

POLITICS OF C-Change

Climate change in the recent years has become a global concern even for the major economies of the world, still there exists a divide in between the developed & developing countries.

Developed countries include the Global North & the Developing countries include the Global South. It has become very essential to set the standards for environment protection - Identify, limit & minimize the ever increasing threat, but this action particularly is effected by the North South Divide.

• HOW DEEP IS THE NORTH SOUTH DIVIDE.

→ Tracing the past & present with inequity concerns.

U.S emits about 25% of Carbon. Next up in line U.K 22%, China 12.7% & African countries only 03%. - Keeping in view the contribution, the Global South Mostly the developing countries in contrast to little contribution are facing extreme consequences of Climate Change. Less developing countries & small islands are demanding immediate answers from developed. Equity concerns arise due to the asymmetry between countries emission

& response burden of C.C. Affluent countries give rise to the emission of CH_4 & CO_2 emission and the results are to be faced by the developing ones.

→ Mitigating the C.C.

In multilateral Climate Negotiations India occupied the articulated position on C.C held by many developing countries -

Latin America → also emphasized, adapting developing countries financially & technologically. African countries believe → unfair to ask for immediate & several mitigated targets to be elected without financial aid or assistance.

→ African Countries & use of oil & gas.

African GDP & 70% exports → depend on oil & gas → UN University Report.

African Countries and the Developing ones have to pay special & extra price for not using these resources that comprise 70% GDP. → as only have few resources → require special vulnerabilities & assistance.

China has backed the position of African countries yet China reported emission in 27%. - The position of China remains a trajectory.

→ UN enriched Principle.

Developing countries → "common but

differentiated responsibilities" based on
"respective capability" of developed & developing

countries. Policy makers have no idea what or lack understanding what development in climate disrupted world looks like.

→ Adapting to the C.C.

Agenda focuses on mitigating the C.C rather than adapting it. Major green financing →

→ mitigating C.C - European Investment Bank

→ \$432 million for adaption, 10 times more than the efforts for mitigating. Emerging economies are calling on developed countries

→ honor financial pledge & resilience → \$100 billion

→ Paris Agreement - Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development → Only \$80b in 2019.

→ Financial Assistance

ADB → requires \$20-30 billion by 2030 each year to mitigate the C.C → this will rise to \$50 billion by 2050.

2015 → UNECCF → Xi established China South Climate Cooperation → \$20 ^{billion} remaining

India 2019 → report → Indian gov. urged in contrast to significant needs the global financial flow was miniscule.

PRICING CARBON

Another issue impact of C pricing.
Post industrialized countries → view C pricing as tax & revenue generators → in the form of Emission Trade System (ETS).
IMF → large GHG emission countries → \$75 per ton.

→ ETS → cap & trade system

Ceiling on the total → allow firms with low emission to sell their surplus allowance to those emitting more.

Under ETS → market determines the price.

ETS → allow large polluters to continue.

→ hence is debatable.

Chief benefit → shift burden to actual causing the harm to climate & major emitters.

ETS tends to fail to allocate emission rights hence is rejected by countries considering it a protectionist measure at odd with the rules → reject ETS as for establishing ad hoc norms.

→ C tax levied

Another measure policy → C tax levied with imports on countries that do not impose on C duties.

had several pitfalls.

lead to the increase in price of cement & steel → infrastructure sector effected → specially / particularly for developing countries.

RIO EARTH SUMMIT

1992 → Protection of tropical forest:

Rejected by many countries having forest as considered it an intervention of North in their rights. U.S. refused to sign Biodiversity Convention → considering the fact of Copyright to the American Biotechnology.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT

Started in America. European roots. 20th century U.S. emerged as hegemonic power → 1970 green parties formed & the green movement was named as Environment Movement. Four pillars → Ecology, justice, grassroots democracy & non-violence.

KYOTO PROTOCOL & WITHDRAWAL OF US & Canada

A big problem or divide is who will face the or pay the cost of policy measures that is around \$300 billions

Kyoto Protocol → Extension of 1992 UNCCF.

& GHG reduction → 8-10%

→ 55/55 target → Protocols need to be sanctioned

on 55 countries causing 55% Carbon emission

2001 → U.S. withdrawn no interest of U.S.

2012 → Canada withdrawal → Copenhagen conference

C.C. policy must provide technical assistance

& the financial support to the developing countries → another divide.

COP 1 - COP 20

Every year Conference of All Parties brings leaders from different think tanks, do join their heads, and find some reasonable solution for the changing climate & its effects.

→ THE STANCE OF THE DEVELOPED WORLD

The stance of the developed world used by U.S. & U.K. & is as follow

Climate Change is a global problem

Equally responsible developed & developing countries

Every year C emission → leads to the increase of the world temperature.

C has heated up the world habitat.

China → 35% C emission

U.S. → 15% " "

India → 9% " "

U.K. → 9% " "

Other countries that are major Carbon

emissions include Iran, Saudi Arabia, Russia &

Japan

→ THE STANCE OF DEVELOPING WORLD

The stance of developing world is led by China & India

Developing world not equally responsible

North is polluting environment → 150+ years

→ 65% emission

Burning coal, gas & fossil fuels to run their industries. Industrialization in the developing world or global south has recently began

China → 1980-1990s, India → 1990s

Hence both are not equally responsible - Developed world need to make C cuts first then give time to developing world.

Beside time developing world also require financial aid & technological assistance.

Developed world already attained socioeconomic status & developing world is just beginning.

Developing world → no green energy + also require time.

Poor nation has made less contribution to the emission of carbon.

→ POLITICS DRIVEN BY C.C.

North → highly industrialized → industrialisation

Consumerism, use of automobiles & burning

of fossil fuels → increase in GHGs.

Even though both the wealthier & poorer states suffer → poor nation more vulnerable to C.C

Question → who is supposed to take an action

Developed countries → high energy resource consumption → 900 cars per thousand.

In Liberia & Uganda 1 house television per 10 whereas in America more than two.

Industrialized country → America → emit 4 times more CO₂ than China & India & 30 times more than Kenya.

Many developing states → observe North more developed → their responsibility to reduce GHG emission.

→ More flexibility for South.

North denies this → Major factor that differentiates two regions are poverty, education, lack of awareness, thus South equally responsible

According to North → Goal of enterprise is to improve the state of global environment.

Southern view says the central problems are unfair, uneven & inappropriate state of global system & particularly North-South relation

For South environmental issues are

just another means for developed nation to

control & exploit their economies. North is not accepting the responsibility → South Stakeholders are of view if South is to stay accountable & remain within standards required by North then Northern region should transfer energy, technology & offer financial assistance to South

→ GAINS from COP 01 - COP 24

COP 01 Berlin (1995)

Meet annually & maintain over global warming

COP 3 Koyoto (1997)

Koyoto commitment → Reduce the emission of GHGs.

COP 13 Baali (2007)

Baali Roadmap → new agreement → to replace Koyoto Protocol & include all the countries in it

COP 15 Copenhagen (2009)

Reduce temp 2° & for developed countries → fund

COP 16 Cancun (2010)

Written document of COP 15 was generated + Development of Green Fund + Cancun Report finalizes the Copenhagen report.

COP 17 Durham (2011)

All countries agreed to start reducing
C emission → U.S → Agreement to be fulfilled → 2020

COP 18 DOHA (2012)

Extend Kyoto Protocol till 2020 → Countries
like China, Russia, Japan, U.S → didn't support
extension.

COP 20 Lima (2014)

Countries Agreed to reduce the
emission of GHGs.

COP 21 Paris (2015)

After 20 years → keep global warming below
2°C & continue to limit efforts to 1.5°C.

COP 22 Marrakesh (2016)

Paris Agreement came to force few days
before meeting COP 22. Following documents

Marrakesh Action Proclamation, Marrakesh Partnership, First
CMA

- clear voices as change in Whitehouse was uncertain
- support for Paris Agreement
- ↓ collaborative efforts for C.C
- ↓ decision making body
- ### COP 23 BONN (2017)
- ① Talana Dialogue = share good practice & Agreement
 - ② Rule book = Road map how Kyoto Protocol will come to Action
 - ③ Gender Action Plan

COP 24 Katowice (2018)

IPCC → 1.5°C temp. globally increased

More efforts & greater urgency to combat
the CChange.

Talana Dialogue ended → objectives aligned.

COP 21 & the GLOBAL NORTH SOUTH DIVIDE

→ First Binding Agreement

COP21 was the first ever binding agreement, in 2015. Reduce temp. → 2°C

All the major emitters decided to cut off max. Emission both from developing & developed world. - This happened for the first time in 20 years.

It was a success in implementation but effectiveness of law remained unclear. Third world have always been concerned about environmental protection.

→ U.S plan.

U.S gave its first Cut off plan and decided to reduce the emission of CO₂ by 45% by 2030, as compare to 2006 level.

→ U.S lead on front & Obama visits

U.S decided to lead on front to work for the better environment -

Obama paid visits to Saudiya, China, India, Brazil & Japan to increase the awareness for climate change.

→ U.S decarbonization policy

U.S under the leadership of Obama

decided to make cut off plans

- ① No new coal project
- ② More restrictions on Oil & gas project
- ③ STEPS to reduce CFCs.
- ④ Cleaner energy such as wind, water.

→ Europe decided to make cuts & follow the U.S plan.

Europe also decided to make cuts & efforts to reduce C discharge & followed the U.S strategy.

→ Other countries

Other countries such as India, South Africa, Brazil & China also gave their cut off plans.

→ China gave its strategy plan

China also took the decision to reduce C discharge in the atmosphere

Xi Zhen hua lauded the adoption of historic C-C agreement at COP21.

2014 → invested \$90 billion in renewable energy resources

2017 → ETS.

Reduce PM_{2.5} particles by 31%.

10 low C industrial parks, 100 mitigation & adaption projects, 1000

Training opportunities

→ China Policy & Position of China

Chinese Policy → Pillar of Beijing's Charm offensive
→ to increase its soft power + economic policy to
enhance market access for Chinese goods.

Not only momentous but essential to China
as a country its behave like global player

It was highly commendable as was the
first developing country to put cap to CO₂
emission.

→ Reasons that led China to adapt the Policy

International Pressure.

China → can't claim to be underdeveloped. World

2nd largest economy → largest exporter →

Economically strong country. Well equipped
in technology. World largest solar panel
producer & exporter. leader of wind Project.

National/Local pressure → on Beijing → Inc.

C emission became a problem → Smog.

Leadership of Xi Jing Ping → Globally

China. biggest exporter → emerging power

→ Should have to shoulder global responsibilities

too & help other countries make out. One

initiative of BRI → Clean Energy Projects

→ Other Countries

Other countries such as Australia, India, Europe also decided to make cuts

- Increased international pressure
- Financial Crisis
- International Pressure

→ Multi National Companies

23 multinational companies also shared their cut off plans.

COP 26 & FAILURE OF COUNTRIES TO MEET THEIR TARGETS

In 2015, COP 21, 15 years Plan was given to reduce Commission 2015-2030 by each country.

In COP 26 - it was observed that not even a single country could reach its decided target.

Till COP-26 not a single nation was successful in hitting its goals. All those nations who vowed to reduce Commission by cut off plans failed.

→ US missed the target

US missed its targets by a very huge margin.

Role of Trump

→ Trump pulled U.S out of the agreement.

Lifted the bans on new coal projects & fossils
& energy projects.

The journey from recarbonization to decarbonization, costed a lot of efforts. meetings but Trump took back the country from recarbonization to decarbonization.

→ China Missed its targets

China was the first developing country, who promised to reduce its C emission percentage, but couldn't accomplish so, China announced to continue with the same Carbon emission till 2030 and after 2030 from 2030-2050 → will make 50% reduction in current C emission & by 2070 they will shift to zero C emission.

→ Other countries:

Other countries India, Europe, South Africa & Japan also missed their targets.

→ Canada & Germany

Most surprisingly Canada & Germany → forerunners of decarbonization plan failed to reach their target.

→ Australia

Of all the countries Australia stood ambitious. The new Labour government pushed up its 2030 target 26-28% on 2005 levels to 43%.

→ Multi National Companies

Just like other countries many Stakeholders & Multi National Companies did not reach their targets.

→ What COP26 did & didn't accomplish:

- ① Phase down unabated coal.
- ② New rules for C trading credit
- ③ A yearly report
- ④ Call for nations to return to 2022.

→ Decisions of COP26

- ① Ending deforestation → 130 nations → \$14 b.
- ② Global Methane Pledge → Reduce GHGs 30%.
- ③ More than 40 countries request or pledge to quit coal.
- ④ China & U.S work together in combating this global problem by revising "Recall their firm commitment to work together" & reduce temp 1.5°C.
- ⑤ Financial aid to less developed countries → \$100 b per year.

→ COP 26 & the Missed targets

Some countries announced to stop the use of coal from 2040

170b → for financial fund target not met, developing countries called on for help.

COP 27

COP 27 took place at Sharm el-Sheikh Egypt in 2022, and can somehow be called a success in terms of awareness & requires complete implementation, to combat the problem of Climate Change.

→ COP 27 & The Loss & Damage Fund

"Loss & Damage fund" was established in the COP 27 meetings - It was the demand of 50+ countries - The developing countries have always & are still looking up at the developed Nations for financial, along with technical aid & some time, when it comes to the problem of C.C. - Hence Loss & Damage fund was established to provide the financial aid to the countries most effected by C.C. Details of this Fund will be finalized in COP 28 Dubai.

→ COP: 27 ; A package of Decisions

COP27 presented us a package of

decisions including reducing GHGs,
boosting financial support, technical assistance
capacity building, supporting & transitional
committee. Santiago network for loss & damage
fund was also established.

→ COP 27 & the Shaamal Sheikh Implementation

Global change to low carbon environment
requires 4-6 trillion per year. Delivering requires
swift & comprehensive transaction involving
central banks, commercial banks & financial
banks in its structure.

→ COP 27 & the round table discussions

6 round table discussions took place
that addressed → food, security, resource &
fuel to deliver Climate Action, vulnerable,
communities, transition, Outcome of C.C &
provide fuel.

→ COP 27 & the youth

First ever youth led climate forum.
45,000 participants with ideas, solutions
& thoughts. Not only promised youth
to listen to their solutions for C.C but
also implement.

→ Platform for business & Civil Society

↳ To collaborate & show the world

Climate Solutions → 2 weeks → More than 50 events.

Package of 25 collaborative actions

Areas = Power, transport, Steel, H₂, Agriculture.

Announced USD 3.1 billion Plan.

FINDINGS OF COP 26 & COP 27

More funds to be allocated

Wild fires cause deforestation

Trees being created when burnt release CO₂ & cause the re emission of carbon.

Technical Support + Capacity building

More joined hands.

PLANTATION & DECARBONIZATION

COP 1 - COP 15, dominant politics to preserve the already existing forest i.e. Africa, Mexico, Australia, Amazon - COP 15 → Copenhagen → 2 new forest were to be planted one in Brazil & second in Indonesia. COP 21 → found the plantation project was partially successful 46% trees were planted & survived.

BONN CHALLENGE & 21 COP

On the COP 21 platform → Bonn challenge was given to each country. Bonn city of Germany where COP 25 was to be occurred. Bonn challenge is the plantation target, which was met only by a few countries like Pakistan &

Argentina, China & Germany
 Majority countries including all oil
 producing, African & ASEAN countries missed
 this target.

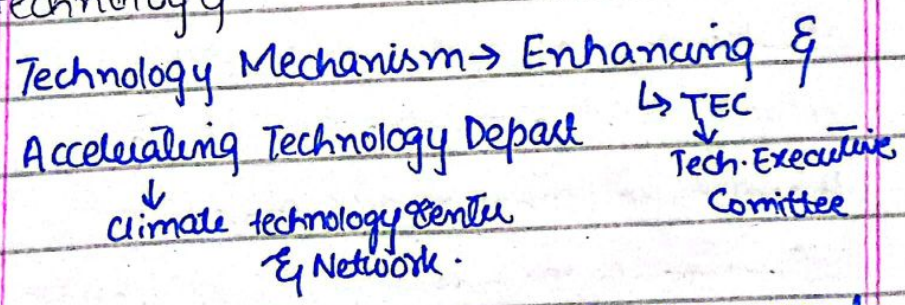
TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT & TRANSFER

Technology used to combat the climate conditions is called as Climate Technology. It involves wind power, hydra power & solar power & others.

Other technologies → resistant crops, early warning signs, sea walls.

Soft climate technology → energy efficient equipment & training for the use of equipments.

Using CT very essential → 1992 → Provision of technology added. All countries promote development & use of technology. Developed countries are urged to take practical steps to promote, facilitate, transfer the access of technology.



• TEC → Policy arm → Analyze Policy Provide recommendations → 20+ technology experts.

• CTN → Mechanism implementation
 ↳ Enhance tec. projects + Enhance implementation
 ↓ Provide tech. assistance access to knowledge

• Foster collaboration among 4 partners
 150 submitted NDES

FUNDS ALLOCATION & COP

The funding to prevent climate destructions & promoting better environment, reforestation & plantation continued since COP1

Practically funding was introduced in COP15 in written documents COP15-COP21 as proper steps were taken in Copenhagen Conference.

It was decided on the platform of COP21 to submit a total fund of \$100 billion every year, contributed by major emitters for a single year target wasn't met

2020 → 78 billion

2021 → 72 billion

2022 → 82 billion

} → \$

The biggest responsible are US, U.K, Australia & India → lowest contribution, biggest emitters of C in the atmosphere.

C.C & its impact on Pakistan

Climate change has become a major problem for Pakistan. Pakistan still being a developing country & having a struggling economy is not among the major emitters. The total GHGs released by Pak. in 2018 were 504.6 million tons, whereas India released more than 3000

million tons, China → 13,739.8 M tons.

Hence Pakistan is not one of the major contributors to C.C globally but is one of the countries, one of the top 5 countries affected by Climate Change.

The most recent floods of 2010 & 2022 were a major set back to the economy of Pakistan, and are the products of increasing temperature, which Pakistan is not responsible of, in comparison to other countries.

→ Flood Of 2022:

60% of total monsoon affected 1 million people. 87% rain heavier → floods in July → 550 people killed, 500 injured, 34,000 homes affected, 61 bridges, 977 km of road affected. RCOD & Makran Coastal highway the major trade routes connecting parts of country were heavily affected.

In the floods of 2022 → 15.26 loss

IPCC → 6th annual report → rain fall & heat stress will become more severe in the upcoming years.

AMD → shortage of food & water give rise to inflation

Climate stress 6-8% loss in GDP

10% reduction in wheat, 30% reduction in mangoes
Pakistan's wheat requirement 30 million tonnes and Pak. can only produce 26 million tonnes in 2022.

→ Climate Policies of Pakistan (NCCP Oct 2021)

- ① Awareness Raising
- ② Research & Education
- ③ Reforms in Governance
- ④ Enhancing Adaptive Capacity
- ⑤ Forest Management
- ⑥ Arresting Soil Erosion
- ⑦ Reducing Forest Fires

→ GOAL Of Climate Policy of Pakistan (NCCP Oct 2021)

66 To ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in the economically & socially vulnerable sectors of Pakistan's economy & steer Pakistan towards climate compatible development. [»]

→ Policy Objectives (NCCP Oct 2021)

- ① Sustained economic growth
- ② Inter-related national policies
- ③ Pro-poor gender sensitive adaptation + cost-effective
- ④ Climate resilient infrastructure
- ⑤ Track the impact + implement remedial plans
- ⑥ Minimize risk from pot. inc. in freq. & intensity of weather.

7) Climate resilient agriculture & food system

8) Promote transition to clean, low-emission &

less C intensive development.

9) To accelerate policy coherence & integration to achieve SDGs

10) Strengthen inter-ministerial & inter-provincial decisions + coordination on C.C.

11) Facilitate effective use of opportunities

12) Promote appropriate economic incentives.

13) Enhance awareness, skill & institutional capacity

14) Promote tree plantation

→ STEPS BY PAKISTAN.

Pak only 25 billion.



1) Plantation → Billion tree Tsunami → 10 billi

2) Green energy projects

3) Policy of electric cars

4) Foreign policy front → Role in "Loss & Damage Fund"

5) Demand of financial support from IMF & WB.

CONCLUSION.

COP provides an ^{forum for} exchange of ideas, views & problems with adequate ambitious response to C.C. Discussions need to be open & clear - There is a need the discussions should be accounted for the problems of developing countries.

Instead of blame game the responsibilities

Should be taken. Again issues like
migration due to C.C need to be addressed.
More hands should be joined along with,
to make Earth a better place to live as
the Earth has right on every individual on
it.