

Supplementary Files

The Multifaceted Nature of Global Climate Change Negotiations

In the supplementary material provided below I first present tables of the top 20 word-stems associated with my Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) analysis' identified topics. Next, I examine the frequencies of my uncovered dominant latent topics by year. I then present a list of the country-governments that dedicated significant portions of their 16th-to-19th COP High-level Segment opening statements to calls for Taiwan's participation in the UN-FCCC forum, or its international recognition more generally. Finally, I present and discuss the bivariate comparisons of COP High-level segment speech missingness and country-level measures of GDP per capita, CO₂ emissions, democracy, and year.

Year Comparisons

Recall that my paper's primary analysis pools together country-speeches from the UN-FCCC's four most recent COPs: COP 16-19 (corresponding to years 2010-2013). In order to evaluate whether this decision has undermined my analysis, I evaluate the stability of my identified topics across the years 2010-2013 below. To do so, I begin with my documents' dominant topic frequencies (i.e., Figure 2 in the main paper) and separately subset my documents (and their identified dominant topics) by year. In this manner, I am repeating an analysis similar to that of my potential climate club, but sub-setting my topics by each of my four COP-years, rather than by potential club-member. For these yearly-subsets, I visually assess the resultant dominant topic frequencies and then re-apply generalized Fisher's Exact Tests to evaluate the probabilities associated with drawing each of my yearly samples (without replacement) from the topic density reported in Figure 2 of the main paper.

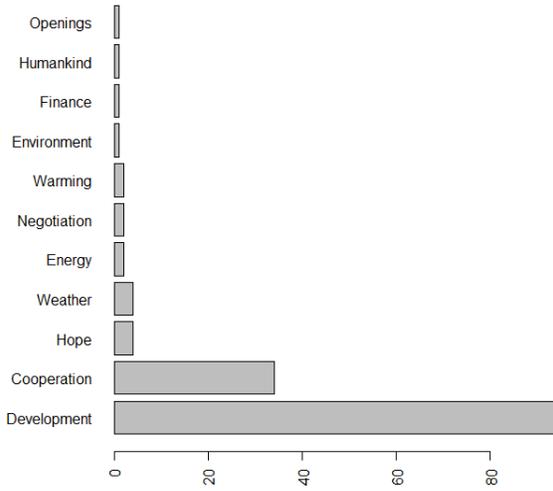
The resultant yearly dominant topic frequencies, and the p -values associated with each year-subset's Fisher's Exact Test, are reported in Figure A.1 below. Turning to this Figure, one can first observe that, in contrast to the potential clubs examined in the main paper, the dominant topic frequencies associated with the year subsets do not appear to differ notably from the dominant topic frequencies identified for my pooled corpus as a whole (i.e., Figure 2 of the main paper). This suggests that my identified topics, and their distribution, do not vary notably by year—thereby supporting my decision to pool these four years of COP speeches together. Furthermore, as can be noted in the simulated p -values reported in Figure A.1, none of these p -values for any of my four yearly topic-subsets are statistically significant. Thus, the topic assortments reported for these four years are indistinguishable from the assortments of dominant topics that would arise from random samples (from Figure 2) of comparable number, which further demonstrates that the dominant topics included in my main paper's pooled analysis do not significantly vary by year.

Table A.1: Top Words (Topics 1-16)

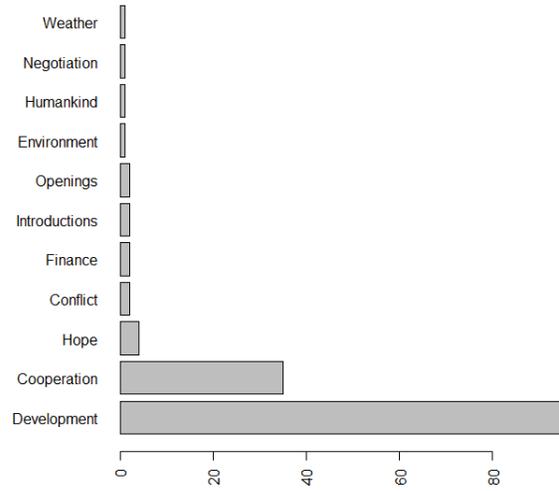
Hope	Ocean	Terrestrial	Uncertainty	Warming	Negotiation	Mitigate	Agriculture
can	island	glacier	scenario	atmospher	confer	cut	coastal
world	small	mountain	converg	dioxid	negat	follow	list
time	state	melt	worst	carbon	peac	per	person
much	polit	biodivers	cross	sea	state	capita	spirit
point	lie	water	clariti	vast	success	ton	next
today	sea	ecosystem	resolv	ice	deal	ghg	plant
just	ocean	lake	case	concentr	especi	struggl	eros
now	member	fragil	content	gender	gentlemen	exceed	farm
hope	rise	glacial	nevertheless	glacier	good	mind	led
planet	greater	deep	sum	potenti	desir	plant	observ
right	surviv	visibl	harsh	cut	ladi	pleasur	along
know	acidif	number	input	found	oblig	constitut	duti
save	afford	eastern	iron	largest	see	basic	hinder
even	concern	faster	stori	warm	upon	domest	invit
everi	nation	landlock	symbol	alter	field	restrict	known
promis	entir	retreat	acquir	geotherm	meet	unit	tree
still	existenti	river	benefici	ocean	merci	born	unpreced
children	size	deficit bottom	reli	phenomenon	spare	arriv	
say	vulner	outburst	connect	acidif	sourc	behind	await
caus	becom	snow	diverg	island	bless	belief	compat

Strategies	Introductions	Conflict	Finance	Immediacy	Openings	Catastrophe	GHG
intend	gentlemen	power	outcom	entir	peopl	death	gas
famili	ladi	speci	financ	word	impact	tri	greenhous
communic	behalf	war	balanc	empti	behalf	typhoon	first
extent	planet	bank	ensur	spent	address	may	reduct
wrong	welcom	capit	second	tomorrow	warm	hit	amend
constant	fight	histor	deliv	undoubt	hospit	cope	new
law	warm	impos	enhanc	dare	call	magnitud	transit
ordinari	wish	life	key	hour	deleg	light	agreement
perhap	congratul	absenc	must	interpret	statement	sympathi	period
postpon	excel	control	operation	mrv	leadership	era	fulfil
regul	hope	stop	equiti	uncondit	congratul	latest	oblig
uniqu	honor	attack	period	acknowledg	wish	optimist	signific
center	preserv	market	therefor	compris	made	recept	today
compel	meet	replac	respect	deliver	vulner	respond	account
deliveri	emerg	semi	process	everybodi	appreci	disast	adopt
dilig	peopl	immedi	gap	fill	excel	henc	compar
fold	operation	interest	parti	regulatori	advers	isol	economi
longer	head	irrespons	view	shell	livelihood	afternoon	practic
recommend	thank	led	progress	assumpt	critic	boundari	prevent
sign	can	noth	regim	complex	resili	choos	intend

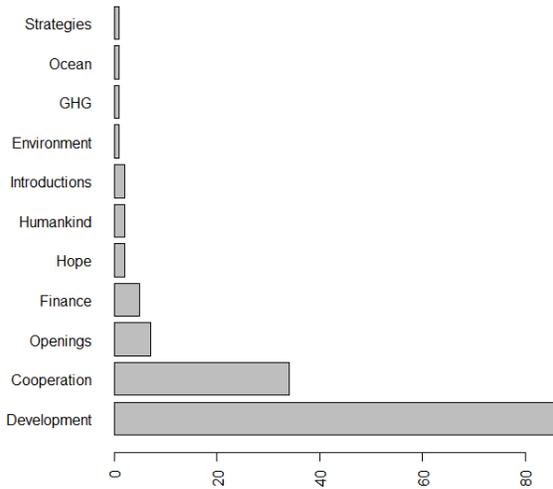
Figure A.1: Frequency of Dominant Latent Topics by Year



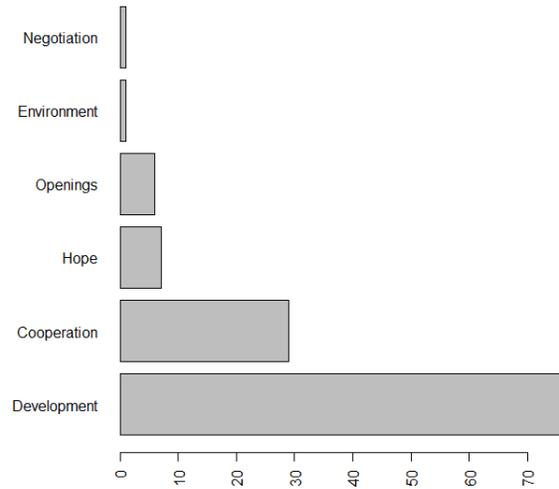
(a) Year=2010, $p = 0.543$



(b) Year=2011, $p = 0.984$



(c) Year=2012, $p = 0.655$



(d) Year=2013, $p = 0.891$

Table A.2: Top Words (Topics 17-25)

Forest	Gesture	Development	Pollution	Energy	Humankind	Cooperation	Weather	Environment
forest	pass	countri	pollut	energi	human	will	drought	environ
manag	evid	develop	oil	renew	life	global	flood	protect
deforest	ten	chang	compens	effici	environment	must	increas	environment
area	condol	climat	summit	sourc	generat	new	sever	occup
conserv	found	adapt	net	power	social	agreement	loss	territori
protect	manna	support	billion	electr	societi	need	event	degrad
sinc	topic	thank	segment	fuel	educ	year	agricultur	illeg
use	victim	effort	avoid	invest	involv	part	extrem	occupi
hectar	aphid	effect	idea	solar	model	toward	vulner	destruct
land	elder	respons	propos	gas	product	start	water	land
product	fruit	mitig	offset	green	civil	bind	suffer	wast
cover	open	implement	poor	use	consumpt	commit	caus	dire
degrad	attend	reduc	etc	economi	crisi	degre	food	militari
forestri	impos	nation	seek	transport	cultur	clear	live	dump
territori	intent	take	tax	clean	solidar	work	serious	hard
divers	introduc	govern	atmosph	fossil	earth	now	temperatur	marin
good	axe	sustain	bear	generat	promot	progress	damag	prolong
biodivers	compromis	emiss	far	public	system	way	due	tree
rate	disast	level	incom	focus	way	action	weather	biodivers
agricultur	draft	intern	open	water	essenti	ambiti	disast	confront

Bivariate Comparisons

In this section I use a series of logit models to compare a binary indicator of missigness for my 2010-2011 UNFCCC High-level speech corpus (missing= 1) to one-year-lagged country-level measures of log GDP per capita (World-Bank, 2011), Polity IV score (Marshall, Jaggers and Gurr, 2010), and log CO₂ emissions in metric tonnes per capita (World-Bank, 2011), as well as a binary year indicator. The results of these analyses are presented in odds ratio form in Table A.3 below. As one can see, the effects of log GDP per capita, log CO₂ emissions, and my year indicator are all statistically insignificant. Polity is negative and statistically significant ($p < .05$), suggesting that more democratic countries are less likely to exhibit non-missigness, although the corresponding odds ratio suggests that the substantive size of this effect—which suggests a 4% decrease in the probability of missigness for each one unit increase in Polity—is not inordinate.

Table A.3: Predictors of Missingness in UNFCCC High-level Segment Speeches (2010-2011)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
GDPpc	1.026 (0.101)	.	.	.
CO ₂	.	1.007 (0.106)	.	.
Year	.	.	1.000 (0.209)	.
Polity	.	.	.	0.956** (0.019)
Constant	0.260 (0.227)	0.318*** (0.106)	0.465*** (0.069)	0.342*** (0.051)

Reported values are odds ratios with standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

References

Marshall, Monty G., Keith Jaggers and Ted Robert Gurr. 2010. "Polity IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2010." Center for Systemic Peace.

World-Bank. 2011. "*World Development Indicators 2011*." The World Bank.

Table A.4: Selected Country-Governments Airing Taiwan Concerns During Recent UNFCCC High-Level Segmentss

Country-Government	UNFCCC-COP
Belize	COP 16
Gambia	COP 16
Guatemala	COP 16
Marshall Islands	COP 16
Palau	COP 16
Panama	COP 16
Tuvalu	COP 16
Belize	COP 17
Burkina Faso	COP 17
Gambia	COP 17
Kiribati	COP 17
Marshall Islands	COP 17
Nicaragua	COP 17
Palau	COP 17
Panama	COP 17
Solomon Islands	COP 17
St. Kitts and Nevis	COP 17
Swaziland	COP 17
Tuvalu	COP 17
Belize	COP 18
Guatemala	COP 18
Honduras	COP 18
Marshall Islands	COP 18
Nicaragua	COP 18
Panama	COP 18
Solomon Islands	COP 18
St. Kitts and Nevis	COP 18
Tuvalu	COP 18
Belize	COP 19
Honduras	COP 19
Kiribati	COP 19
Marshall Islands	COP 19
Nicaragua	COP 19
Palau	COP 19
St. Lucia	COP 19
Solomon Islands	COP 19
St. Kitts and Nevis	COP 19