

Q No 1

15

Introduction: Today foreign policy is based on interests and benefits (**Nepolean**) Pakistan has to utilize every forum for flourishing it's growth in international market. For example BRICS and SCO are the two emerging world organisations which are expanding multilaterally. Pakistan can capitalize on them to strengthen it's multilateral dimension of foreign policy.

① How BRICS and SCO emphasize changing old world to multilateralism?

①.1 BRICS and SCO both encourage use of local currency:
Both encourage use of national currencies or a single currency instead of dollar to promote de-dollarization and suppress US hegemony.

All countries should do trade in national currencies (Ishaq Dar at SCO meeting)

①.2 BRICS and SCO reduce dependence at IMF and Eu:

BRICS has mechanism of CRA (contingent reserve arrangement) for providing loans in emergency. Every member has share in it.

China has 100 b\$. Similarly, SCO also works for development of own bank. BRICS also has ~~new~~ its bank (NEB).

1.3) BRICS and SCO members collaborate in various aspects:
To counter hegemony of USA
both organisations work on the various fields.

BRICS ^{has} → own vaccination center
• agricultural research center

BRICS + SCO [Both promote AI based governance for example under BRICS Smart city India]

1.4) BRICS and SCO prioritize interest of all members. In meetings of both organisations all members have equal opportunity to ~~support~~ speak. And any aggression in any member is discouraged.

July meeting of SCO

↓
Condemned

Israel attack on Iran

1.5 BRICS and SCO also work on cultural diplomacy. They are enhancing multilateralism by enhancing cultural diplomacy.

Example: At SCO meeting

[India → gave its painting Madhubani to China]

[Nataraj to → Russia]

1.6 BRICS and SCO also promote working on social sectors. BRICS and SCO members do projects of health, education and investments.

For example

→ A project of health under BRICS worked on Tuberculosis and found, it is found in areas where less resources are available.

①.7 BRICS and SCO also enhance infrastructure and military cooperation. Because under SCO a large infrastructure is being implemented which CPEC.

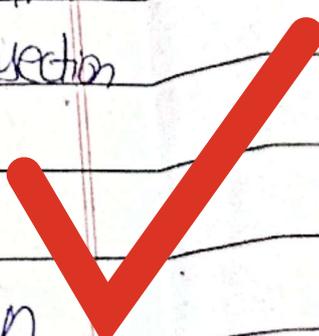
→ Similarly under BRICS and SCO India purchases S-400 defense system from Russia.

② How Pakistan can capitalize on these organisations to enhance its multilateral dimension of its foreign policy?

②.1 Pakistan can utilize Friendship of China: With help of China Pakistan can become member of BRICS through which country can expand trade with Russia,

Belarus, Indonesia and Nigeria.

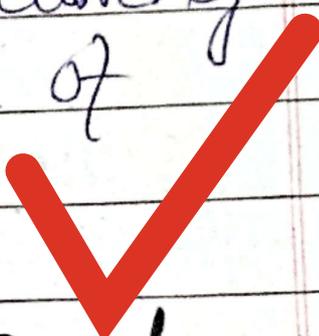
(2.2) Pakistan can strengthen the process of digitalization. Both BRICS and SCO promote digitalizations. For example
China does → 84% online transaction
Russia Does → 86% online transaction

(2.3) Pakistan can flourish its agricultural sector. In BRICS a special agriculture research council or center is present which encourage use of modern seeds and irrigation methods such as sprinkler, drip irrigation system. 

(2.4) Pakistan can reduce dependence on IMF. Pakistan can get easy loans from regional or organisational

banks of BRICS and SCO without become bound to harsh conditions.

2.5) Pakistan can cope with dollar shortage: Under de-dollarisation Pakistan will do trade in own national currency or a regional currency which mitigate issue of dollar shortage.



2.6) Pakistan can expand developmental projects: Under SCO Pakistan can expand CPEC to other various states and can earn a handsome amount. It can expand CPEC to central Asia and middle east.

②.7 Pakistan can present its soft image in the front of world. Similarly it can be done in same way when India blamed Pakistan in defense minister and foreign minister meetings of SCO for Peshawar attack. But India could not provide proofs. So a positive image of Pakistan was promoted.

Conclusion: Hence, BRICS and SCO both are expanding and emphasize transition from old to new multilateralism. And Pakistan also can capitalize on both organisations to enhance its multilateral dimension.

Q No 2

Introduction: At 10 Nov to 22 Nov 2025, ^{COP 30} was held in Belem Brazil. There are various outcomes which will be discussed in the answer and Pakistan participates actively and also raised voice for climate finance and also did some solid steps for resilience. Moreover there are some implications of USA exit from Paris Agreement for future of climate governance.

We are the first generation the feel the effects of climate change and we are the last generation that can do something about it (Barack Obama)

① Review of the Agenda and outcomes of COP 30.

Agenda

①.1 Adherence to Paris agreement: This COP 30 aimed to cut temperature by 1.5°C.

①.2 Climate justice: COP 30 focused mainly on climate justice and link climate change with biodiversity by recognising indigenous people's right

①.3 Clean Energy adoption: COP 30 focused at adopting green energy, by using less fuels.

Outcomes → Belem package

①.4 Global mitigation: It means climate finance will exceed and triple in 2035.

①.5 Prioritize developing countries: Equal opportunities and fund will be given to developing countries.

①.6 Cut emissions and reduce temperature: Nationally determined contributions will be aligned to reduce emissions and temperature by 1.5°C.

② Analysis of Pakistan's participation, advocacy and efforts to enhance resilience.

Participation, Advocacy, climate fund

②.1 Pakistan advocated issues of developing states: Pakistan participated actively and advocated that states like Pakistan with emission less than 1% are vulnerable to climate change greatly.

For example World Bank reports that During 2022 floods Pakistan has lost 30b\$.

2.2 Pakistan raised voice on climate financing: Pakistan said climate funds should be given to developing countries for

- Development of roads, schools and hospitals
- Built flood proof infrastructure
- Recognize trauma ^{set} _{individuals} as

Source
ISST

2.3 Pakistan advocated for aid in achieving green technology: At participation of at cryosphere, Pakistan told that finance should be given to developing countries to mitigate risk factors of disasters.

- For early warning systems
- Technological management of floods.

ISST

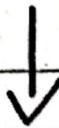
Efforts to enhance Resilience

2.4 Punjab has taken steps in accordance with COP 30

Technology based smog war
100 stations have setup



2500 model villages with proper sanitation and health



E-Mobility roll out for 42 cities



Funds to underdeveloped districts.



Installation of early warning systems during floods at Sutlej and Chenab



Establish 1st climate observatory of south Asia by collaborating with NASA and ^{supra}



↓
Suthra Punjab Source
ISSI

③ Comment on US exit from Paris agreement challenges the future of climate governance.

③.1 Temperature reduction would not possible: temperature reduction by 1.5°C would not possible because trump has enhanced fossil fuels industry by introducing policy of drill baby drill.

③.2 Climate finance would be hampered: Paris agreement makes adhere ~~countries~~ developed states to pay 100 b\$ annually to developing

Countries. It would not be possible without America's.

3.3 Leadership gap in climate governance: In past Barack Obama has visited many developed states to pressurise them to cut off emissions. But now there is no global leader to do it.

3.4 Vulnerability of developing states to climate change would be enhanced: Already vulnerable states would suffer more from climate change consequences.

For example

Pakistan has faced 2022 floods and heavy rainfall in Chakwal, Pindi, Karachi and Bannu in 2025.

Conclusion: So, in Cop 30 Pakistan emerged as spokes person of developing states on climate finance. Moreover, Punjab is leading in implementing climate friendly measures. Least but not least US exit from Paris agreement would exist serious challenges for future climate governance. So, All other countries would take measures to mitigate consequences of climate change.

Because

|| "When we heal earth ||
|| we heal ourselves" ||

David Orr