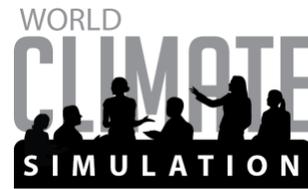




Developing B Nations



To: Negotiators for Developing B Nations at UN World Climate Summit
Subject: Briefing on Negotiating Goals
Includes: Over 100 nations in Southeast Asia, most of Central and South America, most of Africa, the small island nations, and much of the Middle East.

Goals

Your goal is to negotiate a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that achieves the best outcome for our economic development and national interests. At the 2015 UN climate negotiations in Paris, nations agreed to a goal of limiting global warming to “well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” You must now decide on:

1. Actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, if any. Without action, our emissions are expected to continue growing dramatically. You can decide when our emissions will stop growing, when they will begin declining, and at what annual rate emissions decline, if at all. See the gray boxes on the next page for additional guidance.
2. Whether to make commitments to reduce deforestation or plant new forest area.
3. How much funding to demand from the developed nations, who have pledged to create a global climate fund to provide at least \$100 billion/year for developing countries to cut emissions and adapt.

Context

The scientific consensus on climate is clear: over 97% of climate scientists agree that climate change is happening, that it is caused primarily by use of fossil fuels, and that the impacts could be devastating. We are highly vulnerable to the drought, disease, flooding, declining agricultural productivity, and ecological disruption caused by climate change. Our survival is at stake and, though other nations may forget, the agreement in Paris sets out a goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C, which we worked hard to ensure was included. As some of the poorest nations of the world, we do not have the resources to fund the needed investments in clean energy technology to reduce our emissions or even to adapt to climate change right now. Therefore, taking bold action is hard to imagine.

Public Opinion

There is rising public concern about climate change as people witness its effects firsthand. We know that without action we will be most adversely affected by climate change: sea level rise will displace hundreds of millions of our people, and some nations, such as low-lying islands, will be lost entirely. Our people want to live in a healthy environment where they are able to feed, clothe, and house their families, have a chance for a decent job, and have access to the healthcare the rich nations enjoy.

Forests and Land Use

We have an opportunity to make reductions in emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Most of the world’s remaining tropical forests are in developing countries, where, unfortunately, there is substantial deforestation occurring. Programs to protect forests can reduce global emissions and could be paid for by wealthy nations. On the reverse of this page you will find some data that may be helpful in your negotiations.

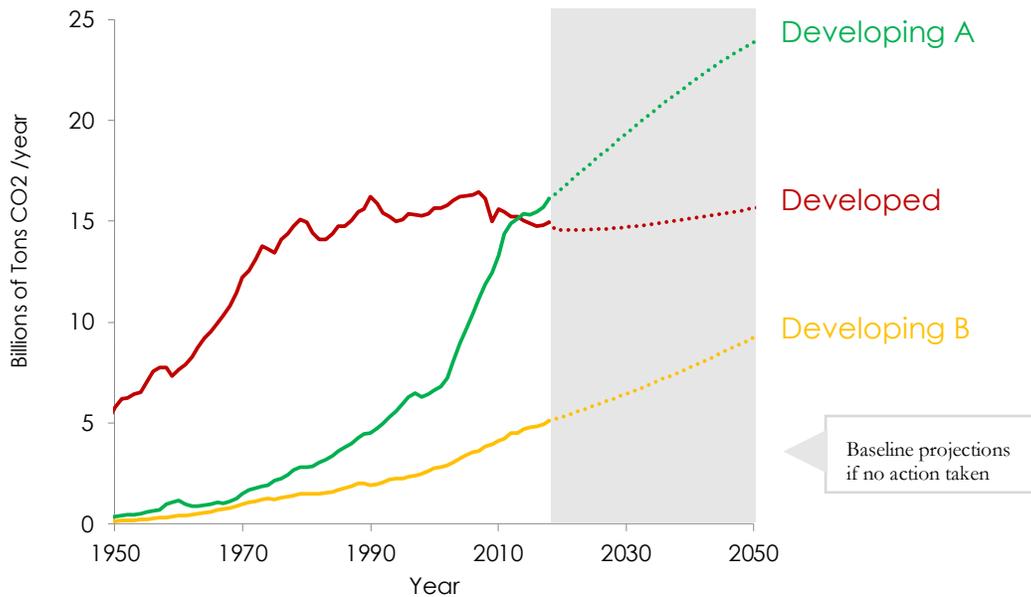
National Action

Above all, we must defend our ability to develop and lift our people out of poverty. We are prepared to do what we can to cut our greenhouse gas emissions, and all but a few countries have made pledges to the UN to address climate change. Most of these pledges do not include a plan to peak emissions yet, but are offers to grow our greenhouse gas emissions at a slower rate until 2030. The rich nations of the world must agree to more significant action, relative to their past contributions to the problem. We will not continue to pay the price for their past emissions.

Global Landscape

- The developed nations will pressure us to reduce our emissions, which are growing faster than theirs. However, their emissions per person are far higher than ours. For example, US CO₂ emissions per person are an astounding 95 times higher than those in Mali.
- The developed nations of the world created the climate crisis and must take responsibility for their past actions. They used fossil fuels to build their economies and enrich their populations, often by exploiting our people and natural resources. They will demand that we cut our emissions before we have the chance to reach anything close to the level of economic development they now enjoy.

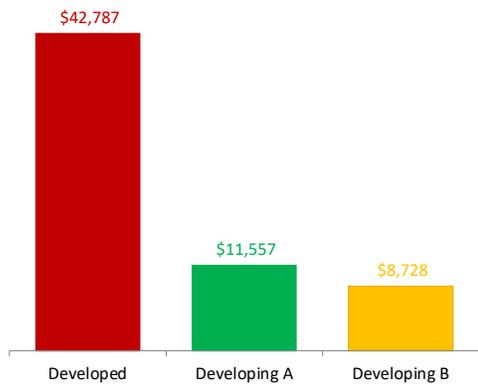
CO₂ Emissions from Energy Use



Approximately two-thirds of the total CO₂ released by burning fossil fuels since the start of the Industrial Revolution came from the developed nations.

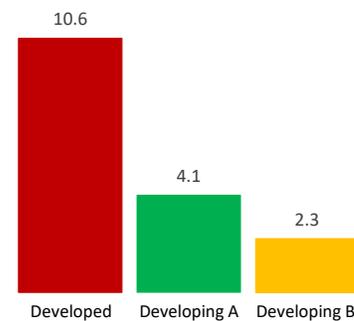
Sweden sustained annual emissions reductions of 4.5% to reduce their dependence on oil (1976-1986). France and Belgium saw similar reductions around this time. Otherwise, most significant historical emission reductions have come from financial or political crises. More recently, the UK reduced emissions by an average 3.5% annually between 2007-2017.

GDP per person in 2018 (2017 PPP US Dollars)



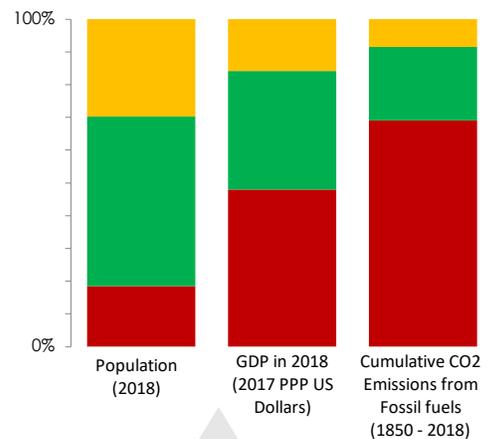
GDP per person in the developed countries is more than 4 times higher than in developing countries.

Emissions from energy use per person 2018 (tons CO₂ per year)



CO₂ emissions per capita from energy in the US, EU, and other developed countries are far higher than emissions in the developing countries.

Population Wealth and Cumulative Emissions



China, India, and other developing countries are home to over 80% of the world's population, but only 52% of the world's wealth and 31% of the world's cumulative emissions.