



MUN ISH'11

Resolution Booklet - APQP

FORUM: Advisory Panel on the Question of Pakistan

Noting with regret that Pakistan has been a troublesome region for several decades,

Keeping in mind, the huge challenges Pakistan is facing, such as fundamentalism, corruption, natural disasters, illiteracy and poverty,

Alarmed by the fact that Pakistani imports are greater than their exports.

Noting with deep concern that Pakistan has been suffering from severe power rationing in the past three years.

Further noting that the majority of people in the sixth largest country in the world are unable to get the basics of education

Reminds that Pakistan is deeply limited by massive debt and poorly educated people; and therefore without positive economic development, Pakistan will be unable to attract foreign investors

Taking into consideration that the Pakistani government has been trying to build borders with Iran, Afghanistan and India for many years

1. Suggests a six week referendum to be held in India and Pakistan administered Kashmir about the questions of:
 - a. Whether they want to be independent or not
 - b. If not, which country they are most willing to be affiliated with;
2. Suggests UN officials oversee creation of better and more secure borders between Pakistan and Afghanistan by implementing air surveillance by the UN, border patrols and posts, in order to:
 - a. Keep better count of refugees from Afghanistan,
 - b. Hinder smugglers,
 - c. Keep Afghan radicals out of Pakistan and vice versa,
 - d. Make sure that there are no more controversies leading to conflict such as with the controversial Durand Line;
3. Suggests that an investigation be conducted by an independent group (UNMOGIP) inside the Pakistani army, the priority being the ISI, in order to lift suspicions from Pakistan concerning its implication in terrorist activities;
4. Invites China, in exchange for a mutual defence treaty with Pakistan, to increase their donations to the Pakistani Government, in order to train the Pakistani army in their camps in order to send weapons and establish security all around the country;
5. Calls upon the UN to help the Pakistani government to step-up efforts in creating a safe haven for its country as a whole by creating borders with Iran, India and Afghanistan to restrict movement of terrorists and drug trafficking.

6. Recommends the creation of ACJ or Asian Court of Justice under the supervision of the ICJ that will:
 - a) Apply laws from the ICJ
 - b) Be funded by the UNDP
 - c) Submit an annual report to the ICJ for the first five years, and subsequently once every five years;

7. Forces the Pakistani jurisdiction to keep the importance of Human Rights, especially for minorities by:
 - a. Repealing all discriminatory laws
 - b. Integrating minorities into the mainstream national development
 - c. Blasphemy laws will be slackened

8. Urges the promotion of primary education in Pakistan by implementing schools in order to have an energetic youth based on fundamentals of Islam by demanding other countries' financial aid, such as China as a primary investor, in means such as:
 - a. Establishing more schools
 - b. Appointing qualified and trained teachers
 - c. the schools being free and available to boys and girls;

9. Suggests an international co-operative effort co-ordinated through the UNDP , under the title of IPEEAP (International Project for Extension of Educational Assistance to Pakistan), to be funded by the UN to provide assistance to Pakistan in regards to educational development and extension, through:
 - a. Promotion of volunteer programs in member states to aid Pakistan comprised of, where required, qualified persons in order to:
 - i. Act as teachers where requested or required, in order to increase and spread availability of qualified staff,
 - ii. Enable education to be spread more easily, especially into the largely rural areas where much of the population is illiterate,
 - b. the creation of an international intra-schools program, which member states will encourage schools within their borders to take part in, this program will:
 - i. Encourage each participating school from other nations to, through the program, create and sustain relations with a Pakistani school,
 - ii. Use the relations mentioned in (i) to promote sharing of experience and exchange programs,
 - iii. Allow students on both sides to gain an appreciation of other cultures thereby promoting international mindedness

- c. The provision of advice to Pakistani educational authorities from other national educational councils or international educational organisations,
 - d. Requesting that member states:
 - i. Have the option of donating funds to the IPEEAP
 - ii. Initiate programs to encourage schools within these member nations to donate school materials, which in certain cases may be facilitated through the program outlined in (b), which will be provided to schools in Pakistan, in order to increase their ability to provide an educational environment;
10. Proposes to improve access to education, especially for girls by:
- a. Asking for donations from the World Bank which will go towards:
 - i. the building of more schools in Pakistan
 - ii. providing facilities for the new and old schools
 - iii. employing qualified teachers,
 - b. UNESCO overseeing the funds from (i)
 - c. requesting the UN to send a military force to work with the Pakistani military force to provide security for the girls' education;
11. Calls upon the government of Pakistan to implement expansionary monetary policies and to lift trade restrictions that would amend the balance of trade deficit, therefore building the economy of Pakistan, this would exclude any trade involving nuclear technology or materials;
12. Endorses the idea of promoting better tourism in Pakistan by
- a) Improving security in potential tourist attractive regions such as the naturally decorated Balochstani caves by employing more security personal and more security checks within and around tourist attracting regions
 - b) Establishing effective marketing techniques and strategy in order to create awareness and promote all that Pakistan has to offer in both local and international markets.
13. Requests that the UNDP provide funding that would be focused on improving the infrastructure and drainage of Pakistan in order to ensure efficient transportation of aid to areas affected by floods, with the possible expansion of this scheme to include other natural disasters in future;
14. Encourages Pakistan to maintain the level of nuclear security already proven by the IAEA;
15. Calls upon the Pakistani government under the supervision of the IAEA to convert a fraction of its enriched uranium into an efficient source of energy such as electricity
- a. By using representatives of the IAEA to conduct an evaluation of need and current use of power to gain perspective of the lack of energy in the country.

- b. To use the resources of the IAEA to monitor the output of energy and ensure it is being used effectively.
16. Calls Upon Pakistan to take steps to co-operate with international organisations such as Transparency International in order to, remove corruption from its society, to be facilitated by:
- a. The creation of a temporary UN body, the UNCRCP (UN Council for Reduction of Corruption in Pakistan) which will:
 - i. Work with, where necessary, relevant NGOs, and the Pakistani authorities to identify areas of corruption
 - ii. Use the information from (i) to alert relevant Government authorities, with which UNCRCP will then act in order to reduce corruption,
 - b. Regular meetings between representatives of the Pakistani Government and representatives of relevant NGOs, including the UNCRCP,
 - c. The introduction of any legislation by the Pakistani Government needed to counteract corruption.
 - d. Vetting persons in public position to ensure lack of corruption;