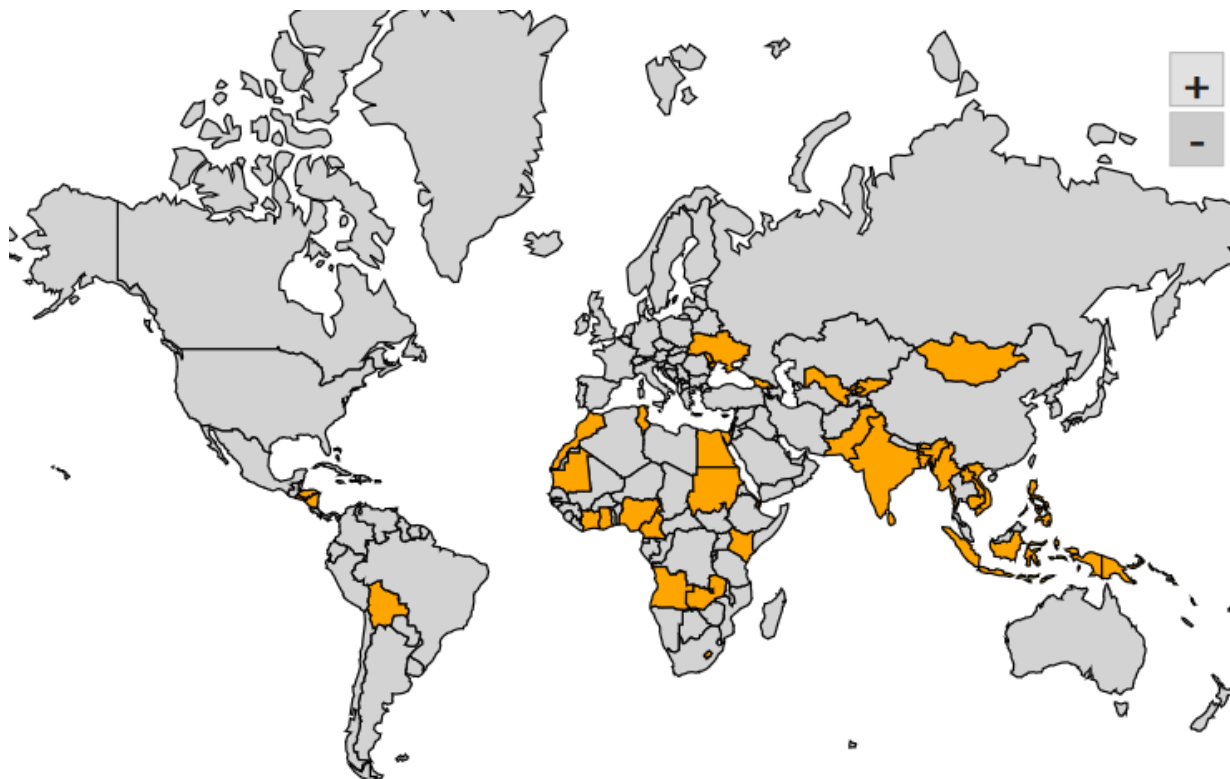


Who are developing countries?

Regarding to World Bank classification, developing countries are the ones with GNI per capita (Gross National Income per capita, the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes and subsidies) between \$1,026 and \$12,375.



**map highlighting developing countries by world Population Review*

Which low carbon technologies we already know?

- Nuclear energy
- Energy from renewable sources
- Hydrogen fuel cell
- Electric vehicles

Why do we transfer to more environment friendly technologies?

Fossil fuel usage has two major disadvantages. Firstly, is directly connected with increase of CO₂ emissions being considered as a main cause of global warming.

Created by **Viola Frňková.**

Secondly, fossil fuels are a limited source of energy and it is only a matter of time when we will exhaust them.

First drawback of fossil fuels, higher carbon dioxide concentration, is a big issue of last two decades. It has increased from 370ppm (parts per million) in 2000 to 408ppm in 2019 and it significantly contributed to global warming. It is because CO₂ (same as other greenhouse gases) hinders solar radiation to reflect back to upper parts of our atmosphere and universe. Due to this phenomenon, annual approximate temperature is constantly increasing and Earth's ecosystems are about to be thrown out of stability.

It is also very probable that our planet will run out of fossil fuels by 2060. If it really happens, world market will collapse and unprepared countries will not be able to export anymore. It is important to smoothly transfer to greener alternatives to ensure that each member state will become more industry and energy independent.

Why it is difficult to convince developing countries to switch to greener energy?

Major reasons why some developing countries rely on fossil fuels are price and efficiency. It gives them a possibility to boost their industry and increase export rate along with easy energy distribution to households. Furthermore, mining and processing of coal, oil or natural gas offers jobs to millions of people throughout the world. Radical transformation to renewable sources and nuclear energy may result in crisis on labour market and stall of development.

What are the questions to consider?

What is the economic status of your country?

Does your country depend on carbon technologies and energy?

How can we deal with geographical factors influencing efficiency of renewable sources energies?

How can we prevent nuclear catastrophes?

Should we invest to research on low carbon technologies? Is it worth it?

Sources:

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