

Name : Aiman Mumtaz

Roll no : 7827

Question no 2

1-Introduction:

COP27 (conference of the parties) is the 27th annual UN meeting on climate. It took place in Egypt in 2022. In COP27 roadmap was formulated to cope with the challenges of climate change and to help developing nations in their struggle to combat climate change menace. The roadmap includes loss and damage fund, emphasis on the objectives of Paris Agreement, controlling temperature rise, phasing down non-renewables and shifting toward renewables. US ^{former} president Barack Obama said:

"Climate change has become an existential threat to humanity".

2- "Losses and Damages" concept on the platform of COP27:

"Loss and damage fund" concept has been a

recurring theme in international climate negotiations, addressing the impacts of climate change that are beyond the capacity of vulnerable countries or communities to adapt or to mitigate. The bloc has called for the creation of a dedicated "loss and damage fund", which hard hit countries can rely on for immediate assistance after disaster, rather than waiting for humanitarian aid or loans that will drive them to debt. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said:

"No more time to postpone the issue".

3. Mechanism for addressing loss and damage:

(a) Financial support for affected countries:

This "loss and damage" fund will be a pot of money to help poorer nations recover

from the impacts of climate change. Denmark was the first UN member state to announce a fund (\$13 million) to assist vulnerable countries.

(ii) **UR framework:** _____ rephrase

The goal of preparing the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and reconstruction frame work (URF) is to ensure that transformational measures are put into place to ensure resilient recovery and to reduce the impact of developmental gains. It thus forms the basis for the Monitoring and evaluation of the recovery program.

(iii) **Technology transfer and build back better approach:**

This "loss and damage fund" also include technology transfer which is the important for the people in disaster areas. Key policy imperatives include a community driven and people centered approach, promotion of equality

and opportunities for the poorest households, women and other vulnerable groups through a "build back approach" and risk informed resilience.

4- Opportunities of its practical materialization in COP-28:

COP-28

means the 28th conference of the parties of the UNFCCC. It was held in Dubai, where the governments talked about how to tackle and prepare for the repercussions of climate change:

(i) Opportunities:

Conference reveals that the COP 28 has devised various goals and promises:

(a) Reducing fossil fuel emission:

The COP28 is described as the "beginning of an end" of the fossil fuel era. It has emphasized reducing fossil fuel emission.

(b) Global stocktake:

Global stock

take was the most accepted topic at COP28. The stakeholders talk about the reductions in emissions and fossil fuels.

(ii) Loopholes:

In COP28, various areas are left unaddressed or partially addressed:

(a) Finance gap:

Dedication to close the adaptation finance gap has not been completely promised. Similarly, additional information on financing targets has not been discussed.

(b) No agreement:

As far as carbon market is concerned, there seems to be no agreement that claims the permanent reduction in greenhouse gases.

5- Benefit for Pakistan:

Pakistan

get benefit in many ways:

(i) Access to funding:

It provide an opportunity for Pakistan to negotiate and access climate finance for adaptation and mitigation projects. This funding can be crucial for implementing sustainable initiatives to combat climate change.

(ii) Highlighting Challenges:

It allows Pakistan to highlight its vulnerabilities to climate change. This increased awareness can potentially lead to more targeted international support.

(iii) Networking Opportunities:

Representatives from Pakistan can network with experts, researchers and policy makers from around the world, facilitating valuable knowledge exchange.

6- Conclusion:

In a nutshell, COP 27 regarding "loss and damage" concept was to cope with the disasters due to climate change. COP 28 also in regard of climate change and to reduce the emission of green house gases.

Participation in COP 27 and 28 provides Pakistan with a platform to engage globally, access resources and contribute to international efforts in addressing climate change.

Question no 3

1- One China Two system policy:

Definition:

"The 'One China-Two systems' policy is a principle that has been applied in the context of the relationship between the People's Republic of China and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau."

Historical background:

In the early 1980s, China's state leader Deng Xiaoping put forward the scientific concept known as "One country, two systems" in an effort to realize the peaceful reunification of China. According to Deng Xiaoping, "One Country, Two Systems" means there is only but one China and under this premise the mainland adheres to the socialist system while Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan may retain their capitalist systems over a long time to come.

2- HOW US-POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN HURTING IT:

The US-Policy toward Taiwan has been a source of tension with the "One China, Two systems" policy advocated by the People's Republic of China. The U.S has historically maintained a policy

toward strategic autonomy and security can be seen as challenging the "One China principle". Gerrit Van der Wees said:

"There is no normal in the Taiwan Strait"



- Sovereignty territory
- Contiguous zone

US-policy toward Taiwan is perceived to effect "One China-two system" policy in these ways:

(i) Deterioration to One China Principle:

US arms sales to Taiwan and other forms of support can strain relations

between China and Taiwan. This has the potential to undermine the efforts to maintain stable cross strait relations under "One China-Two systems" framework.

(ii) Challenge to One China Principle:

US support for Taiwan is viewed by China as a direct challenge to its sovereignty and "One China policy".

(iii) Perceived foreign interference:

China considers Taiwan an internal matter and views external interference, specially from US, as meddling in its domestic affairs. The US support for Taiwan is seen as a violation of this principle, exacerbating tensions.

(iv) Potential for Escalation:

Continued US support for Taiwan's autonomy and security can escalate tensions between the U.S and China. This may have border

implications for regional stability and may complicate efforts to find peaceful solutions to cross-strait issues.

3- Recommendations:

Some possible recommendations are:

(i) Diplomatic Engagement:

Encourage diplomatic efforts between the U.S., China and Taiwan to find peaceful solutions and foster dialogue. Multi-lateral negotiations could contribute to stability in the region.

(ii) Regional Cooperation:

To promote regional co-operation and dialogue on security and economic issues ~~can~~ reduce tensions.

(iii) Balance security and Diplomacy:

Maintaining security commitments to Taiwan and diplomatic engagement with China can avoid to escalating tensions.

(iv) Human right advocacy:

Human rights and democratic principles, not only in Taiwan but globally emphasize the values.

(v) Conflict avoidance measures:

Promote confidence building measures and mechanism aimed to avoiding unintended conflicts especially in the sensitive areas like the Taiwan Strait.

4- Conclusion:

It is to be conclude that, "One China - Two system" policy is the big for china - US-policy toward China is tension between taiwan and China. Through diplomatic engagement, people to people talks, conflict avoidance measures we can solve the dispute between China and United States on Taiwan Strait.