Q.1.				
1. Introde	uction	and the state of t) //	
	*CCIO/II			
The	recent o) verition	A.	
Bashar, al	- Asad's	deaime	by the	
HTS (May)	at Jah	x als	ham)	
Islamist 8	ebels is	a major	and	and the state of t
unexpected	change	in sydic	's palitie	eal_
scene this	event ha	signiti	cant	
implications	both wi	thin Sys	ia and	
actoss the	to the second of			
Asads segin	ne mate	Ks the e	nd pf	
decades of		1		
and opens	a new	Chapter	in Sysia	5
history Here				2
of the seas	ons per	inplicat	inno	
ara w	acomoc	mysicai	C. O. T. O. S.	
Authoritoxias	Rule	Eco	annic Die	DACOL
Authoritation and Repression		Jax	romic Dio	tion
THE POLY OFFICE	Read	cons		
Sectasian	Impaci	tof	Foreign	
Tending	Climate	Change	Influence	

	Tond Repression
-1)	Authoritarian Rule and Repression
	I Total
	The Acrd degimes lea by
	Backer of Agad and his Jathor Hateez
	The Asad degime led by Bashas al-Asad and his father Hafees al-Asad before hip was marked
	al-Asad before my
-	
	MINEA. THE YEAR WESTER
	on peacetil photesy many
	Asab Spring in 2011 escalated
	into a full-blown civil was
	The a just en on
711	Economic Desparities and
	corromic Desparties and
	Covouption:
-	Sydia's economy taced high
	unemployments intestion and
	oxidespread cooruption. Economic
	policies in the 2000s increased
e de la companya de l	socio = oconomia
	socio-economic inequalities, leading
	Coffeela (W) 10,00 At a st
	among the population.
e constitution and the district of	

	Seetasian Tensions:	
1111	- LUMONS:	
_	The Acad	
	on the Al. I regione's delience	
	mostly fox comment	
	Coenter sectation tensions	
	The Asad regimes relience on the Aluite minosity for suppost created sectarian tensions, especially with the sunni majority. This divident and trule tactic further alienated large segments of the	
	This awid-and-tul	
	olienated large segments of the population.	6.4
	population. Degments of the	_
1,200	#1 보고 있는 것도 하는 이 전 하고 있다. 그는 이 마다 사람이 되는 것도 모든 모든 것이다. 그리고 있어요? 그런 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
1	Impact of Climat Change:	
洲	Impact of Climat Change:	
	Sever dooughts from 2016 to 2010 devastated Sysia's agricultural sector of displacing hundreds of	-
	2010 devastated Sysia's maxiculture	-
	sector of displacing hundreds of	
	housands of farmers and worsening	-
	economic hardships. This envisonmental	1
	ckies at the fall to the	_
	shoeld cornainaled to the social	-
	stoess contributed to the social unvest that fueled the uprising	
		umuse
4) /	Foreign Influence and support:	_
13. NRC 13.34	######################################	
	The HTS debels received significant support from foreign actors including Turkey. This external	
	in that emport from foreign actors	
		- 1

	backing played a coucial tale in their ability to launch a successful offense against the Asad seasone
	in their ability to launch
	successful offense against
	Asad regime
	Implications of the Change
	me change
	Regional Instability Shifts in Global Geopolis
	Global Geopali
	Implications
	Humanitasian Oppestunities
	and Refugee for Negatiations
	Ctises Truncia times
	Implications Got Israel
<u>i)</u> _	Regional Instabily:
professional and an experience of	
	The fall of Acad regime has
	Coeated a power vaccum in Syrias
National Action of the Association of the Associati	leading to inexeased fragmentation as various fractions vie for control this instability could be
Company of the common part of th	control this inch live for
	musiability could be

explaited by extremist groups like ISIS a patentially destablizing peighboring countries.	
like ISIS a potentially destablizing peighboring countries.	H. Yang
neighboring countries.	
peighboring countries.	
THE PARTY OF THE P	
STA : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 1	A STATE
in Impact on Regional Allies:	
ill supports the support of the supp	
The fall of Asad's regime reakens Ivan's influence in Sysia.	
Trakens Trans inthense	
veller soms munice in squag	
undermining its ability to maintaine.	
supply lines to Hazballah in Lebanon. This shift could alter the balance of power in the region	
Tichanon this by It and altex the	
Les of the court and the	
balance of power in the tegion	
ii) Shitts in Global Geopalities:	
The order of the o	
Russia, a key ally of Asad	
may lose its bases in Syria.	
to the state of th	
reducing its influence in the	. 7
meditedbarean Western nations	
will face challenges in managing	
h / n · 1 · 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
post- Mad syria on a poesening	
part-Asad Syria and preventing extremist groups from garning	Paragraph actions of
ground-	
	and the second

-ivj	Humanitasian and Refugee Coises
	to conflict and
	instability could consen the already dire humanitation crises in Sysia,
	dire humanitation crises in Sysias
	with millions of displaced people further straining regional and
	Global resources
	- Guna Berounces
Y)	Implications for Israel:
	. 그는 그는 그는 사람이 가장 얼마나 아이들이 아이들이 사용되는데 그는 그는 그들은 아이들이 하는데 그 사람들이 가장 하는데 하는데 그를 보고 있다. 이 사람들이 이 문제 가장에 없어야 했다.
	The fall of Asad might increase uncertainty on Asrael's
	rionner poraes of parametry
	hastile faces take control of
	Southern Syria However, reduced. Idanian influence in Syria could
	alleviate some security concerns
acco againment comments or during the second	for Israel
angles and a second	11. Conclusion
	11. CUITAWIUI
	The toppling of Bashar- al-Asad's regime by the HTS
	al-Asad's regime by the HTS Islamists rebels represents a

pivotal moment in sysia's history. The reasons behind this change re multifaceted, including suthoditation dules economic desperations sectation tensions and foreign.
Influence. The implications of this phone are protound, with paterial impact on segional stability, global geopolitics, and humanitation conditions As Sysia novigates this new chapter, the international community should play a exucial tole in supporting a peaceful an stable transition 0.2. 1. Introduction State-owned enterprises Pakistan have long been a significant budden on the country's budgetaxy economy. These enterpoises, which include sectors such as energy, transportation, and manufacturing, have faced

	ent o yeartaffer
	issues like mismassagement, overstating and financial inesticiencies; Hebe axe
	The reasons and how partitization
	can address these challenges
The secondary and the	Reasons Fox
-	the Budden
	Minmamayament
	Financial Inefficiencies Minmanagment and Curroption
	Reasins
	Overstatting Deht Accumulation
	D 7 90
<i>i)</i>	Financial Inefficiencies:
	Many enterpaires in Pakistan
	operates at a losse realuising
	substantial government subsidies to
	stay affort. This drains public
	resources that could be better
	utilized in other areas such as
	education, healthcase, and
	infrastouetuse

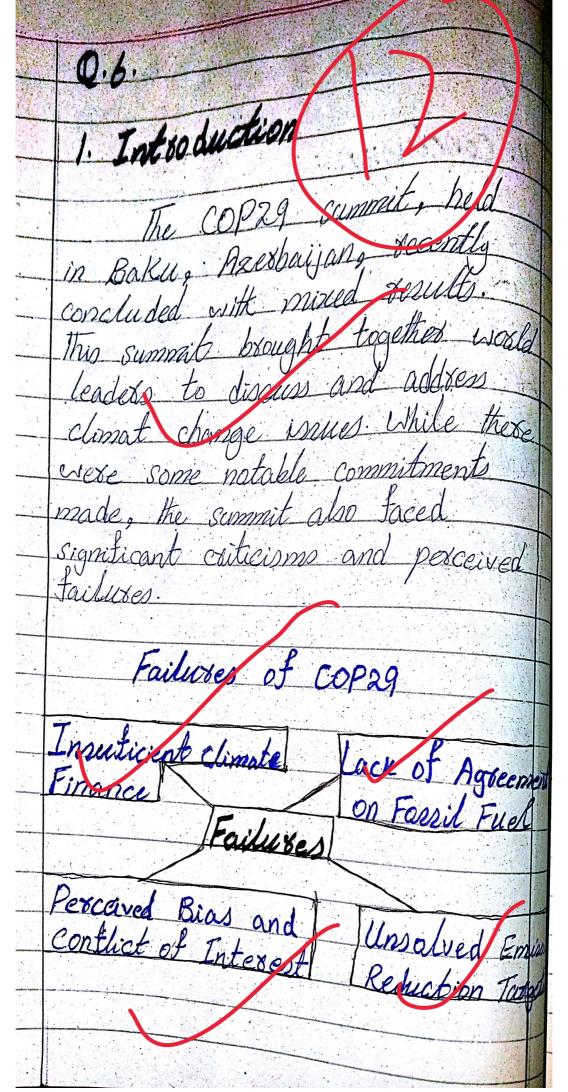
11	purmanagement and communities	
1	Mismanagement and Cossuption:	
	minmanagement and corruption. Political need feverce in the appointment of	
1	nomanagement and struction by	超级
	nter fevence in the appointment of	
	Key positions appointment of	
	key positions and decision-making	
-17	processes leads to inefficiencies and poor personnance.	
-	and poor personnance.	,
1	Wesstaffing:	
	SDFC tood 1 1	
	SOEs tend to be overstaffed due to political patronage, leading to high operational costs without corresponding productivity gains.	
	Le la political patronage, leading	
	to high operational costs without	
- 6	corresponding productivity agains	
-	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	
	Debt Accumulation:	
	The financial	
	The Financial Casses and	
-11	peticiencies of SOEs contaibute	
+t	the accumulation of public	
10	lebt. The government often has	
t	o book out these enterprises,	
14	usther straining the national	

	Privatization Help
HOW	Bivalla
Can	Help
	Reduction in Eigent Burden
Improve d	Engl Burden
Improve d Efficiency	
	Divatization
	Enhanced competition
Attracting	Competition
Attracting Investment	Comp
i) Improved Effici	iency:
하고 있다. 레마마 역하상의 그 병자에는 하다.	
Pavatizat	tion can lead to better
mana as mente ar	nd operational encurrey.
Private Sector	monagement pources
- ase typically n	note effective in teducing sing service delivery.
costs and impou	ring service delivery.
ii) Reduction in Eu	xal Burden
By privatize	ing loss-making SOEs, Can reduce its fiscal do saved from subsidies n be redirected to
the government	Can reduce its fiscal
busden The Siene	do saved from subsidies
and bailouts can	n be redirented to
	Scanned by Car

more product	Live 11	124	
	u	(e) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Attracting I	nyestme	at:	
Privatiza domestic and can lead to expansion of jobs and be	tion on	attornet he	th
domestic and	Loseige	1 investment.	is
can lead to	modern	rization and	
expansion of	the e	nterprises o cre	atin
jobs and be	costing	economic exouth	· U
	· ·	V	
Enhanced Com	petition		
Povatiza	tion car	n introduce	
competition in	2 secto	ots previously	
Privatiza competition in dominated by	SOEs	This can lead	to
better service	s and	lower prices	
for Consumer	6		
Steps f	or Effe	etive	
Priva	tizatio	n _/	
Tronsposent Process		Regulator	9
Process		Regulator	
	Steps		
Stakehalder		Gradual	1
4	Net tides seriestis asista in automi antique automicani en e	Impleme	11

	Transparent Procession
-1	Transparent Tours
	Enuise a transparent and Ensure a transparent and fair privatization process to avaid cooruption and ensure that the best biddeds win.
	Ensure tion process to
	Tour phivatization and ensure
	avaia coosagain biddets win.
	that the best war
	D. I. L. Finne tok:
11)	Regulatory Frame took:
	Establish a strong regulatory Formerook to oversee the privatized entities and ensure they proxite in the public interest.
	to stake to mot noe the
	Joanneyook to wensel
	they operate in the public interest.
	They operate in the parent
1:11	atarabaldet Engagement?
	Stakeholder Engagement?
Territoria de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya	For one with all chakahaldex
	inalidade como que sucrementos
	their ancesno and marries
	and topiceons and ensure a
	Engage with all stakeholder, including employees, to address their concerns and ensure a smooth transition.
	depth access to the contract of the contract o
14)	Gradual Implementation:
	Tall
-	Implement privatization gradually to allow time for adjustment
	to allow time for adi. A

and to minimize potential	
regative impacts on the economis	1
11. Conclusion	
State mined to tradings	2
State owned enterprises in Pakiston have been a persisten	1
Pakutan nave been a persisten	V
busden on the budgetage economy	
due to Financial inesticiencies.	
mismanagement, greastasting, and	4
debt accumulation. Privatization	
offers a viable solution to these	
challenges by improving effeciency?	
beducing tiscal busden, attracting,	
investment, and enhancing competit	isp.
However it is crucial to ensure a	
toursportent, vell-vegulated, and	
inclusive privatization process to	
Thereties produced bytromos.	
achieve the desired outcomes.	



	Tell	
il	Insufficient climate Finance:	
7	- D. B. "	
1	The of the	<u>'</u>
	was the climate finance goal. Developed nations	
1	State of the state	1.
	The Day to the last	89
-	orcoli 197 the 1.2 txillion	
-	automa peo yello that developing	
	the demended his son	
	Seen as inadealliete	- 1
	to accord the abaent needs of	
- 1	Crimale change mitigation and	
	aderption	
	1 1 4 0	
<i>(II)</i>	Lack of Agreement on Forest Firel Transition:	
	Itansition:	
	TT 1	
	- the summit tailed to seach	
	a consensus on toursitioning away	
	from fassil fuels. This cartical issues	
	was defeated to COP30, leaving a	
	Significant cap in the global strategy to reduce carbon emissions.	
170000	to reduce carbon emissions.	

CANTUC	M
- iii) Perceived Bias and Com	
Interest:	
of the summit	
The hours a country hear	ily
by Azerbaijan a country heave teliant on sossil fuels this	2
reliant on sorry deflexed to cartical usue was deflexed to	
Chitical some constituent gar CoP36, leaving a significant gar	2:
in the cylobal Strategy	Ce
Carbon Emissions	
iv) Unresalved Emissions Reduction Targets:	
Taxaets:	
Despite the Ubgency, Countrie	2
could not agree on updated an	
increased emissions reduction tagget	迈
This lack of progress undermines efforts to keep global temperature	<i>j</i>
size within safe timits	
New Climate Caxhon Maxke	t
Finance Goals Agreement	6
Const. L. Community	
Least Developed Glender and	
Countries Climate change	

Despite falling short of expectations, the commitment to channel 330 billion dollars connually by 2035 is a step forward from the previous 100 billion dollars goal. This funding aims to support developing countries in their climate efforts. The summet sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Arbicle b of the pair Agreement to expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons. Support for Least Developed countries.	Mad Climat 5	1
Despite falling short of expectations, the commitment to channel 330 billion dollars commutally by 2035 is a step forward from the previous 100 billion dollars goal This funding aims to support developing countries in their climate efforts: The summit sous the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Arbicle b of the form Agreement this agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon coedity, incertivizing countries to reflee emmisons: "I Support Jos Least Developed Countries:	New Cumale Finance Goals:	
by 2035 is a step forward from the previous loo billion dollars goal This funding aims to support developing countries in their climate efforts: The sumpt sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Arlicle b of the Paris Agreement this agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credit, incentivizing countries to refree emmisons: "Y Support for Least Developed Countries:	Dans to A //	
by 2035 is a step forward from the previous loo billion dollars goal This funding aims to support developing countries in their climate efforts: The sumple sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Arbicle b of the Paris Agreement this agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credit, incentivizing countries to refree emmisons: "Y Support for Least Developed Countries:	Verque Talling Short of	
by 2035 is a step forward from the previous loo billion dollars goal This funding aims to support developing countries in their climate efforts: The sumple sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Arbicle b of the Paris Agreement this agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credit, incentivizing countries to refree emmisons: "Y Support for Least Developed Countries:	expectations of the commitment to	
This funding aims to suppost developing countries in their climate efforts: 1) Coasbon Market Agreement: The summet sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incentivizing countries to reduce commiscens: 1) Support for Least Developed Countries:	Charles (allas) annually	_
This funding aims to support developing countries in their climate efforts: If Coasbon Market Agreement: The summet sois the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incentivizing countries to reflee commiscens: Support for Least Developed Countries:	by 2005 is a step toward from	
developing countries in their climate efforts: If Coabon Market Agreement: The sumpet sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity, incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons: Support for Least Developed. Countries:	the poerious 100 billion dollars goal	<u> </u>
efforts: If Cooper Market Agreement: The sumple sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Article b of the lasis Agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon coedity incertivizing countries to reduce emisons: If Support for Least Developed countries:	this surreg aims to support	all representations to the second
The sumple sow the finalization of the rules for a global carbon market under Article b of the Paris Agreement this agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incentivizing countries to reduce commisons. Support for Least Developed Countries:	daveloping countries in their climate	
The sumple sow the finalization of the sulfs for a global carbon market under Aglicle b of the Paris Agreement This agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incertivizing countries to reduce emmisons: Support for Least Developed Countries:	eforts.	
The sumple sow the finalization of the sulfs for a global carbon market under Aglicle b of the Paris Agreement This agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incertivizing countries to reduce emmisons: Support for Least Developed Countries:		
The sumple sow the finalization of the sulps for a global carbon market under Aglicle b of the Paris Agreement This agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon coedity incertivizing countries to reduce emmisons: Support for Least Developed Countries:	1) Carbon Market Agreement:	
of the sulls for a global carbon market under Aglicle b of the Paris Agreement This agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credit, incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons. Support for Least Developed countries:		
of the sulls for a global carbon market under Aglicle b of the Paris Agreement this agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credit, incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons. Support for Least Developed countries:	The summet saw the timbization	
market under Aglicle 6 of the Pasis Agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon coedity incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons: Support to Least Developed Countries.	of the sules for a alphal carbon	
Pasis Agreement This agreement is expected to facilitate the trading of carbon credity incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons Support for Least Developed Countries:		
expected to facilitate the trading of carbon coedity, incentivizing countries to reduce emmisons. Support for Least Developed Countries.	다른 사람이 마다 마다 가는 사람들이 되었다면 보다 되었다. 그는 사람들이 가는 사람들이 가장 사람들이 되었다면 하는 사람들이 되었다면 보다 다른 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 다른 사람들이 되었다.	
of carbon credity incentivizing countries to reduce commisons: Support to Least Developed countries:	Jan had to be silitable the traders	
Countries to teduce emmisons Support for Least Developed Countries:	l'agrecien co jaconnaire me comma	
Support for Least Developed Countries:	o) carbon creating incentivizing	
(1985) (소리스 11 Control of the Contr	Countries to regue commisons	
(1985) (소리스 11 Control of the Contr		
(1985) (소리스 11 Control of the Contr	I support Too Least Developed	
(1985) (소리스 11 Control of the Contr	Countries:	
COP29 included agreements	- 1945의 1966 - 196	
	COP29 included agreements	A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF

	I house dough
-	to suppost the least developed countries in cathying out his national adaption plant. This is coucied for enhancing their desilience to climate impacts.
The same of the sa	countries in carrying his
-	national adaption fraing their
management of the second second second	is coucied soo established.
Company of the Compan	desilience to Chimun
iv)	Grender and climate Change:
	The extension of programs
	Centered on gender and commate
	change was another positive outcome
	This decognized the impositivice
	of addressing gender specific
	impacts of climate change.
	11. Conclusion
	TT. COTICMOSTOR
	The COP29 symmet in Baku
	had its share of success and
	failutes while the commitments
	made, such as the new climate
	Tinana good and the and as with
	agreement, represent pronsen the
	agreement, represent progress, the summit also faced significant caiticisms. The insufficient climate
	cailicisms the insufficient climate

finance, lack of agreement fossil tuels transition, and unteralved emissions reduction taggets highlight the that remain. As the world moves towards COP 30% it is essentia to build on these commitmen and address the shoot comings to effectively compat climate Highlight the refrences