

## Introduction

Doing great activities with a great educational content doesn't need to be difficult; we already have so many of them in CISV! So that everyone can benefit from them, the Education Content committee is building a database of all of our Peace Education activities. We need your help to collect a selection of activities from all our programmes. To ensure these activities are collected in a consistent way we are using an Activity Template, and there is one for each programme. This will make it easier for everyone to use and share activities. The database will be located online in 'The Library' and will be managed with help from each of the Programme Committees. The format of this template is based on the CISV Experiential Learning model.

## 1. Educational Content

Areas(s) of Peace Education: Please check the box which identifies the **main** focus of the activity.

	Human Rights		Diversity
X	Conflict and Resolution	X	Sustainable Development

**Theme:** A theme is used to connect a series of activities through a programme. What is the Theme of your programme and how does this activity fit into it?

Climate change and CO2 emissions

**Educational Goals and Indicators:** Please only check the ones your activity will focus on and collect evidence for.

	1	Develop self and intercultural awareness
X	1a)	Gain awareness of alternative cultural and personal perspectives
X	1b)	Compare own perspectives with others
X	1c)	Reflect on the challenges to own views throughout the camp
	1d)	Put into practice the cultural awareness acquired throughout the camp
	2	Develop leadership skills
	2a)	Take initiative to build and maintain a strong community
	2b)	Maintain the values and rules of the group
X	2c)	Plan and facilitate activities throughout the camp
	2d)	Take initiative for the practical aspects of the camp
	3	Develop positive attitudes towards other people
	3a)	Contribute to camp's daily life and responsibilities
X	3b)	Respect others by actively participating in all activities
X	3c)	Listen to and respect the opinions of others
	3d)	Accept conflict as part of community living and actively try to resolve it
	4	Empower people for active global citizenship
X	4a)	Share personal perspective on the different educational themes and topics
X	4b)	Contribute to discussions on how to become active global citizens
	4c)	Join in an LMO activity
X	4d)	Consider how to use new attitudes, skills and knowledge after the camp

**Evidence:** How will you know if the participants have learned what the activity intended? Evidence should be matched to the indicators you identified for this activity.

This is a role-play so through the activity the participants will represent a different country, and present their points of view. In the discussion they will get to compare their experiences from the activity with those from their home life, and get to compare those of the participants from other countries.

## 2. Explanation

### **Do:**

Explain how the activity will happen from the beginning to the end. Be sure to include the following things

- (a) how the activity is introduced in relation to the Theme
- (b) how the structure of the activity is explained, including group sizes and directions for what participants will do
- (c) what the role of leaders is during the activity e.g. how will they collect evidence

### **Background:**

The climate issue is one of the greatest and most complex challenges facing humanity. Climate experts are in agreement that the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is gradually increasing – which, in turn, leads to higher temperatures. The opinion of the UN Climate Panel is that a rising average temperature leads to more extreme weather conditions where drought, heat waves, flooding and hurricanes occur more frequently. Researchers are also in agreement that people are probably causing global warming.

The consequences of climate change will have a serious impact in many different areas such as international security, food security, and water supply and people's health. Both rich and poor countries will be affected. The people and societies that have the fewest resources will be most seriously affected. People's basic needs and their right to food, housing, healthcare, educational and safety are threatened.

Global warming is a cross-border problem and global agreements are necessary to slow down the pace of climate change. For the agreements to be concluded, the participants must agree on a just agreement. The relationship between the world's rich and developing countries is a key factor in international climate negotiations. Many developing countries have very little trust in the rich world, which has not fulfilled commitments on amounts of aid and reduced carbon dioxide emissions. An important principle in the Climate Convention is that industrial countries should take the lead in the fight against climate change and its damaging effects. This is because rich countries have historically been the source of the greatest amount of emissions.

Many important questions have still not been solved: What mechanisms should be put in place to reduce emissions? What would a fair division of responsibility between the countries of the world look like? How will the technical and financial support for adapting to the changing climate be increased and be available for use by developing countries? The UN has an important role to play here.

### **The role play**

The climate role-play is a simulation of international climate negotiations under the auspices of the UN. The participants work in groups that represent different nations. The task for the groups is to try and make as great an impact as possible to promote the standpoint of their countries. The participants will lobby for their demands and be prepared to accept compromises and make concessions. The goal is for the delegations to work out and agree a future climate agreement.

### **The goal of the activity:**

Through the activity the participants will experience the conflicts and difficulties that arise when nations, regions and other participants with different contexts, needs, ideologies and interests have to cooperate with one another.

Through their role as different countries the participants will practice seeing problems from another perspective. They will also gain greater understanding of different positions and the complexity inherent in real international political negotiations.

### **The setting/plot: Climate role play concerning a new climate agreement**

The climate negotiations take place within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNCCC. The new agreement will above all push for considerably reduced emissions from industrial countries. The agreement should include all industrial countries as well as developing countries with fast growing economies. At the same time, the agreement will support developing countries so that their emissions can be limited without risking their economic development.

Nations:

Bangladesh – Brazil – EU – China – Uganda – USA – India – Japan – Samoa – Saudi Arabia (role descriptions can be found at the end of this template).

### **The Activity:**

The agenda of the climate meeting:

- 1) Registration and intro– the participants are divided into countries and receive information about their country, where to sit and the agenda.

5 minutes

Chair Person – facilitator:

Welcome to this meeting. Our goal today is to reach a consensus over a global climate agreement. I am the chairperson for this meeting and I have with me the vice chairperson (second facilitator).

- 2) Preparation in the delegations:

20-25 minutes

Chair Person:

The delegations will now be given 20 minutes to prepare their opening speeches presenting countries' positions. Please use the information material on the tables, and prepare a two-minute speech.

(Delegations work in groups; chair and vice chair can help if necessary).

- 3) Opening speeches:

20 minutes (10x2)

Chairperson decides the order of speakers. The delegates have the opportunity to comment on speeches and/or pose questions in order to get answers.

- 4) Break with the possibilities for the delegations to meet informally (lobbying)  
The delegations look for support for positions and proposals and create alliances. The delegations try to promote their agenda. At the same time they must be prepared to make compromises and concessions.

15 minutes

Chair Person:

We have now heard all the countries' positions. Some of you would like to see others reducing their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions while continuing to increase your own. Some feel that you have the right to emissions, and some will not be willing to reduce without others also taking measures. What is a fair distribution of global emissions? Some of you already

belong to alliances like the G77 coalition and the G5. Maybe you can find support from within the coalitions, or maybe you can identify other allies. We will have a 10 min for mingling, where you have the opportunity to meet other delegations and try to convince others to agree with your position. We will after this start the main negotiations.

Main negotiation – The delegates discuss the question of... the chairperson and vice chairperson have the task of leading and moving the negotiation forward. After the lobbying time is over the participants go back in their groups. Now they have to write their proposal, opinions, thoughts and demands for the climate agreement. This they will present at the beginning of the negotiation. When everyone has presented their proposal the main negotiation should focus on the delegates arguing for and against the various suggestions.

The goal is for the delegations to work out a consensus decision on a new climate agreement.

5) Strategy meeting

5 minutes

Chairperson:

You will now get 5 minutes in your delegations where you have to write your proposal, with opinions, thoughts and demands, for the climate agreement.

6) Main Negotiations

20-30 minutes

Chairperson:

Please let us know who would like to have the word and present their proposal.

Chair – and vice chairperson ask people to speak, to comment the standpoints, invite other countries to speak.

7) Debriefing

Chairperson:

Let us know end the role-play. This was a small and very simplified version of what takes place in the real world, in the UN climate negotiations.

### 3. Debriefing

**Reflect:**

What questions will help participants reflect on what they experienced in the activity?

If consensus: Congratulations, you managed to make an agreement! Why do you think the world leaders can't reach consensus?

If not consensus: Why is it so difficult for the world leaders to reach consensus?

What was your group's strategy, and what agreements did you make with the other groups?

Where you happy with the result, or did you have to abandon your principles?

**Generalise:**

What questions will help participants think about what they have learned and put their experience into a wider context?

- Why do you think it is so difficult for the world leaders to make an agreement on climate change?
- Did everyone in the negotiation have the same “power”?

**Apply:**

What questions will encourage the participants to think about how they can apply their learning in different contexts and situations?

- Why do you think we want you to think about the climate changes?
- What can we do as individuals?
- Can we do anything to make the climate a part of the international political agenda?

## 4. Materials and Background Preparation

**Origin of Activity:** Did you create this activity? If not, who did?

Adaptation of Plan Sweden’s Climate Role Play, included in the teaching materials of Plan Sweden: Children’s Rights in a Changing Climate.

**Materials:** List the materials and their quantities to do the activity.

Pens and papers  
Tags for the delegates to wear, saying with country they represent  
Seating arrangements, so that they sit in delegations.

**Time & Group Size:** Suggest the ideal time scale and group size for this activity.

10 groups, representing the different countries.

2 – 2.5 hours

**Tips for facilitators:** What tips do you have for anyone who wants to do this activity? Is there anything that they should be particularly aware of?

The facilitators represent the chairperson and vice chairperson. Your job is to lead the negotiations, and to challenge the views of the participants.

**Activity Name:** Each activity should have a name so it can be searched for in the database.

Climate Role-Play, a new climate agreement

## 5. Materials and handouts

Rules of debate

- 1) The delegates ask for permission to speak by raising their hand.

- 2) The chairperson decides who should speak.
- 3) The delegates should begin their speeches with the phrase “Mr. or Ms. Chairperson and honoured delegates”.
- 4) The chairperson decides whether the delegates may reply to a statement.
- 5) The chairperson has the right to allow another delegate to speak if a statement takes too long.
- 6) Personal attacks are not allowed.
- 7) The delegates should stick to the agenda.

## Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a country, which is rich in natural resources, has fertile plains and large stretches of coastline. Despite this, Bangladesh is on the list of the world's 40 poorest countries. Income inequality is very high. The population of the country is 160 million.

### Important standpoints

To Bangladesh, the Climate Convention's **Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities** is of utmost importance. Bangladesh emphasises that the industrial countries have a historical responsibility for emissions and that their consumption per capita today is many times that of developing countries. Bangladesh also stresses that their right to development must be respected in the climate negotiations. The country has not made official any international goals that they are working towards regarding emissions of greenhouse gases.

Bangladesh's positions for the forthcoming climate negotiations are:

- Industrial countries must keep their commitments on reducing carbon dioxide emissions before developing countries begin discussing setting up their own commitments on limiting emissions. Bangladesh refers here to those countries that have not fulfilled the commitments they made in the Kyoto Protocol.
- All the Earth's citizens have the right to development. The goal for Bangladesh is for emissions of carbon dioxide per capita to be equal throughout the world.
- The transfer of technology is important and the country emphasises the importance of international cooperation in research and access to patents.
- The country's officials state that the cost of adapting to a changing climate is going to be much more expensive than expected.
- Bangladesh emphasizes that climate change is a global problem that crosses borders and it advocates a new climate agreement in which every nation contributes to emission reductions. The participation of all countries is vital in order to secure a sufficient global response.

It is high time for ALL countries to launch a new dialogue with a more far-reaching attempt to tackle climate change and work towards a new agreement with a broader approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

### Background

Bangladesh is a developing country in the central part of Asia. The country is very flat and located in a geographically vulnerable area and is therefore highly vulnerable to floods during the monsoon season. Bangladesh is, with approximately 160 million

inhabitants living on an area about one-third the size of Sweden, one of the world's most densely populated countries. The country is also one of the poorest and has very high population growth.

Approximately 60 million of the population lives below the so-called poverty line, which means that they have a daily income of less than two dollars per person. The natural landscape has been affected to a quite large extent, since a large proportion of the people in Bangladesh make their living from farming. Large area of woodland has been felled to make way for arable and pasture land.

A flood in 1998 put approximately two-thirds of Bangladesh under water, forcing millions to flee. This gave a frightening indicator of what the future might look like. Rise of sea level will mean that a large part of Bangladesh would be naturally flooded because the country is low-lying as it is, and may force up to 30 million people to move.

### **Emission reduction**

In the international climate negotiations that deal with future climate goals it has been discussed that industrial countries can have 25-40 per cent emission reductions by 2020 as a short-term goal and a long-term goal can be 80-95 per cent reductions compared to 1990 levels. The EU has put forth the idea that developing countries can, as a group, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 while recognising that the need for development in certain developing countries' can necessitate a temporary increase in emissions of greenhouse gases for a limited period of time. The developing countries response to this is that it is not possible to impose requirements for the same reductions on countries that have such different levels of emissions. It would mean, for example, that Bangladesh would be frozen at a level of emissions per capita at one percent of that of the USA.

Bangladesh has so far internationally opposed any emission reduction commitments. The country point out that many of the countries that have committed themselves to emission reductions in line with the Kyoto Protocol have instead actually increase they level of emissions. There has also been an increase in greenhouse gas emissions per capita. Bangladesh conducts extensive climate work at the national level. Funds are primarily being invested to adapt the country to rising sea levels.

Bangladesh believes that binding commitments by industrial countries, which are also historically those behind the largest emissions of greenhouse gases, are necessary. Countries like Bangladesh and the so-called Least Developed Countries, should not have to make binding commitments in the foreseeable future due to their, historically speaking, low levels of emissions and their right to development.

### **Adaptation**

Bangladesh is vulnerable as climate change is expected to affect the country's economic and social development and hinder the process of poverty reduction. The efforts to adjust societies to climate change must go hand in hand with the efforts to mitigate climate change. Low-lying countries already suffer from the negative effects of climate change. Rising sea levels, together with devastating hurricanes and cyclones in the Caribbean and the Pacific, are evidence of the increasing effects of climate change that threaten to destroy the entire economies of already threatened countries. Bangladesh thinks that the country needs international support to adapt its vulnerable society to climate change.

Bangladesh ask the establishment for help to create a new insurance structure that could bear the costs of re-establishing societies that are exposed to extreme weather conditions and other climate-related effects.

Bangladesh would like to see the Adaptation Fund as a form of assistance to prevent, and prepare societies for, future climate threats. The Adaptation Fund should include:

- Funding for the protection of fresh water reserves, which is a very valuable resource for small islands
- Funding to adapt society through new agricultural reforms.
- New building traditions and protection of coastal zones.

### **Technology**

With the aid of so-called flexible mechanisms, the Kyoto Protocol offers the possibility for industrial countries to fulfil part of their climate commitments through other countries instead of at home. Since the impact on the climate is the same no matter where on earth emissions are reduced, countries can use flexible mechanisms as a complement to reducing their own national emissions. The idea behind flexible mechanisms is that efforts to reduce emissions should be implemented where they are cheapest. The opportunity to invest in emission constraints in developing countries should also support sustainable development in these countries.

Bangladesh supports the G77's proposal to establish a multilateral climate technology fund. They stress the importance of acceleration the transfer of renewable energy technologies and that all countries need to facilitate international trade in renewable energy technologies. Bangladesh believes that the existence of strong patent protection rules prevents the transfer of technology and it stresses the importance of international research and development cooperation in the area of technology.

### **Alliances**

Bangladesh is a member of the G77, a coalition with roots in the mid 1960s when it was formed as a platform to promote the agenda of developing countries in the UN. Bangladesh is a very active member of the G77 when it comes to climate negotiations.

Bangladesh refers to the fact that the USA accounts for 20 per cent of the world's greenhouse gases even though it only has 5 per cent of the world's population. Bangladesh supports all countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol and that have already committed themselves to emission reductions. Bangladesh is happy to cooperate with countries and organizations that give priority to the environment and that show great understanding of the vulnerability of countries as well as different levels of development.

### **Role profile/character**

The members of the Bangladesh delegation have a key role in the climate negotiations. You know that your country has played a very small role, historically and in per capita terms, in the currently threatening process of climate change, but is at risk of huge problems.

You are unwilling to enter into commitments on emission reductions until the industrial countries have shown result. You argue with emotional arguments combined with future horror scenarios including millions of climate refugees. Delegates from Bangladesh are not ready to enter into emission-reduction commitments. However, they are very willing to negotiate on climate-smart solutions that can help the country to switch to more modern forms of energy use, which also may contribute to social and economic development.

You as a delegate have a keen attitude towards research and development collaboration, but a reluctance to discuss emission-reduction commitments.

## **Brazil**

Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada, China and the USA. The country has a varied landscape with rainforests, mountains and savannah areas. A major problem for the country is the deforestation of the rainforest. Mining, livestock and agriculture are some of the reasons for this deforestation.

### **Important standpoints**

Brazil ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. Brazil believes that when distributing responsibility between countries for the reduction of greenhouse gases two factors should be taken into account:

- The historical responsibility of industrial countries
  - The countries that have largely used fossil fuels since the beginnings of industrialism to promote their economic development are responsible for the current global increase in temperature.
- The vulnerability of developing countries
  - The countries that have contributed relatively little to climate change and have fewer resources to enable them to adapt their societies to the consequences of climate change should be given less responsibility

These two factors determine Brazil's interpretation of the Climate Convention's principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

### **Background**

Brazil, together with the other developing countries, is going to be affected negatively by global warming. The Brazilian government has a climate group with representatives from the different government sectors and their task is to coordinate climate discussions for the government. Brazil emphasizes that it is important that global institutions such as the UN deal with questions such as climate change.

### **Emission reductions**

Brazil believes that industrial countries have to reduce their emissions by 25-40 per cent in relation to 1990 levels by the year of 2020. According to the Kyoto Protocol, Brazil is not forced to take measures for reducing emissions. Brazil advocated binding but different commitments on emission reductions for all major countries. Brazil places strict requirements on industrial countries to reduce their emissions. The country is concerned that certain countries, such as Japan, do not seem to meet their commitments and that the major emitters India, China and the USA have no binding commitments.

Brazil has developed a national plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions that relies heavily on renewable forms of energy. In the transport sector, the country has a great deal of experience of using sugarcane to make ethanol, which has proven to be the world's most successful bio fuel initiative. Currently, 80 per cent of all cars sold in Brazil are hybrid vehicles. Ethanol has replaced 40 per cent of the use of petrol for cars and has in this way contributed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector. Brazil has criticised the EU's proposal for tariff-free treatment of climate-smart technology because it would exclude ethanol made from sugarcane. Brazil pushes for dismantling the trade barriers for ethanol and other renewable fuels in which they have large interests.

### **Deforestation**

75% of Brazil's total greenhouse gas emissions come from the deforestation in the

Amazon. For Brazil, illegal clearing of forest in the Amazon is a big problem. Brazil's attempts to tackle deforestation using police and an advanced satellite surveillance system have begun to bear fruit. 15-20 billion Euros could reduce global deforestation by 25 per cent by 2015. This would be of great importance, both for the reduction of greenhouse gases and for the conservation of biodiversity.

#### **Technology**

Brazil contends that the presence of strong patent protection rules hinders technology transfer. Brazil stresses the importance of international cooperation in the area of technology research and development. Brazil sees itself as a potential leader in the future market for environmental technology.

#### **Alliances**

Brazil is a member of G77, an alliance with roots in the mid 1960s when it was formed as a platform to promote the agenda of developing countries in the UN. Other important forms of collaboration are the G8 and the G5. The G8 is a group of the world's largest economies and the G5 a group of the 5 largest growing economies (China, Brazil, India, South Africa and Mexico).

#### **Role profile/character**

As a delegate for Brazil, you have one of the most accommodating roles in the climate negotiations. You are result-oriented, full of ideas, willing to compromise and you participate actively in informal negotiations. You are very active in questions on carbon sinks, deforestation and cooperation related to technology. Currently Brazil is probably the developing country that is most open to a future commitment to limit its own emissions.

## **China**

China has one of the world's oldest existing cultures but is also a country undergoing rapid change. The country has over 1.3 billion inhabitants of whom many live in poverty but it is also one of the world's fastest growing economies. Income is very unevenly distributed in the country. China is one of the most active participants in the G77 coalition.

### **Important standpoints**

For China it is very important to highlight the responsibility of industrial countries for emissions historically, as well as the fact that per capita consumption is many times greater in industrial countries compared to developing countries. In addition, measures to fight poverty in the country are given higher priority than the climate issue. One of China's most important goals is the right to reach the same standard of living as in the western world.

There is an inherent conflict in the climate issue in China. Domestically the country's focuses are social stability and economic development. At the same time Chinese foreign policy is characterised by efforts to maintain its global reputation and integrity. For China climate policy is, therefore, a balancing act between not losing economic development momentum while being considered a responsible nation.

### **Background**

China wants to participate in the international climate negotiations since the country wishes to:

- Increase its integration with the international community
- Attain a more environmentally friendly development
- Improve energy security by modifying its great dependence on coal and oil

China has not made public any international goals it strives towards in terms of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but it participates in climate negotiations. It has, however, presented a relatively ambitious national climate policy.

China is the world's second largest consumer of energy (after the USA) and the world's largest source of greenhouse gas emissions. This is related to the fact that the country is the most populous in the world with about one fifth of the world's total population. Economic development is important for fighting poverty in the country. Since China's economic development is threatened by a shortage of energy, the country is focusing on energy-saving measures and on the development of nuclear energy to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels. Currently, 70 percent of the energy China uses comes from coal and the importance of coal is expected to remain significant even if the country invests substantially in energy efficiency, the development of renewable energy and nuclear power. Even optimistic forecasts expect fossil fuels to represent most energy production in the year 2050. Limitations in the availability of energy can not only affect the country's development but also increase the risk of social unrest.

### **Emission reductions**

The country maintains its earlier position that, historically, it is the industrialised nations that are responsible for the largest emissions. China believes that they should therefore take the greatest responsibility. China believes that internationally binding emission reductions should not be imposed on developing countries in a new climate protocol.

China has accordingly a tough negotiating line. For China's strategy to be credible, the

country already needs to make efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions. In the strategy for Climate Change, which was released in 2007, China put up three measurable main targets for controlling emissions of greenhouse gases to:

- reduce energy consumption compared to GDP (also known as reducing energy intensity), by 20 per cent by 2010, with 2005 as base year.
- increase the share of renewable energy (including nuclear) to ten percent by 2010.
- increase forest cover from 18.2 to 20 percent of the country's area by 2010.

China will, from 2005 to the first half of 2009, have reduced its energy intensity by almost 13.5 per cent. The improvements were initially slow but have accelerated. A majority believes that the country will manage to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix without any problem.

In the international climate negotiations that deal with future climate goals it has been discussed that industrial countries can have 25-40 per cent emission reductions by 2020 as a short-term goal and a long-term goal can be 80-95 per cent reductions compared to 1990 levels. The EU has put forth the idea that developing countries can, as a group, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020, while recognising that certain developing countries' needs for development can involve a temporary increase in emissions of greenhouse gases for a limited period of time. China has opposed long-term climate targets that include developing countries.

#### **Alliances**

China is a member of G77, a platform to promote the agenda of developing countries in the UN. China is a very active member of G77 when it comes to climate negotiations. Other important cooperative efforts they are involved in are the G8 and the G5 groups. The G8 consists of the world's largest economies and the G5 is a group of the five largest growing economies (China, Brazil, India, South Africa and Mexico). The relationship between India and China is very important and the countries conduct informal climate discussions with each other. Of importance here is that the two countries are geographically close to each other and have a similar situation with regard to economic growth and population development. From China's perspective it is also important that India takes a more uncompromising stance on the climate issue thereby freeing China from having to take that position alone. China has to struggle harder to keep the G77 coalition together in the climate debate.

#### **Role profile/character**

The members of the Chinese delegation have a key role in the climate negotiations. China, together with India, will to a great extent set the tone of the negotiations. You know that China has played a very small role, historically and in per capita terms, in the now threatening process of climate change and you react accordingly. You are unwilling to enter into commitments on emission reductions until the industrial countries have shown results. At all times, you emphasize your country's right to develop. The rhetoric of the Chinese delegation has evolved to putting an increasing focus on the historical debt of industrialised countries.

## **The European Union - EU**

The EU is an international and supranational organisation with 27 European member states. Cooperation between member states deals with political, economical and social issues. The member states have negotiated common standpoints on the climate issue and the European Union has one vote in international climate negotiations. The countries have national strategies.

### **Background**

The EU plays an important part in international negotiations on reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

The EU believes that extensive climate targets and measures are important in order to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions as well as to win international credibility. In the Kyoto Protocol the then 15 member states of the EU decided to reduce emissions by 8 per cent the year of 2010 compared to the 1990 levels. The efforts of the EU have been divided between the member states.

Although the EU has reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases, it is responsible for about 14 per cent of the total greenhouse gas emissions. About 80 per cent of energy use in the EU is from fossil fuels. By reducing the use of fossil fuels it is possible to secure energy supplies in the EU while limiting climate change at the same time. In addition, the EU's own fossil fuel resources are being used at faster pace than global use. The EU is becoming increasingly dependent on imports, and is thus more vulnerable to supply and price shocks.

### **Emission reductions**

The heads of states and governments in the EU have jointly decided to limit climate change to, at the most, two degrees above pre-industrial levels. If more industrial countries, including the US, take part in a new global climate treaty for 2020 the European Council had decided to reduce its emissions by 30 per cent, provided that more industrial countries agree to comparable reductions in emissions.

In 2008 the European Council and the European Parliament decided that, in addition to the goal of reducing emissions, the following measurements would also be taken:

- 20 per cent of the EU's final energy consumption will come from renewable sources by 2020.
- Energy use will be made 20 per cent more efficient by 2020.

The EU has presented the idea that developing countries as a group should limit their emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 but also acknowledge that some developing countries need development, could mean increased emissions of greenhouse gases for a period of time. The EU considers it necessary for developing countries like China and India to start limiting their emissions of greenhouse gases.

Critics of the EU point out that the increasing use of energy puts the EU's international climate commitments at risk. Without energy streamlining and a large percentage of energy coming from renewable sources, Europe will find difficult to reach climate goals. Development within the transport sector is also considered troubling. The EU system of emission rights trading is the world's first major trading system for greenhouse gases. The trading system was launched in January 2005 and covers approximately 12,000 industrial and energy production plants in the EU. In total more than 40 per cent of the EU greenhouse gas emissions are covered.

**Adaptation**

Ongoing development efforts might fail due to rain, drought and wind. In the long run environmental and climate-related problems can increase involuntary migration flows that are difficult to handle, contributing to political instability, conflict and severe health problems. The connection between climate and development is obvious.

**Technology**

According to the EU's Seventh Frame Program for Research and Technical Development research on energy techniques for low or zero carbon dioxide emissions will obtain considerable funding.

The emissions of greenhouse gases often come from the production and use of energy. Therefore, energy policies are important in order to reach climate goals. The EU has had a collective policy framework for energy issued for many years, so collective action in the area of energy is nothing new.

**Financing**

The EU attaches great value to the economic growth of the world but believes that cost of measures against climate change will be limited and lower if the world acts now, compared to the costs that will occur if the world does not act in time. There are also other benefits associated with rapid action such as reduced air pollution secured energy production with predictable prices and enhanced ability to compete due to innovation. In practice, these gains from emission reductions might more than compensate the costs.

**Alliances**

The EU has allies in all parties that have long-term goals for emission reductions and constructive suggestions for climate agreements.

**Role profile/character**

As a delegate from the EU you represent the European Union's common climate policy. You are among the most important diplomats at the climate negotiations with the goal of reaching an ambitious climate treaty in which as many states as possible enter into commitments for emission reductions. You understand that the industrial countries, historically speaking, are responsible for much of the greenhouse gas emissions but, at the same time, you think that a climate treaty would be meaningless without for example India and China.

## India

India is a country, which is rich in natural resources, fertile land and long coastlines. Despite this, India is on the list of the 40 poorest countries in the world. The distribution of incomes is very unequal and there is a growing middle class with high incomes. The population of the country is just below 1.2 billion people.

### Important standpoints

For India it is very important to highlight the responsibility of industrial countries for emissions historically, as well as the fact that per capita consumption is many times greater in industrial countries compared to developing countries. India also stresses that their right to development must be respected in the climate negotiations. The country has not made official any international goals that they are working towards regarding emissions of greenhouse gases.

India's positions for the forthcoming climate negotiations are:

- Industrial countries must keep their commitments on reducing carbon dioxide emissions before developing countries begin to discuss setting up their own commitments on limiting emissions. India refers here to those countries that have not fulfilled the commitments they made in the Kyoto Protocol.
- All the earth's citizens have the right to development. The goal for India is for emissions of carbon dioxide per capita to be equal throughout the whole world.
- The country has an energy deficit that has to be corrected if the economic growth that the country has experienced recently is to continue.
- The transfer of technology is important and the country emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in research and access to patents.
- The country's officials state that the cost of adapting to a changing climate is going to be much more expensive than expected.

### Background

Energy is climate politics in India. To understand India's climate change policies you need to know the political energy situation. Currently, India is the 5th largest producer of carbon dioxide emissions in the world. India's emissions are expected to rise dramatically up to the year 2030. India is expected to be the world's 3rd largest producer of emissions during the years from 2015 to 2030. India will continue to be strongly dependent on fossil fuels, above all coal, for the next 20 years.

One of India's greatest challenges is to secure the country's energy supply. Currently it has an energy deficit. At the national level India is attempting to take steps to save energy as well as to develop a larger mix of energy sources in which fossil fuels will be phased out and nuclear power and renewable energy sources phased in. Despite this, it is predicted that India will be dependent on fossil fuels, primarily coal, for a long time to come.

Nuclear power is likely to gain a strong position in India. The country has signed agreements with France, Russia and the USA to supply nuclear power plants, as well as with a number of states (especially Russia) for the supply of uranium. Nuclear power is part of what India sees as a green solution to its energy problems.

### Emission reduction

India points out that many of the countries that have committed themselves to emission reductions in line with the Kyoto Protocol have instead actually increased their level of emissions. Since the Indian economy is threatened by a lack of energy, the country dependence on fossil fuels. India is also examining new technologies for extraction,

incineration and power generation.

### **Adaptation**

India is vulnerable since climate change is expected to have a negative impact on the country's economic and social development and make the fight against poverty more difficult. India believes that a plan for the financing of adaptation measures must be established and that the level of funding must be adequate and predictable to make planning easier. India is interested in the EU proposal that a certain percentage of the income for emission trading should go to the Adaptation Fund.

### **Technological development and transfer**

India believes that the existence of strong patent protection rules prevents the transfer of technology and it stresses the importance of international research and development cooperation in the area of technology. India sees itself as a potential leader in the future world market for environmental technology.

### **Alliances**

India is a member of G77, a platform to promote the agenda of developing countries in the UN. India is an active member of G77 when it comes to climate negotiations. Other important cooperative efforts they are involved in are the G8 and the G5 groups. The G8 consists of the world's largest economies and the G5 is a group of the five largest growing economies (China, Brazil, India, South Africa and Mexico). The relationship between China and India is very important and the countries conduct informal climate discussions with each other. Of importance here is that the two countries are geographically close to each other and have a similar situation with regard to economic growth and population development. From India's perspective it is also important that China takes a more uncompromising stance on climate questions. This would mean that India would not have to take this position alone. India is reluctant to enter into commitments for emission reductions until the USA and China do so since these countries account for a greater amount of emissions than India. India refers to the fact that the USA accounts for 20 per cent of the world's greenhouse gases even though it only has 5 per cent of the world's population.

### **Role profile/character**

The members of the Indian delegation have a key role in the climate negotiation. You, together with China, will set the tone of the negotiations to a high degree. You know that your country has played a very small role, historically and in per capita terms, in the now threatening process of climate change and you react accordingly. You are unwilling to enter into commitments on emission reductions until the industrial countries have shown result. You argue with a certain degree of aggressiveness and always emphasize your country's right to develop.

## **Japan**

Japan is a nation made up of islands and is one of the world's most densely populated countries. Japan is one of the world's leading countries economically and technologically.

### **Important standpoints**

As a requirement for an international climate agreement Japan, together with the USA, proposed that the world's leading economies, including China and India, must guarantee their commitment to emission reductions. However, China and India have firmly refused to make any commitments before the USA takes it upon itself to reduce emissions. The rationale behind this is that the USA is responsible for 20 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions but only has 5 per cent of the world's population. Japan has a great faith in technology and market-based solutions for solving the climate problem.

### **Common goals**

Japan thinks that all countries should adopt a long-term goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 50 per cent. However, they do not suggest which year this 50 per cent reduction should be based on.

### **Background**

From the EU's perspective, Japan was a key country in the question of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. Japan decided to ratify the protocol in 2001, and was given one of the largest greenhouse gas emission reductions. Japan has received criticism since the country may not fulfil its climate commitment. This sends the wrong signals since Japan is working towards getting developing countries to enter into commitments on future emission reductions.

Japan has worked with energy efficiency for a long time in order to reduce its dependence on oil. The country sees nuclear energy as an important part of its future energy supply.

### **Emission reductions**

Japan's goal is to take a leading role in climate negotiations. The country's climate policies are influenced a lot by the US government. The country is experiencing a hard time trying to reach their goal set by the Kyoto Protocol. Japan believes that all countries with high greenhouse gas emissions, both developed and developing countries, should adopt similar emission reduction commitments. Japan has a strong belief in market-based solutions, and together with the USA, Japan questions how a climate agreement might affect the ability of its industries to compete.

### **Deforestation**

Japan is a country with an interest in the global availability of forest and the court has no need to prevent the global conversion of forest to pasture and agricultural land. The country demands that developing countries individually indicate their definition of forest so that Japan can act accordingly. A common plan for forest makes it difficult for the country to pursue its interest.

### **Technological development and transfer**

Japan has a great deal of faith in the power of innovative technology, and plans to invest 30 billion in the field of new technology during the next 5 years. Japan is open to increased international research and development cooperation in the climate field. Japan, like the US and the EU, opposes the view that strong patent protection hinders technology transfer.

**Alliances**

Japan is a member of the so-called Umbrella Group together with the USA, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Norway, Iceland and Russia. Members have some positions in common but nevertheless they act on the basis of their own national agendas. In other words, Japan cannot count on automatic support from Umbrella Group members. Historically, Japan has a close relationship with Australia and the USA regarding the climate negotiations, but feels betrayed by the United States when the USA did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol. Japan will not sign a future climate agreement unless the United States, China and India do so as well

**Role profile/character**

The Japanese delegation has great faith in climate-smart technology and they believe that their country is going to reduce emissions with the help of technology transfer and innovation. Japan as a country believes in the power of industry and business to positively contribute to climate smart technology. You participate actively in the negotiations and whenever you get the chance you lobby for increased international cooperation in research and development of climate-related technology.

## **Samoa and Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)**

Samoa consists of two major islands and its population is approximately 200,000. Samoa is a member of the Alliance of Small Island States, AOSIS, which is an association of small countries working together in order to make their voices heard in climate negotiations.

### **Important standpoints**

Samoa and AOSIS emphasize that climate change is a global problem that crosses borders and advocate a new climate agreement in which every nation contributes to emission reduction. The participation of all countries is vital in order to secure a sufficient global response.

It is urgent that ALL countries start a new dialogue with more extensive attempts to fight climate change move towards a new agreement with a broad approach to reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

### **Background**

AOSIS is an organization of small islands and coastal countries that share similar challenges and problems when it comes to their environment. The countries are very vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. The function of AOSIS is first and foremost to conduct lobbying for a better climate and to a negotiation power for small island states. AOSIS has 43 member states from all the oceans and regions in the world: Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Pacific and the China Sea. Of the 43 member state eleven are so-called Least Developed Countries. The common issues that the countries in AOSIS share, apart from the negative effects of climate have are that they struggle with maintaining the coastal zones, fresh water supply and waste management.

### **Emission reductions**

AOSIS and Samoa warmly welcome every step towards reducing the effect of climate change such as rising sea levels and extreme weather conditions. The members of AOSIS have played a significant role in the negotiations that led to acceptance of the Kyoto Protocol in Kyoto, Japan 1997. While many industrialised countries have taken steps toward reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases, AOSIS and Samoa are of the opinion that all countries must contribute to reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. This must be done in a fair way for the greater good.

AOSIS believes that binding commitments from industrial countries, which are also historically the countries behind the largest emissions of green house gases, are necessary. They think it might also be necessary within the next 10-20 years for major developing countries such as China, India and Brazil to make binding commitments on emission reductions. The countries in AOSIS and the Least Developed Countries should not have to make binding commitments in the foreseeable future due to their, historically speaking, own levels of emissions and their right to development.

### **Adaptation**

Efforts to adjust societies to climate change must go hand in hand with efforts to mitigate climate change. Small island states are already suffering from the negative effects of climate change. Rises in sea levels, together with devastating hurricanes and cyclones in the Caribbean and Pacific, are evidence of the increasing effects of climate change that threaten to destroy the entire economies of already troubled island states. AOSIS thinks that Samoa and the member countries need international support to adapt their vulnerable societies to climate change. Samoa ask the establishment for help in

creating a new insurance structure that could bear the cost of re-establishing societies that are exposed to extreme weather conditions and other climate-related effects.

AOSIS and Samoa welcome the climate aid they get from industrialised countries, but believes that the sum is too modest. AOSIS and Samoa want to prevent and prepare society for future climate threats. Such a fund should include.

- Funding for the protection of fresh water reserves, which are a very valuable resource for small islands
- Funding to adapt society through new agricultural reforms.
- New building traditions and protection of coastal zones.

### **Technology**

The Kyoto Protocol offers, with the aid of so-called flexible mechanisms, the possibility for industrial countries to fulfil part of their climate commitments through other countries instead of at home. Since the impact on the climate is the same no matter where on earth emissions are reduced, countries can use flexible mechanisms as a complement to reducing their own national emissions. The idea behind flexible mechanisms is that efforts to reduce emissions should be implemented where they are cheapest. The opportunity to invest in emissions constraint in developing countries should also support sustainable development in these countries. It is mainly China, India and Brazil that have been able to attract these types of investments.

Samoa and AOSIS support the G77's proposal to establish a multilateral climate technology fund. They stress the importance of accelerating the transfer of renewable energy technologies and that all countries need to facilitate international trade in renewable energy technologies.

### **Alliances**

Samoa and AOSIS support all countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol and that have already committed themselves to emission reductions. AOSIS is happy to cooperate with countries and organizations that give priority to the environment and that show great understanding of the vulnerability of countries as well as different levels of development.

### **Role profile/character**

As a delegate of the island nation Samoa you also represent the association AOSIS. Since Samoa and AOSIS and other participating nations are threatened by the consequences of climate change in terms of rising sea levels, drought and fresh water shortages, your negotiation techniques should be to appeal to the delegate's emotions.

## **Saudi Arabia**

The population of Saudi Arabia is concentrated to the urban centers and a few oases. Lack of water and poor soil limit agriculture. In an attempt to make the country independent of meat imports, cattle farms with air conditioning have been built in the desert. Oil is the major export product. Saudi Arabia has more oil than any other country in the world - 25 per cent of the world's oil reserves. Saudi Arabia is a member of OPEC, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

### **Background**

OPEC consists of oil-producing nations, including countries in the Middle East and Africa. OPEC was built in the 1960s to counterbalance the big oil companies (which come almost exclusively from the USA and Europe) and their influence over the international oil prices. OPEC countries produce approximately 40 per cent of the world's oil and they own almost 80 per cent of the world's oil reserves.

The climate issue is very much a critical issue for OPEC countries since many of them lack large natural resources that can replace oil. The countries' economies are very dependent on oil exports. OPEC countries emissions per capita are among the highest in the world, in many cases several times higher than the USA's emissions.

### **Important standpoint**

Saudi Arabia and OPEC do not believe that the international community will be able to agree successfully on a climate treaty if the treaty's intention is to set an additional economic burden on developing countries. Even if the climate change is a global problem and a universal challenge for the international community, it is still unjust and unrealistic to expect adoption of a treaty by developing countries apart from those that are already included in the Kyoto Protocol. OPEC countries are eager to point out that it is the industrial countries that are largely historically responsible for carbon dioxide emissions. Even today industrial countries are still responsible for nearly half of the emissions despite the fact that they represent only 20 per cent of the world's population. Saudi Arabia stresses the important role of industrialised countries on climate change and is against developing countries taking on binding climate commitments.

OPEC and Saudi Arabia hope that the industrial countries truly see climate change as a global threat and not as a business opportunity. OPEC and Saudi Arabia think that many industrial countries are still far from reaching their own emission reduction commitments.

In addition, Saudi Arabia's position is that their economy is going to suffer negatively from measures taken by other countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is because the demand for oil, their most important source of income, will be reduced. For this reason, OPEC wants compensation for the negative effects of reduction measures.

### **Emission reduction**

Saudi Arabia is opposed to binding commitments in future climate negotiations and believes that only the industrialised countries that are already committed to emission reductions under the Kyoto Protocol should have future emissions targets. Saudi Arabia believes that developing countries should only have voluntary and non-specific commitments on greenhouse gas emissions.

Saudi Arabia points out that energy is necessary for economic and social development. Saudi Arabia is dependent on its oil and it believes that conversion to renewable energy

sources would involve an unreasonable cost and would hinder the country's continued development. It argues that political decisions must support the two key requirements for sustainable development – social and economic development. You could also see this as each individual's right to development and hence, the right to a higher use of energy.

The EU believes that the OPEC countries belong to the group of developing countries that should enter into commitments for emission reduction measures.

From Saudi Arabia and OPEC's point of view, efforts to solve the climate issue should not be limited to reducing carbon dioxide emissions but should instead include measures to adapt to climate change, especially for developing countries. Therefore they welcome a discussion on an Adaptation Fund.

### **Technology and transfer**

Saudi Arabia and OPEC welcome the use of different forms of energy. However, it is clear that fossil fuels are going to meet the world's increasing energy needs in the coming years. Saudi Arabia believe that technology can play a significant role in helping the world to find solutions to the climate question but that technology must be distributed fairly among the countries of the world.

### **Alliances**

Allies are, without a doubt, low-income countries and middle-income countries such as China and India

### **Role profile/Character**

As Saudi Arabia's representative, you are skilful and well read and have as a general goal to maintain the health of the future oil market. You point out that there may be problems with proceeding to rapidly with climate work and you can try to stall negotiations by referring to legal questions. You try to form an alliance with the large developing countries in the question of substantial commitments on climate issues by the industrial countries. Your position is not entirely predictable. Your most important requirement is that, in addition to other efforts, help must also be given to the oil-producing countries to enable them to adapt not only to climate change but also to the impacts of climate change actions. You require compensation for the shrinking oil market. In conclusion Saudi Arabia and OPEC can be troublesome negotiators but can also be capable of unexpected compromises, especially if they do not feel they have the support of the other member of the G77 Group.

## **Uganda**

Uganda has population of 28.9 million. The country has many natural resources such as fertile earth and minerals, and has good prerequisites for development. Today about 30 per cent of the population live in extreme poverty. The poverty limits people's lives and opportunities of choice. The lack of, among other things, health care and education is setting the country back. Uganda belongs to the group of Least Developed Countries (LDC) and the African group.

### **Background**

Research shows that poor countries such as Uganda will suffer very severely despite the country's very limited contribution to climate change. There are various reasons as to why a developing country such as Uganda is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The state has weak institution capacity, lack of knowledge in emergency management, lack of equipment, such as clearing forests in order to get more farmland or to get firewood for heating and cooking. This leads in turn to soil erosion and the reduction of forest areas that absorb carbon dioxide.

The importance of a productive and modernised agricultural sector, together with a widely extended technological, innovative and competitive industry, is emphasised in the Uganda vision for 2025. The country wants to invest in information technology and a greater research capacity. However, poverty in Uganda is a factor that makes the vision difficult to achieve.

The energy sector in Uganda is mostly dependent on bio-fuels, such as wood, which accounts for up to 93 per cent of the nation's total energy needs. The high demand for wood has led to deforestation and erosion. Uganda invests in renewable energy sources such as hydropower, solar energy and by-products from agriculture. Most of the use of fossil fuels is in the transport sector. The fossil fuels used in Uganda are imported.

### **Emission reductions**

Compared to other countries Uganda has very low emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels. In order to reduce these emissions Uganda plans measures to improve the feeding of livestock in order to reduce emissions of methane gas, to prevent savannah and trash burning, and to make efficient use of animal waste. In addition, Uganda will also promote organic farming and minimize the use of artificial fertilizers and raise awareness of climate change.

Uganda still has undeveloped sources of waterpower, mostly on the Nile. Studies have suggested that the state should focus on electricity programs that would raise the coverage of electricity in the country from today's 1 per cent to 10 per cent by the year 2012. The nation is also planning to invest in solar power.

The EU has brought forward the idea that developing countries as a group, should limit their emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 but also acknowledges the need of development in some developing countries, which could involve more emissions of greenhouse gases for a period of time.

### **Deforestation**

It has been estimated that 15-20 billion Euros could reduce global deforestation by 25 per cent by 2015. If countries were to receive credit for reducing emissions by avoiding deforestation and forest degradation developing countries would be more engaged in decreasing the felling of forest. This measure could be of great importance both for the

reduction of greenhouse gases and for conservation of biodiversity. Uganda has implemented a plan where the goal is to increase forest cover and ensure sustainable management of forest.

### **Adaptation**

The potential of Uganda to develop agriculture, tourism and water power is threatened by current levels of poverty that are being exacerbated by climate change. Ugandan vegetation mostly consists of savannah, steppe and tropical forest. The biological diversity of Uganda is particularly sensitive to prolonged periods and intensity of extreme weather conditions that have had serious socioeconomic consequences. Uganda risks begin hit by drought, floods and heat waves. Very heavy rain can, among other things, cause erosion and infrastructural damage. The negative impacts of climate change affect a variety of different areas such as political stability, the health of people (for instance outbreaks of malaria, dengue fever, cholera and dysentery), food security and access to clean water.

Uganda has great needs for climate adaptation but lacks the technical and financial capacity required. The nation is dependent on technical and financial support in its adaptation efforts.

### **Technology**

Concerning technology transfer Uganda, like other countries in the Least Developed Countries group, and the African group, emphasizes the importance of access to affordable technology in order to adapt to climate change. The country is very interested in renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency that could also contribute to its adaptation to climate change. Currently, technology for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is not important to Uganda.

### **Financing**

Uganda indicated that it understands the focus of industrial countries in market based solutions and the need for private investments but at the same time, it distrusts the market since it acts where market conditions work best. Uganda is in need of financial support for climate-related work. Uganda welcomes the money in climate aid that industrialised countries will contribute with, but believes that today's sum too modest.

### **Alliances**

Uganda is part of the G77 group, the least developed countries and the African group. One factor in common for the LDC group and the African Group is that they are highly focused on adaptation, since the countries in these groups are sensitive to climate change.

### **Role profile/character**

The delegates from Uganda are not ready to enter into emission reduction commitments. Nevertheless, they are very willing to cooperate on climate-smart solutions that could help the country to switch over to more modern types of energy that could also contribute to social and economic development. You, as a delegate, have an energetic attitude towards research and development work but a reluctance to discuss any commitments on emission reductions.

## **United States of America (USA)**

The USA is one of the countries that emits the most greenhouse gases and has one of the largest emissions per capita. It is the third most populous country in the world. The USA is a superpower with a leading position in respect of economic and military power.

### **Important standpoints**

The USA is one of the countries that has chosen not to ratify the Kyoto Protocols and has been regarded for a long time as one of the major obstacles to reaching agreement on a climate change. President Barack Obama has brought a radically changed approach to US energy and climate policy, both nationally and internationally.

The United States demands that an international climate agreement must guarantee emission reduction commitments from all the leading economies – including India and China. China and India have firmly refused to enter into any commitments before the USA does so, on the grounds that the USA accounts for 20 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions even though it only has 5 per cent of the world's population.

### **Background**

USA's economy has been built up with the aid of fossil fuels. Today the country is the world's largest producer, consumer and net importer of energy. Nationally the USA is working on a system for greenhouse gas emission trading, however this work focuses very little on the possibilities of linking the USA system to the trading system developed in other countries. Two reasons for this are:

- 1) that a linkage to the EU trading system would most likely mean higher prices for emission allowances
- 2) the USA's desire to control the system.

The USA is opposed to the fund under the Kyoto Protocol. They want control over what the finance will be used for and how. The USA emphasises the importance of market-based solutions and private investments.

### **Emission reductions**

The USA is perhaps the country that has the highest expectations of future climate negotiations.

### **Technological development and transfer**

In the USA the country's economic growth and energy supply is of greatest importance. To reduce the country's vulnerability, investments are being made to improve energy efficiency and domestic energy sources. The country invests heavily in alternative fuels as a way of renewable electricity.

The USA has a great deal of faith in technological and market-based solutions to the climate issue. The country is open to increased international research and development cooperation in the climate field. The USA, like Japan and the EU, opposes the position that strong patent protection hinders technology transfer.

### **Alliances**

The USA is a member of the so-called Umbrella Group together with Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Norway, Iceland and Russia. Members have some positions in common but nevertheless they act on the basis of their own national agendas. In other words, the USA cannot count on automatic support from Umbrella Group members. Historically, the USA has a close relationship with Australia and Japan regarding the climate negotiations.

**Role profile/character**

As a delegate of one of the world's richest and most powerful countries you know that your participation in negotiations is required in order to reach a new climate agreement. You also know that opinions in the USA in climate change are strongly divided. You stress the importance of cooperation but are careful not to make any promises or make concrete proposals. You are conscious that the USA, both historically and today, accounts for a large percentage of greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, you are not prepared to restrict your country to any commitments as long as countries such as India and China are not included in the agreement.