

The inevitability of a role for geoengineering in the post-Paris climate change landscape

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The world is losing its battle against climate change. Greenhouse electricity prices rose to record rates last year, as countries had been meeting inadequate promises under the Paris agreement. Based on this current tradition, the Earth's warming will completely exceed 2 degrees Celsius allowing for an acceptable increase in global temperatures before catastrophic consequences. Prior to these future threats, climate change and adaptation efforts are needed but not enough. Humanity must also consider a third option that we have long rejected: geoengineering, or deliberate, massive deception of the planet's environment. After Paris, it is clear that despite political progress, there is still a conflict between policy and current policy. of pre-industrial temperature. The next 70-100 years will be a time of transformation in which the world intends to rot (the 'Transition') and without meaningful policy changes, there is a growing sense of inadequacy in the installation of a major geo-engineering engineer. Geoengineering takes a variety of approaches, but most fall into one category: the removal of carbon-dioxide and the conversion of solar radiation. The first, also known as negative emissions, puts permanent CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere and subsequent storage, either in plants, underground or under the ocean floor. Solar radiation indicates the transmission of technology to change the amount of radiation entering or leaving Earth's atmosphere. Unlike the removal of carbon, solar radiation does not remove solar radiation (SRM) which is a cheap and inexpensive method of geo-engineering construction during the Transformation. Carbon dioxide emissions, for example, could place significant demands on land, energy, water and the sea for biodiversity loss, food production, groundwater availability, soil quality and nutrient balance. As well as greater efforts to increase the visibility of the atmosphere, clouds, land and sea can change climate and global patterns, temperatures, hydrological cycles, crop yields and prospects for development. Radiation changes cause an additional problem: Because they do not actually reduce greenhouse gases, they must continue continuously - or at least until carbon emissions drop to CO₂ levels. However, SRM poses many risks and uncertainties including the possibility of sui climate effects, locking internally

psychologically and technically and the distribution of resources temporarily and temporarily (such as the effects of unequal weather) and damage (economic shipping costs, unintended negative effects and so on). Shue warned that climate change could include "complex inequalities" in addressing past inequalities in international relations where other countries are at risk of failing to receive fair treatment in climate negotiations "in a global system that appears to be historically unfair." SRM can magnify such injustices, deepen the diverse moral burden that exists and thereby stimulate renewable and necessary interest in the importance of equality that exists between finance and equity in climate change government. In any case, SRM presents an exciting challenge of making foreign law.