# Divided World as a Major issue in Climate Politics

## Introduction

"Global divisions between developed and developing countries, marked by differing responsibilities, priorities, and resources, pose a major obstacle to effective climate action, requiring urgent efforts to bridge these gaps for collective progress in the fight against climate change."

## 2. Understanding the Divided World in Climate Politics

a) Historical Emissions and Responsibility

- Developed nations as major contributors to historical greenhouse gas emissions.
- Developing nations with lower historical emissions but high vulnerability to climate change

b) Different Economic Priorities

- Developed countries prioritizing environmental protection
- Developing countries prioritizing economic growth and poverty reduction.

## 3- key Divisions in Climate Politics

a) Developed vs. Developing Nations
- Wealthy nations pushing for stricter climate regulations
- Developing nations demanding the right to industrialize and grow their economies.

b) Funding and Financial Support
- Disagreements over climate financing
- Developing countries requesting compensation for climate change damages.

c) Carbon Emissions Reductions

Uneven commitments to reducing carbon emissions

Differing goals in international climate agreements (e.g Paris Agreement).

## 4. Impact of Divisions on Global Climate Action.

a) Slow Progress on Climate Agreements

b) Failure to meet climate finance targets

c) Increased vulnerability of Developing nations.

## 5. Case Studies of Divisions in Climate Politics

a) Paris Climate Agreement (2015)

Example of how different nations set

varying emissions targets based on their national circumstances.

b) COP26 and COP27 Discussions

Ongoing debates about climate finance, loss and damage, and net-zero emissions.

# 6- Consequences of a Divided Approach to Climate Action

a) Delayed Climate Action

b) Worsening Climate Impacts

c) Trust Deficit in Global Politics

d) Geopolitical tensions

# 7. Way Forward: Bridging the Divide

a) Equitable Climate Policies

b) Increased Climate Finance and support.

c) Strengthening International Cooperation.

d) Promoting technology transfer.

# 8. Conclusion

In conclusion, global divisions between developed and developing nations hinder effective climate action. Resolving these differences through equitable cooperation and shared responsibility is essential for addressing the climate crisis and ensuring a sustainable future.

# Introduction

Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century, requiring urgent and coordinated action across nations. However, achieving consensus on climate policies is complicated by the devisions between developed and developing countries, which have different levels of responsibility, priorities, and capacities to address the crisis. The "divided world" in climate politics has become major obstacle to global progress, with wealthier nations pushing for stricter environmental regulations while poorer countries emphasize economic growth and poverty reduction.

Developed nations, historically responsible for much of the greenhouse gas emissions, advocate for immediate climate change, while developing countries argue for greater equity, demanding financial support and technological aid to mitigate climate impacts. These differences are further amplified by disagreements over climate finance, emissions targets, and the transfer of clean energy technologies, all of which complicate

international negotiations. As a result, the divided world poses significant challenges to the effectiveness of global climate policies and efforts to combat climate change.

This essay explores how political and economic divisions among nations affect climate action, examining the conflicting interests, lack of consensus in international agreements, and the consequences of this fragmented approach. It also outlines the way forward, emphasizing the need for greater cooperation and equitable solutions to bridge the global divide and ensure meaningful climate progress.