

Please give me marks out of 20.

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Subject : Current Affairs.

⇒ Q.No1:

The deadlock at COP30 reflects both the geopolitical fragmentation of the climate regime and the entrenched resistance of fossil fuel economies. Discuss.

⇒ 1. Introduction:-

The WMO says 2025 is set to be the 2nd or 3rd warmest year on record, and the years since 2015 are the warmest on record, Jan - Aug. 2025 $+1.42^{\circ}\text{C}$ above pre-industrial. COP30 took place in Belem (Amazon) amid heightened potential tensions and the international absence/partial absence of some major delegations.

⇒ 2. A Geopolitically Fragile Summit:-

The WMO forecast indicates high likelihood of further record years and warns of temperatures in the 2028-2029 window between 1.2°C and 1.9°C above pre-industrial raising geopolitical stakes for vulnerable nations.

News reports and delegates noted that dozens of countries warned they would reject any draft that omitted a fossil fuel roadmap, producing diplomatic fracture at COP30.

⇒ 3. Core-climate Issues Avoided.

Adaptation finance remains far short. UNEP/UN reports show international public adaptation finance to developing countries was only USD 26 billion in 23, while estimated needs are in the hundreds of billions per year.

(UNEP estimated up to \$36-\$365bn /yr by 2030s)

Loss and Damage fund pledges since COP27 remain limited. Initial pledges and operationalisation USD ~ 600 - 700 million in early years far below predicted needs.

=> 4. The Trump Effect on Global Climate Agenda:-

White House is Donald Trump - the man who called wind turbines "ugly", ridiculed climate science as a hoax, and re-centered American policy around oil, coal, and militarism.

(i).

Coverage of the US posture at COP30 indicates the U.S sent no official White House delegation, and observers noted U.S. policy moves undermining global consensus.

(ii)

IEA/analysts document that global energy related CO₂ reached ~ 37.8 Gt in 2024, with fossil fuel use still rising - policy

Shifts in major economies materially affect these numbers.

⇒ 5. Conflicts as Climate Accelerants:-

(1 MtCO₂ = 1000,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions)

(i)

Estimates show the Russia - Ukraine war produced ~70-230 Mt-CO₂ emission of additional emissions since 2022. That's roughly comparable to the annual emissions of mid-sized European countries.

(ii)

NMO reporting highlights how conflict-related destruction (fires, infrastructure loss) release large pulses of greenhouse gases and toxins, with long-term environmental damage documented in conflict zones.

(b) ⇒ Paralyse Multilateralism:-

Observers argued the COP process remains the only global forum despite flaws news coverage frames it as "flawed but indispensable."

⇒ (i). The Global Power Shift:

Europe Weakens, China Rises:-

(i).

China's emissions have flattened or fallen recently - analysis shows China's CO₂ emissions were flat or falling for 18 months into late 2025, with strong expansion in solar, battery and EV manufacturing. (China now a dominant supplier)

(ii).

Europe's recent political and energy pressures have led to backsliding on some net-zero timelines. (coverage and ministerial statements at Cop 30)

→ (8) Fossil Fuel Grip and Corporate Influence

Global date 75% of GHG emissions are fossil CO₂ (fossil CO₂ remains the dominant share of GHGs). Global energy related CO₂ hit 37.8 Gt in 2024 underlining the centrality of fossil fuels.

→ (9) Militarised Global Economy:-

i.

NATO members combined military spending in 2024 was USD 1.5 trillion, ~~represent~~ representing roughly 50% of global military expenditure military budgets now exceed public adaptations finance. (SIPRI/NATO reporting).

ii.

By contrast, public adaptation finance to developing countries was USD 26-32 billion in 2022-23 COECD / UNEP. The Organisation

for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), estimates, illustrating the order of magnitude gap.

⇒ (50) The Long Emergency: Approaching 1.5°C :-

(i)

WMO / UN assessments show that 2023-2025 are the hottest consecutive years on record and short-term forecasts place temperatures through 2029 well above pre-industrial averages.

(ii)

1.2 - 1.9°C projected for 2025-2029 scenario ranges. This increases the risk of tipping points.

(iii)

IPCC / UN Synthesis and news analyses indicate current policies put the world on a trajectory for beyond 1.5°C without rapid, deep cuts in fossil fuel use.

⇒ (11) Outlook: A Civilization at a Crossroads:-

(i).

Summaries from major outlets (Reuters, Guardian, Bloomberg) after COP30 show the final Package Watered down fossil-fuel language while including some finance pledges. Commentators conclude the deal is insufficient vs. Scientific targets.

(ii).

Measurable gap: adaptation needs in the ~~to~~ hundreds of billions/year (UNEP = 310bn/year) vs actual adoption^{at} finance \$26-32bn/year - quantifies how far current global finance is from required action.

The climate agenda
survives in name only,
hanging by a thread
between ambition and
reality.