

COP 29 summit ended in Baku. Critically evaluate its failure and commitment.

1.

### INTRODUCTION

The 29th conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) convened in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11 to 22, 2024. Touted as the "Finance COP," the summit aimed to address critical issues of climate finance, particularly the mobilization of funds to assist developing nations in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Despite high expectations, COP29 concluded with outcomes that have been met with both cautious optimism and significant criticism.

2.

### Failures Of COP 29

Inadequate  
Climate  
Finance  
Commit

Reliance  
on private  
Sector for  
climate finance

Ambiguity  
on fossil  
fuel Tran-  
sition

Procedural  
and host-  
related  
controversies

2-1

## Inadequate Climate Finance

One of the primary goals of COP29 was to secure significant financial commitments to address the needs of developing nations. While a \$300 billion annual target by 2035 was announced, it was widely criticized as insufficient as the estimated financial needs of developing nations are over \$1.3 trillion annually to meet adaptation and mitigation goals as per the IPCC reports. The \$300 billion target is far below what is required to address. This failure risks widening the climate equity gap, leaving poorer nations to bear disproportionate burdens.

Use marker for references. Also add proper source against your statistics

2-2

## Reliance On Private Sector For Climate Finance

COP29's focus on mobilizing private finance has raised concerns about accountability and accessibility. The agreement emphasizes leveraging:

private investments to meet funding targets, but it lacks clear mechanism for ensuring that these funds reach the most vulnerable regions. Critics argue that reliance on private investments without strong public financing commitments undermines the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities".

2-3

## Ambiguity On Fossil Fuel Transition

While the conference reiterated the need to transition away from fossil fuels, it fell short of delivering a clear binding roadmap. For instance, final text avoided explicit commitments to phase out fossil fuels. Instead, it included vague language such as, "transitioning energy system" and "scaling up renewables". Major oil producers, including the host Azerbaijan, resisted more ambitious wording. The lack of concrete targets

on fossil fuel reduction undermines the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. This failure reflects the continued influence of fossil fuel lobbies and the geopolitical tensions surrounding energy security.

### 3-4 Procedural and Host Related Controversies

The credibility of COP29 was overshadowed by concerns about Azerbaijan's role as host allegation of repressive practices. Reports from international media highlighted the suppression of protests, restricted access for civil society groups, and accusations of "greenwashing" by Azerbaijan, a major oil and gas exporter. The lack of trust in the host nation hindered progress on negotiations and reduced the momentum for global cooperation.

Add more arguments

3.

## Commitments Achieved At COP29

Despite its failures, COP29 also delivered notable commitments that signal progress in some key areas.

- Climate Finance Commitment
- Framework for Carbon Markets
- Reaffirmation of renewable Goals
- Focus on Adaptation

3.1

### Climate Finance Commitment

The most significant achievement was the agreement of \$300 billion annually by 2035 to support climate actions in developing nations. While the target is criticized as inadequate, it represents a symbolic step forward in acknowledging the need for sustained, large-scale funding. Agreement sets a foundation

future negotiations to scale up resources and create accountability mechanism for financial flow.

### 3.2 Framework For Carbon Markets

COP29 reached an agreement on implementing a global carbon credit trading system under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This mechanism allows countries to offset emissions reductions and encourage investments in clean technologies, particularly in developing nations. However, robust oversight will be needed to prevent loopholes and ensure environment integrity.

### 3.3 Reaffirmation Of Renewable Energy Goals

COP29 produced a call to triple renewable energy capacity by 2030, alongside efforts to decarbonize key sectors such as transportation

and industry. The reaffirmation of renewable energy goals signals progress toward energy transitions. However, without clear commitments to phase out fossil fuels, these goals may be insufficient to drive the systemic changes required to meet climate targets.

### 3.4 Focus On Adaptation

COP29 emphasized the importance of climate adaptation funding, particularly for vulnerable nations. This renewed focus on adaptation acknowledges the urgent needs of countries already experiencing severe climate impacts. However, the actual funding allocated for adaptation remains unclear, and implementation challenges persist.

Add more arguments. A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings

5.

**CONCLUSION**  
COP29 in Baku delivered modest progress, particularly on climate finance

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

and carbon markets, but fell short of addressing the urgency of the climate crisis. Inadequate funding, the lack of a clear fossil fuel phase-out, and procedural controversies undermined its outcomes. While the commitments made are steps forward, stronger actions and accountability are needed to ensure meaningful climate progress.

Improve the references and the paper presentation part