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## Introduction:

Pakistan successfully hosted the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) conference 2021 in Islamabad. It marks an important milestone in its regional and diplomatic engagement. Pakistan's primary focus in this conference was to strengthen economy, initiatives for counter-terrorism, regional stability and representing soft-image. Islamabad needs to improve to enhance economic diplomacy, relations with neighbouring countries, security concerns, exchange in cultural and academic with the expansion of multilateral cooperation.

## Major takeaways for Pakistan:

### Strengthen the regional diplomacy:

This conference provided an opportunity to enhance its diplomatic ties with SCO members. It reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to multilateralism and regional cooperation.

### Focus on counter-terrorism and security:

SCO's main concern is to combat terrorism from region. Pakistan showcased its role in maintaining peace and reducing extremism to sustain regional stability. This plays a key role in a responsible state. SCO emphasizes on countering-terrorism and security cooperation.

## Economic Opportunities:

Pakistan has discussed its goals of integration, trade and connectivity to boost its economy. Engagement of Pakistan in SCO's economic initiative such as Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) can provide Pakistan access to larger markets and investment opportunities.

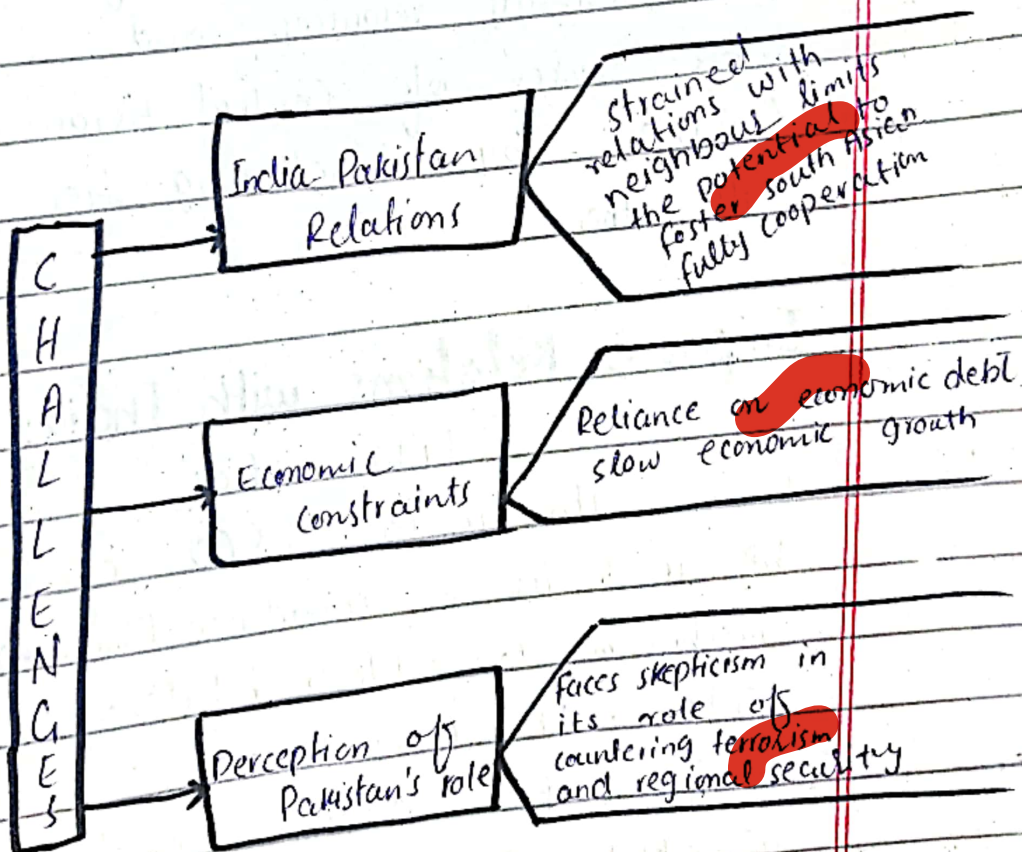
## Geopolitical Balancing:

Hosting the conference allowed Pakistan to maintain a balance in its foreign policy by engaging with major powers like China and Russia along with managing its relationship with India and other SCO member states.

# Soft Power and Image building

Successful organizing the conference improved Pakistan's global image and demonstrated its capability to host high-profile international events which can attract future diplomatic and economic engagements.

## Challenges faced in achieving goals of SCO:



## Recommendations For Islamabad

### Enhance Economic Diplomacy:

Islamabad should actively pursue trade and investment with SCO member states. It must leverage SCO platforms to promote CPEC (China Pakistan <sup>Economic</sup> Corridor) as a regional connectivity hub.

Pakistan could get benefit from energy resources and trade routes of Central Asian countries by strengthening ties with them.

### Improve Relations with India:

Pakistan has issues with India, SCO can be used as a confidence building mechanism to address bilateral tensions. It provides a platform for dialogue and peaceful resolution of disputes.

particularly Kashmir, while maintaining a firm stance on national interests.

## Deepen Security Cooperation

Islamabad has an opportunity in the form of SCO to combat terrorism and organized crime with collaboration of Regional Anti-terrorism Structure (RATS).

It can share intelligence and expertise to build trust and enhance regional security.

## Strengthen Domestic Stability:

Islamabad needs to focus on internal reforms to reduce reliance on external financial assistance.

It should ensure political stability to project a positive image to SCO member states.

## Cultural and Academic Exchange:

Pakistan has to be culturally integrated through people-to-people ties for exchange ideology within the SCO framework.

Pakistan should utilize Youth Council and other initiatives in the form of student exchange programs and labour exchange to engage with younger demographics.

## Expand Multilateral Cooperation

Islamabad should advocate for climate initiatives and environmental sustainability projects under the roof of SCO. Pakistan is in the most vulnerable countries that face climate disasters. It should actively participate



in digital transformation and technological innovation.

## Critical Analysis:

By effectively leveraging the platform provided by SCO, Pakistan can strengthen its position as a regional player, boost economic growth and can enhance its geopolitical relevance. However, strained efforts in diplomacy, economic management and security cooperation are critical for realizing these objectives.

## Conclusion:

By concluding the above discussion, Pakistan has organized a successful conference of SCO 2021. Pakistan can achieve its goals of economic diplomacy, security cooperation and expansion of multilateral cooperation by overcoming certain challenges.

## Question No: 03

### Introduction:

11/20

The 29th Conference of Parties (COP29) held in Baku has concluded, but the outcomes are a mixed bag. On the one hand developed nations have agreed to mobilize at least \$300 billion annually by 2035 to support developing countries in their climate efforts. However, this was a fall from \$1.3 trillion demanded by developing nations, leaving many feeling bitterly disappointed.

### Key Failures of COP29:

**Inadequate climate finance commitment:**

Developed nations

committed to mobilize \$300 billion annually by 2035 to assist developing countries in addressing climate change. This figure falls significantly short of over \$1 trillion annually that developing nations and climate change advocates deem necessary. The reliance on loans rather than grants further exacerbates concerns about increasing debt burdens on vulnerable countries.

### Lack of Consensus on Fossil Fuel Phase-out:

The conference did not produce a clear commitment to phase out fossil fuels. This omission is seen as a set back in global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to renewable energy resources.

## Unresolved negotiation on key issues:

The discussion on critical topics such as global stocktake, just transition, adaptations and technological transfer stalled, with decisions postponed for future sessions. The delays in these areas hinder coordinated global climate action and the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

## Perceived weak leadership and organizational challenges:

The host nation's handling of the conference faced scrutiny, with allegations of promoting fossil fuels interests and inadequate facilitation of negotiations. Such issues may have undermined the conference's objectives and the integrity of the COP process.

# Commitments of COP 29

## Climate Finance Agreement:

Despite criticism, the \$300 billion commitment represents a tripling of the previous \$100 billion goal. While inadequately, it signifies a step towards increased financial support for climate action in vulnerable developing countries.

## Establishment of Carbon Market Framework:

Parties agreed on a framework under article 6.4 of the Paris agreement, setting up a UN regulated international carbon credit trading system. This mechanism aims to facilitate global carbon markets, potentially

unlocking significant climate finance for developing nations.

## Enhanced Support for Adaptation and Mitigation Efforts:

Various pledges were made to support adaptation and mitigation, including increased lending by multi-lateral development banks and specific programs targeting vulnerable regions. These initiatives are intended to bolster resilience and promote sustainable development in the face of climate challenges.

## Strengthened Commitments to Renewable Energy Transition:

Developed countries reaffirmed their intention to accelerate the

transition to renewable energy, particularly through international cooperation and knowledge sharing. Efforts to integrate renewable energy solutions in underserved regions, such as Africa and South Asia, were prioritized.

## Technology Transfer and Capacity Building:

Developed nations pledged to increase support for the transfer of green technologies to developing nations. Capacity building initiatives aimed at strengthening institutional frameworks in these countries were highlighted as key priorities.

## Critical Analysis:

COP 29  
was just a conference to

showcase the concerns about climate and has nothing to do practical to mitigate its effects on global world. climate change is taken as a mere issue but it's more like an elephant in the room. COP 29 needs to fulfill its commitment for the credibility of the conference objectives.

## Conclusion:

COP 29 outcomes reflect a complex interplay of progress and shortcomings. The commitment made in climate finance and carbon consuming offer a foundation for future action. As the global community looks toward COP30, there is an urgent imperative to address these gaps, enhance collaboration and accelerate the implementation of effective climate solutions.