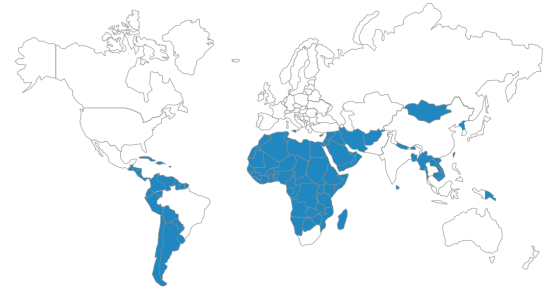


CONFIDENTIAL: DEVELOPING B COUNTRIES

TO: Negotiators of **Developing B Nations** at United Nations World Climate Summit

SUBJECT: Briefing on negotiating goals

You lead most of the developing economies of the world at the upcoming negotiations on climate change, including the most poor and excluding the major rapidly developing nation—Southeast Asia, most of the nations of Central and South America, most African nations, 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. Decide:

1. Actions to reduce carbon emissions, if any. Without action, our emissions are expected to grow over time. You can decide when your emissions will stop growing, when they will begin declining, and at what annual rate emissions decline, if at all.
2. Whether to make a commitment to reduce deforestation or to increase reforestation or afforestation.
3. How much funding to demand from the developed nations, who have pledged to create a fund totaling \$100 billion/year by 2020 to support emissions reductions and climate change adaptation in developing countries.

Context: Over 97% of climate scientists agree that climate change is happening, that it is caused primarily by use of fossil fuels. We are highly vulnerable to the drought, disease, flooding, declining agricultural yields and ecological disruption caused by climate change. Our survival is at stake. However, as the poorest nations of the world, we do not have the capital to reduce our emissions, nor to adapt to climate change.

Public Opinion: There is rising public concern about climate change as people witness its effects first hand. We know that without action we will be most adversely affected by climate change: sea level rise will displace hundreds of millions of people, and some nations, such as low-lying island nations, 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 energy and healthcare the rich nations enjoy.

National Action: Reaching an agreement to limit climate change is critical for our future, but there is little we can do ourselves. We would be willing to act, but we do not have the resources to either reduce our emissions or adapt to climate change. Some of our member states are willing to pledge action for the sake of taking the moral high ground, but others, understandably, refuse to act until the rich nations pay for their past emissions.

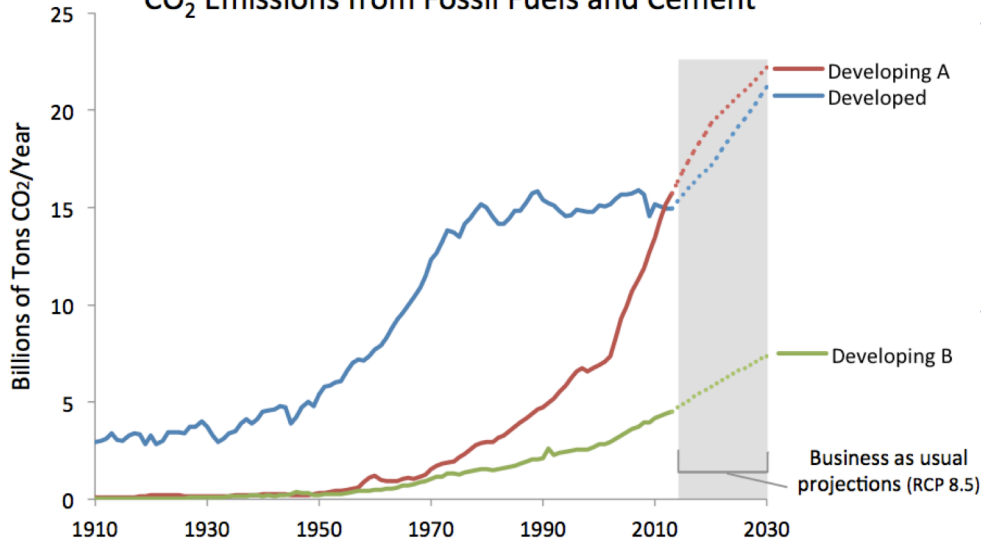
Global Landscape:

- The developed nations will pressure us to reduce our emissions. While our emissions are growing faster than theirs, their emissions per person are far higher (US emissions per person are an astounding 9 times higher than India's and around 400 times higher than African nations such as Mali). They fear that our economic development and growth will worsen climate impacts and threaten their prosperity, so they may use a climate agreement to slow our growth. Any agreement that puts the burden of limiting climate change on us is not acceptable.
- The developed nations of the world created the climate crisis and must take responsibility for their past actions. They used cheap fossil fuel energy 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 even the level of economic development they now enjoy. They must provide the financing and technology we need to develop our economies with cleaner energy.
- Point out that climate change will hurt developed nations, so they should see it in their self-interest to do more. For example, the US National Climate Assessment shows that climate change is harming all 50 states today and, without large emissions reductions, the damage will become far more severe.

Forests and land use: We have an opportunity to make reductions in emissions from deforestation and land degradation (REDD). 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.

On the reverse of this page you will find some data that may be helpful in your negotiations. Good luck!

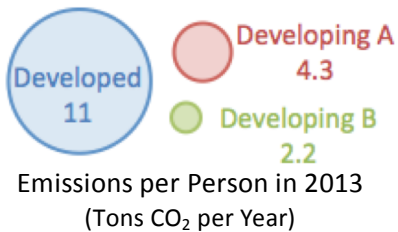
CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuels and Cement



Approximately three-quarters 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. According to a UNEP report, a 3.5% annual reduction rate is extremely ambitious.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, primarily from fossil fuels, for each region from 1910 to 2013 (solid lines), as well as projected emissions through 2030 under a business as usual scenario (dotted lines).

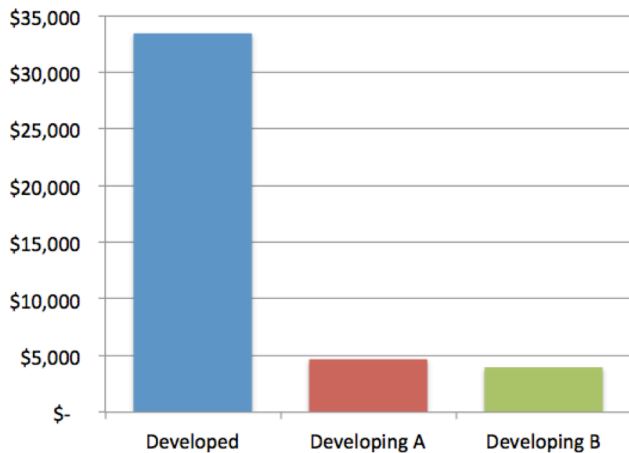


CO₂ emissions per capita in the US, EU, and other developed countries are far higher than emissions in the developing countries.

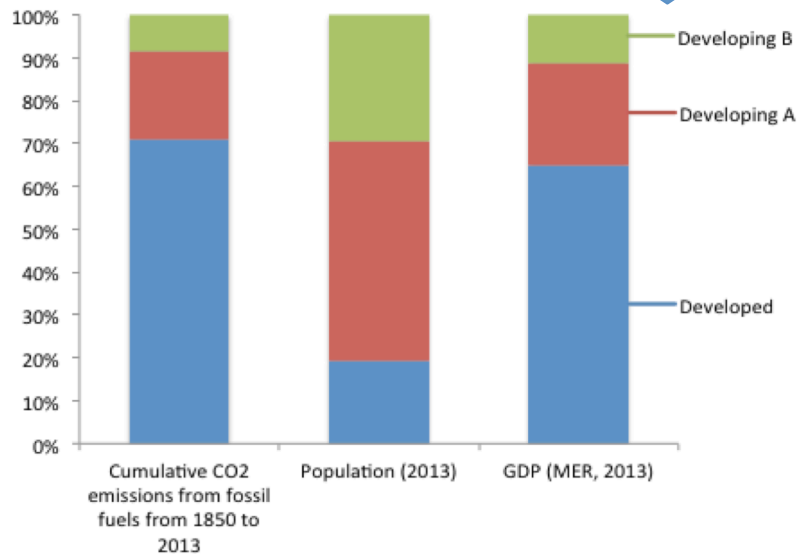
GDP per person in the developed countries is more than seven times higher than in developing countries.

China, India, and other developing countries are home to 81% of the world's population, but only 35% of the world's wealth and 29% of the world's cumulative emissions.

2013 GDP per Person (2010 US Dollars)



Wealth (GDP per person in 2013) distributed across the regions.



The distribution of global population, GDP (both in 2013) and total cumulative emissions from 1850 to 2013 across the regions.