

CLIMATE DIPLOMACY MILESTONES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SUMMITS

AUTHOR – SMT. USHADEVI¹, MS. HASINA RASSULI², MS. QADRIYA HASHIMI³ & DR. CHETHAN KUMAR N⁴

¹ GUEST FACULTY AT GOVT. FIRST GRADE SIDDARTHA LAYOUT COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

² FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION DIRECTOR AT ORGANISATION OF GREEN FUTURE AFGHANISTAN (VIRTUAL NGO)

³ CHIEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT ORGANISATION OF GREEN FUTURE AFGHANISTAN (VIRTUAL NGO)

⁴ LECTURER. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, MANDYA UNIVERSITY, MANDYA, KARNATAKA

BEST CITATION – SMT. USHADEVI, MS. HASINA RASSULI, MS. QADRIYA HASHIMI & DR. CHETHAN KUMAR N, CLIMATE DIPLOMACY MILESTONES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SUMMITS, *INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 2 (1) OF 2024, PG. 25-40, APIS – 3920 – 0011 | ISSN – 2584-1904.

ABSTRACT

The Conference of the Parties (COP) has ascended to prominence as a pivotal forum for transnational collaboration aimed at tackling the exigencies of climate change, establishing itself as the keystone of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This treatise delivers an exhaustive comparative scrutiny of the progression of COP assemblies from COP-1 through COP-30, encapsulating nearly thirty years of global climate diplomacy. Commencing with the seminal session in Berlin, Germany in 1995, each COP convocation has been instrumental in sculpting the global response to climate perturbations. Through rigorous appraisal of national communications and emissions inventories, COP meetings have afforded a venue for evaluating the efficacy of the policies and interventions enacted by member states. This comparative study delves into pivotal milestones, impediments, and successes across the COP gatherings, elucidating the shifting priorities, dynamics, and results of international climate negotiations. By tracing the geographic rotation of COP venues and the equitable allocation of COP Presidency among UN regions, this analysis highlights the commitment to inclusiveness and shared accountability in the climate change struggle. Through this cartography of global climate milestones, the document proffers valuable perspectives on the evolution of international climate governance and the prospects for unified action in addressing one of the most pressing dilemmas of our era.

Keywords: Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties, COP-30, COP

INTRODUCTION

The Conference of the Parties (COP) stands as the preeminent institution vested with the critical responsibility of charting the strategic direction for the Convention. Consisting of delegates from all signatory States to the Convention, the COP assembles to rigorously assess the advancement and implementation of the Convention's directives. Within its remit lies the meticulous evaluation of national communications and emission inventories submitted by the Parties. This data constitutes the foundational basis for appraising the effectiveness of the measures undertaken by Parties and the progress achieved toward fulfilling the Convention's overarching goals. Convening annually, save for exceptions delineated by the Parties, the COP epitomizes collective resolve in the global endeavor against climate change. Its inaugural session, held in Berlin, Germany in March 1995, inaugurated a concerted effort to address environmental predicaments on a unified platform. While typically headquartered in Bonn, the seat of the secretariat, the COP occasionally relocates to other host nations, thereby symbolizing a spirit of inclusivity and shared stewardship. As the mantle of COP Presidency rotates among the five recognized UN regions, reflecting a commitment to equitable representation, so too does the venue of its assemblies traverse these varied geographical landscapes. From Africa to Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and Others, the COP transcends national boundaries to cultivate global cooperation and solidarity in the quest for sustainable development and environmental conservation.

CRONOLOGÍA DE LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES (COP)

Berlin Convention

The first Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change convened in Berlin from March 28th to April 7th,

1995.²⁴ Delegates from 117 Parties and 53 observer States gathered in a city once divided by the Cold War, recognizing persistent challenges despite the fall of physical barriers. COP-1 witnessed intense negotiations on commitments, culminating in a mandate to outline actions beyond 2000. A seminal outcome of COP-1 was the promulgation of the "Berlin Mandate," which delineated the parameters for subsequent discourse on climate action. This mandate necessitated the formulation of more intricate and legally binding commitments extending beyond the year 2000, advocating for augmented measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and their deleterious effects on the environment. The Berlin Mandate codified a framework for ensuing negotiations and set the stage for forthcoming accords, notably including the Kyoto Protocol, which would be negotiated in the years to come. The conference underscored the paramount significance of international collaboration in tackling climate change, signifying a pivotal moment in the progression of global climate policy. Despite the inherent complexities and challenges associated with achieving consensus, COP-1 manifested a collective acknowledgment of the imperative for sustained action and cooperative efforts to address the climate crisis.

The Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), held in May 2001 in Sweden, was a crucial moment in global environmental law.²⁵ Representatives from around the world gathered to address the dangers posed by POPs, toxic chemicals that persist in the environment. The convention aimed to regulate and phase out twelve priority POPs, such as DDT and PCBs, through regulatory measures and international collaboration. At this momentous convention, representatives

²⁴ Paul E. Hagen et al., *International Environmental Law*, 31 INT. LAWYER 627 (1997).

²⁵ Peter L. Lallas, *The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*, 95 AM. J. INT. LAW 692 (2001).

from nearly every nation converged, united by a common purpose: to tackle the multifaceted challenges posed by these toxic substances. The focus was primarily on twelve specific POPs identified as posing the highest risk, including widely recognized pollutants such as DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). These substances, notorious for their stability and persistence, have been linked to serious health issues, including cancer and endocrine disruption, as well as detrimental effects on wildlife and biodiversity. The Stockholm Convention sought to institute a comprehensive framework for the global regulation and eventual elimination of these twelve priority POPs. The convention's strategy involved the implementation of stringent regulatory measures designed to curtail the production, use, and release of these hazardous chemicals. Additionally, it emphasized the importance of international collaboration and cooperation, recognizing that addressing the transboundary nature of POPs requires a unified global effort.

The Kyoto Climate Change

The Kyoto Climate Change Conference in December 1997,²⁶ it was a pivotal moment in global efforts to combat climate change. The conference saw the negotiation and adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, setting emission reduction targets for six greenhouse gases over 2008–2012. The protocol introduced flexible mechanisms like emissions trading, CDM, and JI to facilitate compliance and sustainable development, especially in developing nations. Despite challenges, such as the US withdrawal, it laid the groundwork for international cooperation, leading to subsequent agreements like the Paris Agreement in 2015, emphasizing multilateralism in tackling climate change. Despite the significant strides made under the Stockholm Convention, challenges remain. Some of the initial POPs continue to be used in certain regions, and new chemicals with similar hazardous properties have emerged,

complicating the efforts to curb their impact. These ongoing issues underscore the importance of continuous international cooperation and vigilance. The dynamic nature of chemical production and use necessitates adaptive strategies and renewed commitments to protect human health and the environment effectively.

The Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference

The Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference in November 1998, hosted under the UNFCCC, was a significant event in global climate action.²⁷ Delegates from around the world convened to discuss the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on emissions reduction targets and financial mechanisms. While no major breakthroughs were achieved, the conference laid the groundwork for future negotiations, highlighting the ongoing commitment to address climate change on a global scale. The outcomes of the Buenos Aires Conference helped to set the stage for subsequent negotiations and agreements, including the Bonn Agreement in 2001 and the Marrakech Accords in 2001, which further refined and solidified the Kyoto Protocol's implementation framework. Overall, the Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference was a crucial moment in the evolution of international climate policy, reinforcing the global resolve to tackle climate change and paving the way for future progress in the fight against global warming.

The Bonn Climate Change Conference

The Bonn Climate Change Conference in October 1999, hosted by the UNFCCC, was pivotal in advancing global efforts against climate change.²⁸ Delegates convened to push forward the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on crucial issues like emissions trading and compliance

²⁷ SALEEMUL HUQ, *Adaptation to Climate Change: A Paper for the International Climate Change Taskforce*, (2005), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep16058> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

²⁸ SALEEMUL HUQ, HANNAH REID & LAUREL A. MURRAY, *Climate Change and Development Links*, (2006), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep01331> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

²⁶ Jon C. Lovett, *1997 Kyoto Protocol*, 49 J. AFR. LAW 94 (2005).

mechanisms. Despite challenges, agreements were reached, highlighting the importance of international cooperation. The conference laid the groundwork for future climate action, emphasizing the possibility of nations working together to confront this shared challenge. The outcomes of the Bonn Conference were instrumental in setting the stage for subsequent climate negotiations. They laid the groundwork for the Marrakech Accords, which were finalized in 2001 and provided further details on the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. The Bonn Conference highlighted the possibility of nations working together to address the shared challenge of climate change and reinforced the commitment of the international community to take meaningful action.

The Hague Climate Change Conference

The Hague Climate Change Conference in November 2000 aimed to refine and advance the Kyoto Protocol's implementation but ended in a deadlock due to disagreements, notably between the EU and the US, over carbon sinks' inclusion in emissions reduction targets.²⁹ Despite intense negotiations, no consensus was reached, dealing a blow to international efforts. The conference underscored the complexities of climate negotiations and emphasized the need for continued dialogue and cooperation to address climate change effectively. The outcome of The Hague Conference underscored the complexities involved in global climate policy-making and the need for continued dialogue and cooperation. The failure to reach an agreement at The Hague emphasized that addressing climate change effectively requires overcoming substantial political and technical hurdles. It also reinforced the importance of persistence and collaboration in the face of challenges.

²⁹ Nadia von Bassewitz, *International Climate Change Policy: Where Do We Stand?*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 101 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941vsk.9> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

The Bonn Climate Change Conference

The Bonn Climate Change Conference in July 2001, hosted by the UNFCCC, was pivotal in reviving efforts to implement the Kyoto Protocol after the Hague's setback.³⁰ Key achievements included resolving the contentious issue of carbon sinks and finalizing the protocol's rulebook. Delegates balanced environmental integrity with flexibility, reaching agreements on emissions trading and compliance. The conference demonstrated international resilience and cooperation in addressing climate change, marking a significant step forward in global efforts to combat this pressing challenge. The outcomes of the Bonn Conference marked a significant step forward in global climate action. They demonstrated that despite previous setbacks and complex negotiations, international cooperation could achieve meaningful progress in addressing the pressing challenge of climate change. The conference laid the groundwork for subsequent negotiations and agreements, including the Marrakech Accords later in 2001, which further refined the details of the Kyoto Protocol and solidified the framework for its implementation.

The Marrakech Climate Change

The Marrakech Climate Change Conference in October 2001,³¹ under the UNFCCC, built on Bonn's progress earlier that year, advancing the Kyoto Protocol's implementation. Delegates focused on finalizing the protocol's rulebook, resolving disputes, and enhancing agreements on emissions trading and clean development mechanisms. The conference's major achievement was clarity in protocol implementation. Additionally, it mobilized support for developing nations through the Marrakech Accords, outlining financial aid and technology transfer mechanisms. The conference showcased global commitment to collective climate action, paving the way for further progress in addressing climate change.

³⁰ Matthew Vespa, *Climate Change 2001: Kyoto at Bonn and Marrakech*, 29 *ECOL. LAW Q.* 395 (2002).

³¹ *Id.*

Additionally, the conference demonstrated a strong global commitment to collective climate action. By successfully resolving key disputes and mobilizing support for developing nations, the Marrakech Conference highlighted the international community's determination to address climate change through cooperative and equitable means. The progress made at Marrakech paved the way for further advancements in climate policy and negotiations, reinforcing the global resolve to tackle the pressing challenge of climate change.

The New Delhi Climate Change Conference

The New Delhi Climate Change Conference in October 2002, organized by the UNFCCC, convened representatives from across the globe to address climate change.³² With a focus on implementing the Kyoto Protocol, discussions centered on reviewing emissions reduction progress and enhancing compliance. Emphasis was placed on supporting developing countries in transitioning to low-carbon economies through increased financial and technical assistance. Additionally, the conference stressed the importance of engaging stakeholders beyond governments, highlighting the need for inclusive collaboration involving local communities, civil society, and the private sector. Moreover, the conference underscored the imperative of extending engagement beyond governmental entities, advocating for a comprehensive and inclusive approach that encompasses local communities, civil society, and the private sector.

The Milan Climate Change Conference

The Milan Climate Change Conference in December 2003, under the UNFCCC, marked a significant step in global climate action.³³ Representatives from nations worldwide gathered to strengthen the Kyoto Protocol's implementation, focusing on emissions

reduction targets and enhancing mechanisms like emissions trading. Additionally, discussions addressed broader issues such as adaptation, technology transfer, and financial aid for vulnerable countries. The conference emphasized the need for inclusive international cooperation beyond the Kyoto Protocol, recognizing the importance of engaging all countries, including major emitters and developing economies, in efforts to combat climate change. The Milan Conference highlighted the imperative for an inclusive approach to international cooperation, extending beyond the confines of the Kyoto Protocol. It recognized that a comprehensive response to climate change requires the engagement of all countries, including both major greenhouse gas emitters and developing economies. This inclusive framework was deemed essential for fostering a unified global effort to combat climate change, ensuring that the collective actions of nations are aligned and effective in addressing the multifaceted challenges of this global crisis.

The Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference

The Buenos Aires Climate Change Conference in December 2004 was a pivotal event in the global fight against climate change.³⁴ Representatives from nations worldwide gathered to discuss strategies, particularly focusing on implementing the Kyoto Protocol. Delegates grappled with challenges like emissions reduction and balancing economic interests, especially for developing countries. Despite no major breakthroughs, the conference highlighted the urgent need for action, driven by mounting scientific evidence. It also fostered engagement from various stakeholders beyond governments. While it laid groundwork for future negotiations, it underscored the imperative for international cooperation in addressing this pressing issue. Reflecting on the conference serves as a reminder of progress made and the ongoing

³² E. Lisa F. Schipper & Emily Boyd, *UNFCCC COP 11 and COP/MOP 1: At Last, Some Hope?*, 15 J. ENVIRON. DEV. 75 (2006).

³³ K. Ya. Kondratyev & Kirill Kondratyev, *Key Aspects of Global Climate Change*, 15 ENERGY ENVIRON. 469 (2004).

³⁴ MOHAN J. DUTTA, *VOICES OF RESISTANCE: COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE* (DGO-Digital original ed. 2012), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt6wq6pw> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

challenges ahead, calling for renewed efforts from governments, businesses, and individuals to ensure a sustainable future. Moreover, the conference played a pivotal role in expanding the scope of engagement to include a diverse array of stakeholders beyond national governments. This broader participation was instrumental in recognizing the contributions and responsibilities of various sectors, including businesses, civil society, and local communities, in the collective fight against climate change.

The Montreal Climate Change Conference

The Montreal Climate Change Conference in December 2005 marked a pivotal moment in the global effort to combat climate change.³⁵ Building on the momentum of previous negotiations, such as the Kyoto Protocol, the conference focused on shaping future international climate agreements beyond 2012. Key outcomes included the launch of negotiations for a post-2012 climate regime and increased recognition of adaptation measures for vulnerable communities. The conference also highlighted the vital role of non-state actors, emphasizing multi-level governance and collaboration. While significant progress was made, challenges like defining emissions reduction targets and financing mechanisms persisted. Ultimately, the Montreal Conference underscored the collective determination to address climate change and the need for sustained cooperation and innovation to protect the planet for current and future generations. Central to the conference's agenda was the initiation of dialogues aimed at formulating a post-2012 climate framework, thereby laying the groundwork for subsequent international agreements. Additionally, there was a pronounced amplification in the recognition of adaptation strategies tailored for vulnerable populations and communities, which underscored the imperative of mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change on the most susceptible sectors of society. The conference

also accentuated the indispensable role of non-state actors, thereby promoting the concept of multi-level governance. This approach advocated for a more inclusive and collaborative model of climate governance, engaging a diverse array of stakeholders beyond the confines of national governments, such as sub-national entities, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

The Nairobi Climate Change Conference

The Nairobi Climate Change Conference in November 2006 was a crucial milestone in global efforts to address climate change.³⁶ It convened representatives from nations worldwide to tackle urgent issues such as emissions reduction targets, adaptation measures, and financial assistance for developing countries. A significant outcome was the launch of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation to Climate Change, focusing on supporting adaptation efforts in vulnerable nations. The conference emphasized the importance of integrating climate considerations into sustainable development practices and promoted multi-stakeholder collaboration to exchange knowledge and best practices. Despite challenges, the conference underscored the international commitment to collective action against climate change. One of the key achievements of the conference was the launch of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation to Climate Change. This initiative was designed to help vulnerable countries enhance their adaptation efforts in response to climate impacts. The conference also stressed the need to integrate climate change considerations into broader sustainable development practices and encouraged collaboration among various stakeholders to share knowledge and best practices.

³⁵ Cass R. Sunstein, *On the Divergent American Reactions to Terrorism and Climate Change*, 107 COLUMBIA LAW REV. 503 (2007).

³⁶ von Bassewitz, *supra* note 6.

The Bali Climate Change Conference

The Bali Climate Change Conference in December 2007 was a pivotal event in the global response to climate change.³⁷ It focused on negotiating a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol, which was set to expire in 2012. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Bali Road Map, outlining a two-year process for post-2012 agreement negotiations. Key outcomes included the Bali Action Plan addressing mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and financing. The conference also emphasized the importance of addressing deforestation, leading to the establishment of the Bali Action Plan on Forests. Civil society engagement was notable, advocating for ambitious climate action. While progress was made, challenges like emissions reductions, financial support, and legal aspects persisted in subsequent negotiations. Among the conference's principal achievements was the endorsement of the Bali Action Plan, a comprehensive framework addressing critical elements such as mitigation strategies, adaptation measures, technology transfer, and financial mechanisms. Additionally, the conference placed significant emphasis on the imperative of combating deforestation, which led to the formulation of the Bali Action Plan on Forests, aimed at addressing this pressing environmental issue.

The Poznań Climate Change Conference

The Poznań Climate Change Conference in December 2008 was pivotal in advancing global efforts against climate change.³⁸ Representatives from nations worldwide convened to address key issues like emission reduction targets, financing mechanisms, and technology transfer. Despite complexities, the conference made progress, setting a structured work plan for negotiations towards the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in

2009. Emphasis was placed on adaptation measures and technology transfer, laying the groundwork for future cooperation. Challenges persisted, requiring continued engagement to achieve a comprehensive global climate agreement. Despite the inherent complexities and challenges, the conference achieved notable progress by instituting a meticulously structured work plan aimed at guiding negotiations toward the subsequent Copenhagen Climate Change Conference scheduled for 2009. The deliberations prominently emphasized the critical areas of adaptation strategies and technology transfer, thereby laying a foundational framework for future collaborative endeavors.

Nonetheless, the conference underscored that significant challenges remained unresolved, necessitating ongoing and intensified engagement to culminate in a comprehensive and globally binding climate agreement.

The Copenhagen Climate Change Conference

The Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in December 2009 was a crucial gathering of world leaders and stakeholders aimed at forging a new global climate agreement.³⁹ Despite high expectations, the conference did not produce a legally binding agreement due to deep divides between developed and developing nations. However, it resulted in the Copenhagen Accord, a political agreement outlining voluntary emissions reduction targets and provisions for financial assistance to developing countries. While falling short of expectations, the Copenhagen Accord represented a significant step forward in the global climate effort, signaling renewed commitment and laying the groundwork for future negotiations. The conference underscored the importance of continued dialogue and cooperation among nations in addressing climate change and highlighted the need for increased ambition and urgency in tackling this pressing issue.

³⁷ Reid Basher, *Disaster Impacts: Implications and Policy Responses*, 75 SOC. RES. 937 (2008).

³⁸ KATHERINE MICHONSKI & MICHAEL A. LEVI, *Harnessing International Institutions to Address Climate Change*, (2010), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep00271> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

³⁹ Daniel Bodansky, *The Copenhagen Climate Change Conference: A Postmortem*, 104 AM. J. INT. LAW 230 (2010).

The Cancún Climate Change Conference

The Cancún Climate Change Conference in November 2010 was a significant step forward in global efforts to combat climate change.⁴⁰ Representatives from countries worldwide convened in Cancún, Mexico, aiming to build on the challenges faced at the Copenhagen Conference. Unlike Copenhagen, Cancún saw a more collaborative approach, resulting in the adoption of the Cancún Agreements. These agreements focused on key issues such as emissions reduction targets, adaptation measures, and financing mechanisms. Key outcomes included the establishment of the Green Climate Fund and provisions for enhanced transparency in reporting emissions. The conference reaffirmed commitments to limit global temperature rise and emphasized inclusivity by engaging with non-state actors. The conference culminated in the adoption of the Cancún Agreements, which addressed several critical issues including emissions reduction targets, adaptation strategies, and financial mechanisms. Among the seminal outcomes of the conference was the establishment of the Green Climate Fund, designed to facilitate financial flows to support climate action in developing countries. Additionally, the agreements introduced enhanced transparency measures for emissions reporting, thereby fostering greater accountability and clarity.

The Durban Climate Change Conference

The Durban Climate Change Conference in November 2011 was pivotal in shaping the global response to climate change.⁴¹ Representatives from nations worldwide convened in Durban, South Africa, to negotiate a new climate agreement, aiming for ambitious emissions reduction targets. A key outcome was the adoption of the Durban Platform for Enhanced

Action, laying the groundwork for future negotiations. Progress was also made with the establishment of the Green Climate Fund and agreement on a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol. The conference underscored the importance of addressing the needs of vulnerable countries and communities, although challenges persisted in subsequent negotiations. A significant outcome of the conference was the endorsement of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, which established a foundational framework for future negotiations and the development of a comprehensive global climate agreement. Additionally, the conference witnessed substantive progress through the formalization of the Green Climate Fund, designed to facilitate financial assistance to developing nations, and the agreement on a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol, thereby extending its temporal and operational scope.

The Doha Climate Change Conference

The Doha Climate Change Conference in November 2012 marked a crucial step in global efforts to address climate change.⁴² Representatives from nations worldwide gathered in Doha, Qatar, to negotiate a new phase of the Kyoto Protocol, aiming to strengthen the global response to climate change. A significant outcome was the agreement to extend the Kyoto Protocol for a second commitment period until 2020, demonstrating continued commitment to emissions reductions. Progress was also made on key issues such as the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund and the adoption of the Doha Amendment, outlining emission reduction targets. The conference emphasized the importance of addressing the needs of developing countries, particularly in terms of adaptation and support. However, challenges remained, including achieving consensus on ambitious emissions reduction targets and

⁴⁰ Martin Khor, *Complex Implications of the Cancun Climate Conference*, 45 ECON. POLIT. WKLY. 10 (2010).

⁴¹ Oliver C. Ruppel, *Intersections of Law and Cooperative Global Climate Governance – Challenges in the Anthropocene*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 29 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941w8s.8> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

⁴² CLARE DEMERSE & P.J. PARTINGTON, *UN Climate Negotiations in Doha, Qatar*, (2012), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep00203> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

securing adequate funding for climate action. A notable outcome of the conference was the ratification of an extension of the Kyoto Protocol into a second commitment period, extending its applicability through to 2020. This extension signified a sustained international dedication to emissions reduction, reinforcing the protocol's role in global climate governance. Additionally, substantive progress was achieved concerning the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund, which is pivotal for channeling financial resources to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, and the adoption of the Doha Amendment, which delineated specific emissions reduction targets for the extended commitment period.

The Warsaw Climate Change Conference

The Warsaw Climate Change Conference in November 2013 was pivotal in advancing global efforts to combat climate change.⁴³ Representatives from nations worldwide convened in Warsaw, Poland, to negotiate key elements for the 2015 Paris Agreement, focusing on emissions reduction targets, adaptation measures, financing, and technology transfer. A notable outcome was the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, aiming to assist vulnerable countries affected by climate-related disasters. Progress was also made on operationalizing the Green Climate Fund and enhancing transparency in reporting emissions. The conference emphasized engaging non-state actors to strengthen partnerships. However, challenges remained, including the ambition of emissions reduction targets and financial support for developing countries.

The Lima Climate Change Conference

The Lima Climate Change Conference in December 2014 was a pivotal moment in global efforts to address climate change.⁴⁴ The conference laid the groundwork for the Paris

Agreement, focusing on key issues such as emissions reduction targets, adaptation measures, and climate finance. A significant outcome was the adoption of the Lima Call for Climate Action, which established a framework for countries to submit their climate targets. The conference emphasized the role of non-state actors and showcased innovative solutions to climate challenges. While challenges remained, Lima set the stage for the historic Paris Agreement, demonstrating global commitment to combatting climate change.

The Paris Climate Change Conference

The Paris Climate Change Conference in November 2015 was a pivotal moment in the global fight against climate change.⁴⁵ Nearly 200 countries negotiated a comprehensive and ambitious international climate agreement. The conference aimed to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, with efforts towards a more ambitious target of 1.5 degrees Celsius. The resulting Paris Agreement, adopted on December 12, 2015, is legally binding and universal, requiring all signatory parties to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience. Key elements include nationally determined contributions (NDCs), transparency and accountability frameworks, and provisions for financial assistance to support developing countries. The agreement recognizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and emphasizes equity and sustainable development. The Paris Conference witnessed unprecedented cooperation among nations and active engagement from non-state actors. However, its success depends on the full implementation of its provisions by all parties, highlighting the need for continued cooperation, innovation, and commitment to secure a sustainable future.

⁴³ KJELL ENGELBREKT, HIGH-TABLE DIPLOMACY: THE RESHAPING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (2016), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1c84cd2> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ Harry van der Linden, *Climate Change Mitigation and the U.N. Security Council: A Just War Analysis*, in PACIFISM, POLITICS, AND FEMINISM 117 (Jennifer Kling ed., 2019), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctv2gjsx12.11> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

The Marrakech Climate Change Conference

The Marrakech Climate Change Conference in November 2016 was pivotal in the global response to climate change.⁴⁶ The conference focused on implementing the Paris Agreement's ambitious goals. Delegates from nearly 200 countries reaffirmed their commitment to limiting global temperature rise and increasing efforts to achieve this. Key outcomes included the Marrakech Action Proclamation, emphasizing urgency and cooperation, and the launch of initiatives to enhance climate resilience and promote renewable energy. The conference highlighted the role of non-state actors in driving climate action. While progress was made, challenges such as increasing ambition in emissions reductions and providing adequate financial support for developing countries remained. Nonetheless, Marrakech demonstrated ongoing commitment to collective climate action and laid the groundwork for future progress.

The UN Climate Change Conference

The UN Climate Change Conference in November 2017, also known as COP 23, held in Bonn, Germany, was pivotal in advancing global efforts to combat climate change.⁴⁷ Delegates focused on accelerating progress towards the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement, emphasizing enhancing ambition in emissions reductions, promoting climate resilience, and supporting developing countries. A significant outcome was the launch of the Talanoa Dialogue, fostering collaboration and understanding among nations to increase climate action ambition. Progress was made on operationalizing mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund, enhancing transparency, and engaging non-state actors in climate action. Despite challenges, the conference highlighted the international community's commitment to addressing climate change and laid the

⁴⁶ David Belis et al., *China, the United States and the European Union: Multiple Bilateralism and Prospects for a New Climate Change Diplomacy*, 9 CARBON CLIM. LAW REV. 203 (2015).

⁴⁷ PATRÍCIA GALVÃO FERREIRA, *Climate Finance Obligations: Continuities*, 4 (2018), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep24962.8> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

groundwork for further advancements. A pivotal outcome of the conference was the inception of the Talanoa Dialogue, a mechanism designed to engender cooperative discourse and mutual understanding among participating nations, thereby fostering an elevation in climate action ambition. The conference also achieved notable progress in the operationalization of various mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund, which is crucial for financing climate-related initiatives, and in enhancing transparency within climate governance frameworks. Additionally, there was a concerted effort to engage non-state actors, broadening the scope of participation in climate action.

The Katowice Climate Change Conference

The Katowice Climate Change Conference in December 2018, known as COP 24, was pivotal in advancing global climate action.⁴⁸ Delegates from nations worldwide gathered to finalize guidelines for implementing the Paris Agreement, focusing on transparency and accountability. A key outcome was the adoption of the Katowice Climate Package, establishing rules for reporting emissions and ensuring accountability. Progress was made on climate finance, with commitments to support developing countries. The conference highlighted the role of non-state actors in driving climate action. While significant strides were made, challenges remain in increasing emission reductions and supporting vulnerable countries. Nonetheless, the conference demonstrated a collective commitment to addressing climate change effectively.

A cardinal outcome of the conference was the ratification of the Katowice Climate Package, which codified comprehensive rules governing emissions reporting and accountability mechanisms. This package established a rigorous framework for the systematic disclosure of emission data and the enforcement of compliance, thus strengthening the integrity of the Paris Agreement's provisions.

⁴⁸ KIRSTEN E H JENKINS, *Implementing Just Transition After Cop24*, (2019), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep21725> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

Additionally, the conference made discernible progress in the realm of climate finance, securing pledges to bolster financial support for developing nations. This commitment is instrumental in facilitating the transition of these countries towards more sustainable practices and enhancing their adaptive capacity. The conference also underscored the pivotal role of non-state actors such as sub-national governments, corporations, and civil society organizations in propelling climate action and fostering innovative solutions.

The Madrid Convention Conference

The COP 25 UN Climate Change Conference convened in Madrid, Spain, in December 2019, representing a pivotal moment in global climate efforts.⁴⁹ Delegates aimed to strengthen commitments under the Paris Agreement, striving to limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius, with a push for a more ambitious 1.5-degree target. However, disputes over issues like carbon markets and finance hindered substantial progress. Nonetheless, COP 25 showcased initiatives to reduce emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance resilience. Despite falling short of expectations, the conference emphasized the urgent need for heightened ambition and collaboration across all levels to address climate change and safeguard the planet for future generations. Despite these laudable aims, the conference was beset by contentious debates over pivotal issues such as the structuring of carbon markets and the mobilization of climate finance, which significantly impeded the advancement of substantive progress. Nonetheless, COP 25 served as a platform for the demonstration of various initiatives aimed at emissions reduction, the promotion of renewable energy technologies, and the enhancement of climate resilience.

⁴⁹ Gregg B. Walker, *Confronting Complex Global Challenges: Comparing the Climate Change and Law of the Sea Negotiations*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 275 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941vsk.15> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

The Glasgow Climate Change Conference

The Glasgow Climate Change Conference, or COP26, held in October–November 2021, Conference marked a pivotal moment in the global fight against climate change.⁵⁰ Nearly 200 countries gathered to strengthen the implementation of the Paris Agreement and accelerate efforts to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. Significant commitments were made to achieve net-zero emissions and increase support for vulnerable nations. Despite falling short of some expectations, the Glasgow Climate Pact outlined specific actions and commitments, providing a framework for continued collaboration and action in the years ahead. The conference yielded substantial commitments aimed at achieving net-zero emissions and augmenting support for nations particularly vulnerable to climate impacts. Among the critical outcomes was the Glasgow Climate Pact, which delineated a series of explicit actions and commitments. This pact provided a structured framework for ongoing collaboration and articulated a roadmap for future climate action. Despite the advancements, the conference fell short of some anticipated benchmarks, reflecting the complexity and scale of the challenges that remain. Nevertheless, COP26 marked a significant step forward by establishing a basis for sustained international engagement and strategic action in addressing the multifaceted dimensions of climate change.

Egypt Climate Change Conference

COP 27, hosted by Egypt in November 2022, aimed to bolster global climate action.⁵¹ It provided a forum to strengthen the Paris Agreement's implementation, promote renewable energy, and support vulnerable communities. Key objectives included enhancing international cooperation on climate finance and technology transfer, while ensuring

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ ROMY CHEVALLIER & DANIELLE MARAIS, *Ensuring That COP27 Is Truly an 'African COP,'* (2022), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep44021> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

inclusive participation and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. The conference's cardinal objectives encompassed the augmentation of international collaboration on climate finance and the facilitation of technology transfer, with a pronounced emphasis on ensuring equitable participation and addressing the specific exigencies of vulnerable populations. Through these initiatives, COP 27 endeavored to enhance the efficacy of global climate governance and address the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change.

Dubai Climate Change Conference

The COP28 UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai, UAE, was historic, with over 85,000 participants, including over 150 Heads of State and Government, attending from November 30 to December 13, 2023.⁵² One significant outcome was the conclusion of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. It revealed insufficient progress across all areas of climate action, prompting countries to agree on accelerating efforts by 2030. This includes transitioning from fossil fuels to renewables like wind and solar power, emphasizing the urgency of addressing climate change. A notably significant outcome of this conference was the culmination of the inaugural global stocktake pursuant to the Paris Agreement. The findings from this comprehensive assessment illuminated a starkly inadequate progression across the spectrum of climate action domains. In response to this revelation, participating nations reached a consensus on the imperative to markedly intensify their climate efforts by the year 2030. This consensus underscored a critical pivot towards transitioning from fossil fuel dependency to an increased reliance on renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, thereby accentuating the urgent necessity of expeditious and substantial measures to combat climate change.

⁵² ROMY CHEVALLIER ET AL., *Africa's Climate Champions: Key countries to Watch at COP28*, (2023), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep55042> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

Baku Climate Change Conference

The 2024 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 29) is scheduled to take place in November in Baku, Azerbaijan.⁵³ This significant event will encompass the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 29), the 19th meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 19), and the sixth meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 6).

Key agenda items include finalizing the first enhanced transparency framework and establishing a new collective quantified goal on finance. Additionally, the 61st sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 61) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 61) will convene to address pertinent climate-related matters. Central to the conference's agenda are the finalization of the inaugural enhanced transparency framework and the establishment of a novel collective quantified goal on climate finance. These initiatives are crucial for advancing the operational efficacy of the international climate regime. Concurrently, the 61st sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 61) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 61) will convene to deliberate on and address a range of pressing climate-related issues. This multifaceted assembly is poised to play a critical role in shaping the trajectory of global climate policy and action.

Brazil Climate Change Conference

The 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 30) is scheduled to convene in November in Brazil.⁵⁴ This significant gathering will encompass the 30th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 30), the 20th meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of

⁵³ UN Climate Change Conference Baku - November 2024 | UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/cop29> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

⁵⁴ IISD's SDG Knowledge Hub, *Event: 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 30)* | *SDG Knowledge Hub* | IISD, <http://sdg.iisd.org/events/2025-un-climate-change-conference-unfccc-cop-30/> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).

the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 20), and the seventh meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 7). Additionally, the 63rd sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 63) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 63) will also take place during this event. Key discussions are expected to focus on advancing the implementation of climate commitments, enhancing transparency and accountability mechanisms, and mobilizing increased financial and technological support for climate action worldwide. Additionally, the conference will witness the concurrent sessions of the 63rd Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 63) and the 63rd Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 63), which are instrumental in shaping the technical and practical dimensions of climate policy. Anticipated focal points of the conference discourse include advancing the execution of climate commitments, refining transparency and accountability frameworks, and catalyzing augmented mobilization of financial and technological resources to bolster climate action on a global scale. This multifaceted event is poised to significantly influence the trajectory of international climate strategies and operational modalities.

CONCLUSION

In succinct terms, an exhaustive comparative scrutiny of the COP assemblies spanning from COP-1 to COP-30 furnishes an in-depth comprehension of the trajectory, triumphs, and impediments of global climate diplomacy over nearly thirty years. Through an assiduous appraisal of national reports and emissions data, COP sessions have emerged as pivotal arenas for evaluating the efficacy of climate strategies and policies enacted by member states. This scrutiny illuminates seminal achievements in the worldwide climate response, underscoring the shifting priorities, dynamics, and results of international climate discourse.

The rotational selection of COP venues across various geographies and the equitable allocation of COP Presidency among different UN regions accentuate a commitment to inclusivity and collective responsibility in tackling climate change. By traversing diverse global locales ranging from Africa and Asia to Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, and Western Europe and Others the COP has nurtured international cooperation and solidarity in the quest for sustainable development and environmental stewardship. Reflecting on the evolution of international climate governance as delineated through COP meetings reveals the indispensable nature of collective action in confronting one of the most critical issues of our era. The insights derived from this comparative analysis offer valuable guidance for future climate negotiations, highlighting the pressing necessity for sustained collaboration and dedication from all nations to mitigate climate change impacts and ensure a viable future for forthcoming generations.

REFERENCE

1. The Admin, *1st Model United Nation at University of Mysore [Feb 22, Karnataka]: Register by Feb 5*, LAWCTOPUS (2016), <https://www.lawctopus.com/mun-at-university-of-mysore/> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
2. Jon C. Lovett, *1997 Kyoto Protocol*, 49 JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LAW 94 (2005).
3. About UOM | UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE | ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, https://uni-mysore.ac.in/english-version/dept_category_law.php?dept_id=301&cat_id=95 (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
4. SALEEMUL HUQ, *Adaptation to Climate Change: A Paper for the International Climate Change Taskforce*, (2005), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep16058> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
5. ROMY CHEVALLIER ET AL., *Africa's Climate Champions: Keycountries to Watch at*

- COP28, (2023), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep55042> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
6. David Belis et al., *China, the United States and the European Union: Multiple Bilateralism and Prospects for a New Climate Change Diplomacy*, 9 CARBON & CLIMATE LAW REVIEW 203 (2015).
7. Matthew Vespa, *Climate Change 2001: Kyoto at Bonn and Marrakech*, 29 ECOLOGY LAW QUARTERLY 395 (2002).
8. Matthew Vespa, *Climate Change 2001: Kyoto at Bonn and Marrakech*, 29 ECOLOGY LAW QUARTERLY 395 (2002).
9. SALEEMUL HUQ, HANNAH REID & LAUREL A. MURRAY, *Climate Change and Development Links*, (2006), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep01331> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
10. Harry van der Linden, *Climate Change Mitigation and the U.N. Security Council: A Just War Analysis*, in PACIFISM, POLITICS, AND FEMINISM 117 (Jennifer Kling ed., 2019), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctv2gjwx12.11> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
11. PATRÍCIA GALVÃO FERREIRA, *Climate Finance Obligations: Continuities*, 4 (2018), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep24962.8> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
12. Martin Khor, *Complex Implications of the Cancun Climate Conference*, 45 ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY 10 (2010).
13. Gregg B. Walker, *Confronting Complex Global Challenges: Comparing the Climate Change and Law of the Sea Negotiations*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 275 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941vsk.15> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
14. Reid Basher, *Disaster Impacts: Implications and Policy Responses*, 75 SOCIAL RESEARCH 937 (2008).
15. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RUSYN HISTORY AND CULTURE, (2005), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3138/9781442674431> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
16. ROMY CHEVALLIER & DANIELLE MARAIS, *Ensuring That COP27 Is Truly an 'African COP'*, (2022), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep44021> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
17. IISD's SDG Knowledge Hub, *Event: 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 30) | SDG Knowledge Hub | IISD*, <http://sdg.iisd.org/events/2025-un-climate-change-conference-unfccc-cop-30/> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
18. KATHERINE MICHONSKI & MICHAEL A. LEVI, *Harnessing International Institutions to Address Climate Change*, (2010), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep00271> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
19. KJELL ENGELBREKT, *HIGH-TABLE DIPLOMACY: THE RESHAPING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS* (2016), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1c84cd2> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
20. KIRSTEN E H JENKINS, *Implementing Just Transition After Cop24*, (2019), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep21725> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
21. Nadia von Bassewitz, *International Climate Change Policy: Where Do We Stand?*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 101 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941vsk.9> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
22. Nadia von Bassewitz, *International Climate Change Policy: Where Do We*

- Stand?*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 101 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941vsk.9> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
23. Paul E. Hagen et al., *International Environmental Law*, 31 THE INTERNATIONAL LAWYER 627 (1997).
24. Aprajita Karki, *International Model United Nations Conference at University of Mysore [March 2]: Register by Feb 20*, LAWCTOPUS (2020), <https://www.lawctopus.com/international-model-united-nations-conference-at-university-of-mysore/> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
25. Oliver C. Ruppel, *Intersections of Law and Cooperative Global Climate Governance – Challenges in the Anthropocene*, in CLIMATE CHANGE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 29 (Oliver C. Ruppel, Christian Roschmann, & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting eds., 1 ed. 2013), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv941w8s.8> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
26. K. Ya. Kondratyev & Kirill Kondratyev, *Key Aspects of Global Climate Change*, 15 ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT 469 (2004).
27. Prof (Dr) Maruthi Tr, *Model United Nations Conference, Mysore* (2023), https://figshare.com/articles/poster/Model_United_Nations_Conference_Mysore/24239581/1 (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
28. Cass R. Sunstein, *On the Divergent American Reactions to Terrorism and Climate Change*, 107 COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW 503 (2007).
29. Daniel Bodansky, *The Copenhagen Climate Change Conference: A Postmortem*, 104 THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 230 (2010).
30. Peter L. Lallas, *The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*, 95 THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 692 (2001).
31. UN Climate Change Conference Baku – November 2024 | UNFCCC, <https://unfccc.int/cop29> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
32. CLARE DEMERSE & P.J. PARTINGTON, *UN Climate Negotiations in Doha, Qatar*, (2012), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep00203> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
33. E. Lisa F. Schipper & Emily Boyd, *UNFCCC COP 11 and COP/MOP 1: At Last, Some Hope?*, 15 THE JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT 75 (2006).
34. University of Mysore Model United Nations Conference 2017, <https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/university-of-mysore-model-united.html> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
35. University of Mysore Model United Nations Conference 2017, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2017, <https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/university-of-mysore-model-united.html> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
36. University of Mysore Model United Nations Conference 2020, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2020, <https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/school-of-law-at-university-of-mysore.html> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).
37. University of Mysore United Nations 2016, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE UNITED NATIONS 2016, <https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/university-of-mysore-united-nations-2016.html> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).



38. MOHAN J. DUTTA, VOICES OF RESISTANCE: COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE (DGO-Digital original ed. 2012), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt6wq6p> (last visited Mar 22, 2024).