**SLIDE 1**

Equal Right to the Earth's Natural Resources: The Principle of Equal Entitlement argues that all individuals have an equal right to the Earth's natural resources, regardless of factors such as wealth or nationality. This means that everyone should have access to clean air, water, and other natural resources necessary for a decent quality of life. This principle emphasizes that natural resources are not commodities to be bought and sold, but rather a shared heritage that should be protected for the benefit of all.

Entitlement to such Resources should be Respected: The principle also emphasizes that the entitlement to natural resources should be respected and protected. This means that natural resources should be managed sustainably and used in ways that do not harm the environment or future generations. It also means that the rights of indigenous peoples and other local communities who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods should be respected and protected.

Those who contribute the least to Climate Change, should not bear the brunt of the impact: The Principle of Equal Entitlement recognizes that climate change disproportionately affects the poorest and most vulnerable communities, who often have contributed the least to the problem. This means that wealthy nations and individuals who have historically benefited from the use of natural resources should take responsibility for reducing their greenhouse gas emissions and supporting vulnerable communities in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Those who benefited the most from the use of Natural Resources should bear the biggest responsibility in reducing its use and Climate Change: The principle also emphasizes that those who have benefited the most from the use of natural resources should bear the biggest responsibility for reducing their use and mitigating the effects of climate change. This means that wealthy nations and corporations should reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and invest in renewable energy and other sustainable practices.

Demands that the burden of environmental degradation be shared fairly and equitably among all individuals and nations: Finally, the Principle of Equal Entitlement demands that the burden of environmental degradation be shared fairly and equitably among all individuals and nations. This means that those who have historically benefited the most from the use of natural resources should bear a greater responsibility for reducing emissions and mitigating climate impacts, while those who have contributed the least should receive support and assistance in adapting to climate change. It also means that environmental policies and regulations should be designed to avoid creating new inequities or exacerbating existing ones.

**SLIDE 2**

Implementation challenges: The Principle of Equal Entitlement may be difficult to implement in practice, as it does not provide clear guidance on how to distribute natural resources or reduce emissions in a fair and equitable way. For instance, determining what counts as a "fair" distribution of resources or emissions reductions may be a complex and contentious issue, particularly in a global context where many different stakeholders have competing interests.

Oversimplification: Some critics argue that the principle may be too simplistic and does not take into account the complexities of environmental and social systems. For example, it may be difficult to simply divide up natural resources equally among all individuals or nations, as some areas may have greater biodiversity or natural resources than others. Similarly, emissions reductions may need to be tailored to specific sectors or regions to be effective, rather than applying a one-size-fits-all approach.

Bearing the burden: The Principle of Equal Entitlement may not adequately address the issue of historical injustices and power imbalances, particularly with regard to the impact of climate change. For example, impoverished communities or developing nations may have contributed the least to climate change, but bear a disproportionate burden of its impacts due to their lack of resources and infrastructure. The principle may need to be supplemented with additional measures to address these inequalities.

Complexities in benefits: The principle also does not account for the complexities of how benefits are distributed in society. For instance, it may be difficult to determine who has benefited the most from resource use and who should bear the responsibility for reducing emissions and mitigating climate impacts. This is especially true in a globalized economy where natural resources are often exploited across borders and through complex supply chains. As such, the principle may need to be accompanied by additional measures to ensure that benefits and responsibilities are shared fairly and transparently.