

30 / 05 / 2024

Day: Thursday

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Q#1

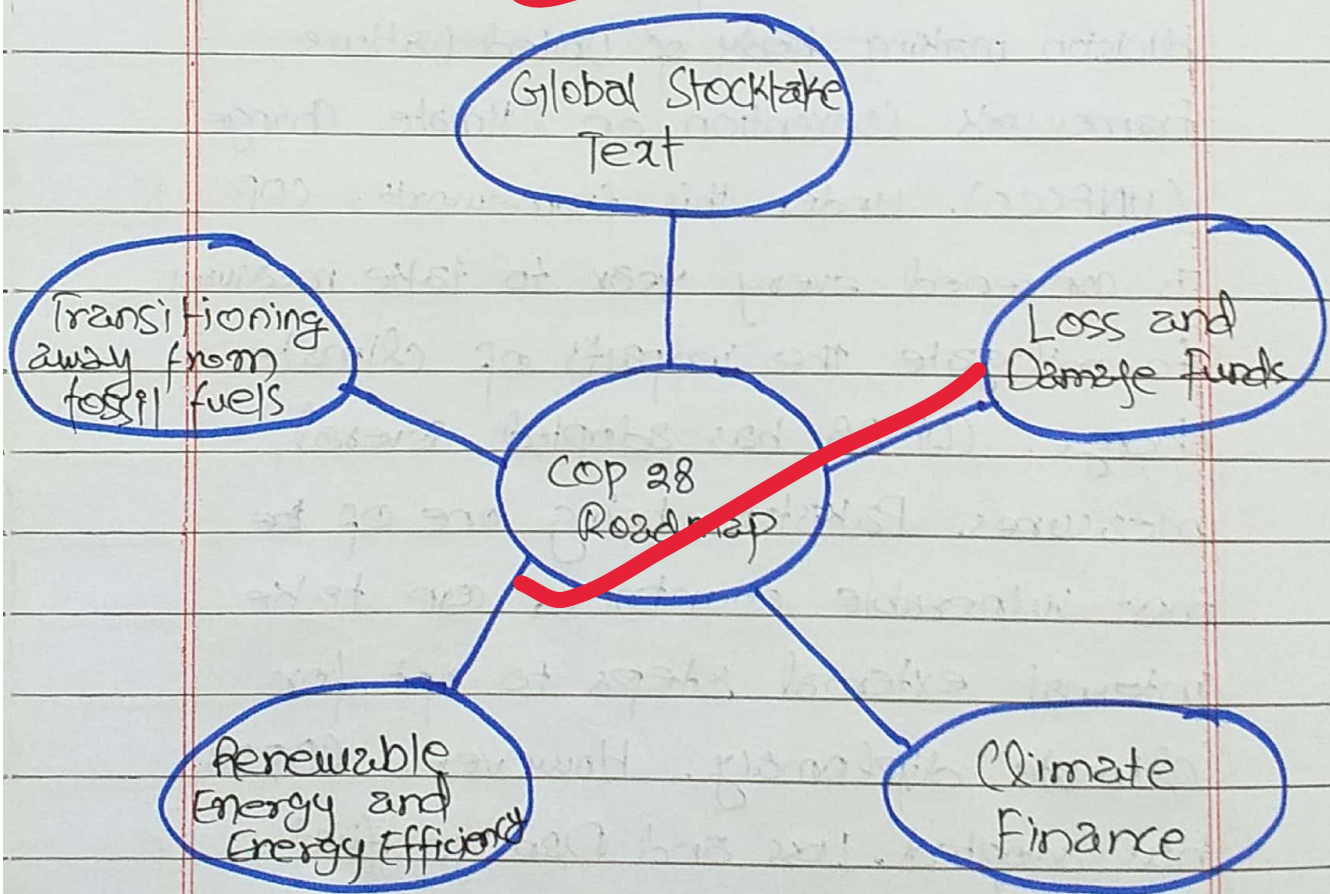
Cop 28 roadmap to deal with the challenges of climate change and how Pakistan can opt for climate change diplomacy? What are the successes and failures of COP28?

1- Introduction: COP 28 Roadmap:

Conference of Parties is a supreme decision making body of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Under this framework, COP is convened every year to take measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change. COP 28 has adopted several measures. Pakistan, being one of the most vulnerable countries, can take internal external steps to opt for climate diplomacy. However, COP 28 has adopted Loss and Damage fund, climate finance and various other step which is its success. On the other hand, there are many loopholes in it, including lack of firmer deadlines.

2- Key Outcomes Of COP-28: Mitigate the Impacts Of Climate Change:

“In our fractured and divided world, COP28 can show that multilateralism remains our best hope to tackle global challenge” — (UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres)



I- Global Stocktake Text: “The beginning of the end of fossil fuels”:

GST is a mechanism of review

adopted in Paris agreement in 2015. It includes 8 steps to limit global warming to 1.5°C. It aims to triple renewable energy to 11000 GW and double energy efficiency capacity from 2% to 4% by 2030.

II- Commitment on Loss and Damage fund:

It was a 28-year hard won acknowledgment that those responsible for the most emissions. The fund has garnered only \$429 million to operationalise the Loss and Damage fund.

III- Declaration of Climate Finance:

The member countries have pledged climate finance, including wealthy countries. According to United Nations Convention of Technology and Development, wealthy nations owe almost USD 500 billion to developing countries in 2025 under the National Combined Quantified Goal (NCQG). Each year USD 100 billion will be paid.

IV- Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency

Pledge:

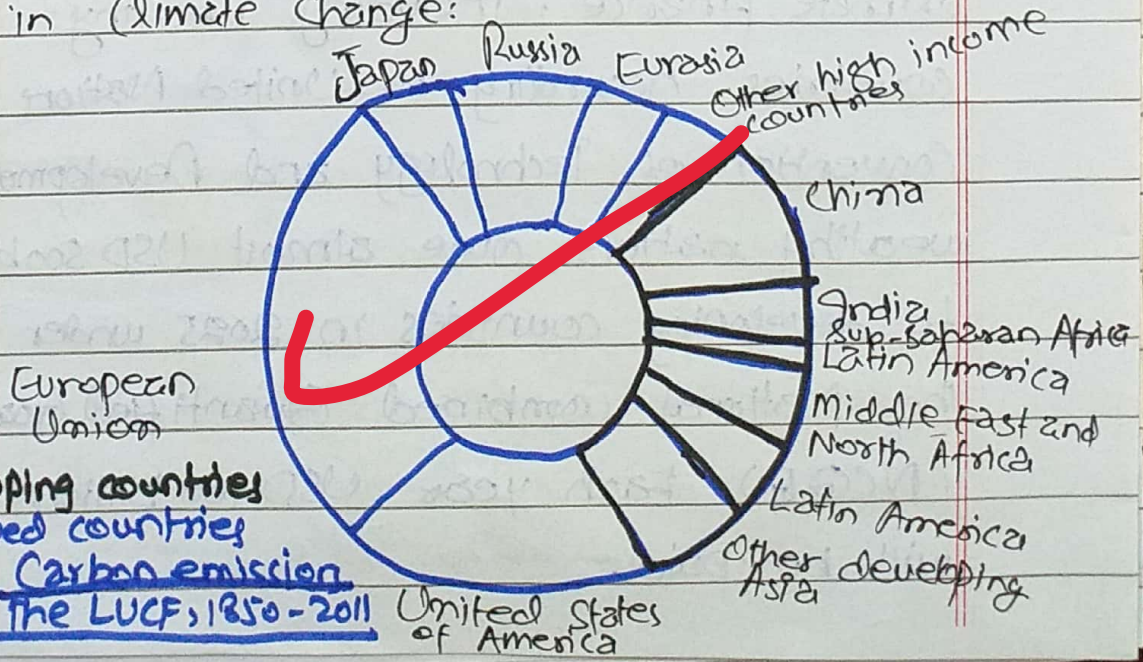
It pledged that the renewable energy must be tripled and global average annual rate of energy efficiency must be doubled until 2030.

V- Transitioning away from fossil fuels:

COP-28 pledged to transition away from fossil fuels to achieve the Net Zero emissions by 2050.

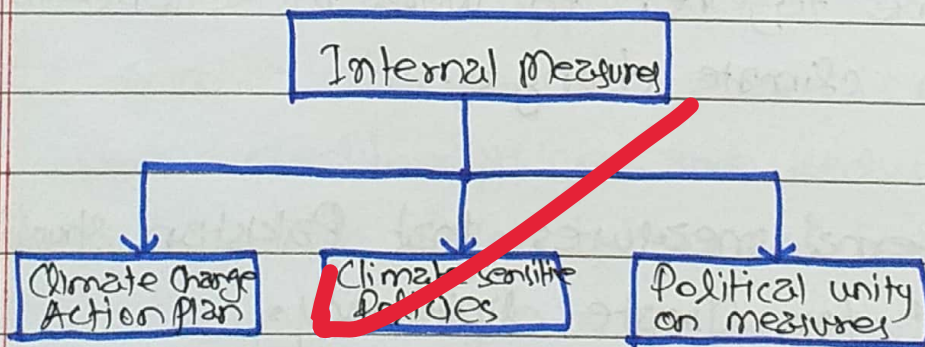
3. How Pakistan Can Opt for Climate Diplomacy?

I- Highlighting the role of Global North in Climate Change:



This fig shows that developing countries carbon emissions are far less than developed countries. Therefore, Pakistan can highlight it to opt climate diplomacy. According to Global Climate Risk Index, Pakistan is the fifth most vulnerable country to climate crisis. However, it only contributed 0.4% carbon emissions since 1959, compared to 21.5 percent by the US and 16.4 percent by China.

II- Internal Measures that Pakistan need to take to opt for Climate diplomacy:



a- Climate Change Action Plan:

Pakistan needs to take robust implementation on climate related plans. For instance, Redesign Pakistan project and Living Indus Initiative need

Stringent implementation.

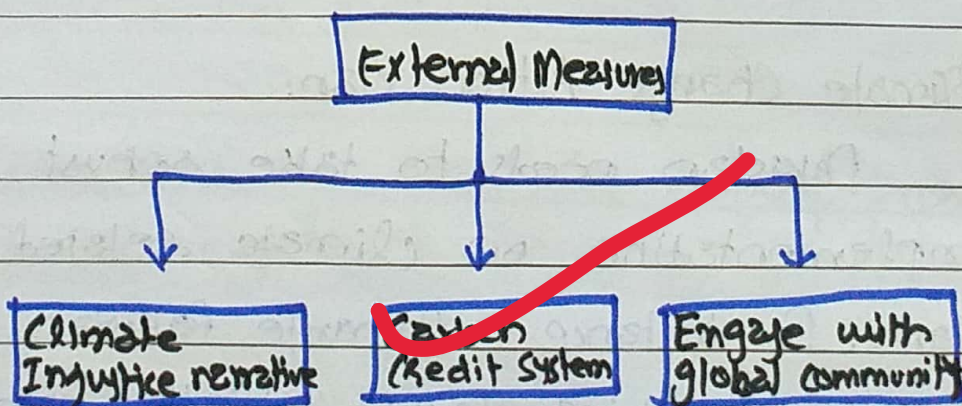
b) Legislation and policy framework related to climate change:

Pakistan has already make policies such as National Environmental Protection Policy 2017 and National Climate Change Policy framework. Pakistan requires to work on them.

c- Political unity on matters related to climate change:

The political leaders need to come together to work in collaboration on climate change.

III- External measures that Pakistan should opt for climate diplomacy:



a- Climate injustice narrative: Remuneration for mitigation of climate change:

According to Global Climate Risk Index, Pakistan has contributed only 0.4 per cent carbon emissions; however, it is the 5th most vulnerable country. Pakistan should use this narrative to opt for compensation for the adverse impacts of climate change.

b- Financial Opportunities: Participation of Pakistan:

Pakistan should take advantage from the finance opportunities related to climate change. For example, Carbon credit system and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is an opportunity for Pakistan.

4- Scandinavian Model For Renewable Energy Capacity: This Changes Everything By Naomi Klein:

In this book, Naomi Klein

explains the Scandinavian model to transition towards renewable energy. They have managed to keep large parts of their electricity sectors in local hands. In this way, public sector investments can be used to install small grids, hydropower plants and windmills. Pakistan can emulate this model to enhance the efficiency of energy and to cope up with climate crisis.

Failures of COP 28??

5- Conclusion: COP 28 and Pakistan's measures to opt climate Diplomacy.

COP 28 is a beacon of hope to transition away from fossil fuels at this is a critical decade. It has established significant measures which would produce substantial reduction in carbon emissions if implemented in true letter and spirit. Pakistan can change its trajectory of adverse impacts of climate change by taking measures to reduce climate change.

Mention the full qs statement for proper evaluation. Without that these are just notes

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Q:2 CPEC and IMEC: New War Fronts:

1- Introduction: CPEC and IMEC:

The launch of new corridor of India, Middle East and Europe is expected to offset the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. It will rise new geo-political complexities in region and Middle East. The political, economic and security dynamics may change in the region which will have deep implications on Pakistan. However, there are several challenges that are likely to rise from the new initiatives of IMEC. There are several new opportunities may rise for both Pakistan and India. Pakistan can harness the strength of IMEC through long term and comprehensive policies.

2- Overview of CPEC: A flagship project of Belt and Road Initiative of China:

China-Pakistan economic corridor is established between North-west

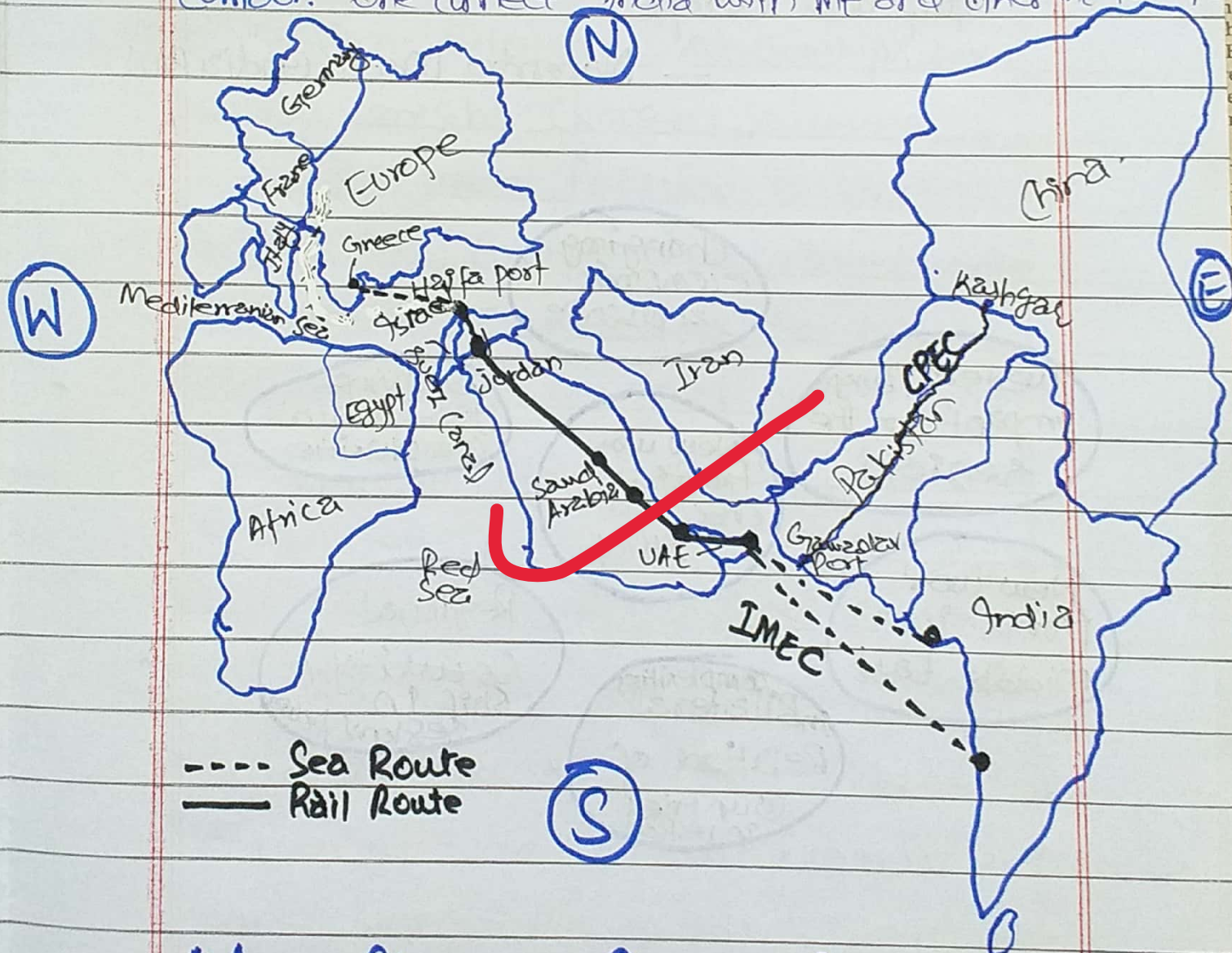
Kashgar of China to the Southwest
Gwadar Port of Pakistan. Under this
project, development of infrastructure,
transportation, communication, energy,
industries, special economic zones,
agriculture, information technology,
hospitals, vocational and training
institutes in Pakistan has been
planned. It was signed in 2015.

3- IMEC overview: Project of India, Middle Eastern Countries and European countries:

India Middle East Europe
Corridor has been launched on 9 September
2023 in New Delhi, India in the
Summit of G20. It is the extension
of BBW (Build, Back Better) project.
This corridor will start different
initiatives such as transportation
network, communication network,
green hydrogen pipeline and
electric cable. It will connect India
with Middle East and Europe. It

Includes eight countries including India, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, Italy, Germany and France.

This project includes both sea route and rail route. It consists of two corridors, one is Southern Corridor and other is Northern Corridor. One connect India with ME and other ME to Europe.

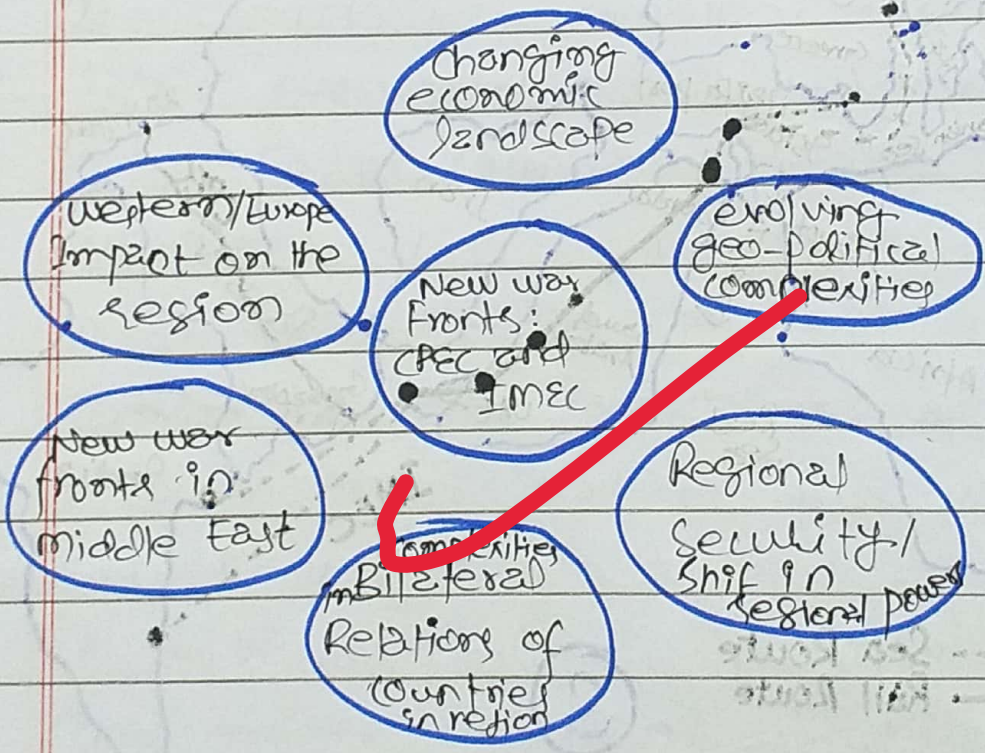


Map Showing China - Pakistan Economic Corridor And India - Middle East - Europe Corridor

4- New Way Fronts: Arise due to Initiatives of IMEC:

"IMEC aims to bolster economic development by fostering connectivity and economic integration between Asia, the Arabian Gulf and Europe"

— Narendra Modi (Andia PM)



4a) Changing economic landscape: Shift of power from China towards India:
 CPEC is meant for regional integration and economic connectivity

in the region. However, IMEC may shift the focus of regional countries from CPEC to IMEC to connect with other countries which will wage an economic war.

4b) Evolving geo-political complexities in the region: Bilateral relationships among countries might change:

CPEC made Pakistan a strategic location for foreign direct investment. However, IMEC will provide new avenues to other countries which will enter the foreign policy of Pakistan.

4c) Changing dynamics of regional security: Rivalry between India and Pakistan.

IMEC may exacerbate the conflicts between two countries. As India is trying to surpass Pakistan in terms of CPEC. Hence, it will be threatened to regional security. Moreover, border conflicts will aggravate.

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

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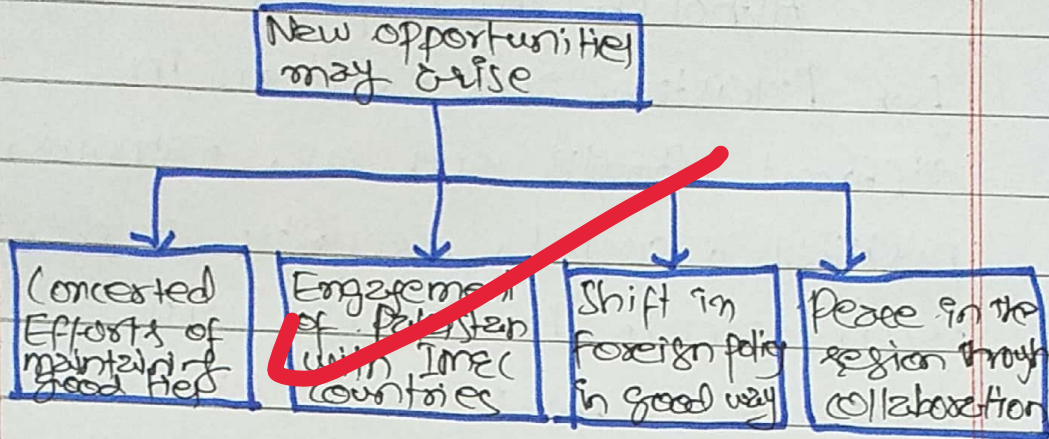
4d) Paradigm shift in power in the region: China and India rivalry:
As Both China and India are rising powers of South Asia. IMEC will challenge power of China and CPEC.

4e) European impacts on the region: Counterweight China in region:
It will counterbalance China in the region. The China's BRI may face tough competition due to IMEC.

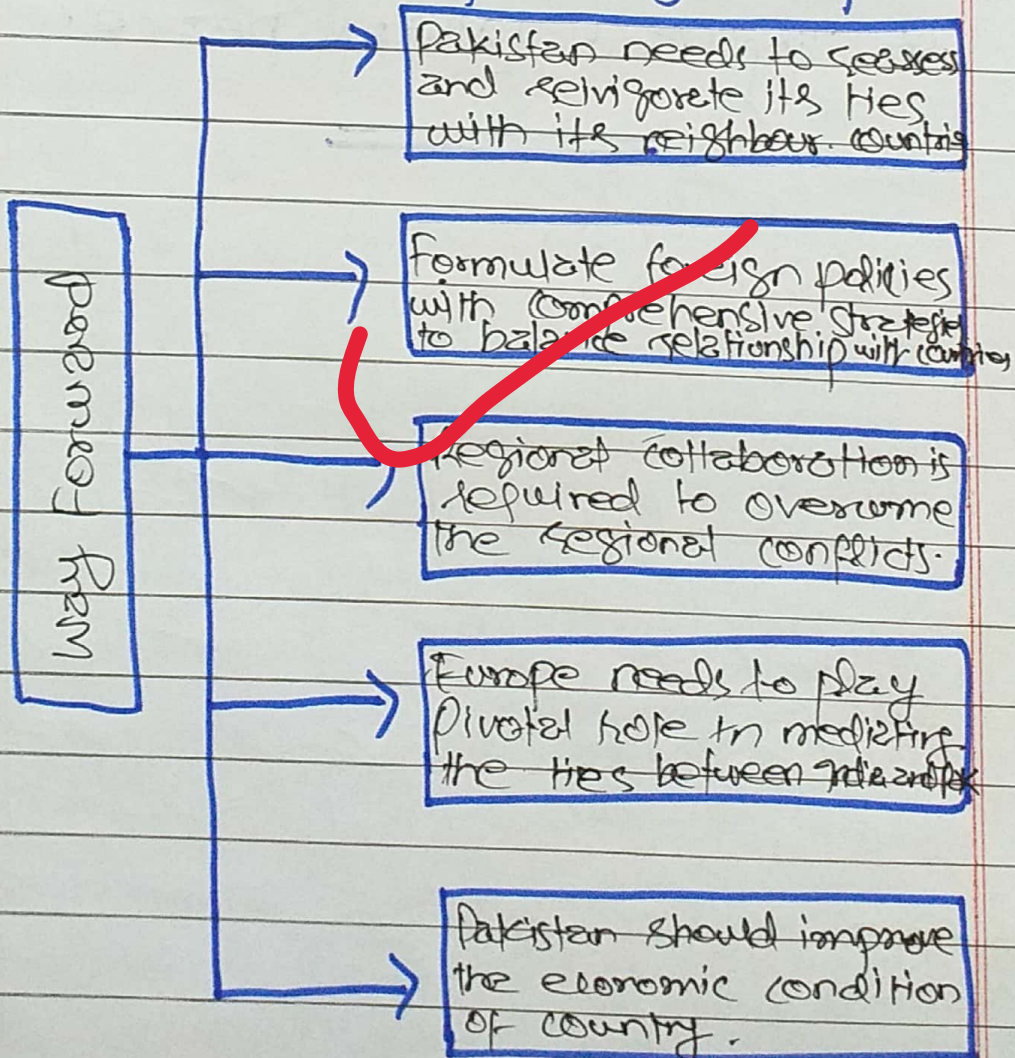
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4f) New war fronts in Middle East: Saudi Arabia has strategic ties with both China and India:
The Middle-Eastern countries will also face challenge in maintaining strong ties with both India and China. Hence, IMEC will bring shift in bilateral ties among countries of Europe, Middle East and South Asia.

5- New Opportunities: Regional collaboration and Connectivity:



6- Recommendation in fostering regional security and global peace:



7- Conclusion: CPEC and IMEC:

Although IMEC poses challenges for Pakistan and region in different fronts such as, economic, political, social, security and technological, however, with concerted effort of Pakistan to maintain strategic ties with its neighbour countries can maintain, navigate and foster regional stability and global peace.

