

# Position Paper

## Introduction

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan takes strong stances on all issues that will be discussed, including, but not limited to, the current global climate crisis, the controlled development of nuclear arms, the erosion of trust with other major powers through misinformation and the need for reparations to be provided to former colonies as well as the settling of long disputes over the Kashmir territory. Additionally, numerous security council resolutions are of heightened importance to Pakistan, especially those regarding emerging technologies, as the developing country is still attempting to keep up with other nations, for example with the rise of Artificial Intelligence.

Pakistan, as an Islamic state, places emphasis on the importance of culture, but also in narrowing factional divides between cultural groups, which are exacerbated by distinct political ideology, fuelled by misinformation. This has not been aided by the Taliban occupation of Afghanistan, which has turned Sunni (the overwhelming majority) and Shi'a (the minority) branches of the Muslim religion, as well as the Pakistani Taliban and those who desire a democratic government, against one another.

It is in the national interest to cement critical alliances with the USA and China, especially to assist the Pakistan textile market which heavily relies on the USA and suffered after the recently imposed Trump tariffs, as well as reaching long awaited peace with India, coming to an agreement about the state of Kashmir, which Pakistan hopes that the United Nations can assist with.

Additionally, as a result of this conflict with India, Pakistan has been reluctant to join key alliances or ratify treaties such as the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, out of suspicion that India's weapon arsenal can but used for detrimental purposes against Pakistan. If an agreement over these key topics can be reached, Pakistan would be prepared to continue to build its alliances in key groups, signing these important treaties and implementing significant legislation in the nation to assist with its development, aiming to cement it's place on the global stage.

## Economic and Social Council

Firstly, Pakistan recognises the detrimental impact of the climate crisis. This climate battle is fought firsthand in Pakistan. In 2022 one third of Pakistan was submerged causing 33 million people to be evacuated and over 1,700 people to die. Then again, in 2023 Pakistan experienced another flooding disaster encouraging the evacuation of 100,000 people. Repeated flooding has prevented the effectiveness of Pakistan's preparation and climate change defences. Pakistan, as a party of the Paris Agreement 2015, understands the importance of global efforts to combat climate change. In 2021, Pakistan submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) document. This outlined Pakistan's hope to continue to contribute towards the global mitigation efforts nationally through policy like wind power projects and the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (TBTTP) which is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Therefore,

Pakistan encourages the Member States to prioritise the climate crisis and invest in strategies through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and UN departments.

In addition, Pakistan understands the global impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in killing over 30,000 of Pakistan's population. Furthermore, Pakistan is one of the only two countries where polio is still widespread despite the downward trend in recent years. Pakistan recognises the importance of immunisation campaigns to mitigate the polio crisis and the use of dedicated polio workers. Pakistan encourages Member States to invest in immunisation and data collection to expand knowledge to prepare for future global health crises.

### **First Committee of the General Assembly**

Pakistan recognises the precarious political climate surrounding arms, both nuclear and otherwise, and understands the widespread fear of escalating warfare. While Pakistan believes proliferation of recently developed technologies could unsettle an already delicate system of military power and alliances, it holds the firm belief that nuclear disarmament at this time would be foolish. Nuclear weapons act as a deterrent for warfare due to the concept of mutually assured destruction. To date the only offensive uses of nuclear warheads have been at the end of the Second World War by the US, prior to other countries' successes in this field, highlighting their effective deterrence. Ensuring an international nuclear stalemate can only be achieved by maintaining pace with other nuclear developments. This makes the creation of a European Nuclear Umbrella, and by extension a Global Arms Umbrella, a necessity. Pakistan believes a scheme of nuclear development undertaken by select responsible and secure states is the most effective way to achieve this.

However, the Pakistan only desires this outcome due to the status quo of acknowledged nuclear powers and is of the opinion that developing warfare technologies present a volatile and undesirable future. Comparatively recent chemical agents, such as Novichok and Sarin, have been considered so inhumane as to have been banned by the chemical weapons convention of 1997, and are indicative of the risks of unregulated technological advancements for warfare. The dangers of proliferation only add to this risk. Therefore, Pakistan takes a decisive stance against the development of modern warfare technologies.

### **Sixth Committee of the General Assembly**

Pakistan takes a proactive stance on countering misinformation: at the UN 2021 and 2022 Conference, a "landmark resolution" was unanimously adopted on "Countering Disinformation". However, Pakistan often struggles to balance regulating misinformation with maintaining freedom of expression. For example, the Prevention of Electronic Crimes (Amendment) Act 2025 attempted to regulate misinformation by criminalising 'fake content' under Section 26A, and defining more related terms, such as 'social media platform'. However, organisations including the International Federation of Journalists and All Pakistan Newspapers Society warn that the act could become another political tool to target dissenting voices, therefore destabilising freedom of expression. Likewise, the bill's ambiguous definitions of 'fake news' and offences under Section 26A may allow

prosecutorial overreach, undermining disinformation. Therefore while Pakistan recognises the threat of misinformation and continues to attempt to regulate it, legal responses often fail to maintain a sense of freedom of expression as well.

Pakistan recognises the importance of international institutions in maintaining global peace and security, but expresses concern over the erosion of trust due to concerns of sovereignty, impartiality, and politicisation. Pakistan has criticised the UN Security Council for perceived inaction on Palestine and Kashmir, arguing the core principles of the UN Charter were neglected. Additionally, Pakistan remains cautious about joining international institutions such as the ICC, fearing that it may compromise national sovereignty and expose political and military leaders to international prosecution, particularly because of perceived failures by international organisations in addressing Kashmir and counterterrorism operations. Consequently, Pakistan calls for reforms to ensure impartiality of such bodies. Furthermore, while Pakistan supports the UN's deployment of peacekeeping missions as one of the largest troop contributors, it consistently emphasises the need for respect of sovereignty and non-interference in national affairs by international institutions. Therefore Pakistan's erosion of trust in international institutions stems from concerns of restrictions of national autonomy and perceived inconsistent UN enforcement.

### **Forth Committee of the General Assembly**

Pakistan condemns colonisation recognising the enduring impact of colonialism on many nations, including its own. The consequences of imperial exploitation continue to manifest in structural inequalities and disproportionate underdevelopment across the Global South. Pakistan supports and encourages international efforts to explore reparative justice through a constructive, forward-looking lens. This need not be through direct funding, instead it can include, but is not limited to debt relief, restoration of cultural artifacts, sustainable development partnerships, and formal acknowledgment of colonial injustices.

Pakistan believes it is integral that such proceedings should be guided by multilateralism, dialogue, and mutual respect, avoiding blame while ensuring accountability and progress. Alas, justice delayed is not justice denied but remains justice that must be delivered.

Regarding the right to self-determination, Pakistan fundamentally advocates that it is a foundational principle of international law, enshrined in the UN Charter and key resolutions, including UNGA Resolution 1514. This right must be guaranteed for all people under foreign occupation as a basic human right and global principle.

In particular, Pakistan draws attention to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, where the people have not been granted the plebiscite as promised under UN Security Council Resolution 47. The unresolved status of Kashmir, as well as the plight and hostility faced by the Palestinian people, continues to pose a serious threat to regional peace and international stability. Pakistan demands the international community to facilitate a peaceful, democratic resolution that not only reflects the will of the Kashmiri's but of citizens around the world. Pakistan is and will continue to be a proactive member of the international community helping to play a vital role fighting for peace, standing with the oppressed and raising a strong voice for marginalized communities.

## Security Council

Across the numerous security council resolutions, Pakistan recognises post-conflict reconstruction as one of the most significant, both globally and for the nation specifically. After past conflict between the Pakistani Taliban and Pakistan's armed forces in the Malakand division, beginning in the 1970s, the country has witnessed for itself the detrimental effects of conflict on the physical, social, economic and institutional structures of an affected region. Additionally, with recent tensions between Pakistan and India escalating, Pakistan wants to ensure that severe conflict is avoided to protect its developing industry and growing position amongst other major powers. In regards to the recent Palestinian conflict with Israel, Pakistan takes a limited stance, retaining its position firmly against severe infringements of human rights and, therefore condemning Israel's severe violations of this, but also wanting to keep peaceful relations with the country after a long history of tension. Therefore, Pakistan urges member states to come together as a collective to tackle post conflict reconstruction, assisting countries which have been faced with severe infringements on their citizen's human rights, as well as those subjected to war crimes.

Pakistan also wants to highlight the importance of emerging technologies, specifically ensuring that developing countries have the ability to access these, whilst still acknowledging the harmful capabilities of such technologies. This is reflected by calls in May 2024 to remove 'undue restrictions' on developing countries, allowing them to access new and emerging technology easily. As a developing country itself, Pakistan has passed numerous legislative acts, including the Digital Nation Pakistan Act 2024, aiming to assist the country with its technological advances, which established the Pakistan Digital Authority, responsible for overseeing the transformation of the country into a more digitally literate one, in which all areas of society can benefit. Even though Pakistan's Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication (MoITT) states that they believe it is too soon to regulate Artificial Intelligence, they acknowledge that emerging technologies can be used with malicious intent. As a result, the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence Act 2024 was implemented to mitigate the risks of AI misuse, with an emphasis on the importance of transparency when harnessing emerging technologies. Therefore, Pakistan encourages member states to keep an open mind regarding the benefits of emerging technologies, and refrain from dismissing these as insignificant.

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