

# Syrian Regime Change.

Analysis of the events leading to the ongoing situation and their consequences.



KLA Solutions. *Report.*





## About.

### About KLA Solutions.

KLA Solutions is a European firm focusing on international affairs and the repercussions for your company.

Established in France with representatives in both Germany and Finland.

Regardless of whether your objective is Supply Chain Surveillance (SCS), New Market Risk Analysis (NMRA) or Geopolitical Risk Assessment (GRA), we dedicate our time and knowledge to guiding your company throughout this ever-changing, international environment.

KLA Solutions' entire team is welcoming you aboard and is prepared to answer any questions that you have regarding geopolitics.

### About this report.

For 53 years, the Assad regime ruled over Syria, however, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 2024, this regime was overthrown by local rebellions, notably, Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) and the Turkish-backed Free Syrian Army (TFSA).

The Assad Regime has come under scrutiny for many years now, however, was particularly impacted during the Arab Spring, which caused further riots and provoked a civil war in March of 2011.

Throughout this report, we have compiled all the open-source information on this topic to get a clear and unbiased perspective on the nation's administrative change, the current situation in Syria, the requirements for each of the nation's factions and the different visions for the future of Syria's conduct throughout the world and its role to play on the global stage.

Information provided by human sources of the region can also be used in the report, but they will be appointed as such by the report body.

This report covers an amplitude of essential facts to form a coherent path from the beginning of the Assad rule to its current situation. The last part of the document is dedicated to the possible future outcomes. It looks over the nation's natural reserves, the factions, the foreign ties and further investments.

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## IV. Potential Outcomes.

### i. Destabilisation by Russia.

#### a. Current situation.

As mentioned previously, Syria provided Russia with a strong foothold over central Europe, notably with its warm water naval base in Tartus (its only warm water port outside of the Black Sea), which provided its fleet access to the Mediterranean Sea without having to cross through the NATO-occupied Turkish Straits. Its Airbase in Khmeimim allowed Russia to secure Syrian airspace.

With an alliance with Bashar al-Assad to assist in the Syrian Civil War, Bashar al-Assad granted Russia 49-year lease access to Tartus and the air base at Khmeimim.

However, with the fall of the Assad regime, the Russian forces have been slowly moving out of Syria. As mentioned in the *Russian Military Instalments* section, Russia once had bases spread across Syria; however, it is now left with the two mentioned above. Whether or not to allow Russia to keep their bases is being disputed. For this reason, Russia has moved its ships out of port and has moved its equipment down to the naval ports in preparation. Yet, it has made clear that they do not want to leave the region.

As of right now, the current de facto leader in Syria, Ahmed El-Charaa, as mentioned in the *Political Runner-up and Opposition* section, is considered by some to be 'too moderate' as he seeks to democratise Syria and make it a free land for anyone, no matter their ethnic or religious background. He is equally supported by Turkey, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and, indirectly, the United States. This situation is undesirable for Russia.

#### b. Possible options

Russia has, therefore, a few options. Firstly, Russia could aim to put Bashar al-Assad back into power through military means, creating a situation in which Syria cannot form a new government, although to avoid any confrontation, the next best option is to destabilise the nation by providing the opposition with financial support and other resources.

Notably, as mentioned in the *Political Runner-up and Opposition*, Ahmed El-Awda has been working with Russia since 2011. If Russia could get him to control Syria, then Russia would not need to leave and would maintain control in the region. As noted in the illustration below, the El-Awda rebellion is located in the south of Syria.

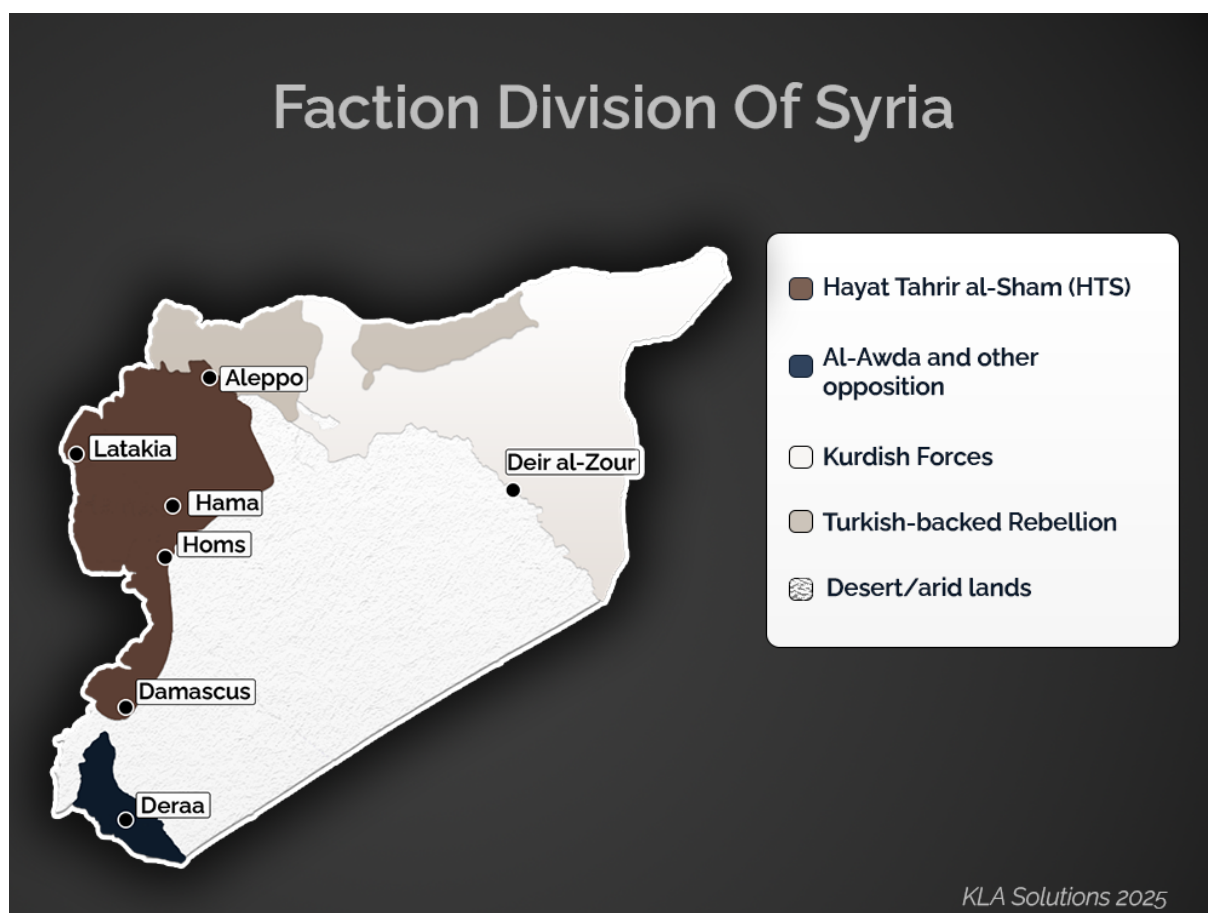


Image 1 - Factions of Syria