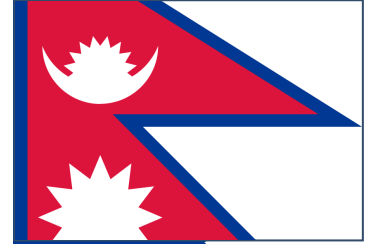




## Nepal Position Paper

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### I. Background Information on Nepal

In South Asia, Nepal, officially the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, is a sovereign country. It is the 49th largest nation by population and the 93rd largest nation by area. It is landlocked and borders Tibet in the north and India in the south, east, and west, while Bangladesh is just 27 km (17 mi) from its southeastern tip, and the Indian state of Sikkim separates Bhutan from it. The main religion in Nepal is Hinduism.

Nepal is related to the issues on the South China Sea mainly due to the threats to maritime security in Bengal Bay. Nepal was also heavily affected by the terrorist attacks in the Southern Asia region at the beginning of the 2000s. Nepal is mainly related to these because of its geographical closeness to the regions mentioned. Also, India and China are the biggest trading partners of Nepal and because of that Nepal gets highly affected by the problems that occur in the region.

Even though Nepal is a country without borders to any sea, Nepal has a connection to the Bengal Bay area by its rivers. Nepal is in a cooperation called The Bay of Bengal Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Initiative (BIMSTEC) and this is a multinational body of seven South Asian and Southeast Asian nations with a population of 1.5 billion and a combined gross domestic product of \$3.5 trillion (2018). BIMSTEC facilitates international free trade between Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand across the Bay of Bengal. This also facilitates security in the region because for the trades to occur security must be provided.

Nepal has been a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation since 1985. On 8 December 1985, SAARC was established in Dhaka. Its secretariat is based in Kathmandu, Nepal. The organization supports the promotion of economic and regional integration. As an observer at the United Nations, the SAARC maintains permanent diplomatic relations and has established connections with multilateral entities, including the European Union.

### II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

In this section, experts will elaborately outline their involvement on the issues in terms of their accomplishments, status, and actions to tackle them. If an expert does not have an achievement or a direct connection on any matter, the expert may simply state that they do not have a direct connection, and



therefore, they do not have achievement on the issue. If necessary, experts may use visual aids to address the issues.

#### A. The question of the Durand Line:

- Nepal does not have a direct connection to the issue, so there is no achievement on the issue accomplished by Nepal.

#### B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Nepal does not have a direct connection to Bengal Bay that's why they did not have any major impact and achievements but they are in the BIMSTEC where some action takes place.

#### C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- "Nepal is a party to six international anti-terrorism instruments as well as the SAARC Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1987, and its Additional Protocol 2004 "(UN).
- Nepal has trained their Armed forces for any type of terrorist attack and has been in many programs to learn how to deal with terrorist attacks.

### III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

#### A. The question of the Durand Line:

- Nepal pursues a well organized and beneficial resolution is made under the agreement of both parties.
- Nepal encourages countries to not forget about the people who are living near the Durand Line and are suffering for years now.
- Nepal calls for the arrangement of meetings between the two nations in an unbiased place where member states can be observers.

#### B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Nepal calls for a deal to be pursued where all South Asian countries help to stabilize the security situation in the region.
- Nepal encourages all countries to understand the importance of this problem and act in a way that shows it because it benefits all countries with the international trade opportunities they get.

#### C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- Nepal encourages all South Asian countries to create an international agreement where countries all together will unite and tackle the terrorists in the region.
- Nepal calls for all countries to strengthen their armed forces and let them take the necessary programs to tackle terrorist organizations.



#### IV. Bibliography

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