

# Weighing The Global Impact Of The United Nations Climate Change Conference (Cop25)

Anuttama Ghose\*

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## Abstract

*With the upsurge in carbon emission, global warming and climate crisis is impacting the environment and people around the world today. From our well-being to our wallets, we're seeing the effect of a world transformed by rising temperatures and changing climate patterns. Hence considering the gravity of this issue, from 2-13 December 2019, United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) was organized in Madrid, Spain to provide a platform for practitioners and expects from all areas to share their notion on formulating effective policy, program and multi-stakeholder partnership to implement climate actions and maximize global benefits. However, so far no clear and effective outcome of such global initiative has been observed. In this research paper, an endeavor will be made to examine and assess the practicality of executing the measures and policies discussed at COP25.*

*The main objectives of this conference were to prelude the Paris Agreement by adopting strategies to control emanation of carbon in the atmosphere. One of the core issues that was aimed at resolving in this conference was collaboration with non-state entities for generation of finance for adaptation of the strategies. But despite of enormous publicity, the participants closed the discussion with very little concrete achievement. Key issues like regulation of carbon market and liability for damage caused by rising temperatures were not discussed at length in this conference. This paper likewise interlinks and analyzes the global significance of the Climate Ambition Alliance, a mitigation strategy proposed by the President of Chile, Carolina Schmidt to restore the environment and ensure co-operation amongst nations. Hence it is believed that in order to change the level of global pollution, it is necessary for the developed as well as developing nations to enhance their financial support and technology to build adequate resilience to climate change across the world.*

**Keywords:** COP25, Carbon Trade, Paris Agreement, Climate Change, Global Warming.

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## Introduction

Climate change and ecological breakdown are vital issues that compromise the very existence of life on this planet. Worldwide change in climatic scenarios has just adversely affected the earth. Shrinking of glaciers, disappearance of ice from lake and river bodies, plant and animals trying to relocate themselves and even trees are blossoming sooner. Researchers have high certainty that worldwide temperatures will keep on ascending for a considerable length of time to come, to a great extent because of the greenhouse gasses emitted by human exercises. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which comprises of 1,300 researchers from the United States and different nations, conjectures a temperature ascent of 2.5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit in the following century.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a significant heat trapping (greenhouse) substance, which is discharged through human usage, for example, deforestation and using petroleum products, along with normal procedures, for example, volcanic ejections. Carbon dioxide absorbs solar energy in the air and raises the normal worldwide temperature. The energy consumption required for technological advances is expanding by 9% every year. In fact the amount of computerized innovation in worldwide GHG (Green House Gas) emanations could reach 8% by 2025.<sup>1</sup>

Safeguarding our environment requires changing how our basic assets are consumed and how our energy needs can be fulfilled. Political choices on our future energy consumption are ought

\*HOD (Law), Assistant Professor of Law, Indian Institute of Legal Studies, Siliguri, Darjeeling, West Bengal

not be left in the hands of commercial entities that support petroleum products and fossil fuels of non-renewable nature, or to Wall Street and the financial sectors that is anxious to take advantage of our exhausting basic assets. Thus thinking about the gravity of this issue, from 2-13 December 2019, United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) was organized in Madrid, Spain to provide a platform for practitioners and experts from all areas to share their notion on formulating effective policy, program and multi-stakeholder partnership to implement climate actions and maximize global benefits.

Numerous objections across the world over have featured the various strategies and has shown another reality for individuals who didn't have the foggiest idea that it was so imperative to address the issue and implement new guidelines that guarantee the decarbonization of our beneficial model and utilization of advance renewables as one of the keys towards diminishing harmful discharges. Such protests have intrigued the worldwide organizations to join together and orchestrate COP 25 to address these developing dangers over the globe. Another issue that became known at COP25 in Madrid was the way to move toward the immediate outcomes of natural catastrophic events since there is no one that spoke about the issue of loss and damage. NDCs are every nation's arrangements that incorporate its climate imbalance adjustment and moderation methodologies. COP25 was started to likewise give unique importance to the insurance and preservation of forestlands, seas and poles, in reference with the Amazon, among others, as it is in great danger. One of the crucial goal was to audit the aspiration of the nations and regulate them as per the instructions provided by the Paris Agreement. To put it plainly, the COP25 was required to carry nations to Spain, with the most ambitious set of commitments ever seen to decrease carbon emission and have a healthy environment.

### **Key Developments Observed In Cop 25, Madrid**

The 25th UN Climate Change Conference was organized in Madrid, Spain, from 2-13 December 2019. It was the 25th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to the United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 51st gathering of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies - the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 51) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 51).<sup>2</sup>

The previous UN climate conference, COP24 in Katowice, Poland, focused on completing work on the Paris Agreement Work Program, a set of decisions meant to operationalize the treaty. Parties adopted a Climate Package, which includes decisions on nearly all of the issues mandated as part of the Paris Work Program.

In the past, UN climatic conference, COP24 in Katowice Poland, concentrated on formulating the Paris Agreement Work Program, a lot of choices intended to operationalize the bargain. COP25 in Madrid was commanded by the UNFCCC to determine the exceptional issues in the Climate change, including<sup>3</sup>:

- provisions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which would enable nations to meet, to some extent, domestic objectives through market instruments, for example, carbon markets;
- public registries for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement;
- communications of adjustment endeavors under the Paris Agreement,

Moreover, COP25 will talk about various issues important to WHO's work on climate change and human wellbeing, including :

- the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM);
- international climate finance;
- capacity building;
- matters regarding least developed countries (LDCs);
- the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- gender and climate change;
- The second review of the adequacy of UNFCCC Article 4 (Commitments).

The UNFCCC subsidiary bodies will discuss several additional issues that are relevant to the climate-health nexus, including:

- Common time frames for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement
- The Koronivia joint work on agriculture;
- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)

### **Role of World Health Organization in Cop 25:**

As the UN's Health Agency, World Health Organization (WHO) has a solid inclusion in the UNFCCC procedure. At COP23 in Bonn in 2018, WHO and the COP23 Presidency propelled a Special Initiative on Climate change and Health in Small Island Developing States. At COP24 in Poland in 2019, WHO and the Global Health Community conveyed the COP24 Special Report on Health and Climate Change.<sup>4</sup>

At COP25, WHO was assumed to present the Health Commitments from governments and commercial players that was reached in the 2019 UN Climate Action Summit in New York. More than 53 national governments and 87 sub-national governments, together covering more than 1 billion individuals, have marked into the responsibility as of now, consequently vowing to give their residents clean air. Monetary responsibilities to scale up money for clean-healthy environment and air quality, such as the making of the Clean Air Fund, are starting to give the vital budgetary support to make these duties a reality.

WHO inaugurated various reports of Climate & Health Country Profiles at COP25, along with Health and Climate Change Global Survey Report, keeping in mind the essential health and climate change signs for over 100 governments.

The global health community, along with WHO, was asked to organize a Climate Change & Health Summit on the offshoots of COP25, allowing broad range of participants in the field to discuss the worldwide situation of climate and health.

**BLUE COP:** Oceans campaigners have likewise attempted to raise their voices at this discussion, which were intended to feature the predicament of the seas and the indispensable but often ignored part they play in the Earth's climatic variation. The key message from campaigners is that ensuring healthy marine life by halting overfishing, checking the plastic contamination and the disturbing amount of chemicals and fertilizers discharged in seas that is choking out the life of fishes under water. However, another aspect to be ensured is creating sound fisheries for the more than 1 billion individuals who rely upon the seas. Healthy water bodies ingest carbon and give a cradle against climate turmoil, so harm to them is harm to the atmosphere and climatic scenario, and vice versa.

## **Role of the Governments in COP25:**

Meanwhile, after a long round of discussion decided upon the fate of carbon markets. It is just an initial step and there are as yet significant differences over how carbon credits ought to be included and how nations' accomplishment in meeting past carbon targets ought to be permitted to tally towards their future targets.

There is still no assurance of any goals to the arguments about carbon markets – the purported Article 6 talks, named after the provision of the Paris Agreement that they initially planned for explaining. On the off chance that this issue isn't settled, this specialized inquiry will hang over one year from now's discussions as well, impeding the substantive issue: the way that by next year at the most recent, nations should realign their outflows cutting focuses with logical counsel on remaining inside 2C (and ideally 1.5C) of worldwide warming above pre-industrial levels.

## **Evaluating The Implementation Of The Paris Agreement Under Cop 25**

The Paris Agreement is an unprecedented accomplishment in worldwide endeavors to battle climate change. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement traces ways through which nations can willfully participate to battle global warming, create venture, and accomplish sustainable development. The different participation pathways under Article 6 can possibly fill in as "rocket boosters" that assist nations with speeding up and more distant towards a secure future, however just if nations structure and implement them appropriately. At the current year's Conference of the Parties (COP) 25 in Madrid, Spain, nations planned to finish the standards that will direct how to execute the Paris Agreement.

Article 6 provides us with three cooperation conduits through which Parties may willingly interact to help meet their individual and collective goals directed as per the Paris Agreement:

1. Mitigation outcomes through world-wide co-operative approaches. (Article 6.2)
2. To develop a consolidated financial mechanism to support the mitigation and strengthen sustainable development. (Article 6.4)
3. Exogenous non-economic approaches (Article 6.8).

## **Utility and effect of the Rocket Boosters:**

Measures under Article 6 support and contribute to two clear goals of the Paris Agreement:

- Ensuring carbon emission diminutions, and
- Assembling investments and financial support.

In the event that nations set up the guidelines effectively, Article 6 can accelerate nations' endeavors to do both: nations utilizing these supporters can meet and beat their GHG emanation decrease targets (broadly decided commitments, or NDCs), while also conducting increased investment in sustainable development. One investigation infers that re-contributing the full cost reserve funds, possibly attainable by means of Article 6 into more prominent outflows' decreases could generally double global climate objectives, with no extra expense.

These rocket boosters can supplement different systems and wellsprings of account, including the Green Climate Fund, other multilateral assets, mutual help, and private bodies for monetary support and instruments like green securities, bonds etc. In any case, we realize that this extra desire will even now not be sufficient to hold the world under a 1.5-2 degrees Celsius temperature rise. Extra activity will be expected along with this initiative to help push worldwide desire further to meet the Paris Agreement's objectives.

### **Possible risk associated with the Rocket Boosters:**

On the off chance that the systems under Article 6 are not constructed effectively, financial assistance will be less proficient and nations' climate and sustainable development plans won't be a complete success. Poor development of the Article 6 supporters, for instance, could stow away or energize or increase carbon emission, which the Paris Agreement expressly restricts.

Two fold tallying makes the figment that we are getting twice the same number of discharges decreases as we entirely accomplish—and that would be awful news for the atmosphere. 'No double counting' 'is a bedrock of compelling universal outflows exchanging, which separates if a similar ton of emanation decrease can be tallied by both the purchaser and merchant.

A lot is on the line: if these boosters are ineffectively developed, starting investigation by EDF shows that up to 30% of worldwide emanations could be at high danger of double counting. That is about the same number of outflows as from China and the US set up together. On the off chance that even one third of these high-chance emission decreases were evaluated twice, the whole assessed desire of the world's NDCs would be nullified. It would not be putting it mildly to state that we would deceive ourselves, tricking the climate, and undermining the feasibility of the Paris Agreement if double counting is not strictly considered.<sup>5</sup> Similarly significant, the Article 6 promoters must be powered by great emission decreases that speak to what the climate really observes.

One of the basic and most troublesome focuses that requires to be addressed and tackled at COP25 will be the meaning of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, an article wherein the support of the private division will be essential. The central purpose of this article is to set the reason for a discharge exchanging framework that finishes in a worldwide carbon value, that is, a market that enables nations to trade, purchase and sell carbon credits and accordingly lessen outflows.<sup>6</sup>

### **Possible way to look at the implementation of the Paris Agreement:**

1. **Inside Article 6 there are two fundamental instruments for managing this market should be tended to** (All Article 6.4 exchanges adhere to Article 6.2 accounting rules :)
  - Paragraph 6.2, speaks about the issue of emission exchanging, the alleged International Transfer Mitigation Results (ITMOs) whereby a nation that decreases or disposes of discharges can approve an amount of them to be moved to another nation so as to meet its own climate plan targets, and how its registry framework ought to be maintained to avoid twofold checking of emanations.<sup>7</sup>
  - Paragraph 6.4, which requires the improvement of centralized framework to authorize the "authenticity" of the emission deductions that are introduced. Countries and organizations have communicated their expectation to utilize the intensity of business sectors to help accomplish NDCs and increment proficiency.
2. **Apply relating alterations for all divisions and gases outside of a nation's NDC:** Any emission decreases that are moved from outside the extent of a nation's NDC (if such exchanges are imagined by nations) ought to exhibit strong baselines, MRV, and be dependent upon the equivalent comparing change.
3. **Alternative purpose for ITMOs:** To encourage the utilization of outflow decreases by non-Party entertainers, for example, aircrafts under the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) in a way that guarantees the evasion of twofold tallying, the direction and guidelines ought to determine that such exchanges are dependent upon the relating modification.

4. **Allowing Article 6 open to other divisions:** Parties ought to encourage the age of growing accounting for emanation decrease transfers over all segments and upgrade the potential for evacuations by sinks. This includes removing references prohibiting activities from Article 5, removing limits on sectors with “high uncertainty”, and adjusting references from “permanence” to “address risk of reversals” or similar language.

## Analyzing The Practicality And Efficiency Of The Measures Discussed At Cop25

Nations across the globe met under the UN for about fourteen days in Madrid to combat various issues pertaining to climate change. Around 190 countries and alliances, from the US, China and the EU to the island states, were present in the conference. Main objective for this gathering were constrained in light of the fact that numerous nations were centered around the operations of the worldwide carbon markets, by which nations can purchase and sell carbon credits dependent on their outflows-cutting endeavors. It was expected that nations would take steps to take a shot at progressively aggressive carbon targets required to satisfy the objectives of the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The gathering became into one of the longest climatic summits, yet the participants from about 200 nations battled to agree on key issues on the system supporting the Paris Climatic Deal regulations. Anyway, the gathering didn't bring about concession to the rules for a truly necessary carbon market – a fundamental piece of the toolbox to raise aspiration that can tackle the capability of the private division and create money for adaptation of the policies. Developed nations presently can't seem to completely address the collaborations from developing nations for economic assistance, innovation capacity building, without which they can't green their economies and manufacture satisfactory versatility to environmental change.<sup>8</sup> High- carbon transmitting nations didn't send a reasonable enough sign that they are prepared to improve their climatic situation and hgh desire through the Nationally Determined Contributions they will submit one year from now. The major loopholes observed in this conference are:

- **Decision relating to Carbon Markets:** Negotiators could not arrive at a conclusive result on carbon markets. In the last long stretches of exchanges, more than 30 governments joined behind the San Jose Principles with an end goal to save the respectability of carbon market rules and combat the shortcomings and the capacity for double counting carbon credits. A huge gathering of nations, regions, urban communities, organizations and financial specialists flagged their aim to accomplish net-zero CO2 emanations by 2050, as a component of the Climate Ambition Alliance drove by Chile. Likewise revitalizing under the Climate Ambition Alliance, 114 countries have then flagged their goal to present an upgraded and detailed carbon activity plan in the next year's meeting<sup>9</sup>. Yet, European Union nations and others have said that are not very incline towards worldwide carbon exchange program rather shall try to cut greenhouse substance emanations.
- **High Ambition Coalition:** An alliance of nations looking for higher aspiration were hindered by a gathering of large polluters demanding accounting risk, for example, “hot air” credits,<sup>10</sup> contradicting help for countries enduring the effects of environmental change, and requesting that human rights insurances get expelled from the primary segments of the understanding that COP25 was expected to determine. One of the primary breakdowns fixated on Article 6 which covers global representing climatic contamination and credits between nations. The Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers alongside government officials like Jason Kenney and Andrew Scheer, had been making deceiving recommendations that Article 6 could be utilized to give Canada acknowledgment for

fares of LNG and other non-renewable energy sources.<sup>11</sup> The “High Ambition Coalition” incorporates island nations like the Marshall Islands which are compromised by rising ocean levels just as European nations which, simply this week, drastically fortified their own climatic plans.

- **Loss and Damage:** Santiago network was set up to lead more deal with execution to limit, maintain a strategic distance from and recuperate from loss and harm. Notwithstanding, the last content is more fragile than the past version. In term of money, it “urges” increase of help by developed nations and different Parties in a situation to contribute towards some, just as private and non-legislative associations, reserves and different partners; however then just welcomes the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board to keep giving assets for loss and damage, and welcomes it to consider, inside its order, the key work surges of the WIM Executive Committee.<sup>12</sup>
- **Financial support from non-state entities:** A vital part of the entire set up to meet the objectives that can harness the prospective of the private sector and generate finance for adaptation. Developed countries have not yet fully addressed the calls from developing countries for improved support in finance, technology and capacity building, without which they cannot improve their economies and build sufficient elasticity to climate change. High-emitting nations were not clear as to whether they are ready to improve their climate strategies and ramp up ambition through the Nationally Determined Contributions they will submit next year.

The outcome of COP25 stays like that of past social affairs on climate, as environment and politics do not go well hand in hand. Large powers and overwhelming polluters adhered to their obstinate positions, focusing on the benefits of free, open markets to take care of the issue, prominently regarding decreasing carbon emanations; lesser influencing states progressively worried by their disappearance from European, Latin American and African partners for firmer duties and vows. Different states were additionally noted in creating obstacle, including Saudi Arabia, Brazil and the United States. These gatherings were specific quick to push their disparities with different states over Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, an arrangement managing systems and models of exchanging emanation reduction. Canada, Japan, China and India were additionally blamed for their lack of concern as they neglected to help powerless countries even with severe effects and push for a progressively hearty aggregate reaction in 2020. The EU attempted to assume its job as a mediator between developed and developing nations. Be that as it may, it will take a significant conciliatory push and greater cooperative union to achieve more fruitful results at COP26 in Glasgow. Consequently, COP25 again uncovered that level of predominant political agitation, if not gangsterism, in worldwide environmental and climate change approach<sup>13</sup>.

## Conclusion: Towards A Better Approach

The nations who were present in Madrid for COP25 were not able concur on the principle targets of the negotiation and kicked the most significant decisions for next year’s summit in Glasgow, Scotland.

Numerous disputes across the world have featured the strong discussion of the most youthful stratum and has lit up another reality for individuals who didn’t have the foggiest idea that it was so essential to address the issue and present new guidelines that guarantee decarbonization of our beneficial model and promote renewables as one of the keys to decreasing emanations.

Bushfires in New South Wales and Queensland have produced a monstrous amount of CO<sub>2</sub> into the air since August that is proportional to practically 50% of Australia’s yearly greenhouse

gas emanations. Global warming outflows from Australia's overwhelming bushfires are currently almost on a similar standard with those brought about by flames in the Amazon rainforest a year ago, as determined by the researchers. Australia's bushfires, from September to January 6, discharged 370 million tons of carbon dioxide, as indicated by the European Union's ECMWF Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS). An Earth-wide temperature boost is making outrageous occasions like droughts, heat waves and bushfires increasingly exceptional. Henceforth there is a gigantic need to diminish a worldwide temperature alteration in such a case that you don't, the planet will gradually warm up, making the climate eccentric, and steadily slaughtering the planet. Modernization, urbanization, and Industrialization remain the reason for the ascent in the general temperature on the world's surface.

We individual often act in a very selfish manner. In the event that we need to endure, we have to change our selfish ways. In the event that we don't change our narrow-minded methods, at that point it's exceptionally conceivable that the upcoming generation may not be able to see the world where we are living today. We should approach to spare our planet, Earth. A dangerous atmospheric deviation isn't an issue with an explicit reply answer. We cannot stop this marvel altogether, yet it tends to be backed off. To hinder an unnatural weather change, each person on this planet needs to take responsibility for issue that has been made by them. The core of the arrangement lies in decreasing the plenitude of ozone depleting substances discharged into the air. Hence COP 25 was organized where Governments met under the UN for about fourteen days in Madrid and planned in length for fashioning another reaction to the climatic issues. However, most of the specialized subtleties were persisted to be examined again one year from now. There was an acknowledgment that harder carbon targets are required comprehensively, yet scarcely any nations thought of any and the purpose to return one year from now with progressively yearning plans was worded too feebly to even think about satiating most campaigners.<sup>14</sup>

In this occasion, mediators discussed at length about the future of carbon markets. It is just an initial step and there are as yet significant differences over how carbon credits are to be included and how nations' achievement in meeting past carbon targets should be permitted to meet their future targets.

Global warming is thus a continuously rising menace. Means of well-planned policies must address and tackle it.<sup>15</sup> We must execute these plans in letter and spirit and should not lie buried in the closed file. Greenhouse gasses causing an adverse effect on the environment need to be put in check most efficiently. Tackling global warming is a challenging task and what makes it even more daunting is that doing is not at all easy.

Humankind has done a great deal of harm to the earth, and now the opportunity has already come and requires to be fixed. We have to control Pollution, if enterprises and mines proprietors creates the set-up standards for contamination control then they should be strictly penalized for wrongs. We have to embrace Environment-friendly mechanisms. Our way of life requires to be changed keeping in mind the needs of the environment. We need aggregate endeavors from society and government, so that we can combat the malevolence of global warming. As I would see it, if steps are not taken on a war balance, there will before long be when people will be left with no spot to live and no clean water to drink. Likewise, regular catastrophes will play vita role in the lives of individuals. In this way, the opportunity has already come and gone to confine the utilization of powers and fossil fuel which emits greenhouse gasses. It is our commitment to protect the environment for our future generations and combat global warming.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Statement by the Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change, Patricia Espinosa, on the Outcome of COP25, UN CLIMATE STATEMENT (December 19, 2019), <https://unfccc.int/news/statement-by-the-executive-secretary-of-un-climate-change-patricia-espinosa-on-the-outcome-of-cop25>

<sup>2</sup> Conference of the Parties COP 25, UNFCC (December 14, 2019), <https://unclimatesummit.org/>

<sup>3</sup> Chris Hatch, UN climate negotiations end in 'demoralizing, enraging' failure, Canada's National Observer, (December 15, 2019), <https://www.nationalobserver.com/2019/12/15/analysis/un-climate-negotiations-end-demoralizing-enraging-failure>

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<sup>5</sup> Leslie, G., Global emissions within and outside the scope of Nationally Determined Contributions: A preliminary analysis of "double counting" risks for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes. [https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/documents/EDF\\_NDC%20Emissions%20Coverage%20Analysis.pdf](https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/documents/EDF_NDC%20Emissions%20Coverage%20Analysis.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Leslie, G., P. Piris-Cabezas, & R. Lubowski, International trading of emissions reductions could greatly increase global climate ambition, <https://www.edf.org/RKm>

<sup>7</sup> Id.

<sup>8</sup> Adam Vaughan, COP25 climate summit ends in 'staggering failure of leadership', NewScientists (December 16, 2019), <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2227541-cop25-climate-summit-ends-in-staggering-failure-of-leadership/#ixzz6Bz3kyBL>

<sup>9</sup> Id.

<sup>10</sup> Id.

<sup>11</sup> Id.

<sup>12</sup> BinoyKampmark, Climate Change Accounting: The Failure of COP25,Counter Punch (December 16, 2019), <https://www.counterpunch.org/2019/12/17/climate-change-accounting-the-failure-of-cop25/>

<sup>13</sup> Chris Hatch, UN climate negotiations end in 'demoralizing, enraging' failure, Canada's National Observer, (December 15, 2019), <https://www.nationalobserver.com/2019/12/15/analysis/un-climate-negotiations-end-demoralizing-enraging-failure>

<sup>14</sup> Conference of the Parties COP 25, UNFCC, <https://unclimatesummit.org/>

<sup>15</sup> Id.