

Cop 29 Summit ended in Baku. Critically evaluate its failure and commitments.

1.

INTRODUCTION.

10/20

The 29th conference of parties concluded in Baku, with outcomes that have sparked significant debate. While some progress was made, numerous shortcomings and failures have been highlighted by various stakeholders. As climate activist

Greta Thunberg commented,

"Cop 29 was more talk and less action. The world cannot afford more delays."

Below is the critical evaluation of COP29th's failures and

and comm
details.

2. WHAT IS COP 29?

The 29th climate change conference of Parties (COP 29) hosted in Baku, Azerbaijan, emerged as a decisive plan for evaluating global post climate strategies post the Global Stocktake (GST) 2023. This pivotal summit was not just gathering of nations but a global call to action against worsening climate change.

Representation from All corners of the Globe:

1. Developed Nations

A. United States:

↳ Announced additional climate finance pledge \$1bn annually by 2026.

↳ Emphasized advancing green hydrogen technologies

B. European Union (EU):

* pledged for €30 bn. for green technologies

Championed an accelerated phase out of fossil fuels.

A. Emerging Economies

A. China

Highlighted investment of \$500 bn on renewable energy resources.

B. India

Promoted its International Solar Alliance

C. Vulnerable Nations:

A. Small Island Developing Nations (SIDS):

countries like Maldives demand strong measures for loss and damage recovery.

B. Pakistan

demanded strong measures for loss and damage recovery

C. African Nations

Highlighted the need for increased funding for adaptation and

for increased renewable energy resources.

3. FAILURES OF COP29:

Following paragraphs will highlight the failures of COP29.

A. Inadequate Climate Finance Commitments

COP29 focused on establishing a ^{collective} New Quantified Goal (NQG) for climate finance. The lack of immediate increase in funding for climate adaptation and mitigation left many nations disappointed.

Hajjeet Singh of Climate Action Network (CAN), said:

“The finance deal is a drop in the ocean compared to what vulnerable nations need to survive.”

B. Lack of concrete measures

Date: _____

to Phase out fossil fuels:

Despite the pressing need to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions, Cop29 failed to deliver a strong mandate on fossil fuels. The absence of decisive language and commitments on this area is viewed as missed opportunities.

Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General, stated;

"The addiction to fossil fuel is killing us. Cop29 needed to be turning point, but it was not."

c). Insufficient support for climate Adaptation and loss and damage

Cop29 saw delays in operationalizing the loss and damage Fund agreed upon at cop27. While the fund is crucial mechanism for compensating vulnerable

countries for climate induced disaster. For instance, in 2023, Pakistan alone faced severe floods that results into loss of lives and shortage of food.

d). Procedural delays and unresolved Negotiations

Negotiations over critical issues, including the outcomes of first Global Stocktake, Just transition, adaptation and other matters, broke down without resolution. These delays postponed essential actions to protect the environment.

e). Controversies and Ethical concerns

Cop29 was marred by controversies including allegation against Cop29 chief Executive

for promoting fossil fuel deals.

4. COMMITMENTS OF

COP-29:

Despite the criticisms, COP29 did result in some notable commitments.

A. Climate Finance Agreement

Developed nations committed to mobilize \$300 bn annually by 2035 to support developing countries. Despite criticism, COP29, triple the funds of previous \$100 bn goals.

B. Establishment of Carbon Market Framework

Parties agreed on framework under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, setting up a UN

breked body to regulate
international carbon credit
trading.

5.

CONCLUSION

Cop29 in Baku concluded
with mixed outcomes. While
certain commitments were
made, the conference faced
significant criticism for its
failure to meet the urgent
need of climate actions,
particularly concerning adequate
financing, fossil fuel phase out
and support for vulnerable
communities.

Pakistan successfully conducted SCO conference in Islamabad. Critically evaluate the major takeaways for Pakistan. What measures would you recommend Islamabad to follow?

11/20

INTRODUCTION

The successful hosting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), conference in Islamabad, is a noteworthy achievement for Pakistan, reflecting its active engagement with regional multilateral platform. Below is the critical evaluation of the major takeaways and proposed measures for Islamabad to capitalize on this opportunity.

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MAJOR TAKEAWAYS

FOR PAKISTAN:

Following are the major takeaways for Pakistan.

A. **Enhanced Regional Diplomacy:**

The conference underscored Pakistan's commitment to regional cooperation, peace and stability.

By engaging with member states including **China, Russia and Central Asian Countries**, Pakistan reinforced its position as a key regional player.

B. **Provides Economic Opportunities:**

The conference provided a platform to discuss economic cooperation, particularly through initiatives like **China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**.

Pakistan can leverage SCO forums to attract investment, especially in energy, infrastructure, and technology.

C. Potential to combat terrorism, drug trafficking and cyber threats

Pakistan highlighted its role in combating terrorism, drug trafficking and cyber threats.

aligning its narrative with the SCO's security priorities. This focus enhances Pakistan's image as a responsible global actor.

D. Soft Power Projection

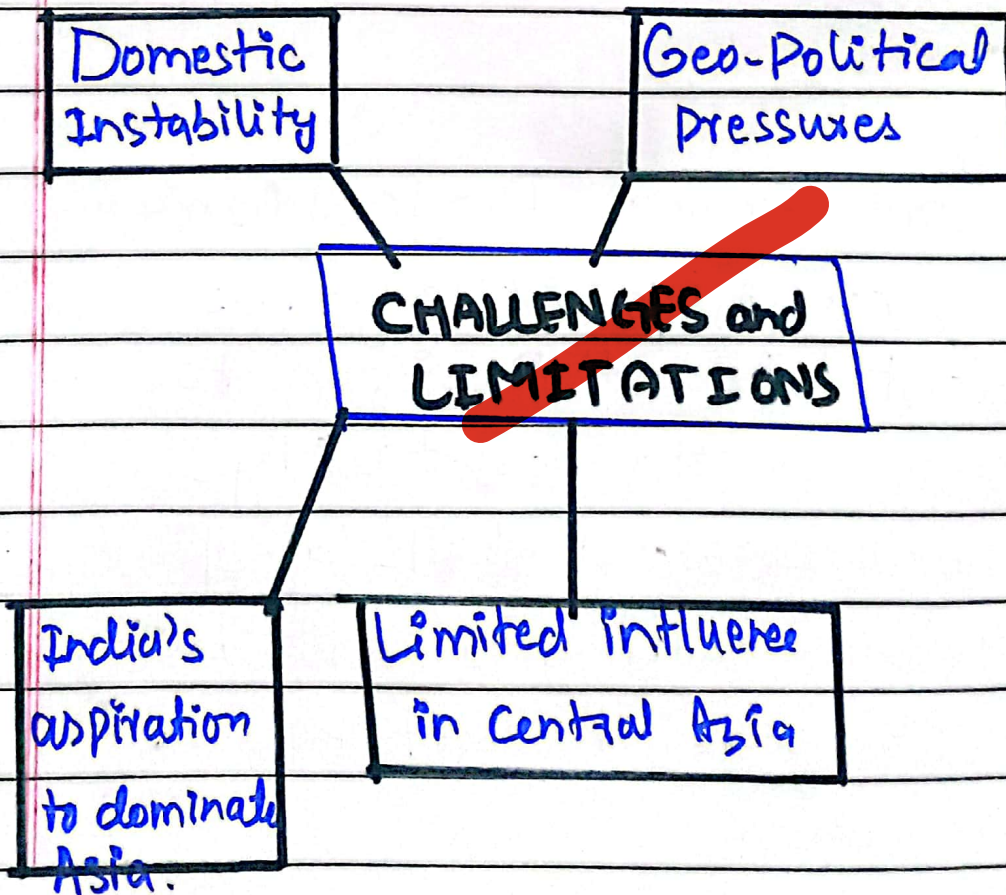
Successfully hosting the event allowed Pakistan to showcase its hospitality, organizational skills and cultural heritage, contributing positively to its soft power projection.

e). Strengthened Bilateral Ties

The event facilitated bilateral discussions with SCO member states. For instance, improving ties with Central Asian nations, can open avenues for trade and investment.

CHALLENGES AND

LIMITATIONS:



4.

RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR PAKISTAN:

Following paragraphs will highlight the recommendation for Pakistan.

A. Strengthening regional connectivity

★ Promote Economic Integration

Pakistan needs to work with SCO members to enhance trade corridors, such as the Belt and Road Initiatives, by attracting Foreign Direct Investment.

Energy cooperation

Expedite projects like TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan India) Pipeline and CASA-1000 for regional energy security.

**B). Focus on Multi-lateral
Diplomacy**

**Maintain stable and neutral
stance**

Pakistan needs to maintain neutral stance and balanced approach on contentious issues to avoid alienating any member state

**Enhance Cooperation with
China and Russia**

Pakistan must strengthen its diplomatic ties with these leading SCO powers to bolster Pakistan's strategic and economic interests.

**C). Improved domestic
stability**

Economic Reforms

Stabilize the economy through structural reforms to attract Foreign direct Investment (FDI)

Foster Political stability

Pakistan need to promote political instability through Charter of democracy (COD) to project a cohesive and reliable image internationally.

D. Promote cultural diplomacy

Pakistan must promote cultural diplomacy by following ways.

- ★ Utilize forums like SCO to showcase Pakistani culture, tourism and business potential. Engage in people-to-people exchanges, including academic and cultural programs with SCO nations.

E Build strategic alliances in Central Asia

- ★ Open direct trade routes and logistical support for CARS via Pakistani port.

Enhance diplomatic presence in Central Asian capitals to build stronger ties.

CONCLUSION

The successful hosting of the SCO conference is a testament to Pakistan's diplomatic potential and its centrality in regional geopolitics. However, to maximize the benefits Islamabad must address domestic challenges, pursue balanced foreign policies and actively engaged in economic and security initiatives.