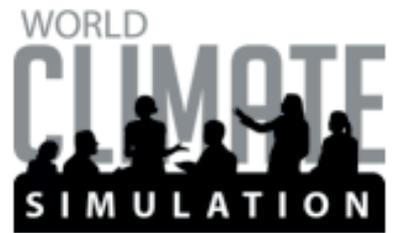


# Developed nations



**Nations included:** The EU, United States, United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Russia and other former Soviet Republics, and eastern European countries.

**Public Opinion** - these countries generally believe that climate change is real and that human activity contributes to it. There are some fossil fuel interests which actively work to stall action towards climate change. Climate change ranks near the bottom of the public's priorities.

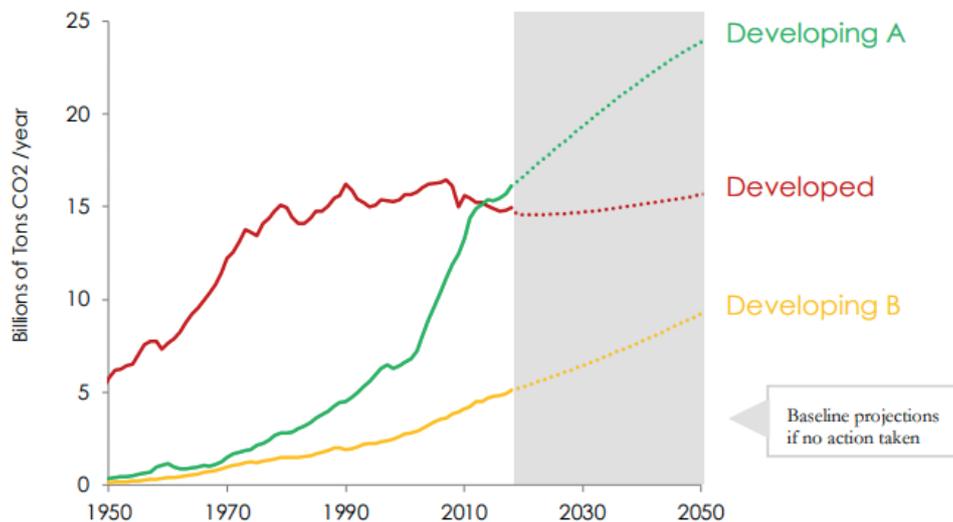
**Opportunities** - Fortunately, especially as renewable energy becomes more affordable, reducing emissions could improve public health, create jobs, and improve energy security.

**National Action** - Pledges made by these nations in Paris were ambitious and challenging to implement. In the US, many of the policies that were helping to reduce emissions have been repealed. Russia and other former Soviet nations show little signs of moving away from their dependence on fossil fuels for government revenue.

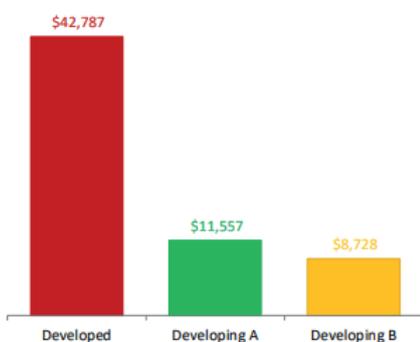
**Forests and Land Use** - Reducing deforestation and land degradation would address only a small portion of emissions.

**Global Landscape** - The emissions of developing nations have been growing faster than first assumed by scientists. The less developed nations continue to emphasise that reductions in their emissions would require extensive financial assistance from developed countries, but corruption pervades many of these countries and financial assistance often fails to reach its intended use.

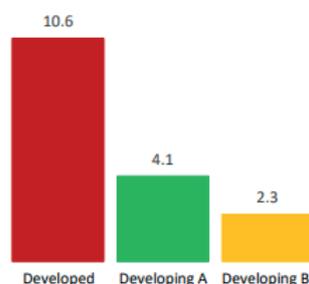
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Energy Use



GDP per person in 2018  
(2017 PPP US Dollars)



Emissions from energy use per person  
2018 (tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year)



Population Wealth and Cumulative Emissions

