

[QS-3] - Environment.

5. Transition for developing countries is about keeping within their carbon budget, not decarbonisation of arbitrarily selected sectors. Explain.

climate talks agenda has been criticized for not including the measures specific to developing countries ex) showing too much regulations, making it a generalized agenda.

Problems with the climate talks.

1. Developed countries not take into account the consumption pattern, transport, commerce, urban life contributing significant percentage to emissions in GDP
2. Developing countries - ~~are~~ ~~pre~~ late urbanisers their well being is not recognised, putting hold on fossil fuel required for Infrastructure.
3. Developed world - emissions account for 50% annually. There is no ready made new technologies. It is difficult to decarbonise without smooth transition.
4. Intergovernmental panel on climate change - 2018 - focus on Net zero to achieved by 2050.

Glasgow 2021 - also stressed on coal phase out
moving away from centrality on carbon budget

Intergovernmental panel on climate change - data
shows ^{only} 50% - chances to achieve 1.5°C target
raisesⁿ question on infrastructure plans of developing
world

climate injustice

1. International Law - have eliminated cause of
historical emissions shifting burden to India & China

2. Carbon budget →

<u>Developed</u>	<u>Developing</u>
1/6th of total population	>50% total population
30% carbon budget	only 40% carbon budget left

way forward.

consumption based framework will shift
The universalist approach eg: Life approach.
Alternatives for developed world - consumption of
poultry instead of Red meat will reduce half of
global emission. Hence, these must be just
transition, instead of arbitrary distribution
within carbon budget for developing world