

ANNEX A: Chronology of COP Meetings¹

COP 1 1995 Berlin, Germany	Parts expressed concerns about countries' abilities to meet commitments under the Convention. These were expressed in a UN ministerial declaration known as the "Berlin Mandate", which established a two-year Analytical and Assessment Phase (AAP), to negotiate a "comprehensive menu of actions" for countries to pick from and choose future options to address climate change which for them, individually, made the best economic and environmental sense. The Berlin Mandate exempted non-Annex I countries from additional binding obligations, in keeping with the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" established in the UNFCCC- even though, collectively, the larger, newly industrializing countries were expected to be the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions 15 years hence.
COP 2 1996 Geneva, Switzerland	A Ministerial Declaration was adopted on July 18, and reflected a U.S. position statement presented by Timothy Wirth, former Under Secretary for Global Affairs for the U.S. State Department at that meeting, which accepted the scientific findings on climate change proffered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its second assessment (1995); rejected uniform "harmonized policies" in favor of flexibility; called for "legally binding mid-term targets."
COP 3 1997 Kyoto, Japan:	The Kyoto Protocol was adopted. Most industrialized nations and some central European economies in transition agreed to legally binding reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of an average of 6 to 8 percent below 1990 levels between the years 2008-2012, defined as the first emissions budget period. The United States would be required to reduce its total emissions an average of 7% below 1990 levels. However, neither the Clinton administration nor the Bush administration sent the protocol to Congress for ratification. The Bush administration explicitly rejected the protocol in 2001.
COP 4 1998 Buenos Aires, Argentina	It had been expected that the remaining issues unresolved in Kyoto would be finalized at this meeting. Due to the complexity of these issues, the parties could only adopt a two-year "Plan of Action" to advance efforts and to devise mechanisms for implementing the Kyoto Protocol, to be completed by 2000.
COP 5 1999 Bonn, Germany	Ministers and officials designed a timetable for completing unresolved details of the Kyoto Protocol by COP-6 from Nov. 13-24, 2000 in the Hague. It was primarily a technical meeting, and did not reach major conclusions.
COP 6 2000 The Hague, Netherlands	No agreement was reached. Formal Plenary decides to suspend COP-6 and reconvene in 2001.
COP 6 Reconvened 2001 Bonn, Germany	United States withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol. As the other parties negotiated the key issues, agreement was reached on most of the major political issues, to the surprise of most observers given the low level of expectations that preceded the meeting. The agreements included: Flexible Mechanisms which the United States had strongly favored as the Protocol was initially put together, including emissions trading; Joint Implementation (JI); and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which allow industrialized countries to fund emissions reduction activities in developing countries as an alternative to domestic emission reductions.
COP-7 2001 Marrakesh, Morocco	Negotiators completed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, finalizing most of the operational details and setting the stage for nations to ratify the Protocol. The completed package of decisions is known as the Marrakech Accords.
COP 8 2002	It was acknowledged that vulnerable groups, as children would have to be protected. Poverty was also addressed as one of the main goals of developing countries; it was said to bean

¹ Author's design with data from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2011f; and Chinaview (2007)

New Delhi, India	obstacle for mitigating climate change and a difficulty for adapting.
COP 9 2003 Milan, Italy	Discussion of adaptation, mitigation and technological advance, as well as the need of strengthening implementation by committed states, by institution building.
COP 10 2004 Buenos Aires, Argentina	This meeting marked the 10th anniversary of the entry into force of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which served as a central theme for the meeting. The accomplishments of the past 10 years were revised and challenges were discussed, such as adaptation and mitigation policies, as well as technology.
COP 11 2005 Montreal, Canada	The meeting was also the first Meeting of the Parties (MOP-1) to the Kyoto Protocol since their initial meeting in Kyoto in 1997. It was therefore one of the largest intergovernmental conferences on climate change ever. The event marked the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The Montreal Action Plan pledged for extending the life of the Kyoto Protocol beyond its 2012 expiration date and negotiating deeper cuts in greenhouse-gas emissions. The conference attracted attention of business as a result of the starting operations of the European emissions trading scheme and the Clean Development Mechanism, a tool to promote sustainable development and combat climate change.
COP 12 2006 Nairobi, Kenya	China, India, South Africa, Brazil and Mexico propose the creation of financial mechanisms through the Global Fund.
COP 13 2007 Bali, Indonesia	Discussions and enactment of the Bali Plan in which it is designed a calendar for preparing for a new agreement after the KP ended in 2012.
COP 14 2008 Poznan, Alemania	It is established that industrialized countries would grant 2% as payment to finance credits for Emissions reductions at the Clean Development Mechanism.
COP 15 2009 Copenhague, Dinamarca	It was agreed that temperature could not go beyond 2°C, which would stabilize CO2e at 450ppm.
COP 16 2010 Cancún, México	Cancun Accord was passed by partners, except for Bolivia. These accords establish financial schemes for implementing mitigation and adaptation, especially in the developing world. In addition, the REDD mechanisms (reduction of emissions from deforestation or degradation) were recognized as sources for mitigation.