Subject: BBC, toward "A really simple responsible existential guide"

- "The will of the People is the source of the authority of Government and thereby of the United Nations"; ¹ "to express their will the People must be accurately informed (even if Government disagrees)". ²
- "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression, to impart information, with duties and responsibilities for the protection of public security and health ³ (which requires imparting information to the People to preserve the life support system, nature including climate).
- To limit nature degradation and climate change, the international agreement is that action is by national responsibilities, capabilities with developed countries (*red*) leading. ^{4 5}

"Governments (red), financiers, audiences want popular information not responsible, so that's what we give them", BBC News and World Service Director (retired), et al.





What is climate change? A really simple guide



23 September 2013 Updated 10 January 2025

BBC "world's largest, oldest, esteemed broadcaster", "Science & Environment" flagship permanent article, "What is climate change? A really simple guide".

From the UN and other authoritative science sources (below and linked) the following is an analysis of **BBC** "duties and responsibilities to impart accurate information to the People to preserve the life support system, nature including climate", 10 Jan 2025 update of BBC's "really simple guide".

Note. For public understanding of information and analysis of the "really simple guide", the average individual in the highest developed countries *(red incl. UK)* has an expected education of 17 years, a university degree. ⁶

Simple guide global.

- **BBC information:** "The World has been warming up quickly over the past 100 years or so. As a result, weather patterns are changing. Between 2015 and 2024, global temperatures were on average around 1.28°C above those of the late 19th Century... Since the start of the Industrial Revolution when humans started burning large amounts of fossil fuels the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere has risen by about 50%."
- **Responsible information**: In 1970 when science warnings began, 100 years of emissions increased global warming only a harmless 0.2°C. ⁷ From 1970 to 2050, one person's lifetime, on trends global warming will increase 12 times (0.2°C to 2.4°C) and nature degradation 8 times (0.4 to 3 "Earths"). ^{8 9} There is no "the World" acting, there are nations. Highest Developed countries (*red*) lead all nations in these accelerating trends to massive shortages of all essential for life food, water, energy, medicines, shelter risking hundreds of millions dead, billions displaced from lands rendered uninhabitable, social-economic collapse. ¹⁰

Simple guide government.

• **BBC information:** "What are governments doing about climate change? To help keep global warming to the 1.5°C limit agreed in Paris in 2015, CO₂ emissions need to be net zero by 2050, the UN says. This means reducing greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible, and actively removing any remaining emissions from the atmosphere".

• **Responsible information**: The international agreement is that action is by national "responsibilities, capabilities, developed countries lead". ⁴⁵ UN highest developed countries (*red including UK*) - the most educated, healthy and wealthy who lead all nations - are just 13% of humanity with an extraordinary 65% of global wealth (\$300 trillion) financing media, science, human rights, organisations, everyone. ⁶¹¹ 12

These 13% cause 51% of ruinous climate changing emissions and 37% of nature destroying consumption - which as a group they have <u>increased</u>, not reduced for <u>three decades</u>. ¹³ ¹⁴ They consume as if there are 4 planet Earths and emit as if they want 4°C global warming. BBC misstates that all nations "need to be net zero by 2050", etc. The agreement is not "one action fits all", it is action by "responsibilities, capabilities, developed countries lead". BBC omits that "CO₂ needs to be halved by 2030" first, 25 years before "net zero by 2050". These are defined reductions, not "as much as possible". BBC also does not state that science does not know how to "remove CO2 from the atmosphere" at scale.

Simple guide fairness

- **BBC information:** "About 3.3 to 3.6 billion people are highly vulnerable to climate change, according to the IPCC. People living in poorer countries are expected to suffer most as they have fewer resources to adapt. This has led to questions about fairness, because these places have typically only been responsible for a small percentage of greenhouse gas emissions. However, knock-on impacts could be felt over wide areas. For example, crop failures linked to extreme weather could raise global food prices... In November 2024, richer countries committed to giving developing nations at least \$300 billion (about £240 billion) a year by 2035 to help them tackle climate change".
- **Responsible information**: BBC does not explain that "\$300 <u>b</u>illion by 10 years from now" is a minuscule 1/1,000th of the Highest Developed (*red*) nations current \$300 <u>tr</u>illion wealth. BBC misstates that "3.3 billion poor people suffering" because "they have fewer resources". They are suffering because the Highest Developed (*red*), who set the standards, as a group have increased emissions for 30 years and emit as if they want 4°C.

BBC omits imparting the answers to "questions about fairness": Low Developed nations (*green*) have 100 times **less** wealth and are 100 times **less** responsible for current climate change than highest developed countries (*red*). UN Medium and Low developed nations combined (*blue* / *green*) are 44% of humanity, "responsible" for only 6% of emissions with only 5% of global wealth (compared to highest developed (*red*, 13% "responsible" for 51% of emissions with 65% of global wealth). "Knock-on impacts could be felt over wide areas... raising global food prices" is an extraordinary understatement, lulling everyone into doing little while trends accelerate risking social-economic collapse.

Simple guide individuals.

- **BBC information:** "What can individuals do about climate change? Major changes need to come from governments and businesses, but individuals can also help through actions like: taking fewer flights, using less energy, improving their home's insulation and energy efficiency, switching to electric vehicles or living car-free, replacing gas central heating with electric systems like heat pumps, eating less red meat".
- "Responsible information for the People": BBC omits that all meaningful "changes need to come from governments" who make the laws and are Parties to Treaties, not "businesses" or anyone else all of whom must obey laws, including limiting emissions. And Governments (*red*) will not enact laws to meaningfully reduce emissions unless "the People" demand it.

The overwhelming scientific evidence which BBC Science & Environment knows is that "fly less", "insulate", voluntary individual actions have zero probability of meaningful or responsible reductions, laws are required, demanded by "the People" who must be accurately, adequately informed.

• "Responsible information": BBC denies "the People" access to national data on responsible emissions and consumption actions.

Example: EUROPEAN UNION (red) per capita information for action by "responsibilities... capabilities... developed countries lead"______

Responsibilities GREENHOUSE GAS	Responsibilities RESOURCE CONSUMPTION	Capa m ties, lev lop pe
678 tonnes CO2 since 1850	1,012 tonnes consum times of 9 2	61 Lyears life expectancy
8.1 tonnes CO2 per year now	21 conces con um ties per year now	16.9 years education expected
- 0.6% paryed upont action treat	1.2% per year current actions trend	\$45,600 income per year
- 66% paryeur now for 1.5°C	- 4.1% per year now for nature harmony	\$172,900 wealth, living standard
- 10% per year now for 2°C		GCP, IRP, UNDP, OnlyOneEarth.Science 15

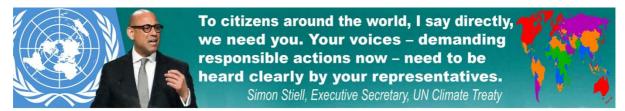
Joining Governments (*red*), science organizations, human rights, media, * BBC, conceals from the People the information which they must know to take the one meaningful individual action required: demanding adequate, responsible action from highest developed Governments (*red*) who by UN international agreement since 1992 must lead.

The "responsible information" imparted to the People:

Problem. Developed countries (*red*) lead nature and climate trends risking collapse:



Solution. Accurate information imparted to the People including national responsibility, so that they can demand adequate action:



The UN Executive Secretary does NOT say, "Citizens, buy electric cars and insulate more, eat red meat and fly less" - which BBC recommends. He says, "Demand responsible actions now by your representatives", eg, for EU citizens:



President Von der Leyen, we demand responsible action now: To limit global warming to 1.5°C, EU should reduce CO2 emissions $\underline{62\%}$ per year now, for 2°C $\underline{10\%}$, EU's trend is $\underline{1\%}$ reduction, 62 and 10 times less. For sustainable natural resource consumption EU should reduce consumption 4% per year now, its trend is a 1% increase.

* Human rights organizations widely report that there are "freedom of expression crises". Omitted is that there is an "access to existential information cataclysm". Here is the access problem:

UN highest developed (*red*) lead **Government** panels IPCC and IPBES - the climate and nature "science" authorities – to **not** report to the public national and other data (*above*). The UN follows, then science organizations, human rights, the media, **BBC**. The result is that the **People** are not informed, cannot demand adequate, responsible Government action, and trends risking social-economic collapse continue.

From eminent human rights, science and media leaders here are recent candid (regretful) explanations of **why** there is cooperation with developed countries to conceal this data:

"No one bites the hand that finances (*red*), we play the tunes which financiers pay us to pipe (*social-economic collapse*)", *Human Rights Watch executive*.

"The capable (*red*) are not responsible and try to make those who aren't capable responsible", UN Chief Scientist.

"Climate change and nature destruction will finish off all of us, we must end the conspiracy of silence on responsibility (red)", eminent African leader.

"Governments (*red*), financiers, audiences want popular information not responsible, so that's what we give them", *BBC news director*.

"Science (*red*) has decided that it's better to be inside the Government tent pissing out, not outside with the People pissing in", *European Academy Science Advisors Committee Vice President*.



The UN paramount existential objective of "We the Peoples" is "save succeeding generations" requiring preservation of the life support system, nature including climate.

To "save succeeding generations" media, including **BBC**, must impart national responsible information to "the People" so they can demand the necessary actions from their governments.

DOWNLOAD HERE are all 198 nations data (as EU) And HERE explanation plus references, data sources.

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³ United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19 (1966)

¹ un.org/en/global-issues/democracy "The opening words of the Charter, "We the Peoples", reflect the fundamental principle of democracy - that the will of the people is the source of legitimacy of sovereign states and, therefore, of the United Nations as a whole."

² un.org/en/global-issues/democracy

⁴ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992) The Parties to this Convention...

[&]quot;Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs... Article 3 PRINCIPLES In their actions to achieve the Objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following: 1.

The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof."

- ⁵ United Nations. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 7 (1992) action by "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities... developed countries lead.
- ⁶ United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index (HDI), 2024, highest developed countries with HDI>900 ⁷ GISTEMP Team, 2023: GISS Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP), version 4. NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies.

Dataset accessed 2023-08-23 at https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp

⁸ IPCC AR6 WG1 table 5.8. The assessed remaining carbon budget and corresponding uncertainties. The remaining Carbon Budget (83% probability) to limit global warming to 2.4°C (compared to 1850-1900) is 1,400 Gt CO2 by 1/1/2020. Climate Action Tracker, Global Emissions Timeseries November 2023 Update: in the "actions and current policies" scenarios, cumulative global CO2 emissions (72%-77% of GHG) from 1/1/2020 exceed 1,400 GtCO2 by 2051

United Nations Environmental Programme, International Resource Panel. Managing and conserving the natural resource base for sustained economic and social development, 2014. IRP assessed sustainable resource use to be 7 tonnes per capita per year by 2050 (\approx 68 Gt total » "1 Earths).

⁹ United Nations Environmental Programme, International Resource Panel. Managing and conserving the natural resource base for sustained economic and social development, 2014. IRP assessed sustainable resource use to be 7 tonnes per capita per year by 2050 (≈ 68 Gt total » "1 Earths).

Krausmann F. et al Data file Global material extraction, in-use stocks and outflows of wastes and emissions 1900-2015. From resource extraction to outflows of wastes and emissions: The socioeconomic metabolism of the global economy, 1900-2015. Global Environmental Change (2018); 52: 131–140, "estimate what a global convergence of metabolic patterns at the current level in industrialized countries paired with a continuation of past efficiency gains might imply for global material demand. We find that ... until 2050 average global metabolic rates double to 22 t/cap/yr and material extraction increases to around 218 Gt/yr." (» "3 Earths")

- ¹⁰ Kemp L et al. Climate Endgame: exploring catastrophic climate change scenarios. Proceedings National Academy of Sciences 2022; 119 No. 34.
- ¹¹ United Nations World Population Prospects, 2024 revision
- ¹² Credit Suisse, UBS AG, Global Wealth Databook, 2023
- ¹³ Friedlingstein P. et al. Global Carbon Budget 2023. Earth System Science Data 2023; 15, issue 12
- ¹⁴ United Nations Environment Programme, International Resource Panel. Global Material Flow database 2023
- ¹⁵ Data sources table:

Development: United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Index (HDI), 2024, highest developed countries with HDI>900

Population: United Nations World Population Prospects, 2024 revision

Wealth: Credit Suisse, UBS AG, Global Wealth Databook, 2023

Historic and current CO2 Emissions: Friedlingstein P. et al. Global Carbon Budget 2023. Earth System Science Data 2023; Resource consumption: UNEP International Resource Panel. Global Material Flow database 2023

- Reductions required, emissions: Distributing IPCC's 83% (best) likelihood CO2 budget to limit global warming to 2°C / 1.5°C equally allocates a very small 96 / 29 tonnes CO2 per capita from 1 Jan 2021 onward (simple equal per capita as in Williges et al 2022). Action for 2°C: eg highest developed nations currently emit 12.3 tonnes CO2 per capita per year; they should reduce CO2 emissions 17.0% per year to avoid exceeding their allocated budget for 2°C. Action for 1.5°C: eg by 1/1/2024 highest developed nations have exceeded their budget allocation for 1.5°C by 8 tonnes CO2 per capita, which they should remove from the atmosphere plus all they still emit.
- Reductions required, consumption: UNEP IRP. Managing and conserving the natural resource base (biomass, metals, minerals, fossil fuels) for sustained economic and social development, 2014. IRP assessed sustainable resource use to be 7 tonnes per capita per year by 2050, national limits are assessed by multiplying 7 tonnes by the 2050 population (Medium estimate UN World Population Prospects, 2024 revision) and national reductions are calculated accordingly.