

# SUBJECTIVE PART

## PART-II

11

Q6.

## COP-29 Summit

### Introduction

The 29th summit of United Nations Convention on climate change (UNFCCC), the international body, committed to bring resilient climate favourable step. The 29th summit was held on 11-29-november-2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Various leaders from multiple countries participated. The focus of whole world was on Baku but it ended with controversies and critics.

### Key Commitments of COP-29

#### ① Climate Finance Agreement

The developed nations promised to mobilize 300 billion dollars annually by 2035 to support developing nations coping with climate change and disasters. However, it felt short of demand by developing countries which was 1 trillion dollars. The agreement was signed by developed

nations to produce \$300 billion to meet climate challenges.

## ② Initiatives for sustainable agriculture

Initiatives such as **UAE declaration on sustainable agriculture** were taken to promote resilient food systems. Despite these efforts only 14% of global climate finance reaches small farmers out of which only 3% is dedicated to food systems. This highlights a significant gap in support of those highly ~~the~~ vulnerable to climate change.

Another initiative was **Baku Harmony Climate Initiative** was taken to increase the adaptive capability of agriculture. Though, concrete financial commitments remained limited.

## ③ Finalization of article 6

The summit ~~pledged~~ finalized ~~on~~ on consensus for <sup>remaining sections of</sup> article 6 that pledge for transparent and trusted carbon markets. It finally completed all elements of Paris agreement, nearly a decade after its inception.

## Failure of COP-29 Summit

### ① Lack of concrete negotiations to reduce carbon emission

The Baku Summit held for climate change mitigation ended with controversy. It failed to highlight concrete negotiations to reduce global carbon emission. Carbon-dioxide is the leading factor for environmental degradation. Hence, failure to highlight issue of continuous rise of carbon emission resulted in failure of COP28.

### ② Insufficient financial commitments

The financial commitment of \$300 billion was criticized and considered inadequate by developing country. Hence, the question to effectively cope with climate change remains significant. The previous commitment of \$100 billion was also unmet. So, the environmentalist, stakeholders and vulnerable nations considered a failure in deal due to inadequate financial support from industrialized nations.

### ③ Controversial Trio-Hosts

The host countries of COP28, COP29, and COP30 are UAE, Azerbaijan and Brazil. These three have become controversial host because of their support for burning and use of fossil fuels irrespective of climate degradation. The president of Azerbaijan called fossil fuels a gift from god. Hence, Baku summit could not gain influence and results due to controversial host.

### ④ Contentious negotiation Process

The COP29 was marked by disputes over climate finances leading to walkouts by representatives from climate vulnerable countries. There was lack of inclusivity and participation will from developed nations for funding commitments. It exacerbated the tensions regarding outcomes and efficiency of climate deal.

### ⑤ Re-elections of Donald Trump

The previous unilateral pulling out of America by Donald Trump and his ~~re~~ re-election further raised controversies. The America's commitment to increase fossil fuel production and reduce US climate commitments raises concerns about future of international climate cooperation.

## Conclusion

The Baku held COP29 summit highlighted challenges of consensus on global climate change. It resulted in notable commitments such as global finance commitment of \$300 billion, the finalization of Article 6 and sustainable agricultural initiatives for small-scale farmers.

However, it fell short in addressing critical issues such as ~~a~~ reduction of global carbon emission and concrete plans for fossil fuel reduction. It underscored need for more ambitious and inclusive approach by develop nations to effectively deal with menace of environmental ~~degradation~~ degradation and climate change.