

U.P.S.C.

5. The transition for developing countries is
about keeping within their carbon
budget, not de-carbonisation of
arbitrarily selected sectors. Explain

Given the climate change
repercussion, there is global demand
for transition from fossil fuel to renewable
energy. This call has been reiterated
in recently concluded COP-27 in Egypt.

Developed countries are demanding
complete decarbonisation from developing
countries without recognising their
historical role in climate problem.

like

- ↳ No awareness about factors
that contributed global emission
- ↳ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of emissions come from
their diet, transport, and
residential and commercial
sectors.
- ↳ Urban lifestyle of citizens.

While, per capita emission of developed countries like India is very less. USA, and European countries

- ↳ for global well-being.
- Developing countries requires
- ↳ fossil fuels infrastructure and energy
- ↳ need steel, cement for urbanisation
- ↳ cannot afford new technologies for decarbonisation

What if developing countries adopt decarbonisation

- ↳ 'Policy space for well being will shrink that can lead human right violation
- ↳ Endangered overall well being
- ↳ Deprivation of basic needs like electricity, water, not to mention advanced technology.

Need of the hour

- ⇒ Recognise responsibility based on historical contribution by developed nations
- ⇒ Fund and technology transfer as articulated in Paris agreement.
- ⇒ Change in the lifestyle as proposed by India LIFE
- ⇒ 'Loss and Damage' fund for small island nation to recover disaster due to climate change

Thus, Decarbonisation idea should not be imposed on developing countries at the cost of their development. A more concerted and differential responsibility is the need of the hour.