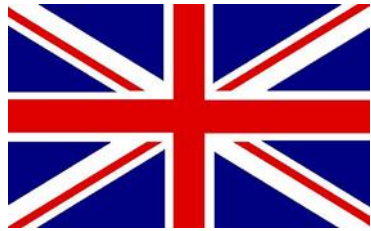



UK	
Population: 61 million	
GDP (measure of the country's total income): \$2.7 trillion	

What do you think the UK's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?
Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- The UK has the fifth largest economy in the world. It is an HIC.
 - It is a very powerful country with strong economic, cultural, military and political influence.
 - The UK was a strong manufacturing country up until the 1950's/1960's since then it has declined and industry has moved to poorer countries where it is much cheaper.
 - The UK has a strong car manufacturing industry but the collapse of Rover MG has damaged this industry. Most of the car industry is owned by foreign investors.
 - The service sector (insurance, government, tourism, banking, retail) makes up most (73%) of the jobs in this country.
 - The UK is currently in a recession, with unemployment and debt rising.
 - The UK is very wasteful with energy. Just think about how we leave things on standby, overheat our homes, use cars instead of public transport etc.

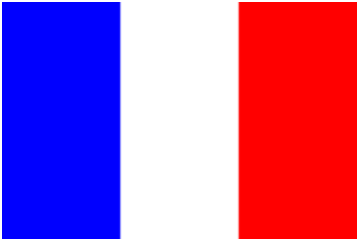
- What you need to think about:**
1. Would people in the UK be willing to reduce their carbon emissions?
 2. Should we have to reduce our emissions if industry has moved to another country?
Why not target them?

Canada	
Population: 33.5 million	
GDP (measure of the country's total income): \$1.4 trillion	

What do you think Canada's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?
Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Canada is one of the world's wealthiest nations. It is an HIC.
 - The economy is mainly manufacturing and mining, with logging and oil industries being very important also.
 - Canada is one of the few rich countries (more developed country / high income country) that has massive deposits of natural gas, coal and oil.
 - Canada is one of the world's most important supplier of wheat and other grains that many countries rely on. They are also one of the world's largest suppliers of minerals such as zinc, uranium, gold, nickel and aluminum.
 - Canada has a very low unemployment rate and a high proportion of people work in industry.

- What you need to think about:**
1. Your country relies almost entirely on industry which releases lots of carbon. What will you do if you have to reduce your emissions?
 2. Why should you reduce your emissions if the poor countries are still able to release whatever they want?


France	
Population: 65 million	
GDP (measure of the country's total income): \$2.5 trillion	

What do you think France's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- France is an HIC.
 - France uses a high proportion of nuclear power, which makes France the smallest producer of carbon dioxide amongst the seven richest countries in the world.
 - Most of the energy used in France is created at one of the country's 59 nuclear power plants.
 - France is a large country with lots of fertile land.
 - France is one of the biggest agricultural producers in Europe, including wheat, poultry, dairy, pork and beef.
 - Globally livestock account for 18% of greenhouse gases.

- What you need to think about:**
1. Why should you reduce your greenhouse gas emissions when yours are already small?
 2. As one of the largest livestock producers in Europe you are responsible for a proportion of gas emissions from cattle but it is a large part of your economy.

Ethiopia	
Population: 85.3 million	
GDP (a measure of the country's total income): \$19.43 billion	


What do you think Ethiopia's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?
Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

Some useful background information:

- Ethiopia is a poor country (a LIC) although; it is one of the richest countries in Africa.
- Agriculture makes up 41% of the GDP. 80% of the workforce is employed in agriculture.
- Crops include: coffee, pulses (e.g. beans), oilseeds, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane and vegetables. Coffee is the largest earner for the country.
- Ethiopia is the tenth largest producer of livestock in the world. Globally livestock accounts for 18% of greenhouse gases.
- Recent development of the floriculture sector means Ethiopia is poised to become one of the top flower and plant exporters in the world. This means that the flowers would have to be transported quickly by plane to countries around the world releasing more greenhouse gases.
- Ethiopia is developing clean (not emitting any carbon) energy sources such as hydroelectric power and exports this to its neighbours for a profit.

What you need to think about:

1. How can you make your country richer if you have to reduce your already small carbon emissions?
2. Should you be allowed more carbon emissions since you haven't been using as much carbon as the richer countries?


China	
Population: 1.3 billion	
GDP (measure of the country's income): \$3.23 trillion	

What do you think China's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- China has the second largest economy in the world (after the US).
 - China has been the fastest growing nation for the past 25 years with its GDP increasing by 10% every year.
 - 60% of the GDP is from industry and farming. 70% of the workforce is employed in these areas.
 - China is the world's largest producer of rice.
 - China is also one of the world's largest producers of a number of industrial and mineral products. It has vast deposits of minerals and coal which have only been partly developed.

- What you need to think about:**
1. How can your GDP keep increasing if you have to cut down on greenhouse gas emissions?
 2. Do you think your country has large/small impact on climate change with 70% of your GDP coming from polluting factories?

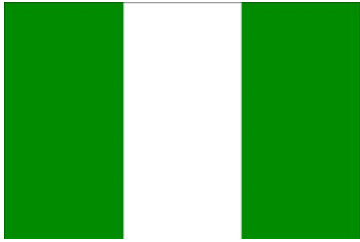
USA	
Population: 305 million	
GDP (measure of the country's total income): \$14.3 trillion	

What do you think the USA's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- The USA has the highest GDP in the world.
 - The USA has a mixed economy that includes industry, mining for natural resources, and a well-developed service sector.
 - Vehicles are the leading import with the USA having over 250 million registered vehicles.
 - The USA has been severely hit by the global recession. There is high unemployment and high national debt.
 - The USA is the third largest producer of oil in the world (oil is burned to produce CO²). The USA is also the highest consumer of oil.

- What you need to think about:**
1. You have the largest GDP in the world, and you are also one of the largest greenhouse gas emitters. What will happen if you have to reduce your emissions?
 2. Are you concerned about the environment?


Nigeria	
Population: 148 million	
GDP (measure of the country's total income): \$166.9 billion	

What do you think Nigeria's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Nigeria is a less developed country (a LIC) but it has large reserves of oil.
 - Nigeria supplies the USA with 1/5 of its oil.
 - Nigeria is the 12th largest producer of petrol in the world, and accounts for 40% of the GDP.
 - There are also massive reserves of mineral resources which haven't been used to their full potential yet such as natural gas, coal, gold, tin, iron ore etc.

- What you need to think about:**
1. Almost half of your GDP comes from selling oil. What will you do if the HIC countries (especially the USA) have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions?
 2. Why should you reduce your carbon footprint when yours is already small?


Tanzania	
Population: 40 million	
GDP (a measure of the country's total income): \$16.8 billion	

What do you think Tanzania's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Tanzania is a LIC. The economy is mostly based on agriculture which provides work for 80% of the workforce and accounts for half of the GDP (the country's total income).
 - Tanzania has many natural resources including natural gas, diamonds and gold. Natural gas is currently being sold to other countries for a profit.
 - Tanzania itself has a low greenhouse gas emission level as it gets 60% of its electricity from hydroelectric power.

- What you need to think about:**
1. If all countries have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions will they want to purchase natural gas from you?
 2. Your greenhouse gas emissions are already low. Why should you have to lower yours further?


Brazil	
Population: 190 million	
GDP (a measure of the country's total income): \$1.8 trillion	

What do you think Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Brazil is the richest country in South America with large agricultural, mining, manufacturing and service sectors.
 - Major export products include: aircraft, coffee, cars, soybean, orange juice, textiles and electrical equipment.
 - In 2007 the Brazilian government planned to invest \$300 billion to modernise its road networks, power plants and ports.
 - Brazil is the world's tenth largest energy consumer. Its energy comes from renewable sources, particularly hydroelectricity and also non-renewable energy resources, mainly oil and natural gas.
 - Brazil has recently discovered massive oil reserves.

- What you need to think about:**
1. You have just discovered massive oil reserves, what will happen if you and other countries have to reduce your greenhouse gas emissions?
 2. You have just invested \$300 billion and are well on your way to becoming one of the richest countries in the world, is it fair to be asked to reduce your emissions now?


India	
Population: 1.1 billion	
GDP (measure of the country's total income): \$1.1 trillion	

What do you think India's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- India has the 12th largest economy in the world, but it is only recently that the country has become rich.
 - Agriculture is the main form of employment in India employing 60% of the workforce, followed by the service sector (28%) and industry (12%).
 - Major agricultural products include: rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, tea, sugar cane, potatoes, cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry and fish.
 - Global livestock account for 18% of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Major industries include: textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery and software.
 - Some people in India still remain the poorest in the world; the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day is 42%.

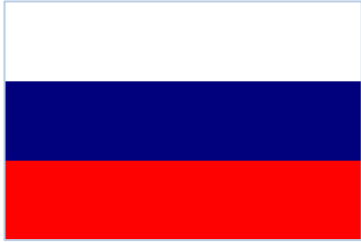
- What you need to think about:**
1. How can you increase the wealth of the people in your country if you have to reduce your carbon emissions?
 2. Why should you reduce your carbon emissions when over time your emissions have been very low?

Bangladesh	
Population: 150 million	
GDP (measure of country's total income): \$73.7 billion	

What do you think Bangladesh's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?
Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Bangladesh is a less developed country (LIC).
 - Bangladesh grows high proportions of rice, tea and mustard.
 - 2/3 of Bangladeshi's are farmers, but most of the country's GDP comes from the garment industry. The garment industry moved to Bangladesh due to cheap labour costs.
 - A large part of the GDP comes from remittances; money sent to family from Bangladeshi's who live in other countries.
 - Bangladesh's economic growth is slow due to frequent extreme weather events (flooding and cyclones), inefficient use of energy and power supplies and corruption within the government.
 - In order to increase their GDP the Bangladeshi government set up export processing zones (zones of factories) to encourage foreign companies to bring their businesses there.

- What you need to think about:**
1. How can you increase your GDP if you have to reduce your greenhouse gas emissions?
 2. Why should you reduce your greenhouse gas emissions if you are already a poor country? This will cost you more money won't it?


Russia	
Population: 142 million	
GDP (a measure of the country's total income): \$1.29 trillion	

What do you think Russia's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Russia is a more developed country (HIC).
 - Russia has become increasingly rich over the past 100 years due to rising oil prices and selling this oil to many countries across the world.
 - Russia's GDP is the 6th largest in the world, although most money was made from the service side of the economy (retail, insurance, banking) as opposed to oil and other mineral extraction.
 - Russia has the world's largest natural gas reserves, the second largest coal reserves and the eighth largest oil reserves.
 - Russia is home to the largest number of billionaires in the world after the US, gaining 50 billionaires in 2007 for a total of 110.

- What you need to think about:**
1. How will you keep your GDP high if other countries have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions? This means they will not be buying as much coal, oil and gas from you.
 2. Are you concerned for the environment and what you are doing to it?


Vietnam	
Population: 86 million	
GDP (a measure of the country's total income): \$70.9 billion	

What do you think Vietnam's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Vietnam is a less developed country (LIC).
 - Vietnam's economy is based on agricultural (mainly rice growing). After the Vietnam War with the US, it suffered tremendously as the US and large parts of Europe refused to trade with them. This has since recovered and is the second largest rice exporter in the world.
 - Global rice production accounts for 13% of methane (a greenhouse gas) emissions.
 - Now Vietnam is focusing on oil production, it is the third largest oil producer in South East Asia producing 400 000 barrels of oil a day.
 - Manufacturing is also a large part of the economy with many foreign companies choosing to relocate to Vietnam due to the low wage prices.

- What you need to think about:**
1. You are a LIC and a large proportion of your GDP comes from oil. What will you do if other countries have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and stop buying oil from you?
 2. Why should you reduce your emissions along with the rich countries? They're the ones who have caused this problem, haven't they?

Egypt	
Population: 75 million	
GDP (a measure of the country's total income): \$128 billion	

What do you think Egypt's greenhouse gas emissions will be like?

Think about: what kind of homes they have, will they have electronic technology in their homes, and will they own cars?

- Some useful background information:**
- Egypt's economy depends mainly on agriculture, petroleum and tourism.
 - Egypt has a rapidly growing population, limited farming land and they depend on the Nile for fertile land and water supplies.
 - Egypt has been receiving U.S foreign aid of \$2.2 billion per year since 1979. Its main profit comes from tourism and traffic paying to pass through the Suez Canal.
 - Egypt has a large energy market based on coal, oil and natural gas supplies which can be found in the country.

- What you need to think about:**
1. What will happen to the foreign aid if the U.S has to focus on reducing its greenhouse gas emissions?
 2. What will happen to Egypt's GDP if countries are switching to renewable energy sources?