



Global Environmental League Tables:

A global ranking of
countries' commitments to
Multilateral Environmental
Agreements

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About Stakeholder Forum

Stakeholder Forum is an international non-governmental organisation working to advance the achievement of sustainable development on a global level.

Stakeholder Forum seeks to provide a bridge between those who have a stake in sustainable development, and the international forums where decisions are made in their name. To this end, we work with a diversity of stakeholders globally on international policy development, media and communications, advocacy, lobbying, consultation and evaluation to promote progressive outcomes on sustainable development through an open and participatory approach. The organisation played a key role in the preparations for and follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. It is the lead organisation in the development and facilitating of multi-stakeholder processes for sustainable development.

In October 2004 Stakeholder Forum became, after seventeen years, a free-standing organisation in its own right. It took the opportunity to rename itself, feeling that Stakeholder Forum for a Common Future looked back to the Brundtland Report in 1987, while Stakeholder Forum for a sustainable future looked forward.

Stakeholder Forum has offices in London and New York, and works with consultants from around the globe. Stakeholder Forum is a non-for-profit organisation and receives funding from governments, UN agencies, foundations and international financial institutions.

Contents

Defining Multilateral Environmental Agreements	4
Top-line Analysis.....	5
About the Global MEA League Tables	6
• Scoring System	9
• Glossary	9
• Divisions	10
Global MEA League Tables	12
MEA Data	16
Global Analysis	22
Regional Analysis	25
• Europe	26
• Africa	26
• Latin America	27
• Middle East	27
• Asia	28

Defining Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)¹

MEAs are commitments by countries to meet certain environment-related objectives. They can also be referred to as environmental Conventions or Treaties. Generally, and for the purposes of these League Tables:

An MEA is a legally binding instrument between two or more nation states that deals with some aspect of the environment.

Aside from the requirement that they deal with some aspect of the environment, two elements of the definition are very important to understand:

- **Legally binding**

Multilateral environmental agreements are legal instruments binding countries that have agreed to become parties through ratification or accession. For the countries which have only signed and not as yet ratified, they are nonetheless not expected to do anything that will affect the aims and purposes of the MEA. They are not declarations of intention or avowals; they are rules of law. As such, they are a powerful tool for the implementation of policies with environmental protection and sustainable development goals.

- **Between two or more nation states**

The better-known environmental agreements are multilateral in the sense that they involve many nations and deal with broad aspects of environment (climate, biodiversity, etc.). However, an MEA can be any treaty between two or more nation-states if and when this instrument deals with direct environmental objectives.

¹ The information in the Introduction is taken from *'Negotiating and Implementing MEAs: A Manual for NGOs'*, a joint publication of Stakeholder Forum, Earth Media and Centro de Estudios Ambientales (CEDEA) p 2
<http://www.unep.org/dec/docs/MEAs%20Final.pdf>

Top-line Analysis

Background information, data, information and in-depth analysis are provided below. In this section we have identified the most striking findings from the research:

- European and Asian countries dominate the Premier League and Division One
- India and China, the two emerging economic giants, make it into the Premiership and Division One respectively.
- A number of unexpected champions including Mauritania and Kenya both make it into the 1st Division as well.
- Croatia and Turkey, both seeking EU membership, are struggling to gain momentum and only make it to Division Three
- Russia only makes it into Division Three despite its status as one of the G8 most industrialised countries
- The United States is bringing up the rear of the League Tables in Division 4 and the Sunday League, alongside Zimbabwe and Somalia.

About the MEA League Tables

Rationale

Stakeholder Forum has been monitoring the ratification of MEAs on a regular basis for the past eight years, since the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. It is the objective of the Global League Tables to highlight and praise progress made by nation states towards the ratification of Multilateral Environmental Agreements. It is also the intention of the League Tables to encourage further action towards ratification in countries where progress is slow.

Stakeholder Forum believes that international environmental law in the form of environmental conventions and treaties offers a critical framework for promoting action on environmental issues at the national level. The proliferation of MEAs over the past two decades also reflects an acknowledgement of the global nature of environmental problems – Greenhouse Gas Emissions from one country stand to have an impact on the rest of the world due to resulting climate change; persistent organic pollutants produced in one country can become widely distributed geographically; impacts on biodiversity can have a significant geographic impact through climate change; global trade in hazardous chemicals without universal legislation can turn some regions into 'danger-zones' whilst others are insulated from negative consequences. The development of generic global standards relating to certain aspects of the environment represents a step towards the creation of a 'level playing-field' where citizens in all countries are protected from the negative impacts of a degraded environment. It also means that standards imposed in one country are not compromised by lower standards in another country that 'leak' across borders, either directly through water, land and air, or indirectly through products.

The MEAs

For the purposes of these League Tables, Stakeholder Forum has selected six MEAs and has gathered data for each MEA on which countries are signatories and non-signatories, as well as which countries have proceeded to ratification. The MEAs are as follows:

Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade		
Other names:	The Rotterdam Convention / PIC	To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use. The convention defines a number of substances that are characterized as hazardous chemicals and Parties can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty. Exporting countries are obliged make sure that producers within their jurisdiction comply to use proper labelling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.
Signature date	Rotterdam, 10.09.1998	
Date of entry into force	24.02.2004	
Link	http://www.pic.int	

Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants		
Other names:	The Stockholm Convention / POPS	To protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. The convention guards human health from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife.
Signature date:	Stockholm, 22.5.2001	
Date of entry into force:	13.02.2005	
Link:	http://www.pops.int	
Parties and Signatories	169 Parties 152 Ratifications	

Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		
Other names	The Kyoto Protocol	The Kyoto Protocol is a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Signature date	Kyoto, 11.12.1997	

Date of entry into force	16.02.2005	<p>Change (UNFCCC or FCCC), aimed at combating global warming. The UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty with the goal of achieving stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The major distinction between the Protocol and the Convention is that while the Convention encouraged industrialised countries to stabilize GHG emissions, the Protocol commits them to do so.</p> <p>The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. Besides needing to meet targets through national measures, the Kyoto Protocol offers countries an additional means of meeting their targets by way of three market-based mechanisms: Emission trading schemes, Clean development mechanism (CDM) and Joint implementation (JI).</p>
Parties and Signatories	191 Parties 190 Ratifications	

Protocol on Biosafety to the Biodiversity Convention		
Other names	Bio-Safety Protocol Cartagena Protocol	<p>Ensure an adequate level of protection in safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.</p> <p>The Protocol contains reference to a precautionary approach and reaffirms the precaution language in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development that allows countries to ban imports of a genetically modified organism if they feel there is not enough scientific evidence the product is safe.</p>
Signature date	Montreal, 29.1.2000	
Date of entry into force	11.09.2003	
Link	http://www.biodiv.org	
Parties and Signatories	193 Parties 168 Ratifications	

UNCLOS - Convention on the Law of the Sea (Including Part XI)		
Other names	Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea treaty	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is the international agreement that defines the rights and

Signature date	Montego Bay, Jamaica, 10.12.1982	responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources.
Date of entry into force	16.11.1994	
Link	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_convention.htm	
Parties and Signatories	157 Parties 138 Ratifications	

The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks		
Other names		Sets out principles for the conservation and management of those fish stocks and establishes that such management must be based on the precautionary approach and the best available scientific information. It attempts to achieve this objective by providing a framework for cooperation in the conservation and management of those resources. It establishes detailed minimum international standards for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks; ensures that measures taken for the conservation and management of those stocks in areas under national jurisdiction and in the adjacent high seas are compatible and coherent; ensuring that there are effective mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of those measures on the high seas; and recognizing the special requirements of developing States in relation to conservation and management as well as the development and participation in fisheries for the two types of stocks mentioned above.
Signature date	Montego Bay, Jamaica, 10.12.1982	
Date of entry into force	11.12.2001	
Link	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_fish_stocks.htm	
Parties and Signatories	157 Parties 77 Ratifications	

Scoring System

On the basis of the data, points have been assigned for signing and ratification, and points deducted for non-signing. For the purpose of the League Tables, the following scores have been used:

- 3 points for ratifying (being both party/signatory and having ratified)
- 1 point for signing (not being party to the conventions)
- -1 point for not signing

If a country has ratified the MEA it receives 3 points, whereas if it has only signed the convention without ratifying it (i.e. became party to the convention, but did not ratify it),

it receives only 1 point. If a country has not signed the MEA then one point is deducted from its total - on this basis it is possible for a country to score a negative number of points overall - if it is a non-signatory to more MEAs than it is a signatory i.e. those listed at the bottom of the league tables.

Glossary

Countries receive more points for ratification because this entails a greater legal obligation than only signing. For the purposes of these League Tables, the following glossary of terms relating to Treaty actions helps to clarify the data. All definitions are based on the Common Terms used in Negotiations as defined by the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties:

Treaty: an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation²

'Ratification', 'Acceptance', 'Approval', 'Accession': in each case the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;³

Party: a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force⁴

Signature ad referendum: A representative may sign a treaty "ad referendum", i.e., under the condition that the signature is confirmed by his/her state.⁵

Signature Subject to Ratification, Acceptance or Approval: Where the signature is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the signature does not establish the consent to be bound. However, it is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory state to continue the treaty-making process.⁶

Entry into force: In cases where multilateral treaties are involved, it is common to provide for a fixed number of states to express their consent for entry into force. Some treaties provide for additional conditions to be satisfied, e.g., by specifying that a certain category of states must be among the consenters.⁷

Divisions

Conventions Played

The column on 'Conventions Played' played shows how many MEAs the country is part of through becoming a signatory. If a country is not a signatory to one or more MEAs, the total played is reduced accordingly, and the missing MEAs are listed beside the number.

² *Negotiating and Implementing MEAs: A Manual for NGOs*, a joint publication of Stakeholder Forum, Earth Media and Centro de Estudios Ambientales (CEDEA) p11 <http://www.unep.org/dec/docs/MEAs%20Final.pdf>

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ *United Nations Treaty Collection: Treaty Reference Guide*. Based on Art.12 (2) (b), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 <http://untreaty.un.org/English/guide.asp#signaturead>

⁶ *United Nations Treaty Collection: Treaty Reference Guide*. Based on Arts.10 and 18, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 <http://untreaty.un.org/English/guide.asp#signaturead>

⁷ *United Nations Treaty Collection: Treaty Reference Guide*. Based on Art.24, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 <http://untreaty.un.org/English/guide.asp#signaturead>

Premiership & Division One

Countries within the premiership and Division One group are Parties to all 6 Conventions. The distinction between the two groups is that countries in the Premiership have ratified all six treaties, while countries within Division One have signed all treaties, but have not yet ratified all of them.

Division Two

Countries in Division Two have had points deducted mainly because they failed to sign one of the Conventions (this is mostly the UNCLOS Agreement on Fish Stocks or the Rotterdam Convention).

Division Three

Countries in this Division have mainly lost points due to their failure to sign two or more agreements or to ratify a significant enough number of agreements.

Division Four and Sunday League

Countries that fall within this group are characterised by a poor record in terms of signing or ratifying the identified Conventions. Many of these countries are Parties to fewer than half of the Conventions, and in many cases have ratified even fewer of them.

Global MEA League Tables

Premiership						
Position	Country	Conventions Played	Points In 2002	Points In 2008	Points In 2010	Change 2008 - 2010
1	Austria	6	5	18	18	-
	Belgium	6	5	18	18	-
	Belize	6	1	15	18	+2
	Brazil	6	6	18	18	-
	Bulgaria	6	9	18	18	-
	Costa Rica	6	7	18	18	+2
	Cyprus	6	4	18	18	-
	Czech Rep.	6	11	18	18	-
	Denmark	6	3	18	18	-
	EC	6	9	18	18	-
	Finland	6	3	18	18	-
	France	6	5	18	18	-
	Germany	6	9	18	18	-
	Greece	6	4	18	18	-
	Guinea	6	9	14	18	+4
	Hungary	5	6	9	18	+9
	India	6	2	18	18	-
	Japan	6	5	18	18	-
	Kenya	6	6	18	18	-
	Korea Rep	6	5	14	18	+4
	Latvia	6	0	18	18	-
	Liberia	6	4	18	18	-
	Lithuania	6	1	18	18	-
	Luxembourg	6	5	18	18	-
	Maldives	6	3	18	18	-
	Mauritius	6	10	18	18	-
	Namibia	6	4	18	18	-
	Netherlands	6	11	18	18	-
	New Zealand	6	9	18	18	-
	Nigeria	6	6	11	18	+7
	Norway	6	11	18	18	-
	Oman	6	5	11	18	+7
	Panama	6	11	11	18	+7
	Poland	6	3	18	18	+2
	Portugal	6	5	18	18	-
	Romania	6	5	18	18	-
	Samoa	6	9	18	18	-
	Senegal	6	11	18	18	-
	Slovak Rep	6	3	11	18	+7
	Slovenia	6	4	18	18	-
	S. Africa	6	1	18	18	-
	Spain	6	7	18	18	-
	Sri Lanka	6	4	18	18	-
	Sweden	6	7	18	18	-
	UK	6	7	18	18	-
	Ukraine	6	2	18	18	-

Division One						
Position	Country	Conventions Played	Points In 2002	Points In 2008	Points In 2010	Change 2008 - 2010
2	Barbados	6	6	16	16	-
	Burkina Faso	6	2	16	16	-
	Canada	6	7	16	16	-
	China	6	5	16	16	-
	Cook Is.	6	5	16	16	-

	Gabon	6	1	16	16	-
	Indonesia	6	5	10	16	+6
	Iran	6	6	16	16	-
	Ireland	6	3	16	16	-
	Italy	6	5	16	16	-
	Marshall Is	6	0	16	16	-
	Mauritania	6	3	16	16	-
	Philippines	6	5	16	16	-
	St. Lucia	6	-	16	16	-
	Uruguay	6	4	16	16	-
	Pakistan	6	4	12	16	+4
	Seychelles	6	7	16	16	-

Division Two

3	Argentina	6	7	14	14	-
	Armenia	5 Fish Stocks	1	14	14	-
	Australia	5 Bio Safety	6	12	14	+2
	Bahamas	5 Rotterdam	7	14	14	-
	Benin	5 Fish Stocks	7	14	14	-
	Bolivia	5 Fish Stocks	7	14	14	-
	Cape Verde	5 Fish Stocks	-1	12	14	+2
	Cameroon	5 Fish Stocks	6	12	14	+2
	Chad	5 Fish Sticks	1	6	14	+8
	Congo	5 Fish Stocks	2	14	14	-
	Cuba	5 Fish Stocks	7	10	14	+4
	Estonia	5 Stockholm	-4	14	14	-
	Georgia	5 Fish Stocks	4	11	14	+4
	Guyana	5 Fish Stocks	-1	9	15	+6
	Fiji	5 Rotterdam	9	14	14	-
	Jamaica	5 Fish Stocks	6	14	14	-
	Jordan	6	2	14	14	-
	Kiribati	5 Rotterdam	3	14	14	-
	Madagascar	5 Fish Stocks	4	14	14	-
	Mexico	5 Fish Stocks	5	14	14	-
	Moldova	5 Fish Stocks	0	14	14	-
	Mongolia	5 Fish Stocks	8	14	14	-
	Mozambique	5 Rotterdam	2	11	14	+4
	Nauru	5 Rotterdam	11	14	14	-
	Niue	5 Rotterdam	2	14	14	-
	Papua NG	5 Rotterdam	6	14	14	-
	Paraguay	5 Fish Stocks	7	14	14	-
	Qatar	5 Fish Stocks	-3	14	14	-
	Serbia	5 Fish Stocks	-	8	14	+6
	Solomon Is.	5 Rotterdam	2	14	14	-
	Switzerland	5 Fish Stocks	7	10	14	+4
	Tanzania	5 Fish Stocks	3	14	14	-
	Togo	5 Fish Stocks	4	14	14	-
	Tonga	5 Rotterdam	3	8	14	+6
	Trinidad & Tobago	5 Rotterdam	5	10	14	+4
	Vietnam	5 Fish Stocks	2	14	14	-
4	Bangladesh	5 Rotterdam	3	12	12	-
	Burundi	5 Fish Stocks	-2	8	12	+4
	Chile	5 Fish Stocks	4	12	12	-
	Colombia	5 Fish Stocks	5	8	12	+4
	Congo DR	5 Fish Stocks	0	12	12	-
	Cote d'Ivoire	5 Bio Safety	3	12	12	-
	Djibouti	5 Fish Stocks	7	12	12	-
	Dominica	5 Fish Stocks	-2	12	12	-
	El Salvador	5 Fish Stocks	7	10	12	+2
	Ethiopia	5 Fish Stocks	3	12	12	-
	Gambia	5 Fish Stocks	9	12	12	-
	Ghana	5 Fish Stocks	6	12	12	-
	Iceland	5 Rotterdam	5	12	12	-
	Korea DRP	5 Fish Stocks	-2	12	12	-
	Lib. Arab J.	5 Fish Stocks	-3	12	12	-
	Malaysia	5 Fish Stocks	3	12	12	-
	Malawi	5 Fish Stocks	3	4	12	+8
	Mali	5 Fish Stocks	7	12	12	-
	Malta	5 Rotterdam	4	12	12	-

	Monaco	5 Rotterdam	5	12	12	-
	Nepal	5 Fish Stocks	2	12	12	-
	Niger	5 Fish Stocks	1	12	12	-
	Palau	5 Rotterdam	5	4	12	+8
	Rwanda	5 Fish Stocks	-2	12	12	-
	Saudi Arabia	5 Fish Stocks	5	12	12	-
	Sudan	5 Fish Stocks	1	12	12	-
	Suriname	5 Fish Stocks	5	8	12	+4
	Thailand	5 Fish Stocks	4	12	12	-
	Tunisia	5 Fish Stocks	4	12	12	-
	Uganda	5 Rotterdam	7	12	12	-
	Yemen	5 Fish Stocks	1	12	12	-

Division Three

Position	Country	Conventions Played	Positio at 200	Points In 2008	Points In 2010	Change 2008 - 2010
5	Albania	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-1	10	10	-
	Algeria	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	2	10	10	+5
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	5 Fish Stocks	0	10	10	-
	Croatia	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	3	10	10	-
	Ecuador	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	5	10	10	-
	Egypt	4 Rotterdam	3	10	10	-
	Eritrea	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	-2	10	10	-
	Guatemala	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	4	8	10	+2
	Guinea Biss.	5 Bio Safety	3	6	10	+4
	Honduras	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	5	8	10	+2
	Kazakhstan	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	0	6	10	+4
	Kuwait	4 Bio Safety + Fish Stocks	3	10	10	-
	Kyrgyzstan	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	3	10	10	-
	Lao PDR	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	1	10	10	-
	Lebanon	4 Bio Safety + Fish Stocks	1	10	10	-
	Lesotho	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	7	10	10	-
	Macedonia	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-1	10	10	-
	Micronesia	4 Bio Safety + Rotterdam	6	10	10	-
	Montenegro	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-	10	10	-
	Morocco	4 Rotterdam	3	10	10	-
	Myanmar	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	0	8	10	+2
	Nicaragua	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	5	10	10	-
	Peru	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	3	10	10	-
	Singapore	4 Bio Safety + Fish Stocks	12	10	10	-
	Swaziland	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-3	8	10	+2
	Syrian Arab Republic	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	1	10	10	-
	Tuvalu	4 Bio Safety + Rotterdam	0	2	10	+8
	Venezuela	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	0	10	10	-
	Zambia	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	2	10	10	-
6	Antigua & Barbuda	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	5	8	8	-
	Belarus	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-2	8	8	-
	Botswana	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	0	8	8	-
	Cambodia	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-1	8	8	-
	Liechtenstein	4 Bio Safety + Fish Stocks	0	8	8	-
	Russian Fed	4 Bio Safety + Rotterdam	4	8	8	-
	St. Vincent & Grenadines	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	0	8	8	-
	Tajikistan	4 UNCLOS + Fish Stocks	1	4	8	+4
	UAE	4 Bio Safety + Fish Stocks	-1	8	8	-
	Vanuatu	4 Bio Safety + Rotterdam	4	8	8	-
	Comoros	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-1	0	8	+8
	St Kitts & Nevis	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	2	4	8	+4
	Turkey	5 UNICLOS + Fish Stocks	1	2	8	+6
	Central African Rep.	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-1	4	8	+4

Division Four

Position	Country	Conventions Played	Position at 2002	Points In 2008	Points In 2010	Change 2008 - 2010
7	Angola	4 Bio Safety + Fish Stock	5	6	6	-
	Azerbaijan	3 Rotterdam + Fish Stock	0	6	6	-
	Bahrain	4 Bio Safety + Rotterdam Stocks	1	6	6	-
	Eq. Guinea	3 Stockholm + Bio Safety	2	6	6	-
	Grenada	3 Stockholm + Rotterdam Stocks	0	6	6	-
	Haiti	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stock	2	6	6	-
	Sao Tome & Principe	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stock	-1	2	6	+4
	Sierra Leone	3 Bio Safety + Rotterdam Stocks	-2	6	6	-
	Timor Leste	2 Rotterdam + Stockholm + Fish Stock	-	2	6	+4
	USA	5 Bio Safety	5	6	6	-
	Zimbabwe	4 Rotterdam + Fish Stock	1	2	6	+4
8	Bhutan	3 Stockholm + Rotterdam Stocks	-3	4	4	-
9	Brunei	3 Bio Safety + Fish Stock Rotterdam	-3	2	2	-
	Israel	4 Bio Safety + UNCLOS	2	2	2	-
	Turkmenistan	2 Stockholm + Rotterdam + Fish Stock	-1	-1	2	+3

Sunday League

Pos.	Country	Conventions Played	Position at 2002	Points In 2008	Points In 2010	Change 2008 - 2010
10	Iraq	2 Bio Safety + Stockholm + Fish Stocks	-5	-5	-1	+4
11	Uzbekistan	1 Bio Safety + Stockholm + UNCLOS + Fish Stock	0	-2	-2	
12	Afghanistan	1 Kyoto + Bio Safety + S Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-5	-5	-5	
	Somalia	1 Kyoto + Bio Safety + S Rotterdam + Fish Stocks	-5	-5	-5	
13	San Marino	0	-6	-6	-6	
	Andorra	0	-6	-6	-6	
	Holy See	0	-6	-6	-6	

MEA Data

1. The Bio-Safety Protocol

Afghanistan		Chad		Ghana		Liberia		Norway		Sri Lanka	
Albania		Chile		Greece		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Oman		Sudan	
Algeria		China		Grenada		Liechtenst.		Pakistan		Suriname	
Andorra		Colombia		Guatemala		Lithuania		Palau		Swaziland	
Angola		Comoros		Guinea		Luxemburg		Panama		Sweden	
Antigua& Barbuda		Congo		Guinea Bissau		Macedonia		Papua New Guinea		Switzerland	
Argentina		Congo DR		Guyana		Madagascar		Paraguay		Syrian Arab Rep.	
Armenia		Cook Is.		Haiti		Malawi		Peru		Tajikistan	
Australia		Costa Rica		Holy See		Malaysia		Philippines		Tanzania	
Austria		Cote d'Ivoire		Honduras		Maldives		Poland		Thailand	
Azerbaijan		Croatia		Hungary		Mali		Portugal		Timor Leste	
Bahamas		Cuba		Iceland		Malta		Qatar		Togo	
Bahrain		Cyprus		India		Marshall Is.		Romania		Tonga	
Bangladesh		Czech Rep.		Indonesia		Mauritania		Russian Fed.		Trinidad and Tobago	
Barbados		Denmark		Iran		Mauritius		Rwanda		Tunisia	
Belarus		Djibouti		Iraq		Mexico		St. Kitts & Nevis		Turkey	
Belgium		Dominica		Ireland		Micronesia		St. Lucia		Turkmenistan	
Belize		Dominican Rep.		Israel		Moldova		St. Vincent & Gren.		Tuvalu	
Benin		Ecuador		Italy		Monaco		Samoa		Uganda	
Bhutan		Egypt		Jamaica		Mongolia		San Marino		Ukraine	
Bolivia		El Salvador		Japan		Montenegro		Sao Tome & Principe		UAE	
Bosnia & Herzegovina		Eq. Guinea		Jordan		Morocco		Saudi Arabia		UK	
Botswana		Eritrea		Kazakhstan		Mozambique		Senegal		USA	
Brazil		Estonia		Kenya		Myanmar		Serbia		Uruguay	
Brunei Daruss		Ethiopia		Kiribati		Namibia		Seychelles		Uzbekistan	
Bulgaria		EC		Korea DRP		Nauru		Sierra Leone		Vanuatu	
Burkina Faso		Fiji		Korea Rep. of		Nepal		Singapore		Venezuela	
Burundi		Finland		Kuwait		Netherlands		Slovak Rep.		Vietnam	
Cambodia		France		Kyrgyzstan		New Zealand		Slovenia		Yemen	
Cameroon		Gabon		Lao PDR		Nicaragua		Solomon Is.		Zambia	
Canada		Gambia		Latvia		Niger		Somalia		Zimbabwe	
Cape Verde		Georgia		Lebanon		Nigeria		S. Africa		Key Signed & Ratified Signed Oh dear...	
Central African Rep		Germany		Lesotho		Niue		Spain			

<http://www.cbd.int/biosafety/signinglist.shtml> as of 1st January 2010

2. Kyoto Protocol

Afghanistan	☹️	Chad	😊	Ghana	😊	Liberia	😊	Norway	😊	St. Vinc. & Grenadine	😊
Albania	😊	Chile	😊	Greece	😊	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	😊	Oman	😊	Sudan	😊
Algeria	😊	China	😊	Grenada	😊	Liechtenst.	😊	Pakistan	😊	Suriname	😊
Andorra	☹️	Colombia	😊	Guatemala	😊	Lithuania	😊	Palau	😊	Swaziland	😊
Angola	😊	Comoros	😊	Guinea	😊	Luxemburg	😊	Panama	😊	Sweden	😊
Antigua& Barbuda	😊	Congo	😊	Guinea Bissau	😊	Macedonia	😊	Papau New Guinea	😊	Switzerland	😊
Argentina	😊	Congo DR	😊	Guyana	😊	Madagascar	😊	Paraguay	😊	Syrian Arab Rep.	😊
Armenia	😊	Cook Is.	😊	Haiti	😊	Malawi	😊	Peru	😊	Tajikistan	😊
Australia	😊	Costa Rica	😊	Holy See	☹️	Malaysia	😊	Philippines	😊	Tanzania, Rep. of	😊
Austria	😊	Cote d'Ivoire	😊	Honduras	😊	Maldives	😊	Poland	😊	Thailand	😊
Azerbaijan	😊	Croatia	😊	Hungary	😊	Mali	😊	Portugal	😊	Timor-Leste	😊
Bahamas	😊	Cuba	😊	Iceland	😊	Malta	😊	Qatar	😊	Togo	😊
Bahrain	😊	Cyprus	😊	India	😊	Marshall Is.	😊	Romania	😊	Tonga	😊
Bangladesh	😊	Czech Rep.	😊	Indonesia	😊	Mauritania	😊	Russian Fed.	😊	Trinidad and Tobago	😊
Barbados	😊	Denmark	😊	Iran	😊	Mauritius	😊	Rwanda	😊	Tunisia	😊
Belarus	😊	Djibouti	😊	Iraq	😊	Mexico	😊	Samoa	😊	Turkey	😊
Belgium	😊	Dominica	😊	Ireland	😊	Micronesia	😊	San Marino	☹️	Turkmenistan	😊
Belize	😊	Dominican Rep.	😊	Israel	😊	Moldova, Rep. of	😊	Sao Tome & Principe	😊	Tuvalu	😊
Benin	😊	EC	😊	Italy	😊	Monaco	😊	Saudi Arabia	😊	Uganda	😊
Bhutan	😊	Ecuador	😊	Jamaica	😊	Mongolia	😊	Serbia	😊	Ukraine	😊
Bolivia	😊	Egypt	😊	Japan	😊	Montenegro	😊	Senegal	😊	UAE	😊
Bosnia & Herzegovina	😊	El Salvador	😊	Jordan	😊	Morocco	😊	Seychelles	😊	UK	😊
Botswana	😊	Eq. Guinea	😊	Kazakhstan	😊	Mozambique	😊	Sierra Leone	😊	USA	😐
Brazil	😊	Eritrea	😊	Kenya	😊	Myanmar	😊	Singapore	😊	Uruguay	😊
Brunei Darassalam	😊	Estonia	😊	Kiribati	😊	Namibia	😊	Slovak Rep.	😊	Uzbekistan	😊
Bulgaria	😊	Ethiopia	😊	Korea DRP	😊	Nauru	😊	Slovenia	😊	Vanuatu	😊
Burkina Faso	😊	Fiji	😊	Korea, Rep. of	😊	Nepal	😊	Solomon Is.	😊	Venezuela	😊
Burundi	😊	Finland	😊	Kuwait	😊	Netherlands	😊	Somalia	☹️	Vietnam	😊
Cambodia	😊	France	😊	Kyrgyzstan	😊	New Zealand	😊	S. Africa	😊	Yemen	😊
Cameroon	😊	Gabon	😊	Lao PDR	😊	Nicaragua	😊	Spain	😊	Zambia	😊
Canada	😊	Gambia	😊	Latvia	😊	Niger	😊	Sri Lanka	😊	Zimbabwe	☹️
Cape Verde	😊	Georgia	😊	Lebanon	😊	Nigeria	😊	St. Kitts & Nevis	😊		
Central African Rep	😊	Germany	😊	Lesotho	😊	Niue	😊	St. Lucia	😊		
http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto_protocol/status_of_ratification/application/pdf/kp_ratification_2009120										KEY 😊 Signed & Ratified 😐 Signed ☹️ Oh dear...	
as of 3rd December 2009											

3. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants




Afghanistan	☹️	Chile	😊	Grenada	☹️	Lithuania	😊	Panama	😊	Switzerland	😊
Albania	😊	China	😊	Guatemala	😊	Luxemburg	😊	Papua New Guinea	😊	Syrian Arab Rep.	😊
Algeria	😊	Colombia	😊	Guinea	😊	Macedonia	😊	Paraguay	😊	Tajikistan	😊
Angola	😊	Comoros	😊	Guinea Bissau	😊	Madagascar	😊	Peru	😊	Tanzania, Rep. of	😊
Andorra	☹️	Congo, DR of	😊	Guyana	😊	Malawi	😊	Philippines	😊	Timor Leste	☹️
Antigua & Barbuda	😊	Congo, Rep of	😊	Haiti	😐	Malaysia	😐	Poland	😊	Thailand	😊
Argentina	😊	Cook Is.	😊	Holy See	☹️	Maldives	😊	Portugal	😊	Togo	😊
Armenia	😊	Costa Rica	😊	Honduras	😊	Mali	😊	Qatar	😊	Tonga	😊
Australia	😊	Cote d'Ivoire	😊	Hungary	😊	Malta	😐	Romania	😊	Trinidad and Tobago	😊
Austria	😊	Croatia	😊	Iceland	😊	Marshall Is.	😊	Russian Fed.	😊	Tunisia	😊
Azerbaijan	😊	Cuba	😊	India	😊	Mauritania	😊	Rwanda	😊	Turkey	😊
Bahamas	😊	Cyprus	😊	Indonesia	😊	Mauritius	😊	Samoa	😊	Turkmenistan	☹️
Bahrain	😊	Czech Rep.	😊	Iran	😊	Mexico	😊	San Marino	☹️	Tuvalu	😊
Bangladesh	😊	Denmark	😊	Iraq	☹️	Micronesia	😊	Sao Tome & Principe	😊	Uganda	😊
Barbados	😊	Djibouti	😊	Ireland	😐	Moldova, Rep of	😊	Saudi Arabia	😐	Ukraine	😊
Belarus	😊	Dominica	😊	Israel	😐	Monaco	😊	Senegal	😊	UAE	😊
Belgium	😊	Dominican Rep.	😊	Italy	😐	Mongolia	😊	Serbia	😊	UK	😊
Belize	😊	EC	😊	Jamaica	😊	Montenegro	😊	Seychelles	😊	USA	😐
Benin	😊	Ecuador	😊	Japan	😊	Morocco	😊	Sierra Leone	😊	Uruguay	😊
Bhutan	☹️	Egypt	😊	Jordan	😊	Mozambique	😊	Singapore	😊	Uzbekistan	☹️
Bolivia	😊	El Salvador	😊	Kazakhstan	😊	Myanmar	😊	Slovak Rep.	😊	Vanuatu	😊
Bosnia & Herzegovina	😐	Eq. Guinea	☹️	Kenya	😊	Namibia	😊	Slovenia	😊	Venezuela	😊
Botswana	😊	Eritrea	😊	Kiribati	😊	Nauru	😊	Solomon Is.	😊	Vietnam	😊
Brazil	😊	Estonia	☹️	Korea, DPR of	😊	Nepal	😊	Somalia	☹️	Yemen	😊
Brunei Darussalam	😐	Ethiopia	😊	Korea, Rep of	😊	Netherlands	😊	S. Africa	😊	Zambia	😊
Bulgaria	😊	Fiji	😊	Kuwait	😊	New Zealand	😊	Spain	😊	Zimbabwe	😐
Burkina Faso	😊	Finland	😊	Kyrgyzstan	😊	Nicaragua	😊	Sri Lanka	😊	<p>Key</p> <p>😊 Signed & Ratified</p> <p>😐 Signed</p> <p>☹️ Oh dear...</p>	
Burundi	😊	France	😊	Lao PDR	😊	Niger	😊	St. Kitts & Nevis	😊		
Cambodia	😊	Gabon	😊	Latvia	😊	Nigeria	😊	St. Lucia	😊		
Cameroon	😊	Gambia	😊	Lebanon	😊	Niue	😊	St. Vin. & Grenadine	😊		
Canada	😊	Georgia	😊	Lesotho	😊	Norway	😊	Sudan	😊		
Cape Verde	😊	Germany	😊	Liberia	😊	Oman	😊	Suriname	😐		
Central African Rep	😊	Ghana	😊	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	😊	Pakistan	😊	Swaziland	😊		
Chad	😊	Greece	😊	Liechtenst.	😊	Palau	😐	Sweden	😊		

<http://www.pops.int/reports/StatusOfRatifications.aspx> as of 1st January 2010

4. Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent

Afghanistan		Chad		Ghana		Liberia		Norway		Sudan	
Albania		Chile		Greece		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Oman		Suriname	
Algeria		China		Grenada		Liechtenst.		Pakistan		Swaziland	
Andorra		Colombia		Guatemala		Lithuania		Palau		Sweden	
Angola		Comoros		Guinea		Luxemburg		Panama		Switzerland	
Antigua& Barbuda		Congo		Guinea Bissau		Macedonia		Papua New Guinea		Syrian Arab Rep.	
Argentina		Congo DR		Guyana		Madagascar		Paraguay		Tajikistan	
Armenia		Cook Is.		Haiti		Malawi		Peru		Tanzania	
Australia		Costa Rica		Holy See		Malaysia		Philippines		Thailand	
Austria		Cote d'Ivoire		Honduras		Maldives		Poland		Timor Leste	
Azerbaijan		Croatia		Hungary		Mali		Portugal		Togo	
Bahamas		Cuba		Iceland		Malta		Qatar		Tonga	
Bahrain		Cyprus		India		Marshall Is.		Romania		Trinidad and Tobago	
Bangladesh		Czech Rep.		Indonesia		Mauritania		Russian Fed.		Tunisia	
Barbados		Denmark		Iran		Mauritius		Rwanda		Turkey	
Belarus		Djibouti		Iraq		Mexico		St. Kitts & Nevis		Turkmenistan	
Belgium		Dominica		Ireland		Micronesia		St. Lucia		Tuvalu	
Belize		Dominican Rep.		Israel		Moldova		St. Vincent & Gren.		Uganda	
Benin		Ecuador		Italy		Monaco		Samoa		Ukraine	
Bhutan		Egypt		Jamaica		Mongolia		San Marino		UAE	
Bolivia		El Salvador		Japan		Montenegro		Sao Tome & Principe		UK	
Bosnia & Herzegovina		Eq. Guinea		Jordan		Morocco		Saudi Arabia		USA	
Botswana		Eritrea		Kazakhstan		Mozambique		Senegal		Uruguay	
Brazil		Estonia		Kenya		Myanmar		Serbia		Uzbekistan	
Brunei		Ethiopia		Kiribati		Namibia		Seychelles		Vanuatu	
Bulgaria		EC		Korea DRP		Nauru		Sierra Leone		Venezuela	
Burkina Faso		Fiji		Korea Rep. of		Nepal		Singapore		Vietnam	
Burundi		Finland		Kuwait		Netherlands		Slovak Rep.		Yemen	
Cambodia		France		Kyrgyzstan		New Zealand		Slovenia		Zambia	
Cameroon		Gabon		Lao PDR		Nicaragua		Solomon Is.		Zimbabwe	
Canada		Gambia		Latvia		Niger		S. Africa		<p align="center">Key</p> Signed & Ratified Signed Oh dear...	
Cape Verde		Georgia		Lebanon		Nigeria		Spain			
Central African Rep		Germany		Lesotho		Niue		Sri Lanka			
http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=63&sid=17 as of 1st January 2010											

5. UNCLOS- Convention on the Law of the Sea (Including Part XI)

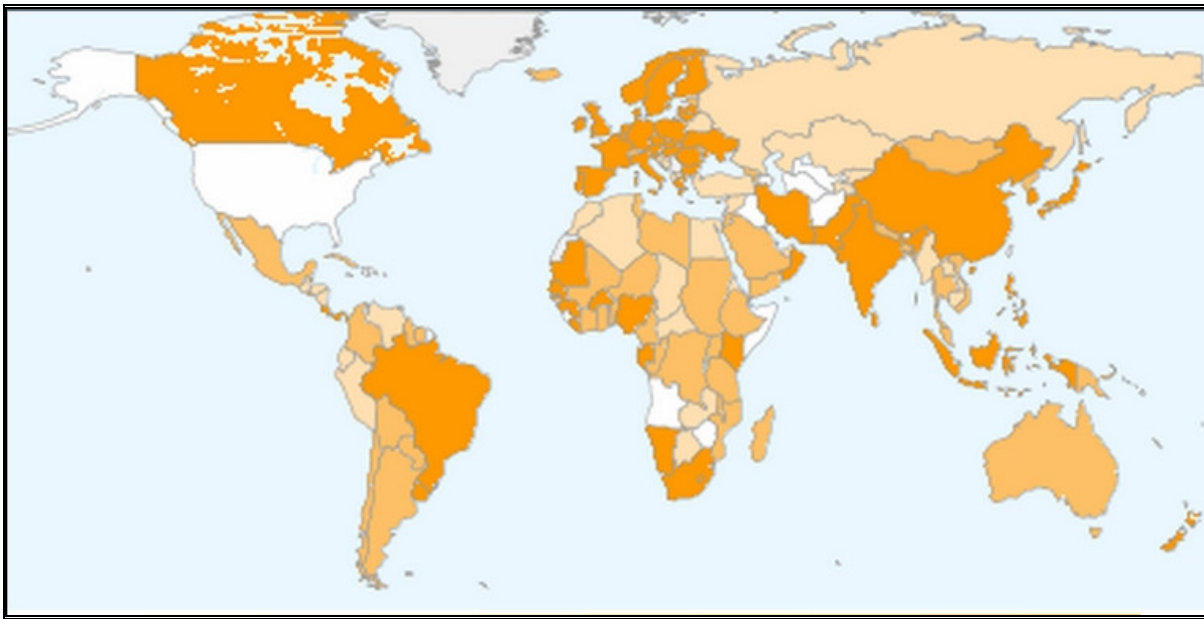
Afghanistan	☹️	Chile	😊	Grenada	😊	Lithuania	😊	Panama	😊	Switzerland	😊
Albania	😊	China	😊	Guatemala	😊	Luxemburg	😊	Papua New Guinea	😊	Syrian Arab Rep.	☹️
Algeria	😊	Colombia	😊	Guinea	😊	Macedonia	😊	Paraguay	😊	Tajikistan	☹️
Angola	☹️	Comoros	☹️	Guinea Bissau	☹️	Madagascar	😊	Peru	☹️	Tanzania, Rep. of	😊
Andorra	☹️	Congo	😊	Guyana	😊	Malawi	😊	Philippines	😊	Thailand	☹️
Antigua& Barbuda	☹️	Congo DR of	😊	Haiti	😊	Malaysia	☹️	Poland	😊	Timor-Leste	☹️
Argentina	😊	Cook Is.	😊	Holy See	☹️	Maldives	😊	Portugal	😊	Togo	😊
Armenia	😊	Costa Rica	😊	Honduras	😊	Mali	☹️	Qatar	😊	Tonga	😊
Australia	😊	Cote d'Ivoire	😊	Hungary	😊	Malta	😊	Romania	😊	Trinidad and Tobago	😊
Azerbaijan	☹️	Croatia	😊	Iceland	😊	Marshall Is.	☹️	Russian Fed.	😊	Tunisia	😊
Austria	😊	Cuba	😊	India	😊	Mauritania	😊	Rwanda	☹️	Turkey	☹️
Bahamas	😊	Cyprus	😊	Indonesia	😊	Mauritius	😊	Samoa	😊	Turkmenistan	☹️
Bahrain	☹️	Czech Rep.	😊	Iran	☹️	Mexico	😊	San Marino	☹️	Tuvalu	😊
Bangladesh	😊	Denmark	😊	Iraq	☹️	Micronesia	😊	Sao Tome & Principe	☹️	Uganda	😊
Barbados	😊	Djibouti	☹️	Ireland	😊	Moldova, Rep. of	😊	Saudi Arabia	😊	Ukraine	😊
Belarus	😊	Dominica	☹️	Israel	☹️	Monaco	😊	Senegal	😊	UAE	☹️
Belgium	😊	Dominican Rep.	😊	Italy	😊	Mongolia	😊	Serbia	😊	UK	😊
Belize	😊	Ecuador	☹️	Jamaica	😊	Montenegro	😊	Seychelles	😊	USA	😊
Benin	😊	EC	😊	Japan	😊	Morocco	😊	Sierra Leone	😊	Uruguay	😊
Bhutan	☹️	Egypt	☹️	Jordan	😊	Mozambique	😊	Singapore	😊	Uzbekistan	☹️
Bolivia	😊	El Salvador	☹️	Kazakhstan	☹️	Myanmar	😊	Slovak Rep.	😊	Vanuatu	😊
Bosnia & Herzegovina	☹️	Eq. Guinea	😊	Kenya	😊	Namibia	😊	Slovenia	😊	Venezuela	☹️
Botswana	😊	Eritrea	☹️	Kiribati	😊	Nauru	😊	Solomon Is.	😊	Vietnam	😊
Brazil	😊	Estonia	😊	Korea, DPR of	☹️	Nepal	😊	Somalia	☹️	Yemen	☹️
Brunei Darussalam	😊	Ethiopia	☹️	Korea, Rep. of	😊	Netherlands	😊	S. Africa	😊	Zambia	😊
Bulgaria	😊	Fiji	😊	Kuwait	😊	New Zealand	😊	Spain	😊	Zimbabwe	😊
Burkina Faso	😊	Finland	😊	,Kyrgyzstan	☹️	Nicaragua	😊	Sri Lanka	😊	Key:  Ratified Convention  Signed Convention  Oh Dear...	
Burundi	☹️	France	😊	Lao PDR	😊	Niger	☹️	St. Kitts & Nevis	☹️		
Cambodia	☹️	Gabon	😊	Latvia	😊	Nigeria	😊	St. Lucia	😊		
Cameroon	😊	Gambia	☹️	Lebanon	😊	Niue	😊	St. Vinc. & Grenadine	☹️		
Canada	😊	Georgia	😊	Lesotho	😊	Norway	😊	Sudan	☹️		
Cape Verde	😊	Germany	😊	Liberia	😊	Oman	😊	Suriname	😊		
Central African Rep	☹️	Ghana	☹️	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	☹️	Pakistan	😊	Swaziland	☹️		
Chad	😊	Greece	😊	Liechtenst.	☹️	Palau	😊	Sweden	😊		

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/reference_files/status2010.pdf as of 1st January 2010

6. UNCLOS-Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks

Afghanistan	☹️	Chad	☹️	Greece	😊	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	☹️	Oman	☹️	Sudan	☹️
Albania	☹️	Chile	☹️	Grenada	☹️	Liechtenst.	☹️	Pakistan	😐	Suriname	☹️
Algeria	☹️	China	😐	Guatemala	☹️	Lithuania	😊	Palau	☹️	Swaziland	☹️
Angola	☹️	Colombia	☹️	Guinea	😊	Luxemburg	😊	Panama	☹️	Sweden	😊
Andorra	☹️	Comoros	☹️	Guinea Bissau	😐	Macedonia	☹️	Papua New Guinea	😊	Switzerland	☹️
Antigua& Barbuda	☹️	Congo	☹️	Guyana	☹️	Madagascar	☹️	Paraguay	☹️	Syrian Arab R	☹️
Argentina	☹️	Congo DR of	☹️	Haiti	☹️	Malawi	☹️	Peru	☹️	Tanzania, Rep. of	☹️
Armenia	☹️	Cook Is.	😊	Honduras	☹️	Malaysia	☹️	Philippines	😐	Tajikistan,	☹️
Australia	😊	Costa Rica	😊	Holy See	☹️	Maldives	😊	Poland	😊	Timor-Leste	☹️
Austria	😊	Cote d'Ivoire	😐	Hungary	😊	Mali	☹️	Portugal	😊	Thailand	☹️
Azerbaijan	☹️	Croatia	☹️	Iceland	😊	Malta	😊	Qatar	☹️	Togo	☹️
Bahamas	😊	Cuba	☹️	India	😊	Marshall Is.	😊	Romania	😊	Tonga	😊
Bahrain	☹️	Cyprus	😊	Indonesia	😊	Mauritania	😐	Russian Fed.	😊	Trinidad and Tobago	😊
Bangladesh	😐	Czech Rep.	😊	Iran	😊	Mauritius	😊	Rwanda	☹️	Tunisia	☹️
Barbados	😊	Denmark	😊	Iraq	☹️	Mexico	☹️	Samoa	😊	Turkey	☹️
Belarus	☹️	Djibouti	☹️	Ireland	😊	Micronesia	😊	San Marind	☹️	Turkmenistan	☹️
Belgium	😊	Dominica	☹️	Israel	😐	Moldova, Rep. of	☹️	Sao Tome & Principe	☹️	Tuvalu	☹️
Belize	😊	Dominican Rep.	☹️	Italy	😊	Monaco	😊	Saudi Arabia	☹️	Uganda	😐
Benin	☹️	Ecuador,	☹️	Jamaica	😐	Mongolia	☹️	Senegal	😊	Ukraine	😊
Bhutan	☹️	Egypt	😐	Japan	😊	Montenegro	☹️	Serbia	☹️	UAE	☹️
Bolivia	☹️	El Salvador	☹️	Jordan	☹️	Morocco	😐	Seychelles	😊	UK	😊
Bosnia & Herzegovina	☹️	Eq. Guinea	☹️	Kazakhstan	☹️	Mozambique	😊	Sierra Leone	☹️	USA	😊
Botswana	☹️	Eritrea	☹️	Kenya	😊	Myanmar	☹️	Singapore	☹️	Uruguay	😊
Brazil	😊	Estonia	😊	Kiribati	😊	Namibia	😊	Slovak Rep.	☹️	Uzbekistan	☹️
Brunei Darussalam	☹️	Ethiopia	☹️	Korea, DPR of	☹️	Nauru	😊	Slovenia	😊	Vanuatu	😐
Bulgaria	😊	Fiji	😊	Korea, Rep. of	😊	Nepal	☹️	Solomon Is.	😊	Venezuela	☹️
Burkina Faso	😐	Finland	😊	Kuwait	☹️	Netherlands	😊	Somalia	☹️	Vietnam	☹️
Burundi	☹️	France	😊	Kyrgyzstan	☹️	New Zealand	😊	S. Africa	😊	Yemen	☹️
Cambodia	☹️	Gabon	😐	Lao PDR	☹️	Nicaragua	☹️	Spain	😊	Zambia	☹️
Cameroon	☹️	Gambia	☹️	Latvia	😊	Niger	☹️	Sri Lanka	😊	Zimbabwe	☹️
Canada	😊	Georgia	☹️	Lebanon	☹️	Nigeria	☹️	St. Kitts & Nevis	☹️	Key: 😊 Ratified Convention 😐 Signed Convention ☹️ Oh Dear...	
Cape Verde	☹️	Germany	😊	Lesotho	☹️	Niue	😊	St. Lucia	😊		
Central African Rep	☹️	Ghana	☹️	Liberia	😊	Norway	😊	St. Vinc. & Grenadine	☹️		
http://www.un.org/Depts/los/reference_files/status2010.pdf as of 1st January 2010											

Global Analysis



Premiership & Division 1

The geographical location of most of countries in the Premiership and Division 1 is in Europe and Asia. Though large parts of the Northern American and Southern American continents are dark orange, this in fact only represents two countries: Canada and Brazil. Most European countries reside in the Premiership, with Italy and Ireland in Division 1 and only Estonia and Malta lower down in Division 2. The two major Asian emerging economies, India and China, are in the Premiership and Division 1 accordingly. Some notable 'anomalies' in terms of regional trends include Iran and Oman - both countries are in the Premiership even though most countries in the middle eastern region are in Division 3, 4 and the Sunday League.

The high performance of the European Union may be influenced by its comprehensive governance structures and an availability of resources that allow for implementation. However, the United States boasts the same status in terms of governance and resources, though it sits in Division Four in terms of its ratification, along with developing countries including Angola and Zimbabwe. Conversely, nations in Africa with developing country status, including Mauritania and Kenya are equal to the European Union in their ratification. It is noteworthy that many of the countries that score highly do not necessarily have a particularly strong environmental record overall. For example, though China sits in Division 1, it is the largest coal-user in the world⁸ with 70% of its energy derived from coal and increasing construction of coal-fired power

⁸ US EIA (2010) *China Energy Profile: Coal Consumption*. Retrieved at 18.2.2010 from http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/country/country_energy_data.cfm?fips=CH

stations.⁹ Countries such as Indonesia and Brazil have poor records on deforestation, following the developed countries development model of deforestation as part of industrialisation, despite residing in the Premiership - according to Global Forest Watch, Indonesia has lost about forty percent of its forests over past fifty years, its forest cover falling from 162 million ha to 98 million ha. Equally, Brazil has lost over 57 million ha of its Amazonian forest, an area the size of France, over the same period.¹⁰ Canada, which resides in Division 1, has failed to meet targets under the Kyoto Protocol, in fact increasing its carbon emissions in the commitment period. Therefore there seems to be a discrepancy between the willingness to commit to international agreements and the effort to implement them, perhaps highlighting the weaknesses in enforcement mechanisms of MEAs. There is also a discrepancy between commitments on specific environmental issues as outlined in the identified MEAs and a broader environmental record - a willingness to adhere to regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants does not translate to a willingness to limit carbon emissions or reduce deforestation. This points towards the lack of a holistic approach in international environmental law. Further analysis is required as to the relative environmental performance in real terms of the group of countries identified as leaders in relation to a commitment to MEAs.

Division Two

The geographical location of most countries in Division Two is in Central and North Africa, Central and South America and Asia Pacific. Performance of these countries is good and indicates that the effort of countries within this group to sign and ratify conventions is reasonably high. Interestingly, Australia and Saudi Arabia both reside within this League – it might be presumed that as an oil-producing nation Saudi Arabia would naturally fall lower down the League Tables, and that Australia due to its developed country status would occupy a space in the Premier League or Division 1. However, environmental protection in Australia came on the agenda only once it became a political issue at governmental reshuffle in 2007 and Australia did not sign and ratify the Kyoto Protocol until the eve of Bali conference in the same year.¹¹

Division Three

The geographical location of most of countries in this group is within Central and South America, North Africa and Central Asia. The ability of many of these countries to implement international environmental legislation may be impeded by governance processes and lack of resources to attend environmental conferences. Poor governance can obstruct economic, social and environmental progress of many developing countries.¹² The influence of carbon intensive industries or businesses exploiting natural resources may often outweigh environmental concerns¹³, especially if there may be 'uneconomic' costs to implementing such legislation. Where civil society is weak, the ability to counter such interests is significantly reduced.

Adherence to international environmental standards may also be hindered due to a combination of numerous factors including lack of finance; high fragmentation of environmental institutions

⁹US EIA (2010) *China's Electricity*. Retrieved at 18.2.2010 from <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/China/Electricity.html>

¹⁰ Global Forest Watch, *Acertando o Alvo 2: consumo de madeira amazonica e certificacao florestal no estado de Sao Paulo*. Available at www.imazon.org.br and <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/brazil/forests.htm>

¹¹ BBC News 3.12.2007 Rudd takes Australia inside Kyoto. Retrieved from: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/7124236.stm>

¹² Kaufmann, D. Kraay, A. Mastruzzi, M. (2005) *Governance Matters IV: Governance Indicators for 1996-2004*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series No. 3630 Retrieved from: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=718081

¹³ Leite, C.A. Wiedmann, J. (1999) *Does Mother Nature Corrupt? Natural Resources, Corruption, and Economic Growth*. IMF Working Paper No. 99/85. Retrieved from: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=259928

and weakness of environmental ministries in comparison to other portfolios; and importantly also due to the lack of information and knowledge about the environment and its protection.¹⁴

It is noteworthy that Croatia and Turkey, both seeking EU membership, both take position in Division 3 with 10 and 8 points respectively. This offers a stark contrast to the majority of EU countries who have 16 plus points and reside in the Premiership or Division 1. They will be required to ratify the other conventions as a pre-requisite to EU membership.

The poor environmental record of certain countries within this group may be due to deliberate non-participation rather than a lack of institutional development or informational barriers. Russia stands out as an example in this context – as both a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council, and one of the G8 most industrialized countries, Russia is in a position to take a global lead on environmental legislation. As it stands, it shares the same position in the League Tables as Burma.

Division Four & Sunday League

Geographically, these countries generally lie within Central Asia and the Middle East, including Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iraq and Afghanistan. It is noteworthy that many of these countries are oil and gas producing countries with as of yet less successful environmental records. The obvious anomaly in this group is the United States, which shares the same position with Zimbabwe and Somalia, as well as countries that have been in the grip of war for many years – Iraq, Afghanistan and Sierra Leone. The US has the governance structures, the legal systems and the financial resources to support the ratification and implementation of such MEAs. Its non-signatory status in most of the identified Conventions reveals a history characterised by a broader rejection of the principle of multilateralism and binding international law, rather than an inability to engage in the ratification process due to resources constraints. The United States has also been reluctant to sign any agreements that may compromise its economic interests – the Kyoto Protocol is the most obvious example of this due to the restrictions it places on carbon emissions, which tend to be inextricably linked to economic growth. Despite the United States' poor record for the identified reasons, this does not necessarily imply a complete rejection of environmental legislation, which is in many cases highly developed on a national level and administered through the Environmental Protection Agency. Furthermore, the current Democrat administration under President Barack Obama has so far shown more willingness to engage in international diplomacy than previous administrations, its support for a new Mercury Convention only weeks after President Obama was sworn in was seen as a very positive move. Among the countries in this group are Zimbabwe and Somalia, which has been ravaged by civil war for the past 20 years¹⁵ so has lacked either the commitment or resources to deal with environmental protection¹⁶. Also within this group are 'mini states', such as Holy See, Andorra and San Marino, whose non participation is determined by limited resources due to small size of their administrations¹⁷ rather than lack of consideration of environmental problems. In many cases the effort of these countries to uphold environmental standards is reasonably high, but

14 Waitu, A. (2003) Obstacles to Environmental Governance: An African Perspective. Retrieved from: <http://www.environmentalgovernance.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/docs/dialogue/oct03/papers/Waititu%20Abstract.pdf>

15 UN (2010) *Somalia UNOSOM II*.

Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unosom2backgr1.html> & Global Security (2010) *Civil War in Somalia*. Retrieved from: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/somalia.htm>

16 UNICEF (2010) Water, Sanitation and Environment in Somalia. Retrieved from: <http://www.unicef.org/somalia/wes.html>

17 CIA Factbook: Vatican: Retrieved from:

http://www.theodora.com/wfbcurrent/holy_see/holy_see_government.html, San Marino: Retrieved from: http://www.theodora.com/wfbcurrent/san_marino/san_marino_government.html Andorra: Retrieved from: http://www.theodora.com/wfbcurrent/andorra/andorra_government.html

their participation in global environmental governance is low due to the lack of issue-specific resources.¹⁸

¹⁸ Holy See. *Australian Ambassador to the Holy See Reflects on the Pope's Environmental Concerns*. Retrieved from: <http://www.radiovaticana.org/EN2/Articolo.asp?c=348816> San Marino. *Environmental Protection*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/San-Marino.html>

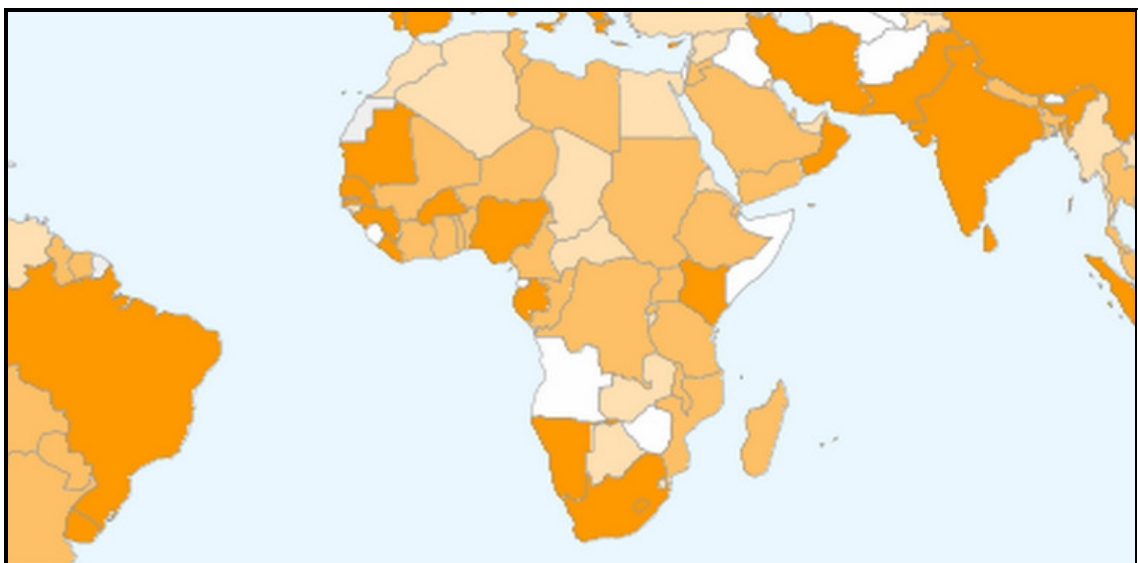
Regional Analysis

Europe



The ratification of MEAs in Europe is the highest of any region – this is clearly influenced by EU-wide requirements for environmental legislation. Non EU-member states in this region tend to reside in lower leagues – Switzerland is in Division Two, and Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia and Turkey are all in Division Three – it is noteworthy that despite their current negotiations for EU accession, Croatia and Turkey do not meet the international environmental standards demonstrated by most existing EU member states.

Africa



Africa's performance as a continent is mixed, with countries residing in all four Leagues. A number of countries, including South Africa, Guinea, Burkina Faso and Senegal belong to the Premiership and Division 1. The largest number of countries, such as the Central African

Republic, Tanzania and Congo are positioned in Division 2, and Zambia, Chad and Algeria are in Division 3. A small number of others, such as Somalia, Angola or Zimbabwe or Central fall in the lowest League – Division Four and the Sunday League. MEA ratification is unlikely to be high across the continent due to capacity, finance and governance constraints in many African nations.

Latin America



The MEA performance in the South American region is generally positive, and the continent as a whole has one of the highest regional scores. Brazil is in the top position in the Premier League, whilst Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador have the lowest scores in the region in Division Three. Brazil's strong position in the League tables is to be welcomed due to the critical global environmental assets it provides, especially the Amazon rainforest. However, strong performance on paper must be matched with concrete implementation, and current rates of deforestation and illegal logging in a number of South American countries point to a less than perfect environmental record.

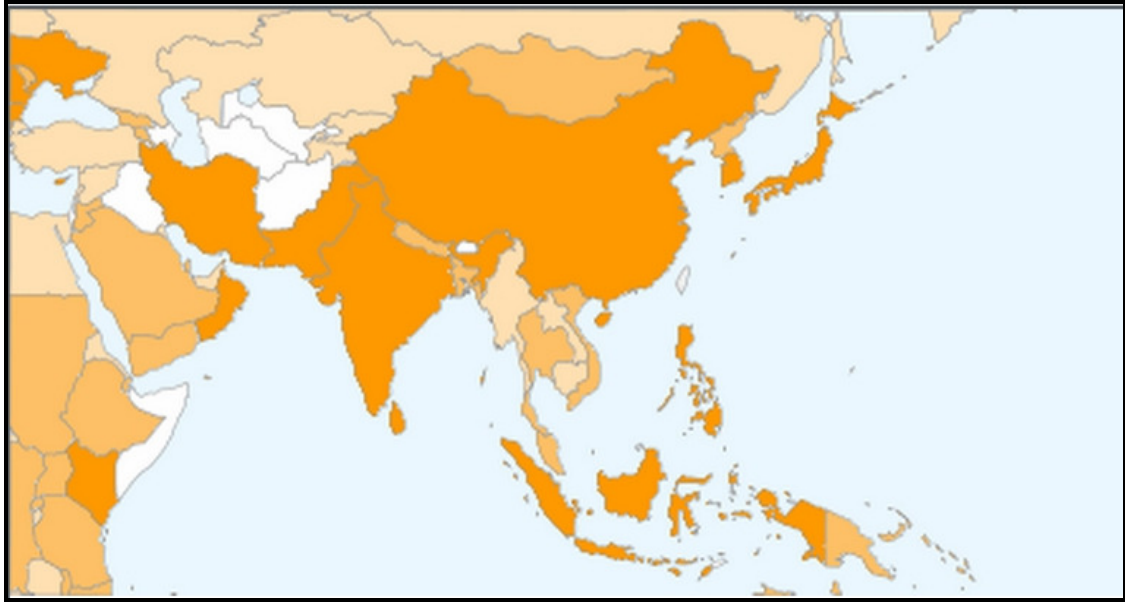
Middle East



A number of countries in Division Four and the Sunday League are located in the Middle East. Many of the lowest performing countries are characterised by political and civil unrest, war and

poor governance – including Iraq, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Iran scores highly and sits in Division 1, despite its status as an OPEC country with high rates of fossil fuel extraction which are damaging to the environment. Saudi Arabia, a vocal opponent of strong global climate change policy, also occupies a reasonable position in Division 2.

Asia



Asia's performance is very strong overall, with the two major emerging economies – India and China – both occupying a position in the Premier League and Division 1. Both countries are willing to adhere to international environmental legislation which may provide some protection from the worst environmental impacts of rapid development. However, further analysis is required as to the relationship between ratification and implementation, as the rapidly developing status of both countries means that in many cases environmental standards are compromised, and pollution is becoming an increasing problem. Interestingly, Indonesia also scores highly and sits in Division 1, even though it has the highest deforestation rate of any single country in the world, and when emissions from deforestation are taken into account, it could be the third largest emitter of GHG emissions in the world.¹⁹ (Council on Foreign Relations)

¹⁹ http://www.cfr.org/publication/14919/deforestation_and_greenhousegas_emissions.html