Oil producers resist fossil fuel phase-out pledge

Petrostates, led by Saudi Arabia, pushed back against attempts to take a hard line on phasing out fossil fuels, while the West — including the US — appeared to be uneasy with acknowledging that it needs to take more responsibility for their historical role in the climate crisis.

Saudi Arabia, on behalf of Arab countries, said there was no universal solution to climate change that applies to all countries. The Saudi opposition is significant because U.N. rules require that any agreement forged at the climate summit be unanimously endorsed. Any one of the 198 participating nations can thwart a deal.

Saudi Arabia isn't the only country raising concerns about more ambitious global efforts to fight climate change. The United States has sought to inject caveats into the fossil fuel phaseout language. India and China have opposed language that would single out coal, the most polluting of fossil fuels. Iran and Russia have pushed for provisions to protect natural gas. And many nations, such as Iraq, have raised concerns that ending oil and gas could devastate countries that depend on fossil fuels for income and have asked for more financial support from wealthier countries. Saudi Arabia is the most influential country within the OPEC cartel.

Saudi Arabia and a number of oil companies have tried to focus the talks on emissions, instead of fossil fuels themselves, arguing that technologies such as carbon capture and storage, or CCS, could trap and bury greenhouse gases from oil and gas and allow their continued use.

But other world leaders and most environmentalists say the best way to cut emissions is to switch to cleaner forms of energy like solar, wind, or nuclear, reserving carbon capture for rare situations where alternatives are unavailable.

India firmly believes that equity and climate justice must be the basis of global action.

EU reaches deal on rules to regulate AI

European Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the Artificial Intelligence Act. This regulation aims to ensure that fundamental rights, democracy, the rule of law and environmental sustainability are protected from high-risk AI, while boosting innovation and making Europe a leader in the field. The rules establish obligations for AI based on its potential risks and level of impact.

Banned applications.

Recognising the potential threat to citizens' rights and democracy posed by certain applications of AI, the co-legislators agreed to prohibit:

- biometric categorisation systems that use sensitive characteristics (e.g. political, religious, philosophical beliefs, sexual orientation, race);
- untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases;
- emotion recognition in the workplace and educational institutions;
- social scoring based on social behaviour or personal characteristics;
- AI systems that manipulate human behaviour to circumvent their free will;

- AI used to exploit the vulnerabilities of people (due to their age, disability, social or economic situation).

Law enforcement exemptions

Negotiators agreed on a series of safeguards and narrow exceptions for the use of biometric identification systems (RBI) in publicly accessible spaces for law enforcement purposes, subject to prior judicial authorisation and for strictly defined lists of crime. "Post-remote" RBI would be used strictly in the targeted search of a person convicted or suspected of having committed a serious crime.

"Real-time" RBI would comply with strict conditions and its use would be limited in time and location, for the purposes of:

- targeted searches of victims (abduction, trafficking, sexual exploitation),
- prevention of a specific and present terrorist threat, or
- the localisation or identification of a person suspected of having committed one of the specific crimes mentioned in the regulation (e.g. terrorism, trafficking, sexual exploitation, murder, kidnapping, rape, armed robbery, participation in a criminal organisation, environmental crime).

For AI systems classified as high-risk (due to their significant potential harm to health, safety, fundamental rights, environment, democracy and the rule of law), clear obligations were agreed. MEPs successfully managed to include a mandatory fundamental rights impact assessment, among other requirements, applicable also to the insurance and banking sectors. AI systems used to influence the outcome of elections and voter behaviour, are also classified as high-risk. Citizens will have a right to launch complaints about AI systems and receive explanations about decisions based on high-risk AI systems that impact their rights.

To account for the wide range of tasks AI systems can accomplish and the quick expansion of its capabilities, it was agreed that general-purpose AI (GPAI) systems, and the GPAI models they are based on, will have to adhere to transparency requirements as initially proposed by Parliament. These include drawing up technical documentation, complying with EU copyright law and disseminating detailed summaries about the content used for training.

Govt to buy maize at MSP, raise out put.

The Union government has signed off on a plan to procure maize at federally fixed minimum support prices (MSP) while increasing its output and productivity by expanding the area under cultivation, as part of a strategy to meet India's biofuels needs.

Maize, or corn, has emerged as a strategically important commercial crop in the country because of its use in making ethanol, which is blended with petrol. It is also a major poultry feed. The new measure will help boost farmers' income and ensure that a government-mandated programme to achieve 20% blending of petrol with ethanol by 2025-26 is on track amid an anticipated dip in sugar supplies this year.

The Centre plans to sell the maize procured by its to distilleries making ethanol. Procurement refers to the government's purchases of food commodities at MSP — a floor price set to stave off distress sales by farmers.

Biofuels such as ethanol are made primarily from sugarcane and grains, such as rice and maize. Nearly 25% of the country's ethanol is made from cane juice, while another 50% comes from molasses. The rest comes from grains, such as rice and maize. Under the programme, newer technologies and high-yielding varieties are being developed. New areas where rice is grown will also be brought under maize cultivation.

Two state-backed food agencies, NAFED and NCCF, apart from primary agricultural cooperative societies, will be involved in purchasing corn from farmers. The procured maize will be offered to distilleries at MSP plus market taxes, while all incidental costs will be borne by the food department.

The decision to stop the sale of cane juice for ethanol making will not impact India's ambitious push to achieve 20% ethanol blending with petrol by 2025-26, a target known as E20. The government has clarified.

Kissinger and shuttle diplomacy

Henry Kissinger will always be remembered for playing a pivotal and polarising role in US foreign policy during the Cold War. Then-President Nixon appointed him national security adviser in 1969 and he got enormous sway over US foreign policy. He worked as national security adviser and secretary of state between 1969-77.

This was the time when the US finally pulled out its forces from Vietnam. He played a pivotal role in opening up relations with China and stopping hostilities in the 1973 Yom Kippur War in the Middle East between Egypt and Syria on the one hand and Israel on the other. During this period he developed what was called the 'shuttle diplomacy'.

Henry Kissinger was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize alongside North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho in 1973, who refused to accept it. The prize became controversial and two members of the Nobel committee had to resign.

For decades, he remained the country's most important voice on managing China's rise, and the economic, military and technological challenges it posed. He was the only American to deal with every Chinese leader from Mao Zedong to Xi Jinping.

He drew the Soviet Union into a dialogue that became known as detente, leading to the first major nuclear arms control treaties between the two nations. With his shuttle diplomacy, he edged Moscow out of its standing as a major power in the Middle Ea...

He was the architect of the Nixon administration's efforts to topple Chile's democratically elected socialist president, Salvador Allende. He has been accused of breaking international law by authorising the secret carpet-bombing of Cambodia in 1969.

RS passes Post Office Bill

The Bill aims to "consolidate and amend the law relating to Post Office in India," which today provides many services beyond simply mail delivery, the primary concern of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. The Post Office network today has become a vehicle for delivery of different citizen-centric services, which necessitated the repeal enactment of a new law, the Bill state.

Notably, Section 9 of the Bill allows the Centre to, by notification, empower any officer to "intercept, open or detain any item" in the interest of state security, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, emergency, public safety, or contravention of other laws. This provision also allows post officers to hand over postal items to customs authorities if they are suspected to contain any prohibited item, or if such items are liable to duty.

The present Bill has removed Section 4 of the 1898 Act, which allowed the Centre the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters.
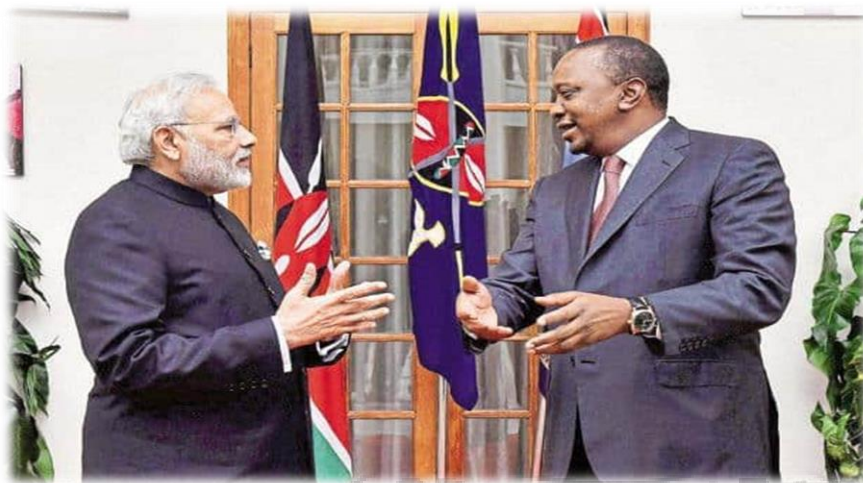
Effectively, this exclusivity was already lost by the 1980s, with the rise of private courier services. Since neither the Post Office Act of 1898 nor the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 had defined the term "letter" anywhere, courier services bypassed the 1898 law by simply calling their couriers "documents" and "parcels", rather than "letters.".

The 2023 Bill, for the first time, regulates private courier services by bringing it under its ambit. While the government acknowledges its lack of exclusivity, it has also widened the ambit of the law in order to intercept and detain any postal article, as opposed to just letters.

Section 10 exempts the Post Office and its officer from "any liability by reason of any loss, mis-delivery, delay, or damage in course of any service provided by the Post Office," except such liability as may be prescribed. The 1898 Act too exempted the government from liability for any lapses in postal service, except where such liability was undertaken expressly. Moreover, the 2023 Bill removes all penalties and offences under the 1898 Act.

India -Kenya cooperation

Recent updates: the two countries finalised a joint vision statement on maritime cooperation in the Indian Ocean that will serve as a framework for maritime security, boosting maritime trade, accelerating connectivity, and improving information-sharing to tackle challenges such as piracy and terrorism.

India decided to provide a line of credit of $250 million to modernise Kenya's agricultural sector.

In the field of healthcare, Kenya will reduce bureaucratic procedures to make it easier for Indian professionals and experts to come to the country to work and train others.

Both have agreed that our defence forces will work together in collaboration, sharing information, experience, knowledge and intelligence to make sure that we deal with the challenge of terrorism.

Under the joint vision statement for maritime security, the two sides agreed to consider trade facilitation measures, strengthen logistics links and promote sustainable fishing and management of marine living resources.

They also agreed to cooperate in capacity building of defence industries, especially shipbuilding and co-development and construction of defence equipment like offshore patrol vessels, fast attack craft and other weapons to meet the needs of Kenya's maritime forces.

Both sides also agreed to closely coordinate on countering illicit maritime activities, including piracy, maritime terrorism, illegal fishing, irregular human migration and emerging maritime security threats in the Indian Ocean.

The five agreements signed recently by the two sides included a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on sharing successful solutions for digital transformation, an MoU between Indira Gandhi National Open University and the Open University of Kenya, an agreement on culture exchanges for the period 2023-27, an MoU between the Bureau of Indian Standards and Kenyan Bureau of Standards, and an MoU on cooperation in sports.

Current warming risks triggering at least five tipping points: Study

Tipping points are a set of conditions or thresholds identified by scientists which are considered markers beyond which any changes in the climate system become self-perpetuating and can lead to abrupt and irreversible impacts for the planet's ecology. Based on an assessment of 26 Earth system tipping points, The Global Tipping Points Report by an international team 200 scientists and coordinated by the University of Exeter, said that current global governance is "inadequate for the scale of the challenge".

It identified the five systems already at risk: The Greenland and West Antarctic Ice Sheets, warm-water coral reefs, North Atlantic subpolar gyre circulation, and permafrost regions. Among these, the report adds that tipping points for ice sheets of Greenland and West Antarctica may already have been breached at current level of greenhouse gas emissions.

Tipping points trigger devastating domino effects, including the loss of whole ecosystems and capacity to grow staple crops, with societal impacts including mass displacement, political instability and financial collapse.

Among the key recommendation to address this include phase out of fossil fuels and land-use emissions before 2050. It also called for strengthening adaptation and loss and damage governance as it highlighted the inequality of impacts across the globe. The activation of the Almora fault in western Nepalis the reason behind significant rise in the number of earthquakes

The looming threat of antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a growing threat to global public health as disease-causing germs (micro-organisms) develop resistance to life-saving antibiotics. As per a Lancet study, in 2019, five million human deaths were associated with bacterial antimicrobial resistance worldwide, including nearly 1.3 million human deaths attributable to bacterial AMR.

AMR occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites no longer respond to antimicrobial agents (commonly known as antibiotics), resulting in treatments becoming ineffective. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in 2015 and 2019 underscored the importance and urgency of addressing the growing global threat of AMR.

The availability and judicious use of effective antimicrobials are indispensable for the health and welfare of terrestrial and aquatic animal production. However, the use of antimicrobials in animal health has surged due to the increasing burden of animal diseases, efforts to expand animal production, and inadequate investments in veterinary services.

Antimicrobials are being used as cheap alternatives to biosecurity, sanitation, and vaccination. This creates resistance and the antimicrobial-resistant microorganisms can swiftly move across communities and borders. AMR can infiltrate the general population through the food chain and spread by extending into agricultural products and the environment, contaminating waterways, wildlife, and soil. Overusing and misusing antimicrobials in animals can cause production losses and food insecurity eventually impacting human health.

India played a leadership role in creating awareness amongst policymakers and political leadership in 2011 through the Jaipur Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance during the annual meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Regional Committee for Southeast Asia. The declaration was signed by the health ministers of all 11 member countries of WHO's region for Southeast Asia

FAO plays a pivotal role in assisting governments, producers, and stakeholders to responsibly use antimicrobials. Keeping in line with the theme of 'Preventing Antimicrobial Resistance Together', FAO works to ensure that responsibilities are shared among livestock and aquaculture farmers, prescribers, policymakers in food and agriculture, and other sectors.

FAO undertakes a coordinated, multisectoral, One Health approach in all countries in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to address AMR. FAO under its quadripartite arrangement works closely with the WHO, World Organisation for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme. The One Health response to AMR, spanning all sectors, can rescue millions of lives, safeguard antimicrobials for future generations, and secure our future against drug-resistant pathogens.

First gene-editing therapy approved.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved two milestone treatments, Casgevy and Lyfgenia, representing the first cell-based gene therapies for the treatment of sickle cell disease (SCD) in patients 12 years and older. Additionally, one of these therapies, Casgevy, is the first FDA-approved treatment to utilize a type of novel genome editing technology, signaling an innovative advancement in the field of gene therapy.

Sickle cell disease is a group of inherited blood disorders affecting approximately 100,000 people in the U.S. It is most common in African Americans and, while less prevalent, also affects Hispanic Americans. The primary problem in sickle cell disease is a mutation in hemoglobin, a protein found in red blood cells that delivers oxygen to the body's tissues. This mutation causes red blood cells to develop a crescent or "sickle" shape. These sickled red blood cells restrict the flow in blood vessels and limit oxygen delivery to the body's tissues, leading to severe pain and organ damage called vaso-occlusive events (VOEs) or vaso-occlusive crises (VOCs). The recurrence of these events or crises can lead to life-threatening disabilities and/or early death.

CRISPR/Cas9 can be directed to cut DNA in targeted areas, enabling the ability to accurately edit (remove, add, or replace) DNA where it was cut. The modified blood stem cells are transplanted back into the patient where they engraft (attach and multiply) within the bone marrow and increase the production of fetal hemoglobin (HbF), a type of hemoglobin that facilitates oxygen delivery. In patients with sickle cell disease, increased levels of HbF prevent the sickling of red blood cells.

COP28 text – deal

The global stocktake is considered the central outcome of COP28 – as it contains every element that was under negotiation and can now be used by countries to develop stronger climate action plans due by 2025.

The stocktake recognizes the science that indicates global greenhouse gas emissions need to be cut 43% by 2030, compared to 2019 levels, to limit global warming to 1.5°C. But it notes Parties are off track when it comes to meeting their Paris Agreement goals.

The stocktake calls on Parties to take actions towards achieving, at a global scale, a tripling of renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030. The list also includes accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power, phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and other measures that drive the transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with developed countries continuing to take the lead.

In the short-term, Parties are encouraged to come forward with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with the 1.5°C limit in their next round of climate action plans (known as nationally determined contributions) by 2025.

Parties reached a historic agreement on the operationalization of the loss and damage fund and funding arrangements – the first time a substantive decision was adopted on the first day

of the conference. Commitments to the fund started coming in moments after the decision was gaveled, totaling more than USD 700 million to date

Parties agreed on targets for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and its framework, which identify where the world needs to get to in order to be resilient to the impacts of a changing climate and to assess countries' efforts. The GGA framework reflects a global consensus on adaptation targets and the need for finance, technology and capacity-building support to achieve them.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) received a boost to its second replenishment with six countries pledging new funding at COP28 with total pledges now standing at a record USD 12.8 billion from 31 countries, with further contributions expected.

Eight donor governments announced new commitments to the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund totaling more than USD 174 million to date, while new pledges, totaling nearly USD 188 million so far, were made to the Adaptation Fund at COP28.

At COP28, discussions continued on setting a 'new collective quantified goal on climate finance' in 2024, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. The new goal, which will start from a baseline of USD 100 billion per year, will be a building block for the design and subsequent implementation of national climate plans that need to be delivered by 2025.

In parallel with the formal negotiations, the Global Climate Action space at COP28 provided a platform for governments, businesses and civil society to collaborate and showcase their real-world climate solutions

The conference also saw several announcements to boost the resilience of food and public health systems, and to reduce emissions related to agriculture and methane.

The negotiations on the 'enhanced transparency framework' at COP28 laid the ground for a new era of implementing the Paris Agreement. UN Climate Change is developing the transparency reporting and review tools for use by Parties, which were showcased and tested at COP28. The final versions of the reporting tools should be made available to Parties by June 2024.

Parliament clears bill on panel to select CEC

He parliament has passed the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023. The Bill provides for a panel comprising the PM, the Leader of the Opposition and a Cabinet Minister proposed by the PM.

Once the Bill becomes an Act, a search committee headed by the Law Minister and comprising two Union secretaries will shortlist five names for consideration of the selection committee for appointment as the CEC and ECs. Out of these, the three-member panel will select EC members.

The selection panel will have the power to consider even those not shortlisted by the search committee. According to the amended Bill, the CEC and ECs will be paid a salary equal to that of a Supreme Court judge. The amended Bill protects the CEC and ECs from court cases while discharging their official duties.

Another amendment now part of the Bill makes it clear that the CEC shall not be removed from their office except in like manner and on like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. It also states that ECs shall not be removed except on the recommendation of the CEC. The CEC and ECs will be appointed from amongst persons who are holding or have held a post equivalent to the rank of secretary.

Significantly, if there is no LoP in the Lower House the leader of the single largest Opposition party in the Lok Sabha will be deemed to be the LoP.

Green Credits Programme

The Green Credits Programme is an effort to create a market-based incentive for different kinds of environment-positive actions, not just for carbon emission reductions.

Such a market-based system already exists for carbon, at the national as well as international level, that allows trade in carbon credits. Companies, or nations, can claim carbon credits if they take action to reduce their carbon footprint. These credits can they be traded for money. Companies unable to achieve their emission standards pay to buy these credits and improve their performance.

Green Credits programme attempts to replicate this mechanism for other environmental actions, like water conservation or soil improvements. Methodologies and standards to measure and verify such actions are still being developed. The market would also need to be developed. As a starting point, it is envisaged that private companies would buy these green credits as part of their CSR obligations.

Unlike the carbon markets, which are more focused at industry and corporations, green credit programme can benefit individuals and communities as well.

In its initial phase, the GCP focuses on two key activities: water conservation and afforestation. Draft methodologies for awarding Green Credits have been developed and will be notified for stakeholder consultation. These methodologies set benchmarks for each activity/process, to ensure environmental impact and fungibility across sectors. A user-

friendly digital platform will streamline the processes for registration of projects, its verification, and issuance of Green Credits. The Green Credit Registry and trading platform, being developed by ICFRE along with experts, would facilitate the registration and thereafter, the buying and selling of Green Credits.

To obtain Green Credits, individuals and entities must register their activities through the central government's dedicated app/website www.moefcc-gcp.in. The Administrator will verify the activity through a designated agency, with self-verification for small projects. Once verification is complete, the Administrator will grant a Green Credit certificate which will be tradable on the green credit platform.

India's emissions up 4.6% in 2016-19, new climate plans show.

India's total emissions increased by 4.56% in 2019 compared to 2016 levels, and have nearly doubled since 2000, according to a report submitted to the UNFCCC. The energy sector contributed the most to emissions (75.81%), followed by agriculture (13.44%), industrial processes (8.41%), and waste (2.34%). However, India has successfully decoupled economic growth from emissions, with a 33% reduction in emissions intensity of its GDP between 2005 and 2019. India has also achieved its target of reducing emission intensity by 33-35% by 2030, 11 years in advance.

India's total emissions increased by 4.56% in 2019 compared to the 2016 levels, and have nearly doubled since 2000, the third national communication and first adaptation communication cleared by the Union Cabinet for submission to the UNFCCC has indicated.

According to the national communication, which reports greenhouse gas emissions for 2019, the energy sector contributed the most to the overall anthropogenic emissions (75.81%), followed by the agriculture sector (13.44%), Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU) sector (8.41%), and waste (2.34%).

But, the emission intensity of its GDP has reduced by 33% between 2005 and 2019, the report said, highlighting that India has managed to decouple economic growth and rate of increase in emissions.

The Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector remained a net sink in 2019, accounting for the removal of 4,85,472 $GtCO_2e$ (gigatonnes CO_2 equivalent) of emissions. Considering total emissions and removals, India's net national emissions in 2019 were 2.6 billion tons CO_2e.

According to its second national communication submitted in 2000, the net emissions in that year were 1301209.39 $GtCO_2e$. India is home to 18% of the global population but is responsible for less than 4% of the global cumulative CO_2 emissions between 1850 and 2019.

India's GDP between 2005 to 2019 has grown with Cumulative Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 7%, whereas the emissions grew at a CAGR of about 4%. i.e., the rate of growth of emissions is lower than the rate of growth of our GDP. This shows that India has successfully continued to decouple its economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in the reduction of the emission intensity of its GDP by 33% between 2005 and 2019.

India's share of non-fossil sources based installed capacity of electricity generation in 2023 is more than 41%. During 2005 to 2019, an additional carbon sink of 1.97 billion tonnes of CO_2e has been created.

The national communication is submitted to UNFCCC every four years since entering the Convention and captures national circumstances, emissions, vulnerability, greenhouse gas inventory, capacity, and finance needs, among others. India's first national communication was submitted in 2004 followed by the second one in 2012 based on emissions data from 2000.

2023 Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

Half the countries in the world lack adequate multi-hazard early warning systems, according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organisation. Africa has doubled the quality of early warning systems coverage, but still falls below the global average, the report found. Less than half the Least Developed Countries and only 40% of Small Island Developing States have a multi-hazard early warning system. In Arab States, risk knowledge to underpin early warning systems was found to be particularly low.

In India, disaster risk knowledge and management, warning, dissemination, and communication are not adequate, but preparedness, response capabilities and detection, monitoring, forecasting capabilities are available, the report said.

The report cited the flooding in Bangladesh in 2020 and the havoc Cyclone Amphan wreaked in the country and in West Bengal in India in 2019, and said that some of the impacts were mitigated because of improved forecasting and through the activation of Early Action Protocols.

The report also revealed that compared to last year, six more countries have reported having an early warning system, taking the total number of such countries to 101. The number has doubled since 2015.

At the launch of the report (COP28), Denmark announced 6 million Euros; Sweden 5 million Euros and France 8 million Euros for early warning systems.

The new funding will boost progress and build on the foundations already laid since the initiative was launched, including the joint commitment of all major Multilateral Development Banks and the Green Climate Fund in scaling up investment for early warning systems. Maldives, Laos, and Ethiopia now have dedicated national action plans and coordination structures in place. Benin has strengthened communications to reach communities at greatest risk. Fiji's flash flood warning has been strengthened to protect the entire population of nearly 1 million people.

Key takeaways from COP 28

Loss and Damage Fund

After extensive discussion around the creation of a Loss and Damage Fund last year, the initiative has finally been greenlit. This fund will pay for the loss and damages caused by climate-related disasters including floods, droughts, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events. According to this agreement, wealthier economies must contribute to the fund to a level proportionate to their role in contributing to climate change.

Parties within COP have pledged $700 million in funding to help lower-income countries recover from the effects of climate change, with the United Kingdom committing just over $75 million. While this is a huge milestone for climate justice, the funding still falls extremely short of what climate-vulnerable populations will need to rebuild their homes, livelihoods, and communities when climatic disasters inevitably strike.

Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

The Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty is a proposed international agreement aimed at addressing the global challenges of climate change by phasing out coal, gas, and oil and laying the foundation for greater use of renewable energy.

Treaty members, including the World Health Organisation, declare that a transition to renewable energies is not just an option, but rather, necessary for the survival of the planet, as fossil fuel emissions make up 75% of global gas emissions annually.

Food and Agriculture Declaration

More than 130 world leaders have endorsed the "Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems", which highlights the crucial intersection of climate change and global food systems. This declaration sets a global commitment to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices, cutting carbon emissions within the food system, and promoting food security, all whilst promoting the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace Declaration

One of the final achievements of the conference was the COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace. It outlines a non-binding call to action for governments, international organisations, financial institutions, and other stakeholders to collectively address climate resilience in highly vulnerable countries and communities, especially those affected by conflict and severe humanitarian needs.

For one of the first times at COP, this document demonstrates that there has been recognition of the intersecting challenges of climate change, conflict, instability, and humanitarian crises, which disproportionately impact women, children, indigenous people, and people with disabilities.