Shaping Global Sustainability: The Role of **Conference of the Parties Meetings**

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INTRODUCTION

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is a key global platform for addressing the urgent challenges of climate change and cooperating among nations to create and implement sustainable solutions worldwide. COP was established in 1995 as an initiative under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to foster global cooperation among nations for climate negotiations and action (Amin & Marinova, 2003). The UNFCCC was established in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to tackle growing concerns regarding climate change as an existential threat (UNFCCC, n.d.). It was at this time that the country recognized that individual efforts were insufficient to address climate change and that there was a need for a global, collective approach to tackle this issue. UNFCCC was formulated to, "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference (DAI) with the climate system" (Yamin et al., 1994).

This study will cover key COP meetings COP-1, COP-3, COP-16, COP-18, COP-21, and COP-29 and their impact on global sustainability. It will discuss how COPs act as a worldwide forum for climate change while facing several challenges in maintaining global cooperation on sustainable development. COP acts as a forum for countries, policymakers, scientists, and even non-state actors to come together and negotiate an agreement, share their innovation, and address issues related to climate change. Agreements like "The Kyoto Protocol 1997" and "The Paris Agreement 2015" set a legal framework and voluntary commitment towards reducing carbon emissions.

In today's time, COP has evolved into a body that is addressing international climate policy, taking global incentives to reduce greenhouse gas

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