Environment & Ecology · GS - III

Multilateral climate negotiations must reconcile ambitious emission-reduction targets with the developmental priorities of different countries. Analyse.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 25/11/2026	GS - III	Environment & Ecology

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
15	~250 words

Answer Hint

UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, climate justice, CBDR-RC, fossil fuel transition, climate finance, technology transfer, consensus-building

Model Answer

Introduction

Climate change is a global challenge requiring collective action. However, differences in historical emissions, economic capabilities and development needs often create disagreements during international climate negotiations.

Major Areas of Divergence

1. **Fossil fuel transition:** Developed and developing countries differ over the pace, financing and fairness of transitioning away from fossil fuels.

2. **Climate finance:** Developing countries require predictable financial assistance for mitigation, adaptation and loss-and-damage responses.

3. **Historical responsibility:** The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities recognises unequal historical contributions and differing capacities.

4. **Technology access:** High costs and intellectual property barriers can restrict developing countries' access to clean technologies.

5. **Carbon capture and removal:** Disagreements persist over the role of carbon capture technologies, particularly whether they complement emission reductions or delay fossil fuel transition.

Strengthening Multilateral Cooperation

1. **Climate finance:** Developed countries should fulfil financial commitments and improve accessibility of concessional funding.

2. **Just transition:** National transition strategies must protect vulnerable workers, communities and developing economies.

3. **Technology cooperation:** Expand affordable technology transfer, research partnerships and capacity-building.

4. **Accountability:** Strengthen transparency frameworks and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions.

5. **Consensus-building:** Climate agreements should balance ambition with differentiated national circumstances rather than dilute collective commitments.

Conclusion

Effective climate diplomacy requires both environmental ambition and distributive justice. Durable agreements must translate international commitments into equitable financing, technological cooperation and measurable domestic action.