

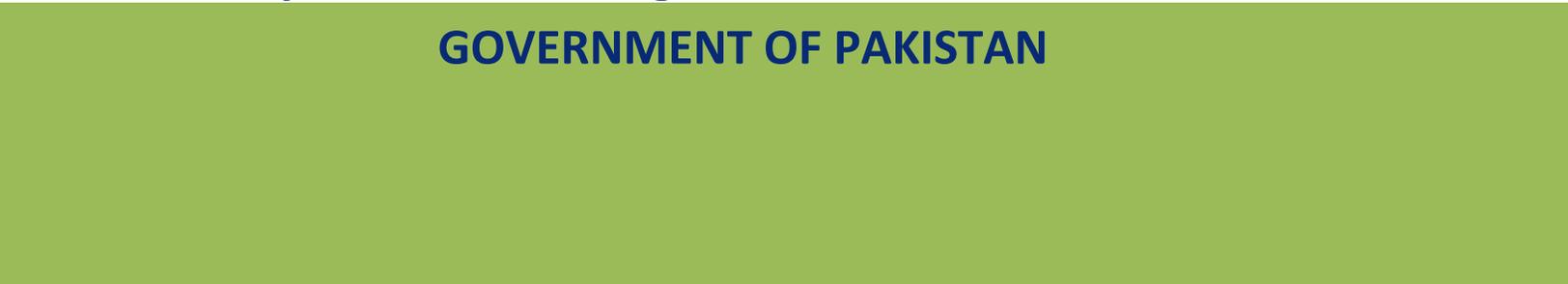


COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

ENGAGEMENTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER @ COP29

NOVEMBER 12-13, 2024

**Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**





PAKISTAN @ COP29— HIGHLIGHTS (12TH & 13TH NOV 2024)

The Conference of Parties (COP) is the highest decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where world leaders meet every year to make important and high-level climate decisions. This year's COP is focused on climate Finance. Pakistan's delegation to COP29 was led by Honorable Prime Minister Mohammad Shehbaz Sharif.

Prime Minister
Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif

attends

COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

12- 13 November, 2024



in x f @GovtofPakistan

List of members of the official Entourage is at **ANNEX-I** and program of engagements of the PM is at **ANNEX-II**. The Prime Minister reached Baku in the evening of 11th November 2024. On the next day i.e. 12th November, 2024, the Honorable Prime Minister arrived at the Conference Venue for the family photo of the world leaders organized by the COP 29 management.



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif in Family Photo at the inaugural Session COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on 12 November 2024.

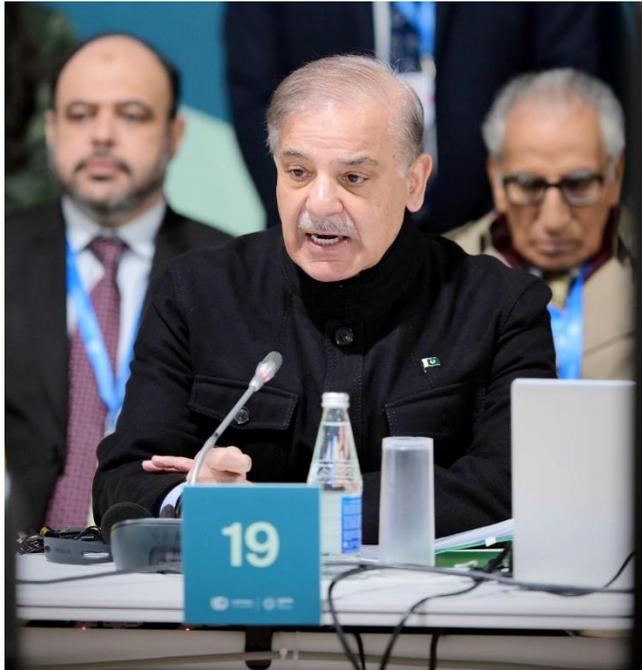
The Honorable Prime Minister also participated in the opening session of the World Leaders Climate Action Summit held on 12th November, 2024 from 12:00 hours to 13:00 hours. He also held several bilateral meetings with the world leaders on the sidelines of the COP29. The visit was marked by the interaction of the Prime Minister with the President of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev (the host country of the COP29) and Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Antonio Guterres.



Secretary General United Nations Antonio Guterres and President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev received Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif upon his arrival at the inaugural session of COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on 12 November 2024.

High Level Climate Finance Roundtable (12th November 2024)

On 12th November, 2024, Pakistan hosted a High-Level Climate Finance Roundtable from 15:30 hours to 16:30 hours at Meeting Room 02, Zone C, chaired by the Honorable Prime



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif addressing the High-Level Climate Finance Roundtable hosted by Pakistan at COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on November 12, 2024.

Minister of Pakistan. The Roundtable was attended by heads of states, multiple global leaders, representatives from MDBs. The Prime Minister of Pakistan called for “redefining” the global climate finance framework to “effectively meet the needs of vulnerable nations”.

The Honorable Prime Minister, while addressing the High-Level Climate Finance Roundtable, highlighted that the world is confronted with existential crisis of climate crisis that threatens our planet and future generations. Pakistan stands as a stark example.

Despite contributing less than 1% to global emissions, the country is among the top 10 most affected countries. The devastation Pakistan faced in 2022, with over \$30 billion in losses and damages from climate-induced floods, is a grim reminder of our vulnerabilities. This happened without Pakistan being major contributor to the problem.

While elaborating the purpose of the High-Level Roundtable, the Prime Minister of Pakistan briefed the participants that it was intended to foster new thinking on an old problem that was becoming complicated on all the international climate forums without yielding substantial results. The cost of climate inaction is staggering. According to the World Bank’s Climate and Development Report for Pakistan, Pakistan needs \$348 billion in climate finance from 2023 to 2030 to address its adaptation, mitigation, and resilience needs. The

international community needs to take decisive action on priority to step forward with innovative financial means to support climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

He emphasized that Pakistan fully supports the concept of ‘ambitious’ NDC 3.0, where all countries set clear, ambitious, and transparent targets. But there should also be a parallel concept of

"Internationally Determined Contributions," particularly for climate finance commitments made by the developed countries, who are major historic emitters. This would involve making new commitments for both mitigation and adaptation finance, reflecting their proportionate responsibilities. By expanding funding sources and focusing on new, innovative mechanisms, we can build a fairer climate finance landscape. Expanding the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) with clear, ambitious targets will ensure a more robust and fair climate finance framework.

The Prime Minister also highlighted that developed nations have to fulfill the \$100 billion annual climate finance pledge, which remains unmet, and to increase commitments for both mitigation and adaptation. Financial mechanisms must be grant-based, accessible, and easy to navigate, avoiding the creation of debt traps for developing countries like Pakistan.



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif addressing the High-Level Climate Finance Roundtable hosted by Pakistan at COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on November 12, 2024.



Prime Minister of Pakistan addressing to High Level Climate Finance Round Table



The Prime Minister emphasized the urgent need to build momentum for reforming international financial architecture, “forging a path where no nation is left behind in the global response to climate change.” Pakistan called climate financing an “urgent need of the hour”, stating that developing countries need to deliver Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and “need an estimated \$6.8 trillion by 2030 to implement less than half of their current NDCs.”

President of Tajikistan, HE Emomali Rahmon, while expanding on the need to make climate finance available for the developing vulnerable countries, appreciated Pakistan’s initiative to hold this very important high-level roundtable on climate finance. He mentioned that the



climate challenges are enormous and its intensity is increasing every passing day. He therefore stressed the need to take immediate steps in this regard. He also extended all out support of Government of Tajikistan in Pakistan’s quest for greater climate finance for developing vulnerable

countries.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE PRIME MINISTER AT THE WORLD LEADERS CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT

The Honorable Prime Minister addressed the World Leaders Climate Action Summit on 13th November, 2024. The Prime Minister expressed his deepest gratitude to Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for his unwavering commitment to the collective future. The world stands at a crossroads and the effects of climate change are not abstract projections; they are brutal realities. Each moment of hesitation in our response leads to irreparable loss, borne most acutely by those who have contributed the least to this crisis. It is an affront to justice that vulnerable nations, with a minuscule share of global emissions,

are the ones left reeling from catastrophic floods, scorching heatwaves, and devastating droughts.

For Pakistan, climate change is not a distant threat; it is an immediate crisis. Despite contributing less than 1% of global emissions, Pakistan is ranked among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. Our nation has faced unimaginable devastation, from the deadly floods that submerged a third of our country, displacing 33 million people, to searing heatwaves and water scarcity that have threatened food security for millions.

Pakistan is committed to a future aligned with global climate goals. Pakistan has set ambitious targets—halving our greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, transitioning to 60% clean energy, and making 30% of our vehicles electric by decade’s end. The Government has already launched a National Adaptation Plan and a framework for a national carbon market.

Through the recent 26th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, we have recognized the right of citizens to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. These are not mere pledges; they are tangible steps toward a resilient Pakistan. As we pursue these goals, we stand committed to a just transition—one that protects the livelihoods and dignity of all, ensuring that no one is left behind as we advance toward a low-carbon future.

To achieve these climate goals, developing countries like Pakistan need more than encouragement; we need finance. Finance that is predictable, accessible, and designed to support the needs of those on the frontlines. We therefore fully support a New Collective Quantified Goal for climate finance, on which Pakistan’s demands are clear which include consistent flows of financing measured in trillions , not billions, that reflects the true scale of the crisis facing developing nations, need public finance commitments from developed nations—ambitious, actionable, and not shifting the burden onto developing countries, grant-based financing to avoid exacerbating the debt burdens of vulnerable nations, transparent,



inclusive system that ensures all nations in need, including Pakistan, receive the support they require in a timely manner.

The Honorable Prime Minister concluded that COP29 is more than an opportunity to speak; it is a moment to act. Pakistan stands ready to contribute to a climate-safe future, but we cannot do it alone. If we are to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach, if we are to prevent a world scarred by floods, famines, and forced migrations, then we must act now—and we must act together. Pakistan is here to build a resilient tomorrow—and we call on you to stand with us.

BILATERAL MEETINGS



The Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan held several bilateral meetings with Heads of States on 12th and 13th November, 2024. A bilateral meeting was held with H.E. Mette Frederiksen, Danish Prime Minister on 12th November 2024 from 1300-1320 hours and discussed to expanding cooperation in trade, green transition, and infrastructure. Both leaders agreed on the urgency of a unified global approach to climate action. Another bilateral meeting was held with Petr Fiala, Prime Minister of Czech on 12th November 2024 from 16:40 to 17:00 hours, wherein longstanding relations between the two countries covering bilateral and multilateral cooperation were discussed and explored opportunities for further collaboration in the fields of trade and investment and

addressing shared global and regional challenges. The Prime Minister participated in the High-Level Event on ‘Glaciers 2025: Taking Global Action on Glaciers’ Preservation’ hosted by President of Tajikistan on 12th November 2024 from 17:00 to 18:00 hours. The Honorable Prime Minister also held a meeting with the H.E. Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan 13th November 2024 from 14:30 to 15:00 hours. The Prime Minister congratulated the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on hosting the successful World

Leaders Climate Action Summit and appreciated his commitment to working on issues related to climate change.



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif meets Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Sir Keir Starmer on the sidelines of COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on 12 November 2024.



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif met the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, Petr Fiala, on the margins of the World Leaders Climate Action Summit in Baku on November 12, 2024.



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif met the Prime Minister of Denmark H.E. Mette Frederiksen on the sidelines of the COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on November 12, 2024.



Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif meets President of Kazakhstan Kassym Jomart Tokayev on the sidelines of COP-29 Climate Action Summit in Baku on 12 November 2024.

Prime Minister Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif met with President of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev and Chinese Vice Premier H. E. Ding Xuexiang, on the sidelines of COP29 Summit.



CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS AT COP29

The country parties remained engaged in the negotiation on various climate agenda items throughout the COP days. Negotiating team from Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination took active part in the negotiations on streams related to Climate Finance, New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), Article 6 of Paris Agreement, Just Transition, Transparency, Global Stocktake, Agriculture, Technology and Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund. It was stressed by Pakistan's negotiating team that developing vulnerable countries need grants to undo the damage done to the environment and climate by the developed world. The developed countries have failed miserably in meeting their climate finance commitments that has left the developing countries in a situation where cli. It was emphasized that developed countries committed US\$ 100 billion annually and countries should Achieving a just transition requires closing adaptation gaps in finance, planning, and implementation, while addressing fiscal constraints, transboundary risks, and rising costs for developing countries like Pakistan. Pakistan advocates for flexible, supportive frameworks that facilitate effective climate action tracking, ensuring that transparency requirements align with national priorities and resource availability. Disagreement looms over the agenda of UAE dialogue as the CMA 6 provisional agenda, the dialogue is currently placed under" matters related to finance" whereas US and UK request it to be moved under matters related to GST instead of it being placed in finance.

The G-77 plus China discussed adding an adaptation-focused workstream for agriculture, emphasizing coherence to safeguard ongoing agricultural work across other streams. G77 plus China is pushing for a separate decision on Technology Implementation Programme (TIP) and the Group has proposed draft text for the TIP. The discussion involved capacity building, development of robust assessment tools and methodologies, to access and analyze the social, environmental and economic impacts of accelerating zero and low emissions technologies. Pakistan also plans to focus on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and mechanisms related to Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs).

The G-77 and China and the LMDC are pushing for a climate finance goal of at least USD 1.3 trillion per annum for the next 10 years. However, the USA and the EU have reservations regarding the quantum of this goal and they are pushing for the domestic private sector to finance this goal. Pakistan aligns itself with the G-77 and China and the LMDC stance of seeking a quantum in line with developing country needs and according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

Global Goal on Adaptation debates have arisen, particularly around Means of Implementation (MOI) indicators. Developing countries emphasize that financial, technical, and capacity support is essential for adaptation, while developed nations remain cautious about additional commitments. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) discussions are gaining momentum, with a focus on securing MOI support. The G-77 and China, along with other groups, are advocating for dedicated funding and resources to implement NAPs effectively. However, these demands for MOI support are likely to face continued resistance.

EVENTS AT PAKISTAN PAVILION

A significant aspect of Pakistan's presence at COP29 was the multi-sectoral climate related events at Pakistan Pavilion, which aimed to showcase the country's resilience, climate initiatives, and partnership potential.

At the Pavilion, Pakistan shared its National Climate Finance Strategy and National Carbon Markets Policy, similarly Pakistan handed over to Global Shield, Pakistan's Request for Support and also launched its Country Programme Framework of Global Green Growth Institute. Provinces of Sindh, Punjab, Baluchistan, KP and GB shared some of their key climate initiatives. On each day of COP29, around 450-500 people visited Pakistan Pavilion and showed keen interest in the events taking place. A high-level event 'COP29:

Decarbonizing and Adapting the Cotton-to-Clothing Value Chain through Multisectoral Partnerships’ was also held at the Pavilion to discuss challenges and opportunities of decarbonizing and adapting the cotton-to-clothing Value Chain through multisectoral partnerships, citing Pakistan’s Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC). The event was jointly organized by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).



Speakers highlighted while the global climate changes, cotton farmers globally, especially in developing countries vulnerable to extreme weather conditions, are facing unprecedented challenges and dealing with adverse impacts of climate change, particularly floods, heatwaves and droughts. They pressed on

urgent need to build climate resilience of cotton farmers, particularly in resource-poor countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Egypt through transfer of technology and technical know-how for making cotton crop environmentally-sustainable and climate-resilient.

Besides above, Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, Government of Pakistan also hosted different events at Pakistan Pavilion which included Judicial Approaches in APAC for addressing Climate Change, Navigating Complex Data by Judiciary and Local Climate Action in Frontier Markets and Launch of Acumen Fund-Pakistan and displayed the projects including Living Indus Initiative, National Adaptation Plan. Several panel discussions were also held on climate finance, adaptation and mitigation, renewable energy, smart agriculture, water sector initiatives, women and youth at Pakistan Pavilion.

To leverage the presence of higher leadership of different countries and MDBs related to climate and environmental matters, MoCC&EC arranged several meetings on the sidelines of COP29 with the heads of delegations from China, Singapore, UAE, UK and other friendly

counties besides meeting with the delegations from World Bank, ADB, FCDO, GCF, GEF and other related entities.

Overall Pakistan's participation at COP29 was significant as Pakistan effectively enhanced its soft image through pavilion events where international speakers from around the world participated. On climate negotiations Pakistani team persistently advanced its interests by hammering to the developed world the fact that despite Pakistan being most affected by the climate disasters, it is ready to facing the challenge and that the onus is on developed world to make up for the damages caused to the pavilion. Leveraging climate diplomacy during bilateral meetings, several important understandings for investment in Pakistan's carbon markets as well as in Pakistan's diverse biodiversity were made with Norway, Sweden, South Korea, Singapore, Switzerland and Japan. Similarly, Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility, two multibillion-dollar climate funds, have committed to enhance their investments in Pakistan.