pressure from international investors (including China)
- You should look up its government website and find the responsible agency - it will probably help if you or someone you know can speak Spanish.
- You could also use Ecuador as a lens for studying role of indigenous peoples/knowledge in climate governance.

See:

- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2010/sep/22/vidal-equador-climate-change>
- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2013/mar/26/china-latin-america-resources-concern>
- <http://www.climatecentral.org/news/partner-news/world-pays-ecuador-not-to-extract-oil-from-rainforest>

Secondary Sources:

- McAteer, Emily, and Simone Pulver. "The Corporate Boomerang: Shareholder Transnational Advocacy Networks Targeting Oil Companies in the Ecuadorian Amazon." *Global Environmental Politics* 9.1 (2009): 1-30. (maybe not directly on-topic but important article on social movement context)

Egypt

Basic Information

- In the UNFCCC process, Egypt focuses mainly on climate change impacts and how to adapt, or even achieve compensation for them.
- There is little effort put toward domestic mitigation efforts because Egypt's contributions to global climate change are small, but climate change's effects on Egypt are enormous.
- There are a handful of Egyptian scientists who have long worked with the UN and other donors to estimate impacts and document sea-level rise, etc. Most of this material can be pulled up through Google, since lots of the powerpoints, etc, have been uploaded to the web (for instance, sea-level rise measurements for the Nile Delta).
- Egypt also has a cluster of donor-funded climate initiatives (from the Germans mostly – Gtz) and a series of climate-related events as a result – and also many young activists working on climate/water/energy, most of whom are associated with a handful of NGO's and work for international aid agencies/firms. The “Sustainable Development Egypt” Google group often has information on this segment of Egyptian society. <http://groups.google.com/group/Sustain-dev-eg?hl=en?hl=en>

Links

- English language press outlets that cover climate-related events:
 - Al Ahram Weekly (weekly English edition of the government owned daily Al Ahram),
 - Daily News Egypt
 - Egypt Independent (partial English translation of the independent Arabic daily Al Masry Al Youm).

Helpful Secondary Sources

- Sowers, Jeannie. “Resources and Revenues: The Political Economy of Climate Initiatives in Egypt.” In *Climate Change Governance in the Developing World*, edited by Charles Roger and David Held. Oxford: Polity Press, 2013.
- Sowers, Jeannie, Avner Vengosh and Erika Weinthal. 2011. “Climate Change, Water Resources, and the Politics of Adaptation in the Middle East and North Africa,” *Climatic Change*, 104(3-4): 599-627.
- Sowers, Jeannie and Chris Toensing. “Running Dry,” *Middle East Report*, Issue 254, Spring 2010.
- Sowers, Jeannie and Erika Weinthal, “Climate Change Adaptation in the Middle East: Opportunities and Challenges,” Dubai Initiative Working Paper, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University, August 2010.

European Union

Basic Information

- The EU is an economic and political union of 28 member states.
- For this exercise you may want to include the points of view of a few of its members of different types (prosperous North, poorer Southern Europe, new members, former Soviet bloc members, for example – also Germany and Poland have contrasting views).
- While its member states retain autonomy, economic decisions are made at the EU level, and it puts forward a common position at international environmental negotiations
- The EU has traditionally been in favor of strong international agreements, and has been progressive in implementing innovative environmental regulations. It has, for example, its own emissions trading scheme.
- However, these measures have not always reached targets, and with economic crisis threatening, the environment may have taken a back seat: there are already signs that the EU has not been able to take the leadership role in climate negotiations that it has in the past

Links

- For basic information on the EU, see http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/index_en.htm
- http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/index_en.htm - EU's Environment Directorate-General
- EU DG on Climate Action:
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/clima/mission/index_en.htm
- Useful news/blog/opinion source: <http://www.euractiv.com/climate-environment>

Helpful Secondary Source

- Axelrod et al, "Environmental Policy in the European Union", from Axelrod, Regina, Stacy VanDeveer, and David Leonard Downie, eds. *The Global Environment: Institutions, Law and Policy, Third Edition*. Washington DC: CQ Press, 2014

Ghana

Basic Information

- Ghana is one of the more established democracies in Africa. A former British colony, it has a long history of relatively stable political and economic development, particularly in the West African context.
- It has a diversified economy and a sizable middle class. It receives extensive development funding from agencies such as the World Bank (look up “Climate Innovation Center and Ghana”)
- It does produce oil – but is also vulnerable to climate change, e.g. its agricultural lands are threatened, likewise fishing industries and others.
- It also stands to be destabilized if climate-related conflict occurs in neighboring countries.

Links

- News Sources: <http://www.ghanaweb.com>

Helpful Secondary Sources

- “Vulnerability to Climate Change in West Africa: Adaptive Capacity in the Regional Context” Working Paper from the Robert Strauss Center at UT Austin’s program on Climate change and African Political Stability (suggest you look at this program)
- Impacts on agriculture: <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/climate-change-agriculture-and-foodcrop-production-ghana?print>

India

Basic Information:

- Booming economy will need large quantities of fossil fuels to continue to grow
- Has resisted efforts requiring India to have mandatory emission caps
- Recent elections brought in a new government under the BJP (a nationalist Hindu party) and its controversial leader Narendra Modi – it is yet to be seen how this will influence India's involvement in multilateral environmental negotiations.
- Needs technology and funding to develop green energy production (more of India's resources are focused on reducing poverty and improving standards of living)
- Dwindling water resources due to glaciers shrinking in the Himalayas, pollution and population growth, will only get worse as climate change increases
- Shares many similarities with China, but are not close allies (mistrust each other, fought a war in the 1960s, tension over Tibet)
- Prefers emission reductions based on per capita measurements
- Major recipient of aid from the Clean Development Mechanism

Links

- Indian Ministry of External Affairs: <http://meaindia.nic.in/>
- Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (link to climate change document) http://envfor.nic.in/divisions/ccd/Addressing_CC_09-10-07.pdf
- Center for Science and Environment (leading Indian/international think-tank): <http://www.cseindia.org/>
- India Climate Portal – Link to all sorts of news and stories (including major Indian newspapers): <http://www.indiaclimateportal.org/>

Secondary Sources:

- Navaroz Dubash's edited volume on climate politics in India <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9781849713580/>
- Understanding India's Representation of North-South Climate Politics, Shangrila Joshi, *Global Environmental Politics* May 2013, Vol. 13, No. 2, Pages 128-147
- Atteridge, A., Shrivastava, M.K., Pahuja, N, Upadhyay, H. Climate Policy in India: What Shapes International, National and State Policy? *Ambio* (2012) 41:68–77 DOI 10.1007/s13280-011-0242-5
- Rong, Fang. "Understanding Developing Country Stances on Post-2012 Climate Change Negotiations: Comparative Analysis of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa." *Energy Policy* 38 (2010): 4582-91.

Indonesia

Basic Information:

- (Rapidly) developing country, economy has improved over time but still difficulties with government corruption/management, internal unrest (e.g., Aceh, East and West Timor, etc.), and current global financial crisis
 - current political situation is much more stable, elections are peaceful
- strong resource base including minerals, forests and oil.
 - environment has been damaged due to exploitation of resources, e.g., deforestation, industrial pollution
 - history of burning forests, smog causing damage in region (see Friends of the Earth below)
- Recent tsunamis have devastated regions and demonstrated the high vulnerability of Indonesia to potential sea level rise
- Very involved in early pilots of REDD+ type programs
- Indonesian government plans to reduce emissions via avoided deforestation, reforestation

Links

- Indonesia – Department of Foreign Affairs (English version available for some resources, search by climate change) - <http://www.deplu.go.id/>?
- World Bank's Indonesia page:
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia>
- Friends of the Earth report on Forest Fires (1997) -
http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/indonesian_forest_fires.html
- Indonesia and REDD (sample perspectives only!):
 - http://www.un-redd.org/Newsletter12/Indonesia_National_REDD_Strategy/tabid/5533/Default.aspx
 - <http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2011/10/national-update-briefing-1.pdf>
 - http://www.undp.org.my/files/editor_files/files/PDF%20presentations/Microsoft%20PowerPoint%20-%20INDON~1.pdf

Japan

Basic Information:

- Japan is one of the world's largest economies and leading emitters of greenhouse gases. Japan is also a key actor in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Japan has taken a firm position against agreeing to post-Kyoto emission targets without the participation of all major economies, including the US and China.
- The Fukushima nuclear accident in March 2011 was a key turning point for Japan's climate change strategy, which had relied heavily on the expansion of nuclear power.
 - In 2010, nuclear power provided 30% of Japan's electricity needs.
 - After Fukushima, all nuclear power plants were temporarily taken offline; 2 have since been restarted and new procedures have been established for restarting more in the future.
 - The shift away from nuclear power has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions since 2011.
- Japan continues to pursue domestic efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including the establishment of a carbon tax in 2012 and the pursuit of international offsets through its Bilateral Offset Crediting Mechanism (BOCM).

Links

1. Japan Ministry of the Environment: <http://www.env.go.jp/en/>
2. For information on Fukushima, including the current state and future of nuclear power in Japan: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/tag/fukushima>
3. Kurokawa, S. and Justin Dabner. "Japan's New Direction on Climate Change," *EastAsiaForum*. 3 July 2013. <http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2013/07/03/japans-new-direction-on-climate-change/>

Kenya

Basic Information

- Kenya is a developing world economy, and is very vulnerable to droughts and food production problems (only 8% of its arable land is devoted to agriculture).
- They also produce a lot of vegetables for export to Europe, which creates some environmentally-mediated linkages between Kenya and the EU.
- They have suffered from several severe recent droughts, including one in 2006 that was the worst in many decades, and has been blamed on climate change.
- In March of 2013 they defined a national climate change action plan, which you can download and look through for a sense of how they are handling environment and climate change issues, and where they see themselves most vulnerable.
- They have pursued projects using geothermal energy technologies in the rift valley, and have sought and received financing from the Clean Development Mechanism of the UN for several of these projects since 2006.

Links

- Climate change action plan: <http://www.kccap.info/>
- http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Kenya-Climate-Change-Action-Plan_Executive-Summary.pdf
- Significant background information relating to climate change at the international governance level and UNFCCC: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/kennc1.pdf>
- Report on the National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Kenya, from the UN Global Environment Facility: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/321.pdf>
- Information on CDM funding and projects in Kenya: <http://www.os.is/gogn/unu-gtp-sc/UNU-GTP-SC-13-0803.pdf>
- General environmental information: <http://www.fsdinternational.org/country/kenya/envissues>

Madagascar

Basic Information:

- Madagascar has large reserves of heavy tar sands (similar to Canada) and heavy oil which started to produce this year
- Madagascar has high levels of endemic species (~90%), and thus faces a particularly severe threat to biodiversity loss from climate change
- A majority of people in Madagascar depend upon fisheries and agriculture for their livelihoods
- Madagascar has an extensive coastline as an island, along with sensitive coral reef, sea grass and mangrove systems along that coast

Links:

- Madagascar 1st National Report to UNFCCC:
http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=4158#beg
- Madagascar 2nd National Report to UNFCCC:
http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?rec=j&preref=7358#beg

Maldives

Basic Information:

- Very small island chain in the Pacific, extremely vulnerable to sea level rise, the lowest country in the world
- Part of AOSIS – Association of Small Island States who are facing annihilation of their territories as sea levels rise
- Recently overthrown president vocal activist: held cabinet meeting underwater
- As with other Pacific islands, looking for alternatives – Tuvalu and Kirabati actively looking for refugee status, less clear what the Maldives are wanting, especially under (currently) a new government
- But – elections looming. When?

Links

- <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2011/10/15/maldives-ground-zero-for-climate-change-impacts/>
- AOSIS - <http://aosis.info/>
- http://www.salon.com/2012/03/30/the_maldives_ousted_president_on_climate_change_and_tyranny/
- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/cifamerica/2012/apr/12/us-maldives-climate-change>
- See articles on syllabus on climate refugees

Mexico

Basic Information

- Mexico is a rapidly developing country, with a large export sector. It is the world's 11th largest economy.
- Mexico is suffering from climate change through: increasing scarcity of water and arable land, increasing regularity of extreme climate events like droughts and floods as well as rising sea levels and biodiversity deterioration.
- Mexico is among the top 15 countries in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and among the top 20 in emissions per capita; it contributes 1.5 percent of global emissions.
- In 2002, Mexico's GHG emissions came from energy generation/consumption (61 percent), industry (22 percent) and deforestation (14 percent). Electricity is largely produced in plants run by fossil fuels; the country underutilizes renewable forms of energy production.
- In 2006, the Mexican government established the Mexican Carbon Fund (FOMECAR) to support national Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects through carbon credits. Mexico has registered more than 115 CDM projects, but only implements about 10 percent.
- Mexico supports the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities stated in the UN Convention. The country has fulfilled its commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol by submitting three national communications and several country studies on the subject of climate change. Mexico advocates voluntary emissions cuts for developing countries.

Links

- Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs <http://www.sre.gob.mx/en/>
- Mexico's Environment and Natural Resources Secretary (SEMARNAT) including National Climate Change Strategy <http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/English/Pages/home.aspx>
- <http://news.discovery.com/earth/mexican-climate-change-law-120424.html>
- Relationship with World Bank: <http://climatechange.worldbank.org/news/mexico-green-funds-boost-low-carbon-growth>

Helpful secondary sources

- Rong, Fang. "Understanding Developing Country Stances on Post-2012 Climate Change Negotiations: Comparative Analysis of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa." *Energy Policy* 38 (2010): 4582-91.

Mongolia

Basic Information

- Mongolia is an ex-Soviet satellite state which became democratic after the fall of the USSR in 1990.
- It is a large, arid, sparsely populated country where approximately one third of the population maintains a traditional nomadic lifestyle. For thousands of years, Mongolia has supported large populations of nomadic tribal people whose conquests extended as far as northern Europe.
- The main geographical feature is steppe grassland, with hot summers and extremely cold winters. Climate change threatens the productivity of the steppe pastureland and the reliability of precipitation.
- The legacy of Soviet industrialization, poverty, and climatic features have led to the WMO characterizing Mongolia as having some of the worst air quality in the world. Much of the risk can be mitigated with the transition to cleaner and renewable electricity generation, as well as better household cookstoves in urban and rural settings.

Links

- Mongolia national submission to the Copenhagen Accord:
https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/copenhagen_accord/application/pdf/mongoliacphaccord_app2.pdf
- UNEP Mongolia adaptation report:
<http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/ScienceandAssessments/MongoliaAssessmentReport/tabid/29575/Default.aspx>
- Adaptation Learning Mechanism Country Report for Mongolia:
<http://www.adaptationlearning.net/mongolia/profile>
- Asia Foundation – Mongolia’s Government Acts against Climate Change
<http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2010/12/01/mongolias-government-acts-against-climate-change/>

Helpful Secondary Sources

- Dagvadorj, D. (2003) Technology transfer needs and barriers in Mongolia. UNFCCC Workshop Proceedings.
https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/workshops_documentation/application/pdf/moncp.pdf

Mozambique

Basic Information:

- Mozambique has one of the longest coastlines in Africa, with sensitive coral reef, sea grass and mangrove-based ecosystems and livelihoods
- A majority of the Mozambican population live along the coast, and of these, a majority rely predominantly on coastal marine resources
- Very large reserves of natural gas were recently found, and the country hopes to construct a gas liquification plant to export these
- Mozambique also has some of the largest reserves of coal in the world, and has been developing these with the help of Brazilian, Indian and Australian companies
- Extensive flooding is a regular occurrence along the lower Zambezi river and delta, and these have the potential to get worse with climate change
- A hydrodam on the upper Zambezi river generates several gigawatts of electricity, the majority of which is exported to South Africa, some of which is re-imported for an aluminum smelter in the capital
- A new, several gigawatt hydrodam is planned on the upper Zambezi, again to provide electricity for export to South Africa
- The majority of Mozambicans live without electricity
- Mozambique is in the top three countries in Africa most vulnerable to climate change

Links:

- Mozambique National Report to UNFCCC:
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/moznc1.pdf>
- Mozambique National Adaptation Program of Action submitted to the UNFCCC: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/moz01.pdf>
- Report from the Mozambican National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) on the potential impacts of climate change:
http://www.undp.org.mz/waterswindsfires/content/download/2035/12104/file/INGC_Synthesis_Report_ClimateChange_Low.pdf
- Mozambican Government Portal to Environmental Conventions:
<http://www.convambientais.gov.mz/> (Portuguese)

Nepal

Basic Information:

- Small Himalayan state in South Asia; Listed as a Least Developed Country by the United Nations.
- In 2008 transitioned from constitutional monarchy to a federal multiparty democratic republic after a decade long civil war. Political instability continues.
- Neighbors with India and China and Bangladesh. Has strategic relationships with both countries.
- Party to Kyoto, CBD and other major treaties.
- Climate vulnerabilities include flash floods and loss in agricultural productivity.

Links

1. <http://www.climatenepal.org.np/main/> (Nepal Climate Change and Development Portal, maintained by the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Government of Nepal)
2. <http://www.ccn.org.np/> (Climate Change Network of Nepal- a semi-formal network consisting of local civil society groups, research institutions and international partners working on climate change research, mitigation and adaptation in Nepal; Website has useful resources on climate change in Nepal)
3. <http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/901nepal.pdf> (Official country statement by Nepal at Rio +20)
4. <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1967859,00.html> (Article on Nepal's relationship with India and China)
5. <http://oskicat.berkeley.edu/record=b20523420~S1> Encyclopedia of Global Warming. Electronic resource available.

Nigeria

Basic Information:

- Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with 150 million people
- The economy is heavily dependent upon fossil fuels, both for domestic energy production, and export revenues (95% of foreign exchange earnings are from oil exports)
- Nigeria is the source for almost 10% of U.S. oil imports
- Along with oil production, gas is produced, but flared, making the Niger Delta oil industry the largest single source of greenhouse gas emissions on the planet
- The Niger Delta covers nearly 8% of Nigeria's land mass, is the location of much of the oil production of the country, and will likely also be the most subject to any sea level rise
- The arid north could experience a 10% drop in rainfall by 2100 due to climate change
- The government of Nigeria has yet to take much action on Climate Change, although some CDM projects have been approved

Links:

- Nigerian Department of Climate Change: <http://www.climatechange.gov.ng/>
- Nigerian National Report to the UNFCCC: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/nignc1.pdf>

Secondary Sources:

- Sayne, A. (2011). Climate change adaptation and conflict in Nigeria. *United States Institute of Peace Special Report*, 274. Retrieved from <http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/handle/123456789/31637>
- Environmental Rights Action. (2012). Nigeria: Learning Clean Development (CDM) Lessons. *ERA Policy Brief*, 2. Retrieved from <http://www.eraaction.org/publications/learningcdmlessons.pdf>

Norway

Basic Information

- Norway is one of the richest countries in the world.
- Norway discovered very large oil deposits in the North Sea around 1970, and since then has been managing production to extend productivity in the long term (rather than maximizing production in the short run). The state's share of the oil revenues is channeled directly to the people through a social security fund, and also used to support Norway's extensive welfare state.
- Most of Norway's oil is exported, the main source of electricity in the country is hydropower.
- Not a member of the European Union although it is in the European Economic Area.
- Norway likes to be seen as a progressive leader in the UNFCCC negotiations.
- During the Copenhagen COP in 2009, Norway committed to reducing its GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2020.
- In 2013, Norway announced \$40 million in funding to the UN REDD program.
- Norway's arctic possessions – and in particular, Norwegian fishing rights – are their main source of tension with other countries in the negotiations.

Links

- Norway's January 2014 national communiqué to the UNFCCC secretariat:
<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/documents-and-publications/reports-and-plans/Reports/2014/Norways-sixth-National-Communication-under-the-Framework-Convention-on-Climate-Change.html>
- Norway climate action tracker:
<http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/norway.html>

Helpful Secondary Sources

- Tjernshaugen, Andreas, and Ho-Ching Lee. (2004) Framing and Shaming: Norwegian nongovernmental organizations in the climate change negotiations. CICERO Working Paper 2004:09.
<http://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/192312>
- Eckersley, Robin (2013). Poles Apart? The social construction of responsibility for climate change in Australia and Norway. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 59(3). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ajph.12022/full>

Russia

Basic Information:

- Signed Kyoto Protocol with prompting by the EU (Europeans agreed to support WTO membership)
- Prefers 1990 levels for timeline as they have already complied with reductions (Soviet industry highly polluted, takes minimal cost to upgrade to greener levels)
- Prefers nuclear energy as an energy source to reduce greenhouse gases
- Vast amounts of resources available including fossil fuels that it wants to continue to export
- skeptical of climate change science, sees climate change negotiations as an attempt by the US and EU to limit Russian economic growth – but major forest fires in 2010 that destroyed air quality in Moscow changed attitudes.
- growing tension with other Arctic states on border issues for accessing resources under the Arctic ocean
- Question: will Russia be a beneficiary of climate change, as its winters warm?

Links

- Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs - http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/main_eng
- On fires and climate: <http://www.energyboom.com/policy/extreme-weather-changes-russian-attitudes-climate-change>
- The Bellona Foundation, NGO that focuses on Russia
- “An Ice-Cold War”, New York Times, August 8 2007 – on flag-planting incident

Sample Secondary Sources:

- Liliana B. Andonova & Assia Alexieva (2012) Continuity and change in Russia's climate negotiations position and strategy, *Climate Policy*, 12:5, 614-629, DOI: [10.1080/14693062.2012.691227](https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2012.691227)
- Jack D. Sharples (2013) Russian approaches to energy security and climate change: Russian gas exports to the EU, *Environmental Politics*, 22:4, 683-700, DOI: [10.1080/09644016.2013.806628](https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2013.806628)

Saudi Arabia

Basic Information:

- Saudi Arabia is a monarchy ruled by the sons and grandsons of King Abd Al Aziz Al Saud, and that the Holy Qur'an is the constitution of the country, which is governed on the basis of Islamic law (Shari'a).
- Saudi Arabia is an oil producing developing country with high income and high greenhouse gas emissions.
- The OPEC countries, with Saudi-Arabia in the lead, are primarily concerned about losing oil income if the international community reaches agreement on an effective climate regime.
- Saudi Arabia has for the most part attempted to halt the progress of the international negotiations.
- Ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2004
- Slow economic growth and a rapidly growing population and a high dependency on oil exports have hurt Saudi economic growth.

Links

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<http://www.mofa.gov.sa/sites/mofaen/Pages/Default.aspx>
- Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration
<http://www.pme.gov.sa/en/eindex.asp>
- Saudi Arabia National Report to the UNFCCC
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/saunc1.pdf>

Secondary Sources

- Depledge, Joanna. "Striving for No: Saudi Arabia in the Climate Change Regime." *Global Environmental Politics* 8.4 (2008): 9-35.

South Africa

Basic Information:

- South Africa is an upper middle-income country with the characteristics of both a developed and developing nation.
- Sees itself as a leader in Africa. Multi-party democracy since the end of apartheid in 1994.
- South Africa has the world's 20th biggest economy and contributes 38% of Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP.
- South Africa's economy relies heavily on coal.
- South Africa's water resources, agriculture and tourism sectors are highly vulnerable to climate change.
- Concerned about adaptation to climate change, especially how climate change will affect agriculture and tourism sectors of the economy.
- Believes strongly in the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" and that developed countries should have to bear the burden of climate change mitigation, not developing countries that have not caused the problems.
- South Africa believes that it should contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases but to a lesser degree than developed countries.
- The parastatal energy company Eskom is one of the largest single corporate sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the world.

Links

- Department of Foreign Affairs
<http://www.dfa.gov.za/>
- Department of Environment and Tourism
<http://www.deat.gov.za/>
- South Africa climate dossier http://www.klima-der-gerechtigkeit.de/wp-content/hbf_south_africa_climate_dossier.pdf
- South Africa National Report to the UNFCCC
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/zafnc01.pdf>
- groundWork South Africa – NGO that works on energy, industry, waste and environmental justice in South Africa: <http://www.groundwork.org.za/>

Helpful secondary sources

- Rong, Fang. "Understanding Developing Country Stances on Post-2012 Climate Change Negotiations: Comparative Analysis of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa." *Energy Policy* 38 (2010): 4582-91.

South Korea (The Republic of Korea)

As one of the “East Asian Tigers”, The Republic of Korea (colloquially, South Korea) industrialized rapidly after the Korean War in the early 1950s. It has always had a strong “developmental” government – and has in recent years been working on a national Green Growth strategy that is one of the only ones of its kind in the world.

Resources

1. Contact my Ph.D. student, Esther Choi, at echoi@berkeley.edu - she is from Korea and has worked with a leading global environmental thinktank based there, the Global Green Growth Institute (<http://gggi.org>, also important to look at!)
2. Book: Responding to Climate Change: Global Experiences and the Korean Perspective, by Chin Hee Hahn, Sang-Hyop Lee, and Kyoung-Soo Yoon (eds, published by Edward Elgar Publishing, 2012)
3. As well as GGGI, check out the East-West Center, and perhaps the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University

Turkey

Basic information

- Turkey is a medium sized, rapidly growing country whose geopolitical importance is that it lies between Europe and the Middle East.
- It has applied to join the European Union but has been repeatedly turned down; its environment/climate policies have been shaped by its applications, as new countries need to meet particular criteria to join, including having environmental policies in place
- It has a long history as a secular, modernizing Islamic state, but these tendencies are currently under pressure
- It could face considerable desertification under climate change, and loss of resources – water is a particular concern
- It could also face conflicts, climate refugees and other problems

Resources

1. Draft Analysis of Turkey's climate policy from the Environmental Economics unit, Gothenburg University, Sweden (2009):

<https://www.sida.se/Global/Countries%20and%20regions/Europe%20incl.%20Central%20Asia/Turkey/Environmental%20Policy%20Brief%20Turkey.pdf>

2. Blog posting

<http://www.treehugger.com/environmental-policy/academics-activists-tackle-climate-change-in-turkey.html>

3. Secondary source

Sowers, Venghosh and Weinthal, 2011, "Climate Change, Water Resources and the Politics of Adaptation in the Middle East and North Africa", *Climatic Change* Volume 104, Issue 3-4, pp 599-627

Tuvalu

Basic Information:

- Small island nation consisting of 9 islands in South Pacific Ocean midway between Australia and Hawaii; a member of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).
- Among the world's least developed countries, Tuvalu is remote and sparsely populated with limited economic opportunities.
- Tuvalu is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially sea level rise, saltwater incursion, and extreme weather events.
- Prime Minister recently spoke out in favor of climate change action as a moral obligation and against relocation as being self defeating.

Links

1. BBC profile on Tuvalu: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-16340072>
2. Tuvalu's National Adaptation Programme of Action: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/tuv01.pdf>
3. Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS): <http://aosis.org/>
4. An older report: Germanwatch (2004), "Climate Change Challenges Tuvalu". This NGO report goes into more depth as to the situation in Tuvalu, and international legal options. See <http://www.germanwatch.org/klak/fb-tuv-e.htm>

United Arab Emirates

Basic Information

- Federation of seven emirates, each ruled by its own hereditary monarch (the emir): Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah, Umm al-Qaiwain.
- It has the second largest economy in the Arab world after Saudi Arabia, with Dubai and Abu Dhabi being major commercial centers in the middle east.
- The major economic driver is export of fossil fuels, though efforts are being made to diversify the economy due to concerns about economic stagnation and climate change.
- Human rights are a major concern in UAE, with women's rights and labor rights being very limited in comparison to Western nations.
- Abu Dhabi hosted a preparatory meeting for the next UN major general meeting in September 2014, which is being referred to as a "Climate Summit".
- UAE is a party to the UNFCCC - as a non-Annex I party - and participates in CDM projects as a recipient of CDM funding.
- UAE faces major physical threats from climate change due to a hot, arid climate and the concentration of the populace on the coastline of the Arabian gulf. Traditional coastal defenses, such as wetland and mangrove swamps, are likely to be negatively impacted by the shifting climate.

Links

- UAE Third National Communication on Climate Change:
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/arenc3.pdf>
- Carbon capture and storage in UAE - projects sponsored by Norway
<http://www.zeroco2.no/projects/countries/united-arab-emirates>
- The National, main English language UAE newspaper: www.thenational.ae

Helpful Secondary Sources

- Al Otaiba, Mohammed (2014). UAE is leading the way in tackling climate change, says secretary general. *The National* May 5, 2014.
<http://www.thenational.ae/uae/environment/uae-is-leading-the-way-in-tackling-climate-change-says-un-secretary-general>
- Fattouh, Bassam, and Laura El-Katiri (2013). Energy and Arab Economic Development. *Oxford Institute for Energy Studies Working Papers*.
<http://www.oxfordenergy.org/2013/01/energy-and-arab-economic-development/>
- Luomi, Mari (2014). Mainstreaming climate policy in the Gulf Cooperation Council States. *Oxford Institute for Energy Studies Working Papers*.

The information in this section was last updated in Summer 2014

<http://www.oxfordenergy.org/2014/02/mainstreaming-climate-policy-in-the-gulf-cooperation-council-states/>

United States

Basic Information:

- largest per capita emitter of greenhouse gases
- largest consumer of fossil fuels and energy / largest economy in the world
- has not signed or ratified the Kyoto Protocol
 - refused to sign because of: scientific uncertainty, China and India not being required to have mandatory reductions, high cost of transforming the US economy and energy needs that are largely based on the use of fossil fuels, and the desire to have voluntary rather than mandatory reductions
 - supports voluntary/regional agreements at the global level
 - President Obama made an important speech in June 2013 - check cites on syllabus

Links

1. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/energy> (White House Energy Office)
2. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/> (State Department Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental Affairs - the coordinating body for international environmental negotiations)
3. <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/policy/index.html> - US Government Activities on Climate Change

Helpful Secondary Sources

- DeSombre, Elizabeth R. "United States International Environmental Policy." *The Oxford Handbook of U.S. Environmental Policy*. Eds. Kamieniecki, Sheldon and Michael E. Kraft. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012 (on B-space)