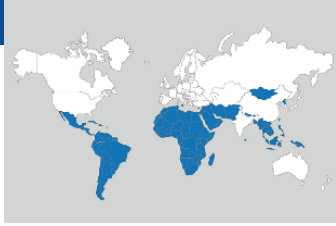


Other Developing Nations



To: Negotiators for Other Developing Nations at UN World Climate Summit
Subject: Briefing on Negotiating Goals
Includes: Africa, Central and South America, South and Southeast Asia, most of the Middle East, and the island nations of the Pacific, Indian Ocean, and the Caribbean

Goals

Our governments seek to negotiate a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that achieves the best outcome for our economies and vital national interests, as well as for the world. 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 the following:

1. Actions to reduce carbon 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 \$300 billion/year until 2035 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.¹ We are highly vulnerable to 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, we cannot take ambitious action without strong support from the wealthy nations.

Public Opinion

Our people are bearing the brunt of damage from climate change directly and are highly concerned about it. But understanding of the causes and potential solutions for climate change is relatively low in our countries. Without action, food insecurity will rise, many of our people will be exposed to life-threatening extreme heat, and sea level rise will displace hundreds of millions of our people, with some nations, such as low-lying islands, being lost entirely. Our people want to be 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 reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Most of the world's remaining tropical forests are in our countries, where, unfortunately, there is substantial deforestation occurring.

Programs to protect forests can reduce global emissions and could be paid for by wealthy nations.

National Action

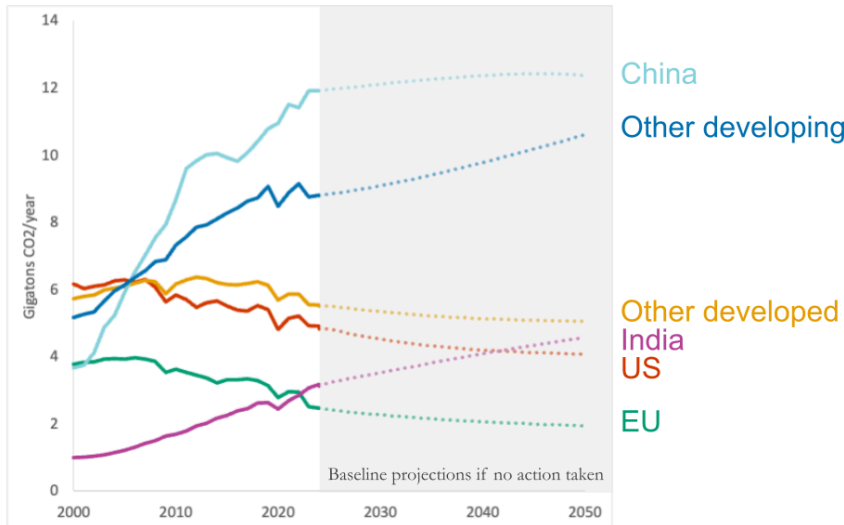
Wealthy nations caused this problem but we bear its worst consequences. We need – and demand – that they provide the funding to cope with climate impacts and transition to clean energy. So far, they pledged \$300 billion but raised a fraction of those funds. But we need a multi-trillion-dollar commitment from wealthy nations to protect our crops, infrastructure, and people from the damage they caused. With sufficient debt-free funding, we are prepared to take ambitious climate action. Unlike developed nations, we have an opportunity to “leap-frog” fossil fuels and develop with clean energy from the start.

¹ <https://skepticalscience.com/global-warming-scientific-consensus.htm>

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.

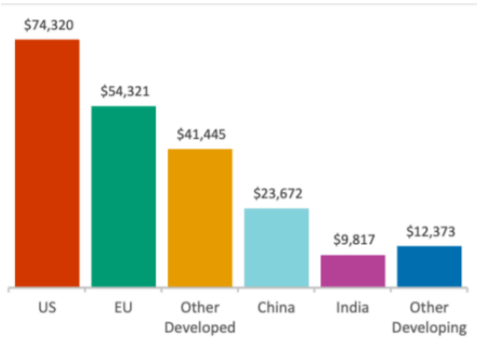
CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuels



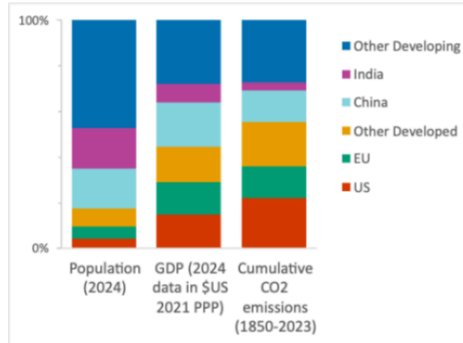
China is the world's largest emitter of CO₂. Without action, developing countries' emissions from fossil fuels are projected to increase about 21% by 2050.

Sweden sustained annual CO₂ 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.

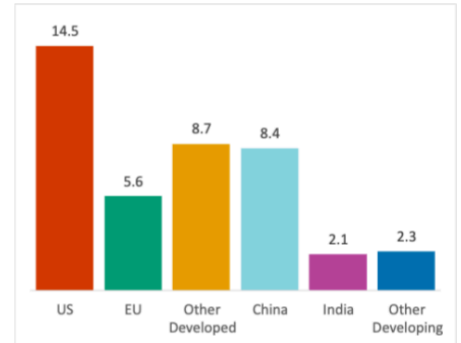
GDP per Person in 2024 (2021 \$US PPP)



Population, Wealth, and Cumulative CO₂ Emissions



Emissions from Fossil Fuels per Person in 2023 (tons CO₂ per year)



While cumulative emissions so far have been higher in the developed countries (i.e., the **US**, **EU**, and **other developed** countries), the growth of population, GDP per person, and emissions in the **developing nations** far outpaces growth in the **developed countries**.

Since 1980, emissions from energy per person have risen dramatically in **China** and **India** but have fallen in the **US** and **Europe**.

Graphs source: C-ROADS v.25.10