

An Analysis of Developing Nations' Participation in Climate Negotiations: A Global Perspective on Environmental Governance

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Abstract

When it comes to addressing the complex issues that have arisen as a result of climate change, the depletion of resources, and the loss of biodiversity, global environmental governance is an essential topic to focus on. When it comes to international climate negotiations, developing countries are extremely important since they are required to find a middle ground between the environmental sustainability requirements and the economic growth requirements. the shifting responsibilities that developing countries play in influencing international environmental policies, with a particular focus on the manner in which they participate in multilateral environmental agreements, the Paris Agreement, and COP summits. In the study, which makes use of a mixed-methods approach, the researchers identify significant areas, such as the promotion of equity, the provision of financial assistance, and the transfer of technology, in which developing nations have showed leadership. the challenges that they face, which include limited resources, pressures from geopolitical actors, and the manner in which vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected by climate change. Based on the analysis of case studies originating from South Asia, Latin America, and Sub-Saharan Africa, the essay highlights how important it is to provide less developed nations with a greater degree of influence over the governance of the global climate process. the importance of inclusive negotiations that prioritize accountability, equity, and capacity-building in order to generate results that are fair and long-lasting for all parties involved.

Keywords Global Environmental Governance, Climate Negotiations, Developing Nations, Paris Agreement

Introduction

The twenty-first century has seen the emergence of global environmental governance as an essential component of international diplomacy. This has allowed for the resolution of urgent problems such as the depletion of resources, the loss of biodiversity, and the escalation of climate change. Because of the interconnected nature of these concerns, it is imperative that every nation take part in addressing them collectively. Although more developed countries have typically held a dominant position in international climate negotiations, the influence of developing countries has significantly expanded in recent years. This is mostly attributable to the fact that developing countries are becoming increasingly vulnerable to environmental shifts and have a strong desire to influence sustainable development choices. The pressing need for environmental stewardship must be balanced with the need for economic growth and the

eradication of poverty in developing countries. Developing countries must find a way to strike this balance. Their participation in global environmental governance is essential, but it is also complicated by the fact that they have little resources, a heavy dependence on natural ecosystems, and a disproportionate vulnerability to climatic threats. Poor nations have been formidable champions for equality, justice, and the acknowledgment of previous duties in international climate discussions, despite the barriers that have been presented to them. The Paris Agreement and the subsequent summits of the Conference of the Parties (COP) have brought to light the significance of informing developing nations of the importance of advocating for aggressive global climate objectives while simultaneously ensuring that commitments take into consideration the specific roles and talents that they possess. Additionally, in order to support transitions that are sustainable, these countries have emphasized the necessity of financial channels, the transfer of technology, and the building of capacity. Developing nations have strengthened their bargaining power by coming together under organizations such as the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group and the G77+China, with the goal of advancing agendas that prioritize inclusive governance and climate justice. both the roles that developing countries play in global environmental regulation and the challenges that they face in doing so. In this report, we examine the ways in which their responsibilities in climate negotiations have evolved over the course of time, we examine case studies from a variety of geographical places, and we evaluate the elements that either facilitate or impede their participation. Through an emphasis on the significance of inclusion, the purpose of this study is to contribute to the advancement of knowledge regarding the ways in which empowering developing countries could lead to worldwide environmental policy that is both just and efficient.

Climate Negotiations and the Participation of Developing Nations

Developing countries have emerged as major actors in international climate negotiations, helping to shape the global agenda. This is largely due to the fact that they advocate for justice, equity, and sustainable development. Despite the fact that they face a number of political and economic challenges, these countries have successfully established themselves as significant actors in the battle against climate change. The fact that they are involved highlights how linked global environmental governance is, as well as how contributions from all countries, which are inclusive and equitable, are crucial to the achievement of climate agreements.

1. Advocating for Climate Justice

The concept of "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" (CBDR-RC) is one that are consistently brought to the forefront by developing countries. This concept, which has its origins in the United governments Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), acknowledges both the resource constraints that are faced by countries that are economically disadvantaged as well as the historical obligations that have been held by governments that are more prosperous for the emission of greenhouse gases.

- **Equity in Climate Action:** Developing countries urge wealthier nations to spearhead mitigation measures and help economies that are at risk, arguing for equitable burden-sharing in emission reductions.
- **Representation of Vulnerable Populations:** Nations such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have called for immediate international action, pointing out the disproportionate effects of climate change on their populations.

2. Leadership in Multilateral Negotiations

Important international agreements like the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol have been greatly influenced by developing countries.

- **The Paris Agreement:** The agreement's provisions for technology transfer, capacity-building, and financial support were secured in large part thanks to the efforts of developing nations.
- **Coalition-Building:** Developing countries now have more collective bargaining power and can effectively influence climate agendas because to organisations like the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), the LDC Group, and the G77+China.

3. Pushing for Financial and Technological Support

For developing countries to make the shift to low-carbon economy and prepare for the effects of climate change, financial and technological resources are essential.

- **Climate Finance:** Developing countries have been outspoken in their calls on wealthier nations to commit to meeting the \$100 billion yearly climate funding target set forth in the Paris Agreement.
- **Technology Transfer:** In order to facilitate sustainable energy transitions and enhanced climate resilience, they promote the availability of clean technologies at reasonable prices.

4. Highlighting Adaptation Needs

Developing countries have stressed the significance of adaptation measures to address urgent climate concerns, even as mitigation efforts dominate global climate deliberations.

- **Adaptation Strategies:** These consist of sustainable farming methods, coastal defence systems, and catastrophe preparedness.
- **Loss and Damage:** Developing countries have led the charge to acknowledge "loss and damage," demanding restitution for irreversible climate impacts.

5. Case Studies of Developing Nations' Contributions

- **India:** India led the International Solar Alliance, a cooperation to increase the deployment of solar energy, and is a major force in the promotion of renewable energy.
- **Brazil:** Brazil, the guardian of the Amazon rainforest, has negotiated worldwide funding for conservation initiatives while promoting sustainable forest management.
- **Small Island Developing States (SIDS):** In order to preserve their survival, countries like Fiji and the Maldives have emphasised the need for immediate climate action on international stages.

6. Challenges in Participation

Developing countries encounter many obstacles in climate negotiations, notwithstanding their proactive involvement:

- **Resource Constraints:** Their capacity to engage successfully is frequently hampered by a lack of financial and technical resources.
- **Geopolitical Pressures:** Smaller countries' views may be silenced in international diplomacy due to power disparities.
- **Climate Vulnerability:** Climate change's disproportionate effects draw money and focus away from negotiations.

7. Strengthening Their Role

Developing countries can improve their efficacy in climate negotiations by:

- **Leverage Regional Alliances:** Their combined voice can be amplified by fortifying alliances such as the LDC Group and the African Group.
- **Enhance Technical Capacities:** Their negotiating tactics can be strengthened by spending money on knowledge and study.
- **Demand Accountability:** Progress in providing financial and technological support can be ensured by holding rich countries responsible for their promises.

The engagement of less developed nations in discussions about climate change brings to light the significance of effective global governance that is both inclusive and equitable. By advocating for climate justice, requesting financial and technological support, and bringing attention to the necessity of adaptation, these nations have had an impact on the path that international climate policy have taken. In order to achieve achievements that are both longer-lasting and more egalitarian in the fight against climate change, it is necessary to strengthen their involvement and address the challenges they face.

Conclusion

It is the developing countries that have a considerable impact on the global climate agenda. These countries place a high priority on the principles of justice, equity, and shared responsibility. In spite of significant challenges, including as limited resources, unequal geopolitical influence, and a disproportionate vulnerability to the effects of climate change, these nations have emerged as influential participants in the global climate discussions. The formation of coalitions, advocacy for financial and technological assistance, and leadership in sustainable development are all ways in which developing nations have maintained international focus on the needs of vulnerable populations. Developing nations have also played a significant role in historic accords such as the Paris Agreement. Their campaign for adaptation techniques and climate justice highlights how important it is to acknowledge previous duties and find solutions to imbalances in the governance of the global climate. It is vital to have more robust support systems in place, such as increased funding for climate change, access to clean technologies, and measures to create capacity, in order to fully realize the contributions that poor countries have made. As the effects of climate change become more severe, it is essential that poor countries participate in a way that is both active and fair in order

to construct global policies that are robust and sustainable. Through the promotion of inclusion and accountability, the international community has the capacity to ensure that climate discussions achieve results that are to the benefit of all parties involved and so open the door to a future that is more equitable and sustainable.

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