

**1/1/2028**



# **FSC**

**DISCUSSING THE STATUS OF  
PAKISTAN AND THE INSTABILITY  
IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT IN  
THE YEAR 2028.**

**Background Guide**

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## **Letter from the Executive Board**

Dear Delegates,

The Futuristic Security Council gives you, as a delegate, a distinct opportunity and chance to be transported into a world 10 years hence. The actions of the present determine the world then, but your actions in committee as, hopefully, responsible members of the international community will determine the course thereon.

The committee mainly revolves around the Indian Sub-Continent but its implications run far beyond. The countries surrounding the conflict areas are superpowers and economic powerhouses, having the potential to change the course of history hereon.

As delegates, we expect you to use your knowledge of the past and the necessary creativity to play a role in the resolution of the conflict. The choice is entirely yours, whether you wish to add to the list of failures of the United Nations or to its successes.

Our advice to delegates would be to work in tandem with your co-delegates as well as the committee at large in order to make the most of this experience. Please feel free to write to us at [fsc.bmun2018@gmail.com](mailto:fsc.bmun2018@gmail.com) regarding any queries

We look forward to welcoming you at BMUN 2018!

Regards,  
The Executive Board,

Futuristic Security Council.

M. Amaan Asim  
Chairperson

Vidushi Mahajan  
Vice- Chairperson

Likhith Chandragiri  
Rapporteur

## **Introduction**

The UN Security Council is arguably the most powerful body of the United Nations, it elects members to the General Assembly and initiates action against various nations which threaten the peace and security of the world at large. The mandate of the Council, to further its objective of 'maintaining international peace and security' is vast- ranging from international sanctions on a nation to collective military action. The Council has however, to a large extent, been unable to realise this objective and reach its full potential due to reasons such as conflicting strategic interests of nations, the abuse of the veto power and the lack of courage to take serious action.

By the year 2028, man may have reached Mars and space colonisation and flying cars may be a reality, but to imagine that every state has the ability to recognise, respect and protect human rights and international law seems to be a distant dream. The world has rid itself, to a large extent, of anti-state elements in the Middle East and of instability in many parts such as Africa, but its most economically flourishing and populous region of South Asia is still riddled with a multitude of conflicts which have arisen out of rivalries- both old and new, struggles for dominance and thirst for larger territory.

**Note- The events around the world remain as is until 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2018, after which the events transpire as below.**

**Our committee commences on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2028, following which any events would be a result of your actions as delegates.**

## Timeline of Events

### 2018

#### August

- Imran Khan becomes PM of Pakistan and his party Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) rises to power in Punjab Province, the most populous region as well.

#### September

- Imran Khan's government releases a Dispute Resolution Framework with India regarding Kashmir. The Dispute Resolution Framework promotes bilateral negotiations and rejects intervention efforts as well as trilateral talks. India accepts it but with the rider of Pakistan ensuring that it stops its support to extremist organisations.

#### December

- India and Pak announce that discussions have reached the National Security Advisor Level and a resolution has been reached on the removal of high level military installations along the Radcliffe line. The final modalities would be worked out in a meeting between the PMs in January.
- Elections are held in Kashmir, amidst violence, and the Congress-National Conference Alliance comes to power with Omar Abdullah as CM.
- Pakistan faces several economic issues since opting out of IMF scrutiny for a bailout and instead on relying on economic overhaul; Pakistan Govt. mandated advisory committee on Finances considers developing stronger business associations with the Middle East and India.

### 2019

#### January

- Imran Khan and Modi meet and resolve to 'remain actively seized on normalisation of the border between India and Pakistan' while Khan seeks stronger economic ties with India and requests a line of credit for Pakistan's trading for 10 years, till it improves economically. Joint Press Statement remains non-committal on both matters.

#### May

- Modi returns to power with a thin majority in the Lok Sabha; Congress sees a revival, reaches 200 seats with the help of regional allies.

#### Aug

- Modi releases the following statement on India's Independence Day "I dream of an Akhand Bharat which will restore India to its past glory" This realigns the perception of Modi's interest in taking over what is historically considered to be "India". Pakistan condemns the statement and withdraws its Ambassador to India.

### 2020

#### Feb

- Confidential documents of CPEC are leaked. Pakistan's huge debt obligations to China on a long-term basis (30/34 years) enrage the public. Chinese workers are threatened and killed; work on CPEC comes to a standstill.

May

- The Congress Central Election Authority (CEA) decides to hold internal elections for the post of President of INC, post Rahul Gandhi's resignation due to failure in the parliamentary and subsequent state elections. Priyanka Vadra wins by a small margin and becomes President of the Congress Party.

September

- Xi Jinping, Chinese Premier and Imran Khan meet in China to discuss the deadlock over CPEC. Khan remains firm that conditions of loans and financing of CPEC must be relaxed in order to assure safety of Chinese workers. Anti-China protests erupt across major cities of Pak.

December

- Worries of Pakistani citizen-led aggression and unstable environment due to Anti-CPEC sentiments leads to an adverse effect on international economic interest in Pakistan.

2021

March

- A Pakistani Intelligence report claims that Anti-Chinese and Anti-CPEC protests are being supported by India logistically and monetarily. India strongly denies allegations and demands proof.

May

- China agrees to change the terms of the CPEC deal and to reduce interest rates marginally without revealing to public the actual reduction percentage. China demands participation of Chinese military personnel in the Pakistan Special Division in charge of CPEC protection, to ensure the safety of its workers. Pakistan agrees but India strongly protests against this as it believes that it would threaten the peace of the border areas where the CPEC runs close to the territorial limits of India. The Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) lodges violent protests against the government.

September

- The Pakistani Army General issues a statement affirming the lack of action by the Imran Khan government on Indian interference in Pakistan's internal matters: from Chinese inclusions in military to CPEC Protests to Baloch insurgency activities. Khan responds with the assurance that India will certainly face strong repercussions for its actions.

2022

January

- The Security Council unanimously votes in a resolution to change its existing composition and to appoint a former Secretary General Ban Ki Moon-led committee to provide recommendations for the same within a year.

March

- An Indian intelligence report claims that there has been a rise in the presence of Pakistan backed anti-national elements in Kashmir. The report criticizes the state government for being lax on the threat of Pakistan considering recent deteriorations in relations.

## September

- The IAEA releases a statement concerning India-Pak and claims that satellite imagery and on-ground background checks reveal an increase in atomic and radioactive activity in both countries. Meanwhile, the IAEA is redrafting the Global Nuclear Proliferation Treaty that seeks to further curb the use of nuclear warheads in armed conflict.

## December

- Pakistan, already under the mounting pressure of economic sanctions, faces threats of withdrawal of foreign aid and investment from various countries. India, who is keen on receiving permanent membership to the UNSC, wishes to maintain its global image. The two nations sign a bilateral treaty on the non-usage of nuclear weaponry in case of armed conflict.

## 2023

### January

- Ban ki Moon introduces a resolution involving the addition of Germany, Brazil, India, Japan and South Africa as permanent members as well as a new veto format for the SC.

### March

- The old right wing Pakistani party- Muttahida Majlis e Amal (MMA)'s Fazl-ur-Rahman announces a coalition with the PPP(Pak Peoples Party)'s Bilawal Bhutto; this rises in stature due to existing unrest and dissatisfaction in Pakistani lower socio- economic strata who are distraught with the current system. The major plank of their running is the Imran khan government's soft stance on India- the signing of treaty- as well as failure to revive economy, along with a strong sense of right wing religious rights protection.

### May

- MMA wins elections and Fazl Ur Rahman becomes PM of Pakistan on a rotating PM and Deputy PM basis with Bilawal Bhutto. Videos of army sabotage of election counting and pleas in SC of Pakistan on election malpractices ensue.

### August

- Following members- India, Japan, Brazil, South Africa and Germany are confirmed by the GA. A month later, UNHRC issues a notice for an emergency summit on Human Right Violations in the Indian Subcontinent. India and Pakistan boycott, it.

## December

- Elections in J& K are deferred to April 2024 considering rampant decrease in law and order in the state.

## 2024

### May

- The reformed congress wins elections with Mrs.Vadra as PM. Elections to J& K held together with national elections; NC-Congress alliance wins.

## 2025

### March

- Violence breaks out in Pakistan after pro-government supporters attack opposition leaders post the Supreme Court verdict on election malpractices of 2023 which reverses election of 25 Members of Parliament, but doesn't bring down the govt.
- Out of these 25 members, 15 were representing regions in Balochistan. Baloch people regard this as a direct attack on their basic right of representation in Pakistan's democratic process. This has been widely regarded as involvement of the military in Pakistan's democracy.

### August

- BLA amps up its activities and disrupts CPEC construction in the province. China threatens to withdraw from CPEC due to safety concerns of its citizens in Pak.

### September

- Pakistan army and Special Division Forces impose strict measures across the nation that stifle any opposition to the government and the CPEC.

## 2026

### March

- The leader of the BLA, Iqbal Saeed, releases a video, calling for all-out action against the Nation-State of Pakistan, in light of what he calls "grave atrocities committed by the government against my people". This leads to various acts of violence in Pakistan's cities.

### July

- Amnesty International releases a report titled 'Brutality and Bloodshed in Balochistan' which outlines the activities of the SDF against innocent Baloch civilians- including several women and children. Included in the report are proofs of Chinese military personnel involved in such atrocities too, China claims its activities are not subject to scrutiny.

### Sept

- India, USA, EU issue statements in support of the Baloch people and express dissatisfaction over Pakistani and Chinese activities in the region.

## 2027

### January

- PM Fazl Ur Rahman is shot dead in a public rally in Peshawar; attack is claimed by the BLA. A Pakistani police report claims a precision UAV was used in the attack which is beyond the expected capability of BLA.

### March

- Pakistan Govt. remains unstable after the attack on the PM and the Bilawal Bhutto led government is on the brink of losing majority. BLA seeing the ripe situation calls for Baloch referendum.

### April

- India globally acknowledges the Baloch case of freedom and independence; questions of Kashmiri independence rise too.

### May

- The President of Pakistan in consultation with the Chief of Army Staff, Jinnah Khan, dissolves parliament and imposes President's rule, citing armed rebellion and external aggression.

July

- General Jinnah Khan calls for aerial and ground assault on BLA areas as well as its sympathisers and supporters in Pakistan. Claims “Indian support of BLA will be met with repercussions”

September

- Major activity noted on the India-Pak border, with increasing cross border attacks and infiltrations.

December

- The Pakistani army infiltrates Srinagar BSF Camp and conducts massive attacks. Indian army severely retaliates.

**The stop date for committee is 1/1/2028**

### **Country Profiles**

#### **USA**

On finding concrete evidence of collusion between the Trump campaign and Russia to influence the outcome of the 2016 elections, Donald Trump is impeached in march 2020, ten months prior to the end of his term in his Office. The US is currently led by Republican Paul Ryan, who was sworn in the beginning of 2028. His presidency follows 8 years of rule by Democrats between 2020 and 2028. Relations with Russia remain strained, with numerous sanctions in place and most diplomatic ties frozen. The US has altogether resigned its position of being the 'leader of the free world'. It has removed all troops from the Middle East and Africa and has begun pulling out troops from several foreign military bases. It has cut its defence spending significantly. The surge in populism and isolationist policies that began under the Trump era have made a resurgence under Paul Ryan.

#### **UK**

According to plan, the UK leaves the European Union on 29 March, 2019 amid hurried discussions and last-minute agreements. The UK opts for a 'hard' Brexit. It has left the EU single market and customs union. Free movement of people, goods and money no longer take place between the UK and the EU. All EU laws no longer apply to the UK. Provisions have been made to ensure the rights of EU citizens living in the UK and UK citizens in the EU, despite which there is a mass exodus of EU citizens out of the UK along with big businesses which have left London for other financial capitals in the EU. The economy of the UK slumps.

Dissatisfied with Brexit, calls for Scottish independence and Unification of Northern Ireland into the Republic of Ireland gain momentum, but are largely ignored by the current government, led by Jeremy Corbyn.

#### **France**

For nearly ten years post Brexit, the French government under President Emmanuel Macron has strived to keep up the image of a united Europe to preserve the EU. However, in a shocking election victory in the year 2027, populist and right wing Marine le Pen becomes president, promising sweeping new changes in France and openly acknowledges the failure of the EU. France has now pulled out all of its troops from North Africa and has tightened its borders to immigration. France is now following the USA's suit into a new age of isolationism and protectionism.

#### **Germany**

Germany is frantically trying to keep the European Union intact having lost the support of its ally France. Anti EU sentiments have gained huge momentum in various European countries and the very

ideals of the EU: democracy, human rights and free trade are being threatened by the rise of authoritarian, neo Nazi governments in Hungary and Poland as well as populist far right leadership in France.

Germany, having newly acquired a permanent seat and veto power in the UNSC has taken up the responsibility of being a global champion for human rights and democracy in the face of rising authoritarianism in Europe and isolationism in the USA. Former Chancellor Angela Merkel's contemporary from her party, Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer is the new leader of Germany.

### **New Zealand**

New Zealand has seen a slowdown in its population growth and migration, the economic boom period came to a crashing end in 2023. But ever since, through strong policies and deals with Asian giant economies like India and its neighbouring Australia, it has been able to secure markets for its vast financial resources. New Zealand is also assuming large importance to be an international arbitrator in disputes between countries.

### **Luxembourg**

Luxembourg over the last decade has made significant reforms to its healthcare and education systems. It now consistently ranks highest when it comes to HDI rankings and per capita GDP and scores the highest on indexes of economic freedoms and ease of doing business.

### **Venezuela**

The Venezuelan economy is in shambles. Hyperinflation has led to ridiculously high prices and made basic commodities, food and water hard to come by. Citizens' anger towards the government boils over into a violent revolution led by united opposition parties in year 2020. Nicolas Maduro is killed by rioting citizens and new elections are held. The country continues to be led by a series of weak coalition governments as the inflation levels begin to stabilise by the year 2027. The Chinese government has invested billions of dollars to Venezuela in terms of investment and bailouts to help alleviate its crisis. The growing dependence on China seems to be a larger burden on the country than the boon it attempted to be.

### **Brazil**

Brazil has taken up several new strategies and instated harsh new laws to fight corruption and gang violence. Popular progressive, socialist governments have focused on revolutionising the country's education, health care and other social welfare schemes to eradicate poverty and make Brazil the most developed country in South America.

### **Mexico**

Mexico has signed several new trade deals with the EU, Russia and China, while trade with the US has reduced significantly. Mexico's economy is growing faster than any other economy in the Western hemisphere. However, the country has not made much progress with respect to its government corruption, drug cartels and gang violence.

### **Russia**

In 2019, the Duma elects President Vladimir Putin to be President for life. The Russian economy becomes the 4<sup>th</sup> largest in the world with peace and harmony across the land. All insurgencies in the South have been settled and many former Soviet Republics including Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Kazakhstan have reintegrated into Greater Russia. Rising mineral prices and a strong leadership has restored Russia's status as the fourth most powerful country in the world.

### **Japan**

Prime Minister Abe's able leadership over the past 2 decades has restored Japanese pride in themselves. Japan has given itself a new constitution in which it has restored the erstwhile Imperial Japanese Army to its former eminence. While its aging population had been a concern, the "baby boom" of the last decade, fostered by government policies to that regard, has given a renewed impetus

to the economy. The last decade has also seen a boost in strategic Indo-Japanese relations- militarily and economically- including large-scale recruitment of Indians in the Japanese workforce and huge investments by Japanese companies in India.

### **South Africa**

The Economic Renaissance in South Africa due to rising natural resource prices has allowed South Africa to take its rightful place in Africa and its strengthened military has brought peace & tranquillity in the whole continent, reducing Chinese influence therein. Indian businessmen have taken a commanding place in the SA economy including the natural resource sector where Vedanta has bought over Oppheimer conglomerate. David Mabuza, the president of the African National Congress (ANC) is now the President of South Africa.

### **Iran**

The Trump administration sanctions led to the overthrow of the rule of the Ayotollahs and laid the foundations of a modern, progressive Shia republic. Due to the increased trade with Asia and Greater Russia, Iran has flourished into a Regional Trade Hub, bringing prosperity to its people. Reformist leader Mirhossein Mousavi is now president.

### **Israel**

Gilad Erdan of the Likud Party is now serving as Prime Minister of Israel. Peace has been negotiated with the help of Saudi king Salman with Palestine, which is now recognised as a nation by Israel, with the new state and the 18 Member states of the Arab league which previously didn't recognise Israel's statehood, recognising the state of Israel and its right to peaceful co-existence. This has now consolidated peace and prosperity in the Middle East

### **Nigeria**

Nigeria is in a state of utter chaos, grappling with a civil war between the Muslims of the North and Christians of the South. The economy too has collapsed due to the on-going civil war and the collapse of the petroleum-centred business ecosystem. The governance system of the country is in shackles although Abubakar Shekau has taken over the Presidency, with his writ extending mainly in the northwest and biggest supporter being Pakistan.

### **Kenya**

Kenya has developed into a flourishing and prosperous country under the able leadership of Kenneth Makelo Lusaka, who, along with the record tea prices, has given a great boost to the agro-based economy of Kenya.

### **Turkey**

Fed up of the Erdogan's divisive politics, the Turkish Army, under Kamal Ataturk Jr., has taken over the country and is attempting to restore it to its past glory and make it a progressive, modern and peaceful state as envisioned by its founder Mustafa Kamal Ataturk in 1923. Kamal Ataturk is now trying to regain membership of the NATO, gain membership to the EU and have Turkey take her rightful place as "leader of the middle east". The Kurdish insurgency has also been settled.

### **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

After the Trump presidency, USA and other European allies warmed up to the country and established diplomatic ties. Further, the RoK and DPRK set out to reconcile and both have decided to remain distinct provinces in a unified country sharing army, economy and foreign policy. Kim Jong Un has been deposed successfully in 2025 after which a common Prime Minister has been appointed in the year 2027. The country still remains in a flux and incessant protests and strife continue.

## **Palestine**

Palestine after international recognition and peace with Israel, has begun to structure its economy and place in the international world. Palestine has secured strong economic cooperation from Israel, with considerations in sharing port access and air space. Palestine has also stood out as a champion for international human rights, and pushed for reform in other Arab states too. But, the threat of insurgency by rebel Hamas leaders, who call the peace accord a “sham” and “economic subjugation by Israel”, looms strong in internal polity of Palestine.

## **Libya**

Libya after failed elections in December 2018, where results were not accepted by all parties, further fell into chaos. A UN Initiative was called for, where a structured programme of return of armed fighters into civil society was initiated, along with political restructuring. Libya is now divided into a number of smaller provinces based on tribal lines. The provinces operate as semi-autonomous regions with complete control over their respective economy and internal peace. The foreign affairs is dealt with a Central Libyan Government which is indirectly elected by the provinces. This new structure facilitates healthy economic competition and peace, but threats of a split are always imminent. There are efforts being made by the international community, to reinstate federalism.

## **Spain**

Spain after tiding over a recession like scenario in 2019, was faced with a major jolt when the referendum for Catalonian independence held in 2021 voted majorly in favour of independence from Spain. A long drawn legal battle and international discussion on the legality of the referendum was held, which finally deemed it to be legal. The Spanish government established a Joint Committee of Catalonian and Spanish leaders to broker a solution and eventually leave in 2025. The special status of Catalonia in Spanish international trade was extended till 2028, now concerns arise on how the two states will operate independent of each other.

## **India**

India emerges as the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy in the world, right behind USA and China who are constantly at tussles to be the largest economy. India saw a sustained rule of Modi till 2024, after which the Congress took over under, Mrs. Vadra. The Indian economy was reformed and set on track after disinvestments and restructuring of the Banking sector. India has maintained strong business ties with Russia and USA, after being able to produce most of its defence requirement indigenously. India has assumed great importance internationally due to its strong economy, but constantly tussles with China whose activities in Pakistan and more specifically, Balochistan have caused severe harm to their relationship.

Indian society remains politically divided after the fall of Modi, the present government is taking serious measures in instating unity amongst various groups and communities in the country. Further, the Indian parliament passed an amendment to the Constitution which states ‘The unification and integration of the parts of Akhand Bharat to the country is the goal of every government of the country’. This amendment was widely supported by the population of India.

Lastly, the increased scrutiny on the government’s inability to curtail flagrant human rights violations by international agencies is seen as the turn of India as an irresponsible member of the world community, and the government is finding it hard to shed that image.

## **China**

China has successfully become the largest economy in the world, under the leadership of the Supreme Leader Xi Jinping, who continues to lead the Communist Party of China. China has been trying to integrate the Taiwanese state and it has been mutually recognised as a colony of China. China has built strong ties with Russia and inclinations towards UK as a strong ally also seem to exist.

Chinese public opinion on major initiatives is taken seriously now by the Government, but majorly the public prefers to side with the government. China has upgraded its military capabilities strongly. Chinese foreign policy still aims at making developing nations bonded to China by investments and loans, although it seems to be turning against them after public outrage has ensued in countries where Chinese investment has been detrimental to the country and its sovereignty.

## **Pakistan**

Pakistan has been trying hard to rid itself of its economic troubles, but there seems no end in sight. Successive governments have failed to keep the public happy on issues of the economy, as well as foreign allies on its commitment to change. Saudi Arabia and UAE have continued to support Pakistan's fledging case.

Further, the public is seen to slowly lose hope on the sanctity of the Constitution or the concept of democracy in Pakistan, after serious allegations of military involvement. Majority of the public saw hope in Fazl Ur Rahman and his ideas of restoring Islamic values in society, only to deem him a military stooge.

Further, the serious deterioration of relations with India seems to be detrimental and only adding to the calls for an independent Balochistan. Fears are growing in Pakistani political circles that Balochistan would integrate with India.

Lastly, the Chinese, long regarded as 'all weather allies' seem to find it hard to sustain the investments in the country at the risk of losing its citizens. Although, they still seem to back them in rampant instances of Human Rights Violations.

**Note-** *The foreign policy or membership in any international organisation of any state is the same and there has been no major shift, unless otherwise stated in the above country positions. Make sure you acquaint yourself with every country's policy as they might have implications on your stance too. However, foreign policy may be subject to change once committee commences. The same will be intimated to you.*

## **The Security Council in 2028**

The Council consists of 20 member states, of which 10 have permanent seats and a veto. The veto is a majority veto wherein only a case of 5 or more permanent members voting in favour or against a resolution, collectively, will lead to the application of a veto. The single vote of a permanent member will not be effective in influencing the vote negatively. For e.g.- On a resolution discussing Human Right Violations in China, suppose Russia, China, South Africa, United Kingdom and Germany vote against it the veto will be applicable and the resolution will fail. Whereas, if only China and Russia vote against it and the rest of the permanent members vote for it, the resolution would pass.

The concept of majority veto is meant to increase the efficiency and capability of the Security Council to take action when necessary and not be hindered by the policies and stance of a single permanent member. The power of the veto no longer lies in the individual countries hand but in the collective will of the permanent members.

The 10 permanent members are

- The United States of America, The United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, India, Japan , Germany, Brazil and South Africa.

The non-permanent members on a rotational basis from the following regions are-

- Afro-Asian Countries: Pakistan, Iran, Israel, Nigeria and Kenya

- Eastern European Countries: Turkey
- Latin American Countries: Mexico and Venezuela
- Western European Countries + Others: Luxemburg and New Zealand
- Observer Nations: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Palestine, Spain, Libya

### **Balochistan Liberation Movement**

Balochistan is an area in South-western Pakistan which is rich in natural resources like natural gas, oil, coal, copper, sulphur, fluoride and gold, this is the least developed province in Pakistan. Baloch separatists argue they are economically marginalised and poor compared to the rest of Pakistan. There have been series of insurgencies against Pakistan in the years- 1948, 1958–59, 1962–63 and 1973–77, with an on-going and stronger, broader insurgency beginning in 2003. Baloch militants themselves stand accused on matters of Human rights violation. Pakistan has repeatedly accused India of supporting Baloch Liberation Army and other such liberation activities, India has denied it due to the lack of proof being provided. India raised the issue of Human rights violation at Balochistan at the UN Human Rights Council that Pakistan has systematically violated the human rights of its own citizens in Balochistan and Pakistan administered Kashmir.

### **China Pakistan Economic Corridor**

The CPEC is a 64 Billion USD project that is intended to rapidly modernize Pakistani infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones. Pakistani officials predict that CPEC will result in the creation of upwards of 2.3 million jobs between 2015–2030 and add 2 to 2.5 percentage points to the country's annual economic growth. Overall, if it goes ahead as planned and is not too adversely affected by security issues and local government delaying or restricting implementation, the CPEC therefore presents opportunities to benefit China in the sense that it advances the interests and opportunities of Chinese capital as well as China's geopolitical influence more broadly. As far as Pakistan is concerned the picture is less clear. Despite the emphasis on the potential benefits to Pakistan, promoted by both the Chinese and Pakistan governments of the CPEC, the project has first of all been criticized for the economic risks that it carries to Pakistan, and that it may risks leaving Pakistan trapped in debt and dependency on China, as has become the case in some other countries such as Tajikistan. The fact that such an extensive project which potentially has significant (adverse) impacts on Pakistan and the lives of people living there is being implemented without proper disclosure and consultation involving the peoples whose lives it effects is another reason to call this project into question.

### **Rules of Procedure**

Crisis Committees are committees that spend most of their time dealing with real-time events that require immediate attention and action. These crises range from terrorist attacks to natural disasters to corruption within a certain organization. Common considerations of crisis committees include: understanding the crisis and its implications, informing (or not informing) the press and public, undertaking immediate damage control, reacting to the actions of other groups, and preventing future crises.

We will follow a Semi-Crisis Format which would enable lengthy and sufficient debate on the already presented scenario and state of affairs, which require action. Consecutively, the committee will also be apprised of updates to the scenario, as and when they occur.

**The committee will follow all general committee Rules of Procedure regarding the conduct of debate. The only exceptions are the following exclusive aspects-**

- **Directives (Joint/Individual)-** A directive is an order to a person in the command of the delegate or more specifically the country, this may be a government representative or

employee or attaché. For example- A directive to an army general of a country to mobilise troops.

We request that specifications regarding the action are made clear. For example, in the above situation, the present location of the troops and where they are intended to be mobilised towards and for what purpose etc. Directives may be made by an individual nation or in a collective action. The usage of directives will be limited and subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

- **Press Statement-** Similar to a position paper, but this would be a brief position statement on your country's stance on the recent happenings. It is essential to keep your stance based on the country profiles presented above.

#### **Topics and questions that delegates must answer**

- The need for international consensus on the Balochistan freedom movement, while considering its deep rooted implications. The restoration of stability in Pakistan, with special reference to its democratic structure.
- Measures to be taken to ensure the prevention of a full-scale armed conflict
- Safeguarding the, economic interests of the Chinese in Pakistan vis a vis investment in CPEC
- Steps to ensure the effectiveness of international mechanisms in similar conflicts in the future

**Please note- We request you to submit your Press Statements, latest by the 25<sup>th</sup> of October 2018 to our email id- [fsc.bmun2018@gmail.com](mailto:fsc.bmun2018@gmail.com)**