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The Future Nuclear Imperative

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Briefing Paper

A. Introduction

The question of nuclear weaponry has been a highly controversial topic on the international stage ever since their justified deployment by the United States against a dictatorial and cruel imperial Japan. Many countries have tried to and restrict their proliferation, while just as many others have attempted to develop their own. Although this potent technology is now possessed by a few states, only five of them are officially recognized by the United Nations.

The liberal world order has been heavy-handed ever since its establishment at the conclusion of the Second World War. It has oppressed many sovereign nations and billions of people, through its support for continued colonization in Africa, and through initiatives such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund that restrain the spirit of free will and of self-government. While some international framework is necessary for the maintenance of peace globally, it must have equal and equitable representation not just for the United States and the European Union, but for all governments and peoples inhabiting planet Earth. Therefore, authorities such as the United Nations should have *influence*, and not *control*, over sovereign nations and states, and even over their decisions to pursue development of nuclear weaponry.

As the only nation created in the name of Islam in a world dominated by Christian countries and institutions, Pakistan has faced many challenges over the years. Although formerly subjugated as a British colony, our people now possess the potent technology of nuclear power, and Pakistan is the 6th most populous country in the world. Nevertheless, despite the Pakistani people's commitment to ending terrorism, we have only been publicly rebuked on the global stage for being an alleged "sponsor of terrorism". With some skepticism, Pakistan would like to move forward with a proposal to radically alter the current liberal world order, and establish a fair and equitable solution for ensuring the safe usage of nuclear technology in the future.

B. Key Points

The Pakistani delegation would like to address the following issues:

- Defining limits for international intervention in states' sovereign affairs
- Maintaining global security through multilateral accords and treaties
- Redistributing power and influence within the current liberal world order
- Establishing non-discriminatory rules to recognize existing nuclear states
- Creating an effective system to thoroughly eradicate the problem of terrorism
- Shifting toward renewable sources of energy to ensure long-term stability
- Forging a new framework for assisting states threatened by climate change
- Developing a more inclusive global economy through economic partnerships
- Evaluating the current global refugee crisis and its temporary and long-term impacts
- Shaping a renewed vision for refugee placement, redistribution, and repatriation

C. Background

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was created in 1947 as a safe, permanent home for Indian Muslims in the time of their recovery from prolonged British imperial rule. The history of our region dates back to the Paleolithic Era, and our people are proud descendants of the highly sophisticated Indus River valley civilizations from the Bronze age, which included notable cities such as Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Later, the region that is now Pakistan has been ruled by a variety of other empires, such as that of Alexander the Great and the Mauryan Empire. Ultimately, as the British Empire sought to expand in the eighteenth century, commercial and political interests merged, thus paving the way for the dominance during the colonial era.

During the early 20th century, within the time of the British colonial rule, the All-India Muslim League was created as a political party to represent the interests of all Muslims across the Subcontinent. It was initially sparked by the work of many scholars at the Aligarh Muslim University, lead by Syed Ahmad Khan, and a 3000-strong conference in Dhaka confirmed our resolution to advance the Indian Muslim's civil rights by discussing politics and influencing political policies. The party also resolved to provide protection to the upper classes of Indian Muslims, who worked hard to attain their social positions but were neglected by mainstream society. Although the party was not very notable, especially toward the beginning, it continued to increase its visibility and credibility in Muslim communities throughout the vast holdings in the British Indian Empire, eventually representing the commercial Muslim interests in modern-day Uttar Pradesh.

By the 1930s, our influential forefather Sir Muhammad Iqbal supported a vision that would unite four provinces in then-Northwest British India. This fueled the popular demand for a separate nation-state for Muslims on the Subcontinent. Throughout World War II, the Muslim League constituted a very powerful force in protesting against the UK's unilateral decision in bringing the Subcontinent into the war, although it subsequently did support some British war efforts. However, after the war, and especially with the creation of the sovereign nation of Pakistan, the Muslim League became an Indian minority party, and occasionally rose in influence in nearby Bangladesh. However, by this time, Pakistan has already started to generate its own power on the international stage.

Toward the end of the British colonial rule in South Asia, under which Pakistan was ruled together with India, many faithful Muslims gathered in the 1940s to form the Tehrik-e-Pakistan religious political movement, which sought to seek the independence of many Muslim-majority parts of the British Empire. Their actions were fueled by the neglect of our culture and traditions over many decades, such as with the British imposing mandatory Christian and Western-type education on our people, creating generations of people who have been denied access to learning about the rich legacy of the Muslim people, such as the many scholars that have contributed greatly to the scientific and literary developments of mankind, including much work in medicine, mathematics, and other scholarly topics.

This movement was created through the development of an unique Indian Muslim identity, and it hoped to protect the religious identity and the political interests and rights of Muslims throughout South Asia. Rightfully, Muslims wanted to protect their own traditions and

culture, and in 1940, at the Muslim League conference in Lahore, Pakistan, our founding father, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, mentioned the inevitable schism that prevented any viable one-state solution to the independence of the British India Empire. Obviously, Hindus and Muslims have very different religions, philosophies, social customs, and literature, and the Lahore Resolution was a principal foundation for Pakistan's first constitution.

Later, toward the end of World War II, there were many talks that were attempted, although they were largely unsuccessful because of the multiple fundamental conflicts between Hindus and Muslims. By 1945, in the general elections held by the British, the Muslim League secured approximately 90% of Muslim votes through a policy of creating the independent state of Pakistan, although the Hindu-led Congress continued to oppose this idea. Eventually, through persistence on the part of our fellow Muslims, which demonstrated that the Muslim League undeniably spoke for essentially all Muslims, the Indian Congress had to accept the fact that an united India would not be possible, and that Pakistan must emerge as its own, sovereign nation.

On August 14, 1947, Pakistan gained its independence, after many violent riots over the winter of 1946-47. The lines of partition between Pakistan and India were to be designated by the British-appointed boundary commission, consisting of two Hindu and two Muslim judges, and with Sir Cyril Radcliffe as chairman. However, since the Hindu and Muslim judges obviously had very different outlooks on even the minimally divisive topics, Radcliffe was tasked to make many detailed decisions over the course of just two months on localities that he did not know and did not have time to visit. The new borders, however, did not initially serve their purpose, since many Muslims attempted to cross to the new Pakistan, while similar numbers of Hindus and Sikhs attempted to cross to India. This created millions of deaths, although it was mostly concluded by the January 1948 assassination of Indian leader Gandhi.

Sadly, also in 1948, Pakistan lost our founding father, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Our first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, introduced legislation in 1949 that permanently transformed Pakistan into the Islamic state that we are today. His Objectives Resolution declared that the sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah, the God Almighty. During this time period, our national government was strong, establishing monetary policy through the creation of multiple financial institutions that still survive to this day. Diplomatic recognition also became an issue during this time, and Iran became the first country, in 1947, to recognize the validity of our state. We continued to pursue relations with other predominantly Muslim countries, although our status was denied initially by Stalin's Soviet Union and the United States. Our status as a newly liberated nation allowed us to champion the rights of self-determination for Muslims globally.

Despite this progress on the international stage, Pakistan faced various internal issues during this time. In 1948, before his death, Jinnah declared that Urdu would be the state language for Pakistan, which led to tensions in East Bengal, although Bengali leader Khwaja Nazimuddin did succeed Jinnah as the governor general of Pakistan. In 1951, our Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated, and Nazimuddin succeeded him as prime minister. Nazimuddin resolved some of the tensions by granting temporary equal status for Bengali, which was in response to

many riots by students hoping to reduce the influence of the Urdu language. Similarly, the schisms within Pakistan were evident in the division of the East and West, with various differences in ideology highlighted by the outcomes of the 1954 elections.

In 1956, Pakistan adopted its first constitution, paving the way for democracy to flourish. However, in 1958, this came to an end. The last Governor General of Pakistan, Iskander Mirza, became the first President, although the quick turnover of Prime Ministers led to popular unrest. He declared martial law in 1958, abrogating the 1956 constitution, thereby dissolving the National Assembly and the provincial legislatures, while also outlawing political parties. He appointed General Ayub Khan as administrator, but Mirza was shortly deposed and Ayub Khan's new rule was legalized and validated by the Supreme Court of Pakistan. This marked the end of the parliamentary system's implementation in Pakistan.

In 1960, Khan obtained a sweeping victory in a national election, indicating the people's support for his second term as President of Pakistan. This replaced his military government with a constitutional, civilian one, and allowed the capitol to move from Karachi to the planned city of Islamabad. The period of Khan's presidency is called the "Great Decade" in Pakistan, because of many cultural and political accomplishments. This included a pro-western alliance, indicating our opposition to the Soviet bloc, as well as the increased popularity of arts and music within our country. Pakistan signed a boundary agreement with China, thus shifting the balance of the Cold War, although it also signed the Indus Waters Treaty with India to normalize relations. The resumption of peaceful relations with the USSR was marked by the 1965 Tashkent Agreement, which came at the expense of our relationship with the United States.

Tensions increased in the late 1960s, and General Yahya Khan took over as President. There were a series of internal escalations that led to war with India by 1971. This led to the devastating separation of East Pakistan, and the 1970s were marked by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's presidency, under a left-leaning democratic government. His Pakistan People's Party created the 1973 Constitution, which declared Pakistan to be an Islamic Republic, with Islam as the state religion. Democracy was strengthened throughout the civil bureaucracies, although relations with the United States declined, due to normalized relations with the USSR, North Korea, China, and the Arab World. Bhutto also promised to build nuclear weaponry, since Pakistan was alarmed by India's surprise test in 1974. Pakistan simultaneously attacked India through diplomatic measures as well as the UN. However, Pakistan's measures were undermined by US President Carter, who sent covert operatives to thwart its development of nuclear weaponry as well as damaged Bhutto's credibility. In the 1977 election, there were challenges, in which Bhutto was accused of rigging the election, resulting in severe political disorder. A two-year trial in the Pakistani Supreme Court ensued, which resulted in Bhutto's execution in 1979 as a punishment for his conviction in authorizing the murder of a political opponent.

From 1977 until 1988, the Pakistani state, again under military rule, greatly sponsored religious conservatism. The government, under Zia-ul-Haq, was committed to Islamization of key institutions, such as establishing and enforcing Sharia law, as well as adding new offenses to the criminal code, in order to follow Islamic doctrine. For example, interest payments were

prohibited, replaced by “profit/loss payments”, while *zakat* donations turned into an annual tax, and un-Islamic materials were removed from the educational world. During this time, there was a significant military crackdown against the popular front and the left-wing alliance under Benazir Bhutto. Relations with the USSR also declined again as a consequence of renewed strong relationships with the US, when President Reagan financed the anti-Soviet insurgency in Afghanistan, allowing the government to prove its capability by managing the multi-billion-dollar aid from the US government. However, this led to millions of new Afghan refugees, who fled devastation and atrocities committed in their Soviet-occupied homeland.

After the death of General Zia-ul-Haq, the 1988 elections brought Benazir Bhutto, the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan, and her People’s Party, back into power. This led to a competitive 2-party democracy within the parliamentary system, which became a competition between center-right and center-left parties, with the extremes having been lessened in their influence by the end of the Cold War. Bhutto’s democratic government made an effort to strike a balance between Iran, the US, and socialist states. It is during this time that India again performed nuclear testing, alarming our country, and in 1998, Pakistan responded with nuclear tests of its own, proving its power to the international community.

The leader Sharif was deposed in 1999, and General Pervez Musharraf became President. This period increased openness in our country, since the policy hoped to create a counter cultural attack on India, allowing new media houses in the private sector that were guaranteed to be free from government influence. The 9/11 attacks fueled the US invasion of Afghanistan, which Musharraf happily endorsed, strengthening the relationship once more. However, in 2002, there was a serious standoff with India over the Kashmir province. In 2003, the state parliament passed the 17th Amendment to our Constitution, which changed our country to a semi-presidential republic. Popular support gradually declined throughout the later years of the 2000s, ending in Musharraf’s resignation in 2008.

After 2008, Yousaf Raza Gillani became President, who proposed collective leadership. However, the Parliament passed the 18th Amendment, which not only reinstated the parliamentary democracy in Pakistan, but made the President a ceremonial head of state, transferring power to the Prime Minister. During this time, and until the present, there have been a variety of terrorist attacks (mostly Taliban). Gillani was forced out of office by the Court in 2012. Our current President is Mamnoon Hussain, and the Prime Minister is Shahid Khaqan Abbasi.

D. Current Issues

The delegation representing the Islamic Republic of Pakistan would like to address a variety of issues, as explained in our positions on Sovereignty, Security, Diplomacy, Terrorism, Climate and Energy, Economy, and Disaster Preparedness.

I. Sovereignty

As a sovereign Muslim state located in Asia, we have continuously fought long and hard to preserve our individuality against various intruding empires. Such intruding empires include the United States, which has frequently attacked thousands of targets in Northwest Pakistan since 2004, the most recent one being in January of 2018. Our sovereignty belongs to Allah our God, as stated in the Preambles to our Constitution, and is located in our national and constituent assembly and parliament. We have had some confrontation as to who has final authority, as we struggle between assigning that authority to our elected and to non-elected state institutions, but by any means, we do not need any other country intervening to try and help us.

Although the rights of the Pakistani sovereign state should never be breached, reduced, or limited by any external power, there are very few circumstances under which it may be acceptable to breach the sovereignty of other nations. We believe defending our country is important to our security and stability. For example, we have invaded India many times in the past in self-defense, and each time, India has attacked us first. Thus, any foreign intervention must be solely for the purpose of protecting and advancing the establishment and boundaries of our own nation. In general, the international community should be more vested in their own countries' rights and there should be no intrusion whatsoever. Global unity is an elusive goal and even though countries may not be happy with some of the practices of our country, at the end of the day we are a sovereign state and should not be intruded on.

We are often told that our country's sovereignty is protected by the UN charter, but the duty of the UN is to protect and advocate for human rights while preventing conflict. We have chosen and succeeded in organizing our country based on the sovereign rights of Islam, and it is the duty of the UN Charter to prevent conflict *within* our country rather than ruling our country. Therefore, it is the duty of the UN Charter to support our sovereign state and give us aid when needed in the context of human rights violations, but during no other time.

The principle of Non-Intervention is an ideal displayed in foreign policy. Essentially, it rejects entangling alliances with other nations while still remaining diplomatic and friendly with them. It stresses the idea of avoiding war unless for self defense. It can be described by the absence of "interference by a state or states in the external affairs of another state without its consent, or in its internal affairs with or without its consent." In the past, we have been unfairly accused of intervening in the goings-on of our neighbors, and have said to have disregarded the idea of non-intervention. However, we have been, and remain still, dedicated to the idea of preserving peace with our neighboring countries, and support the idea of non-intervention, given that we are regarded thus by our neighbors.

Pakistan has not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and as such, our development of nuclear weaponry does not violate it. Developing nuclear weapons was unavoidable, because of the repeated aggression and threats represented by India. In the past, we have asked India to enter into a mutual non-proliferation agreement with us, but have been rejected 6 times. Because of such rejections, our nation is unable to sign the NPT without violating the wishes of our people, because India continues, to this day, to pose a significant threat to the sovereignty and safety of our republic. We may still be willing to join the NPT if India is willing as well, however, that

seems to be an impractical option at this time. Nevertheless, we still support the general goals of the NPT (most primarily to reduce access to nuclear weaponry) and we will strongly support sanctions on those countries that violate the treaty (after having signed it) because doing so is a manifestation of aggression.

There are relatively few points in which global security is more important than our state sovereignty. We strongly value the stability of our own country, and we would in many cases do what is necessary to preserve this. However, if we are forced into action in order to establish our country's sovereignty, global security will not be placed as our top priority. We are most concerned at this moment with our relations with India, as tensions over Kashmir and other disputed territories continue to persist (as they have for the past half a century). Although our situation with India has repeatedly been called as the "Indo-Pakistan Nuclear Dilemma", we believe that this is a very inaccurate portrayal of the situation. Primarily, although nuclear technology exists in both nations, there is no intent whatsoever to use such weapons, as doing so would cause very deadly and tragic aftermaths, which would also be violations of basic human rights. Since the weapons are sitting idly, we believe that there is no need, and especially no pressing need, to address the situation, since this has been the situation for two decades.

We believe that if a country were ever to give up its sovereignty, it should be able to reclaim it, assuming that such a country gives up its sovereignty for the wellbeing of its own people or for the wellbeing of the international community. However, such return of sovereignty would most likely require the implementation of a democratic government, based on the current state of international organizations and affairs.

Our nation is a prominent member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which ensures that nuclear energy is not used for destructive purposes. In fact, we plan to use and obtain a large amount of our energy from nuclear sources in the future. We developed our nuclear program in 1972 and our first tests were conducted in response to India having tested their own nuclear weapons in 1998. These tests were conducted by us solely for the purpose of self-defense and our nuclear program exists to ensure national security, in the event that India or any other nuclear powers choose to attack Pakistan. Our goal is not to employ nuclear weapons for destruction, since that would result in devastating consequences both for us and for the victims. In addition, we have not supplied terrorist groups with any nuclear assets, and our national security is highly functional, so there is minimal to no risk of Pakistani nuclear technology reaching the hands of non-state actors and terror groups.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is the only nuclear power in the Muslim world. As mentioned previously, our nuclear weapons program was started in 1972 and concluded with the two tests in 1998. We believe that other states should have any say in determining whether Pakistan can have nuclear weapons, especially because our weapons pose no threat to the rest of the world. We are strongly opposed to any international or external actions taken against our nuclear program. As previously stated, we believe that nuclear weapons should only be used if necessary for national defense. However, if a country utilizes their nuclear resources for unnecessary aggression, violates the NPT, or otherwise breaches the sovereignty of another state,

then we support the disarmament of that country. Global peace should be a goal for all, especially if the involved state is a signatory to the NPT. However, in the unlikely event that our sovereignty is illegally breached by another state, we do have the power to counter that aggression, although it is not our goal to do so unless absolutely necessary.

We do not believe the current liberal world order and its international organizations should decide how our nation exercises our sovereignty and government. In addition, the international community should not decide whether we can have nuclear weapons or not. We are committed to finding a multilateral understanding that is non-discriminatory to newer nuclear states, so that post-1957 development of nuclear weaponry can be accurately accounted for. Furthermore, Pakistan supports the idea of free trade and maintaining peaceful relations with our neighboring countries and the rest of the world, assuming that they do the same with us.

II. Security

The current global security environment is fragile and hostile. With nations threatening to increase or improve the production and presence of new nuclear missiles that can reach farther than ever before, international security hangs in the balance. The situation is further complicated by North Korea's ominous nuclear development and the United States government's threat to withdraw aid from our nation. Despite this further betrayal from our Western ally, and despite the many current global fractures, we feel relatively secure in our position, excluding the presence of India. India is a constant danger to us and to the rest of the world because of their refusal to sign a non-proliferation agreement. Thus, it is necessary that we maintain support from our allies and continue to uphold our defensive strategies.

Our security prism focuses mostly on our national security because of our proximity to the dangerous nation of India. It is of utmost importance that we protect our nation and our people. Our nuclear weapons are crucial to maintaining a strong national defense, and for this reason, we justify our decision to continue possession of weapons of mass destruction. Our nuclear weapons are not for ill intent; they are solely for our national defense and the protection of the great Pakistani people.

The NPT is not suitable for Pakistan because India has refused to ratify it. For this reason, it is dangerous for us to agree to set down our nuclear weapons in front of the arm-bearing state of India, the most significant military threat, nuclear and otherwise, to Pakistan. We have tried six times to form a non-proliferation agreement with India, but they have rejected the proposal each and every time. This is further evidence of the risk that they pose to our national security, and to the security of the rest of the world, especially the remainder of South Asia. We cannot sign the NPT simply due to the danger to which we would be exposing our country and our people if we were to disarm ourselves.

We do possess nuclear weapons, but will refrain from their use unless we are threatened by India. Nuclear weapons are essential to our national defense. In addition, the constant threat of India's encroachment onto Pakistani soil reiterates the need for strong national security and

defensive forces. On a global scale, our weapons are a reminder of our power and potential force to be exhibited when necessary.

We have both economic and diplomatic relations with North Korea and are not at all concerned with the nuclear weapons they claim to possess. Our relations with Iran are in good condition, despite former controversies over issues in Afghanistan. We do not believe that Iran poses a threat to the national security of Pakistan. India, however, is increasingly dangerous and poses a threat to our nation. In an effort to fend off Indian attack, we have announced the presence of our nuclear weapons, and we are willing to go to any length to protect our country and our rightful province of Kashmir.

Many nations are deploying nuclear strategies today. Mutually-assured destruction (MAD), put simply, is the guarantee that a nation under nuclear attack would then utilize their own nuclear weapons in retaliation. MAD is currently at play, in addition to brinkmanship.

During the Cold War, mutually-assured destruction became evident when the Soviet Union's nuclear power became equal to that of the United States of America. It was then that a nuclear attack on one country would certainly result in the attack and destruction of the first to fire. Today, however, missile defense strategies have evolved, allowing countries to locate incoming nuclear missiles and divert their course of travel or destroy them before they hit soil. Therefore, with such defensive tactics, mutually-assured destruction may cease to be at play. It is no longer guaranteed that a nuclear missile attack will strike the targeted country. According to our understanding, the United States, India, Russia, France, Israel, and China have all developed missile defense systems. These systems give nations the power to strike another country without the danger of retaliation. It is needless to say that this is extremely dangerous for global security, and also that of countries who do not possess such systems. However, it is still possible that attacked countries would strike in return, as is ensured in MAD; but it is no longer confirmed that a nuclear attack would result in the complete and utter destruction, of the target.

First strike capability is the ability to attack another country which contains a nuclear arsenal and destroy their nuclear arsenal to such a degree that the country which you attacked is not able to mount a counter attack that can cause enough damage to the attacking country. A limited nuclear war is the use of nuclear weapons to a minimum use. It is the limited use to attack smaller things like military bases or airfields. An example would be the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

A nuclear attack on Korean soil would be devastating for all parties involved. The amount of lives lost could be much larger than those lost during the American detonation of the bombs on Japan due to increased technology. The Korean peninsula is currently a highly contested area with guns pointed in all directions. A nuclear attack could set off a chain reaction resulting in the total annihilation of the Korean peninsula and a possibility of total worldwide nuclear war. Being such a tense area, it is of the utmost importance that we do all in our power to stop this from happening. The environmental damage of a nuclear strike has the capability of wiping out entire ecosystems. A nuclear explosion would evaporate any living creature in its vicinity, causing extensive damage to the environment. As seen in places like Chernobyl,

radiation has affected the health of those who have lived in the area in the aftermath which has led to mutations and radiation poison. The economic stability of the Korean Peninsula would crumble as war would most likely break out. Such a war would also have significant impacts on the Korean economy for years to come, setting them back many years in their economic and financial progress, not to mention the long-term destruction of their many industries that currently make up much of their imports.

In the end, it is up to the Korean people to uphold the peace in their respective countries. Outside third party countries could act as mediators to help keep talks going smoothly. The U.N. could be used as that body as it represents the world as a whole. Alternatively, a special, impartial council could be set up to address the issues, such as a heavily repurposed version of the Truth and Reconciliation committees set up by the international community following atrocities, including apartheid in South Africa and the genocide in Rwanda.

A country that contains within its power the ability to wage nuclear war has the obligation to the whole world and the safety of those who dwell within it to have a stable government willing to negotiate with other powers. If they are not able to fulfill these requirements, then they are a danger to society and should not wield the power that they hold. The more stable a government is and the better their leaders are determine whether or not if they are equipped to hold the power they possess.

Only a few countries have given up nuclear weapons. They are South Africa, which built them and then dismantled them, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. The last three had inherited them from the Soviet Union and gave them up. These nations sustained no power lost from their willingness to give them up. Nuclear weapons are not the key to international security because of countries' unwillingness to use them. Addressing other, more immediate, threats is the key to ensuring the continued maintenance of international security and peaceful relations.

III. Diplomacy

Approaching today's nuclear challenges, the role of multilateralism is important toward global abolition of nuclear weapons. However, multilateralism is extremely difficult to achieve due to the different ambitions and political stances. Bilateral negotiations, we believe, are easier to establish and more effective in dealing with security challenges. Our stance toward existing and proposed policies regarding non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament heavily depend on bilateral agreements with India. We have in the past engaged in many bilateral and regional discussions toward nuclear safety arrangements, such as the South Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in 1978, the South Asia Zero Missile Zone in 1994, and several simultaneous protocols with India. In 1989, Pakistan and India agreed to not wage nuclear attacks on each other. In 2004, both sides promised to give immediate warnings for nuclear tests, so that any accident would not be mistaken as an intentional attack. These agreements have definitely eased the tension between India and Pakistan, and it reduced the risk of potential nuclear wars. Nevertheless, with India's growing stock of plutonium, it is still intact to hold

precautions and ensure provisions with each other. Last but not the least, Pakistan will not be taking any unilateral action soon or in the future.

We believe that the approach to security challenges should be dependent on diplomatic solutions and support rather than by force. The Pakistani nation has been accused and sanctioned for supporting Taliban terrorists. Instead of achieving the expected results of sanctions, it would ultimately backfire itself. The Pakistani civilians are also victims of terrorist groups, and by restricting our economic activities and shrinking our military size will further destabilise our country's ability to deal with terrorism. Therefore, we believed that sanctions are unproductive if aimed at the wrong target.

According to data collected by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, there are a total nine countries---the United States, Russia, China, France, United Kingdom, India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea---publicly acknowledged to possess around 15,000 nuclear weapons together. Russia and the United States maintain their high-alert status, meaning that they could launch a warhead toward a designated country or city within minutes of warning. In the twenty-first century, the proliferation of nuclear intensifies the prevailing sense of national insecurity and presents a substantial threat to global stability. During the post-Cold-War era and the collapse of the Soviet Union, many nuclear armaments were sold into black markets and ultimately they fell into the hands of terrorists and other unreliable factions. Moreover, accompanying this uncertainty was the emergence of nuclear-armed neighboring states.

Pakistan is not a signatory to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) primarily due to India's increasing conventional capability. India did not sign the NPT; it claims that its nuclear arsenal are used for "peaceful" activities, and therefore NPT is unnecessary in restricting what India called "peaceful nuclear explosives." Nevertheless, it is always possible that civilian nuclear technology secretly diverts into weaponry uses. India currently owns around 120 nuclear weapons and it is an alarming threat to our nation, because it shares a border of 3323 kilometers long with India. India is unwilling to give up its nuclear armaments, so therefore it would not be reasonable for us to shed our own fundamental defense.

Pakistan has made significant efforts toward global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We support the Global Zero movement, which aims to abolish nuclear weapons completely. We also participate in global initiatives to combat nuclear terrorism by regulating exports of nuclear, biological, and missile-related products. In 2004, the Export Control Act was put in place and it was reinforced in 2009 with stricter rules and heavier regulations. In addition, Pakistan complies to the standards of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (an organization that exports nuclear technologies only to countries that adhere to non-proliferation principles), the Missile Technology Control Regime (which restricts the proliferation of nuclear-capable missiles), and the Australia Group (an institution that limits the spread of chemical and biological weapons through export controls on chemical materials and equipments).

A rogue state is defined as a nation or state which poses a threat to the security of other nations by breaking international laws, violating peacekeeping agreements, and harming the

health of other countries. In today's nuclear world, millions could be killed in an hour if the leader of a country who possesses nuclear country decides to blow up one of its warheads; it could cause a tremendously irreconcilable catastrophe. However, what is more important is the purpose to which the nuclear weapon is used. In our opinions, nuclear weapons could also be an instrument to help maintain global checks and balances, as long as it is not used for destructive and antagonist purposes. Put in another way, nuclear arsenal is an essential way for disadvantaged, less developed countries, such as Pakistan and other nations in Africa and the Middle East, to acquire autonomy under the overly dominant Western and European countries.

The ambition of first and second world countries to regain greater hegemony in their respective regions is one of the strenuous challenges that threatens the present liberal world order. These powers sought to assert their military, economic, and political strength over their dominant regions. If accomplished, this could have a major impact on the stability and security of the region. It would also redefine world order and the distribution of power around the world. Even with the current liberal world order, it is not fair to all states. The power to initiate decisions in international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, the UN Security Council, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and many other regional security and economic adjointments, are heavily concentrated in the hands of five Great Powers---Russia, China, France, the United States, and United Kingdom. With the new U.S. president Donald Trump in office and with Britain exiting from the European Union, their judgement has become more authoritarian and nationalistic, which means their agenda on the international platform would serve more to their political interest.

IV. Terrorism

Our country is greatly affected by terrorism. Since 9/11 the death toll from terror attacks has increased rapidly. This is due to the existence of radical shia within the country, and the failure of Afghanistan to curb the growth of the Taliban within their borders, causing this terror group to spread into our borders. This rise in terrorism cost us 68 billion dollars between 2000 and 2010. Especially in Waziristan, which is closest to our border with Afghanistan, terrorism remains a threat.

The western part of our country is infiltrated with the presence of The Taliban and Al Qaeda. The Taliban has committed an increasing number of attacks against our people recently. "The Taliban have also threatened to destabilise Pakistan, where they have controlled areas in the north-west in recent years. Despite a major military offensive against them since 2014, they continue to mount frequent suicide bombings and other attacks across the country." This is despite our attempts to push these groups out of the country. Since March 2004, we have been fighting the Waziristan war with these groups, as well as their allies such as ISIL-Khorasan (ISIL), Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, East Turkistan Movement, Emirate of Caucasus, Jundallah, and Lashkar-e-Islam (LeI). On September 5, 2006, the Waziristan Accord was signed between our government and rebel groups operating in the region. However, the Taliban did not

sign this treaty and thus violence remained , forcing our military to continue its intervention in the region.

Due to the presence of extremist militants in our area, nuclear terrorism is a threat to our country. ISIS has an ever increasing interest in obtaining a nuclear bomb. Unfortunately, the chance of extremists gaining access to nuclear weapons from neighboring countries is a reality. While we do possess weapons, they are well protected by our security forces, so the threat of terrorists gaining access to our nuclear weapons is non existent.

The current world order is in a period of flux and instability. It is clear that the balance of powers is shifting as China seeks to gain more influence on the world stage. Before, alliances and traditional rivalries were of the utmost importance when it came to international affairs. However, the world order is not uni-polar anymore. In this new era, countries including Pakistan are more open to being more fluid when it comes to who to establish diplomatic ties with. Pakistan has already done this, by having close partnerships with both the United States and China, the world's current economic superpowers. With this new diplomatic strategy, Pakistan hopes to conduct diplomacy always with its best interests in mind.

Pakistan is fully capable of contending with both terrorism and non-state actors. The U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency, (DIA), recently released a report stating that Pakistan's counterinsurgency operations have had "success in reducing violence" from "militant, sectarian, terrorist, and separatist groups." Head of the U.S. military's Central Command, General Joseph Votel, said that the U.S. is seeing "positive indicators" from Pakistan on its counter-terrorism efforts. This validates Pakistan's continued commitment to counterinsurgency efforts along the western border, as well as continued paramilitary and counter-terrorism efforts in the rest of the country. Pakistan has also held talks with the Afghan government in order to better control anti-Pakistan militants in Afghanistan. The Chinese government also recently praised Pakistan on its active crackdown on terrorism financing. With these ongoing programs, Pakistan is able to contend with terrorist groups operating in the region.

Although our country is not involved in the nuclear black market, this market appears to work by individuals selling various components of nuclear weaponry and technology to countries that have thus far been unable to develop such technology. An example of this is our citizen Abdul Qadeer Khan, who was arrested by our government in 2004, after the United States provided evidence of his work in the black market. Although he was given a trial and admitted to his guilt, our government did not sanction his activity and we strongly denounce his illicit actions on the black market. However, Pakistan is still consistently and wrongly blamed for the actions of this individual, which is a violation of our sovereignty, as our possession of nuclear capability should not affect our standing on the international stage.

Individuals who sell nuclear materials, technology, and weaponry are incentivized by financial gains that are offered. States that are often in conflict find themselves in a need to obtain nuclear weapons to protect their sovereignty. For example, currently, in North Korea, the government has been actively developing nuclear weapons in a pursuit to maintain their nation's sovereignty and to reduce the possibility of a foreign invasion. A cost to this approach is the high

financial impact, since it is very expensive to persuade a well-known or notable scientist to defect and commit a shocking violation of international laws.

The current non-proliferation regime is relatively strong, although there may be some improvements that can be made. For example, currently, Pakistan is a very strong and active participatory country in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which provides a very important step of enforcement for the nuclear non-proliferation treaties. Our country seeks to promote “the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose”, through our contributions to the IAEA. Although the IAEA is quite strong, with over 169 member states, it still has challenges in monitoring nuclear technology. Most notably, the alarmingly fast rate of proliferation in North Korea at this time is left unchecked by the IAEA, simply because there is often no access to the countries involved. However, even if international laws are changed to create a larger role for the IAEA, there would be still be severe limits to access, if national sovereignty is not to be sacrificed.

Enforcements for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are sufficient at this time, when considering the importance of national sovereignty. Although the NPT itself does not provide any instruments of enforcement, it is an agreement that is strongly backed by the institutions of the current post-World War II world order. Should countries not comply with the many regulations stated by the NPT, they should be punished accordingly by the many international organizations that currently exist, such as the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund. Such punishments can include financial sanctions, which can be significant deterrents for many countries because of the sheer size of the impact on the individual country’s economic standing.

Pakistan would define an acceptable level of risk in regard to terrorism within an open society as very limited. In an ideal situation, there would be no terrorist attacks at all, but in a realistic world, there would be approximately one or two attacks (non-nuclear) per year. They would have moderate impacts on society, with deaths and aftermath cleanup contributing significantly to disruption in government. However, there is a very high expectation from the citizens that the government will protect them, and consequently, as direct representatives of the people, we must take all efforts possible to prevent terrorist attacks.

_____The threat of terrorism affects democratic societies equally when compared to more authoritarian societies. The style of government does not necessarily imply that a country is more vulnerable to attacks, since terrorists mostly target individual countries’ political, social, and religious outlooks. For instance, various extremist groups that are currently active seem to target countries that are not primarily Muslim, regardless of whether such countries are authoritarian or democratic. It is debatable that certain democratic countries may be more vulnerable due to the reduced government control over the people’s daily lives, but in reality, if a potential terrorist is highly motivated to carry out an attack to make a visible statement, he or she is often willing to take all measures necessary to ensure that actions are not detected by the law enforcement authorities. Either way, in Pakistan’s perspective, countries’ governmental structures do not

affect the possibility of a terrorist attack, and governments should not feel pressured to change their form of government in response to the threat of terrorism.

The intelligence community and the military should play critical roles in addressing the potential of nuclear terrorism. Nuclear terrorism, as opposed to conventional terrorism, is much more concerning to both national and international community, since the potential for devastation is much greater with non-state actors, who have various intents that are often difficult to reveal. Domestically, the potential of nuclear terrorism has impacts across society, since the site of an attack would need to be decontaminated over the course of many years, causing a significant impact on our citizens' daily lives. Internationally, the potential of nuclear terrorism is significant because countries must often work together to identify and neutralize the threats effectively, before the terrorists carry out their plans. The intelligence community is necessary for identifying the threats, while the military is concerned with actually neutralizing the threat or facilitating the post-event recovery efforts. Consequently, with impacts both locally and internationally, nuclear terrorism presents a dilemma which all levels of government should be concerned about.

V. Climate & Energy

Our country has been ranked 7 out of 10 on the list of countries most affected by climate change. With the increasing temperature causing frequent flooding, thus resulting in severe ramifications for the safety and wellbeing of our citizens (as well as for our local economy and infrastructure), we hope to take a step forward by implementing our national policy on climate change. Since we have been so affected by climate change, we hope to reduce usage from energy sources that are less sustainable, which include solar, hydro, wind, and nuclear power. This policy was first introduced in 2013 and got put into action in 2016. We believe that by transitioning to new energy sources, Pakistan can reduce its own contribution to global climate change. Simultaneously, we hope that other countries, such as the US, can follow with similar pledges, since it is the poorer and less developed nations, like Pakistan, that are most disproportionately affected by worsening climate patterns, since such nations tend to have fewer funds for building new, more resilient infrastructure, as well as for rebuilding after the natural disasters, the costs of which can run into the billions (of US dollars).

A national policy on climate change was implemented in 2016 which established a climate change council. This policy also looks to encourage the youth in Pakistan which make up 60% of our population on the effects of climate change and how they can prevent it. Although Pakistan is moderately limited in the number of alternatives, such as geothermal, our nation has tried to move toward as many renewables as possible within the constraints of our country's financial situation.

Oil and gas resources from foreign countries are Pakistan's most dependant energy sources. In 2016 the amount of domestic oil production was 24.02 million barrels. Along with oil and gas we also have renewable energy from wind and hydro powered sources. The Alternative Energy Development Board was established in order to promote and encourage the development

of renewable energy in Pakistan. The main goal of this group is to ensure that renewable energy is promoted and used in Pakistan because we have the resources to do so. Since we get most of our oil from imports from foreign countries, having new energy sources such as renewable energy would greatly help our economy.

We have a small nuclear power program that we hope to further with the help of China. There are currently three nuclear power plants in Pakistan that are operating very well and setting high standards. There are currently four more power plants under construction throughout the country that would provide 8,800 megawatts of energy by 2030. We are hoping to build our nuclear power so that we can rely less on oil and gas which have a negative impact on climate change in our country.

Although our republic possesses nuclear weapons, we have only had 2 nuclear tests that date back to 1998. From the two tests that occurred Ras Koh Hills in the Chagai District of Balochistan Province there have been some environmental impacts due to residual radiation, but these instances have been confined within our borders and do not hold greater impacts due to the limited number of tests.

The international community must effectively balance the needs between civilian and military purposes of nuclear technology. This balance must be clearly defined, since it is imperative that civilian nuclear technology should be embraced by countries without consequences. However, simultaneously, there must be international protocols in place to ensure that civilian nuclear technology must never be implemented for military purposes. Military usage of nuclear technology must be severely limited, since nuclear proliferation has already affected so many countries, and it would be impractical, from a global security standpoint, for almost every country to have nuclear weapons.

_____ In modern society, nuclear power have a wide range of applications whether it be for civilian purposes or military purposes. Pakistan resolutely maintains that the balance of nuclear energy requires an agreement between the various nations in the world. It is essential that any limitations placed upon the production of nuclear weapon production on one nation must be fairly enforced on other nations as well. Likewise it is equally important that the international community place certain requirements for nations to produce a certain amount of energy from nuclear sources in order to lessen the impacts of other unsustainable resources.

_____ Current safeguards do not necessarily meet today's standards. There are few enforceable regulations for countries that utilize nuclear technology, and it is often discovered only by the intelligence community that specific countries are repurposing civilian nuclear technology for military purposes. Consequently, this represents a dramatic threat to international security, because punishments by the international community are rare and have very minor impacts on the country itself. This encourages illegal development of nuclear weapons, and therefore, there needs to be more regulations for civilian usage of nuclear technology, although it is imperative to ensure that countries who do choose to use it are not discouraged from adopting it due to excessive numbers of regulations.

Pakistan is very much threatened by accelerating climate change and global warming. Flooding has wreaked havoc on our country. Thus, we, Pakistan, are looking to proceed with civil nuclear development. We see a very strong ally in China and are looking to receive aid in developing this sector of our energy. In 2015, nuclear energy provided 5.5% of electricity in 2015. However, we do also welcome foreign investment in other sectors of renewable energy.

According to the World Energy Outlook, world energy demand is set to increase by 53% by 2030. This means that competition for all forms of energy, particularly those that are sophisticated and powerful, will increase. Powerful nations like India, the United States, and more have an unnecessary amount of power in determining what countries can do with regards to nuclear development. Left out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, we are unable to participate in trade and development, and a similar fate could befall many other small countries if the world order continues to exist as it does today.

If the U.S. stays at the forefront of knowledge and development regarding nuclear power, it will have tremendous say in what other countries can and cannot do. We do not believe that it is just for the United States to have such enormous influence on international nuclear development. There should be an international body that provides such training in order to prevent the U.S. from acting imperially as it has so often in the past.

A committee comprised of members from various European countries, Pakistan, Russia, United States, and some others, could fill this void, if the United States reduced its role in influencing nuclear issues. It could be a much more collaborative and inclusive system and in this way, the U.S. would have less dominant influence.

VI. Economy

Pakistan's economy is primarily based on agriculture due to our fertile soil and access to the many rivers. In fact, agriculture accounts for nearly one-fourth of our GDP and provides employment to around half of our country's population. In the recent years our government, seeing the potential in this economic sector, has invested much effort to increase the efficiency of our production. For example, our main crops include wheat, maize, rice, sugarcane, and cotton. However, in order to fully capitalize on our favorable climates, we have devised many calendars that indicate the best planting season for each individual crops. In the recent years, our country has witnessed an increase in the prominence of the energy and mining sector. Our successful partnership with China, named the China Pakistan Economic Corridor, has brought many infrastructural development to our country that allows for the collection of energy. For example, the 3 Gorges Company in China has partnered with Pakistan to construct wind turbines to harvest clean wind energy from the desert.

In the past, many parts of our country has suffered from energy shortages. However, in the recent years we have really emphasized on solving the energy crisis in an environmentally sustainable way. For example, with assistance from China, we are currently working on the Karot Hydropower Project. In terms of nuclear energy, it currently does not have a tremendous impact on our economy. Part of the reason is because our country is not part of the Nuclear Non-

Proliferation Treaty which means that there are certain international restrictions on our trade of nuclear energy. As of 2015, our dependence on nuclear energy is still relatively low compared to other forms of energy. For example while 34 TWh of energy came from hydropower, the other 6.1 TWh came from nuclear. This is only approximately 5.5% of our total energy production. However, through the China Pakistan Economic Corridor, we have made many agreements with China to help develop our nuclear infrastructures in the upcoming years.

The nuclear weapon does not have any impact on our economy. As a country who has suffered a turbulent history during the 20th century, we believe in ensuring peace and stability in the region as well as internationally. It is true that in the past we have performed certain nuclear weapon testings. However, this was only to ensure of national security and protect ourselves from any possible aggression from India. Furthermore, Pakistan is willing to enter the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty given that India is also willing to join.

Nuclear energy should be developed for the benefits of human society, not the destruction. Our country is seeking to increase the efficiency of our nuclear energy production in order to supply our nation with cleaner and more affordable energy. Currently, like many other less developed countries, many parts of Pakistan, including even major cities, face the problem of energy shortage. In fact, electricity makes up 10% of an average household expenditure. Part of this problem was already solved through the development of our coal station which supplies $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the energy. However, we also see a great potential in the nuclear energy industry, especially after recently signing a deal with China's National Nuclear Corporation to construct the "Hualong One" reactor in Chashman plant. By 2030, our country hopes to get $\frac{1}{5}$ of our energy from nuclear sources.

We believe that the development of nuclear weapon should only be allowed if it is absolutely necessary for national defense and not because it brings economic incentives. Pakistan denies the many false, libelous, and misleading allegations suggesting that we have supplied nuclear materials to support any other nationals or terrorist groups. It is not in our interest to supply terrorist groups with such lethal technology, as our country itself is a nation that is constantly targeted by terrorist groups.

Pakistan supports international sanctions on countries who have violated the NPT. We believe that this treaty, promoting the safe development of nuclear energy and the gradual disarmament of nations with nuclear weapons, will ultimately promote peace and stability in the future. Any violation of this treaty is a demonstration of aggression and disturbance to international orders. Although we agree with the goals of the NPT, we currently do not believe that it is the right time for our nation to join due to our conflict with India. However, we do assure that we have the capability to protect our current nuclear assets from any terrorist groups.

In the past, our country has faced economic sanctions, although they came primarily from the United States. These sanctions were placed under the justification that our country had been pursuing a nuclear program. From 1985, and until 1990, the United States has renewed their sanctions on our country every year because we would not destroy our nuclear weapons.

There has been cases in the past in which international sanctions have led to the peaceful

de-escalation of crisis. For example, the Iran Deal is considered to be successful because it halted Iran's nuclear program and diminished their supply of enriched uranium. However, more recently, the international sanctions on North Korea have been less successful. Despite the overburdening economic pressure, this country is still staunchly committed to development their nuclear weapon technology. Pakistan hopes in that in the future, solving nuclear crisis will extend beyond economic sanctions because many times such approaches will only agitate the issue. Instead, the international community should attempt to resolve the problem through understanding the situation from different perspectives including those of the country developing the nuclear weapons.

Pakistan is looking for peace and does not wish to cause any destruction with their nuclear power. Pakistan would be open to the discussion of becoming a part of the NPT if India was willing to sign as well. After numerous conflicts, Pakistan is still skeptical of India's plans regarding their nuclear weapons. Pakistan has proved it promotes peaceful use of nuclear energy by becoming a prominent member of the IAEA. As for any country, a nuclear war or terrorist attack would negatively impact the economy. For Pakistan, a nuclear war would significantly halt the success of agricultural production, essential to the economy. As the country has recently focused on maintaining a stable energy production, it would be a step in the wrong direction to have to focus attention on a war or attack, when previously, the focus was building a stronger, more stable economy. Pakistan is not in a position to engage in a nuclear war. The purpose of building their nuclear power is solely for protection.

An attack within the borders of Pakistan would be harmful to the global economy as Pakistan is a major trade partner of various countries including the United States, China, and the United Kingdom. An attack within our borders would significantly halt these trade relationships. Pakistan, as a semi-industrialized country, has been working to improve its economic standing, which has led to a decrease in mortality and increasing prosperity, as well as an increase in school enrollment (and thus literacy) and life expectancy. Our continued progress toward greatness for our people would not be possible in the face of an attack. In addition, Pakistan borders China, India, Afghanistan, and Iran, all of whom would be impacted by an attack on Pakistan, especially China, who is not only a major trade partner of Pakistan, but also a member of the U.N. Security Council and a major world power.

However, if Pakistan faced a nuclear attack, we would be capable of contending with it based on recent economic plans. The country's focus has been on the improvement of the overall economy. An increase in energy availability and a growth in industrialization has been able to improve the economic standings and overall stability of the country. We have the power to counter any aggression with our nuclear power, however, it is not Pakistan's goal, or intention, to use the existing nuclear weapons for destruction.

Pakistan has made it clear that the sole purpose of their nuclear assets are for their own safety, which can be proven by participation in the IAEA. We support the message of the NPT, but has not signed because it would cause a fear of their own safety as other powers, particularly India, are still not a part of the treaty. Pakistan is focused on their own internal economic

liberalization, increasing foreign trade and private corporations. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a good example of increased foreign investment. Overall poverty levels are lowering, and the budget is becoming more balanced, increasing Pakistan's stability. This strengthening economy is better prepared to contend with an attack.

VII. Disaster Preparedness

We, Pakistan, have the National Radiation Emergency Coordination Centre (NRECC) which coordinates any response to a nuclear threat or attack. We also have many organizations dedicated to the preparation of a nuclear attack such as the PNRA, and RANET. We want to make it clear that we are not afraid of launching a first attack if a threat is determined. The Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA) is the overarching organization that overlooks all matters regarding nuclear safety. It helps us spread awareness of nuclear and radiation safeties to the public and inspect all nuclear activity. We are also cooperating with the World Health Organization to improve our health policies, which provide primary health care services through a well-established infrastructure, however, government problems are hurting efforts to deliver these services. We have received aid from other countries. Our WHO cooperation focuses on improving "service delivery, access and equity through development of an integrated framework for the provision of comprehensive quality and equitable health care to the population" (WHO Cooperation Strategic Agenda). It also works on preparing national and provincial governments in implementing emergency preparedness response plans and guidelines for such procedures. Local NGOs have significantly reduced risks and enhanced response capabilities. Also, since our country is very vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, our disaster risk reduction approaches and policies against big disasters have changed from reactive to proactive which will also be useful against a nuclear attack.

Our specific guidelines in preparation of a possible nuclear attack are revised every five years, taking a total of three years to successfully and adequately make sure that the guidelines are appropriate and provide the correct safety measures. We make disaster prevention a national priority, therefore our government has implemented initiatives and activities to educate our citizens on disaster and climate change. The Hyogo-Framework Action (HFA) stresses individual responsibility because individuals are at the head of facing disasters. A majority of our plans are made of course in the best interest for our citizens first, but we do consider the best interest of people worldwide. Most of our domestic policies work directly in cooperation with our citizens in order to maintain peace throughout the country.

Many of our nuclear arms programs aim to promote the administering of nuclear arms and weapons both safely and effectively. In our agreement with China, we explicitly state that our nuclear program is primarily for the purpose of defense. However, we as a country are not afraid of deploying and using nuclear weapons should we feel the need arise. Radiation leaks, radioactive spills, and the handling of nuclear waste might adversely affect the global health as it may on any country who possesses a nuclear arms program. However we believe that our program addresses these concerns as they provide a protocol for situations like these.

_____ Pakistan has been historically open and welcome to the acceptance of additional people within their borders as long as they do not interfere with our country's domestic affairs. In an effort to not violate a neighboring nations sovereignty we will try our best to remain in compliance with a nations sovereign state when dealing with matters regarding refugees.. Although as a country, we are not as wealthy and not in a particularly good position to provide aid, we will try our best to provide relief to neighboring countries. In regards to our aid provided towards refugees, Pakistan already hosts an approximate 1.4 million displaced Afghans. We have already extended the validity of Afghan refugee status at least six times in the past before. However, we must focus on developing Pakistan's economy before willing to cooperate with the UNHCR to increase our refugee capability and accept more refugees.

Our population has recently reached 207.7 million, ranking it the 5th most populous country in the world. However, we are encouraging the population to focus on having less children and instead, using more contraception methods. Pakistan's soaring population rate has burdened our water and sanitation systems, education and health services, and our economic development. The additional number of refugees seeking shelter within our borders creates additional source of burden. As we said above, we host an approximate 1.4 million displaced Afghans. This year we plan to help help 54,500 Afghan refugee children enroll in primary schools. We aim to give 20,000 extremely vulnerable refugee households core relief items, issue 20,000 identity documents for the Pakistan returnees from Afghanistan, offer 5,000 people of concern, particularly the youth, vocational/technical skills training to improve livelihood, and construct or improve 70 educational facilities in the host communities. In fact, in 2016 we were able to offer all refugees access to national primary health care. 100,000 children were registered and issued documentation, 47 education facilities were constructed and in refugee camps, 20 litres of water was made available per person. We have assisted many refugees in repatriation which will ultimately allow us to assist many more refugees

Pakistan currently holds the 6th largest military force in the world and has offered aid to many local domestic suppliers, as well as national sovereignties. However, with recent military aid suspension and with the majority of our personnel stationed in Kashmir, we cannot afford to offer assistances and personnel outside of our borders. We would again like to emphasize our efforts to not interfere with other nation's sovereignty as we feel as it is not in our place to interfere with foreign nations domestic affairs.

The recent Syrian crisis also plays a major role in our current policies regarding refugees. Although we have taken a strict neutrality stance and have repeatedly stressed that we are against any attempt to topple government of Syrian President Bashar al Assad, we are willing to concede to peaceful international policies that avoid military actions. We stress that the Syrian refugee crisis is indeed a critical issue, but we are unwilling to take a radical stance on the topic until further development.

An increasing challenge for us with accepting so many refugees is the Islamist extremism it introduces to our camps. This has fostered militancy in refugee camps, adding more to extremist groups in Pakistan. We are already struggling to accommodate for our increasing

population and refugees are straining our resources further. The boosted involvement in Islamist extremist groups is fueling militancy in our country which is risking the safety of our citizens. We are working to improve our security policies, but unfortunately we have the largest victim count in terrorist attacks.