TOOBA GUL
CURRENT AFFAIRS
TEST: 3

Q No. 1

1. INTRODUCTION:

The geopolitics ~~of~~ in 21st century is witnessing a significant shift shaped by the expansion of blocks, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), now BRICS+ with the addition of new members. These organizations have challenged the long-standing unipolar hegemony of the United States. Their expansion promotes a multipolar world and multilateralism including the shift in global economic dominance towards emerging markets and growing geopolitical tensions. Pakistan can benefit ~~on~~ from these organizations (BRICS) to enhance ~~to~~ the multilateral dimension of foreign policy by conducting aggressive diplomatic campaign against India, increasing trade with potential member countries and collaborating with other emerging economies. Moreover, through SCO platform, Pakistan can spur it multilateral project of CPEC Phase-II. This will translate into diversified trade routes and participation in regional value chains.

II- UNDERSTANDING THE EXPANSION OF BRICS AND SCO:

a-BRICS: advancing multilateral cooperation

Established in 2009, BRICS emphasizes economic collaboration and promote a multipolar world. It also aims to foster culture exchange among its member states. Having focus on multilateralism, BRICS adopted alternative financial systems, such as '**New Development Bank (NDB) and Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)**' which challenges the influence of western ~~regi~~ entities in the region.

b-SCO: fostering 'new' multilateralism

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization SCO focuses on enhancing regional security and addressing challenges like terrorism, extremism and separatism, through multilateral cooperation. Thus, by enhancing regional security and promoting trade and investment, the SCO fosters multilateralism from old to new phase.

III- PAKISTAN CAPITALIZATION ON THESE ORGANIZATIONS TO ENHANCE THE MULTILATERAL DIMENSION IN FOREIGN POLICY:

Pakistan can enhance its multilateral dimension of foreign policy through these organizations in the following aspects.

i- Initiating aggressive diplomatic campaigns against India:

To counter India's efforts to weaken Pakistan's case in front of other BRICS members, Pakistan will have to conduct an aggressive diplomatic campaign to lobby all members of BRICs to vote in favor of Pakistan. In this way, Pakistan can avert India's stance.

ii- Investing in trade ~~against~~ with potential member countries

Joining BRICS could open up economies opportunities for Pakistan. The country could engage in increased trade and investment with other member states, benefiting from their large and growing economies. This would spur its foreign relations in the comity of nations.

iii- Collaboration with emerging economies via BRICS would strength Pakistan position in international forums:

Pakistan can foster its interaction with emerging economies through BRICS. This would allow Pakistan to have a stronger voice in International forums and negotiations like **Kashmir issue.**

iv- Multilateral cooperation with regional countries through CPEC:

Pakistan, through SCO could spur regional connectivity. SCO summit carried particular connectivity through roads, ports and energy projects. This situates Pakistan at the intersection of regionalism, linking its domestic development ~~of~~ to China's industrial ecosystem and SCO's broader framework.

IV- CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

Through the platforms of BRICS and SCO as well as their expansive role in multilateralism, Pakistan has the opportunity to enhance development and trade opportunities. Moreover, these organizations have the potential to engage and coordinate policy mechanisms of Pakistan within non-Western multilateral setting.

V- CONCLUSION:

In summation, the consensus-based nature of BRICS and SCO means that all member states must align on new admissions, ~~[illegible]~~ diplomatic engagement and multilateralism. Pakistan has the opportunity to foster its foreign policy relations through these organizations effectively.

Q..2

1. INTRODUCTION:

COP 30 held in Belem, Brazil, represented one of the significant event in climate governance. Being branded as "COP of implementation" by Brazilian presidency, it aims to move from pledges to action. It included reinforcing multilateralism under UNFCCC, connecting climate action to the real-world impact. As a result, agreements were reached on indicators to measure progress towards adaptation. Pakistan's participation in COP 30 represents justice and equitable support in global climate action historically skewed against developing countries. However the US exit from the Paris Agreement creates leadership vacuum and reduces funding for climate mitigation, which may lead to a fragmented climate governance landscape.

2. COP 30: AN OVERVIEW:

COP 30 aims to address

climate change impacts to meet global climate goals.

a- Agenda of COP 30:

i- Prioritizing multilateralism under UNFCCC

ii- Connecting climate action to real-world impacts

iii- Accelerating delivery of the Paris Agreement

b- Outcomes of COP 30:

COP 30 manifests following outcomes.

i- Tripling Adaptation Finance:

COP 30 aims to triple adaptation finance by 2035 to support vulnerable countries.

ii- Fossil Fuel phase-out:

To agree on a road map to phase out fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy.

iii- Global implementation accelerator:

Initiating an accelerator to speed up climate action ~~accelerator~~ implementation iv- Just transition Mechanism:

To establish a new mechanism to support countries transitioning to low carbon economies.

3- PAKISTAN PARTICIPATION IN COP 30:

Pakistan's federal government and provincial leadership participated in COP 30, to amplify a united call for predictable, grant-based climate finance, enhanced technology transfer and reforms to global climate governance.

i- Pakistan advocacy for grant-based climate finance:

Pakistan faces climate-led disasters despite less than 1% contribution in carbon emissions; Climate shocks repeatedly thwarts development gains and intensify debt burdens.
Pakistani officials at COP 30 ~~demanded~~ advocated;

a- The debt emergency crippling climate-vulnerable economies due to repeated climate disasters.

b- The urgent need for grant-based

Loss and Damage financing, not loans that worsen fiscal pressure.

ii- Pakistan demand for enhance resilience:

During the high-level side event on "Operationalising Loss and Damage: Financing Resilience and Recovery in Vulnerable Countries", Pakistan reiterated for finance to enhance climate resilience, it includes:

a- Financing for slow-onset events, including glacial melt, desertification and sea-level rise.

b- Recognition of non-economic losses, such as trauma, displacement and community breakdown.

c- Focus on rebuilding critical infrastructure and strengthening resilience in agriculture and water sectors.

d- Investment in human resource development.

4- UNITED STATES WITHDRAWL FROM PARIS AGREEMENT: A CHALLENGE TO FUTURE OF CLIMATE GOVERNANCE:

The US exit from the Paris Agreement challenges the future of climate governance in several ways:

i- Loss of Global Leadership:
The U.S withdrawl creates a leadership vaccum, alowing other nations like China and EU to take the potential charge in climate policies, that may not align with US interests.

ii- Reduced Climate Finance:
The U.S exit reduces funding for climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, impacting vulnerable countries and undermining global climate cooperation.

iii- Fragmented Climate Governance:
The U.S withdrawl may lead to a fragmented climate governance landscape, with regional blocks replacing global cooperation.

iv- Weakened Accountability.
without US participation, accountability mechanisms with the Paris Agreement may weaken, leading

to reduced compliance rates among participating nations.

5. CONCLUSION:

COP 30 is a significant milestone in climate governance. Pakistan contributed in ~~the~~ COP 30 as a proactive member and advocated for climate finance. However, U.S exit from the conference has a negative impact on the conference such as fragmented climate governance.