



FCCC

Futuristic Continuous Crisis Committee



Crisis in Balochistan

Letter From the Secretary General

In the absence of concord, cataclysm is inevitable.

When understanding falters, consequences escalate. At RKCMUN'26, let wisdom guide us before crisis defines us

Distinguished Delegates, welcome to RKCMUN'26, a conference not merely of speeches, but of substance; not merely of debate, but of direction. Over the next few days, these committees will transform into arenas of intellect, negotiation, and strategy. Ideas will collide, policies will be defended, and perspectives will be challenged. But above all, character will be revealed.

Our guiding philosophy this year is simple, yet profound: यत्र संवादः तत्र सौहार्दम् (Yatra Samvaadah Tatra Sauhaardam) Where there is dialogue, there is harmony.

The word Yatra reminds us that harmony is conditional. It does not appear by chance; it emerges where patience prevails over pride, where listening matches speaking, and where disagreement is handled with dignity. For these days, that “where” is RKCMUN'26. It is in these rooms, through your words and your restraint, that harmony will either falter or flourish.

Model United Nations is not about being the loudest voice in the room. It is about being the most prepared mind. It is about understanding that diplomacy is strength controlled, not power displayed. Debate passionately, but responsibly. Negotiate boldly, but ethically. Build alliances thoughtfully, not impulsively. The true measure of a delegate is not applause after a speech, but the impact left on a resolution.

As Secretary-General, my commitment is to uphold a conference defined by integrity, fairness, and intellectual rigor. I encourage you to enjoy the intensity, the strategy, the fast-paced negotiations but never forget the responsibility that comes with representing a nation. If discussions grow heated, let dialogue steady them. If opinions diverge sharply, let respect guide them. If conflict arises, let maturity resolve it.

Let RKCMUN'26 not simply be another entry on your résumé, but an experience that refines your confidence, sharpens your intellect, and strengthens your leadership. Speak with clarity. Listen with intent. Lead with integrity.

The floor is yours.

With conviction and confidence,

Reyansh Punjabi

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Secretary-General

RKCMUN'26

Letter From the Executive board

Greetings Delegates,

You are about to enter a chamber where geography is contested, alliances are fluid, and every word carries consequence. The Futuristic Continuous Crisis Committee is not a conventional debate forum, it is a strategic arena. Precision matters. Timing matters. Composure matters even more.

The crisis in Balochistan brings together sovereignty claims, insurgency dynamics, mineral wealth, regional rivalries, and great-power calculations into one volatile equation. Control over critical reserves of copper, gold, and rare earth elements has transformed economic interest into strategic leverage. Nuclear-capable states are indirectly involved, regional actors are recalibrating, and global powers are carefully weighing influence against escalation.

This committee operates continuously. Developments will unfold without pause. Intelligence updates may disrupt carefully built alliances. A well-timed directive may shift the balance of power; an ill-considered move may trigger unintended consequences. Public diplomacy and private negotiation will both shape outcomes. In this room, stability is not assumed; it must be constructed deliberately.

We encourage you to think beyond speeches. Anticipate reactions before you act. Understand not only your country's stated position, but its strategic vulnerabilities and ambitions. Build coalitions intelligently. Disagree professionally. Take calculated risks. Above all, remain adaptable because adaptability is often the difference between influence and isolation.

Expect intensity, but also expect engagement. Expect pressure, but also opportunity. This committee is designed to challenge you intellectually and strategically, not to overwhelm you. We aim to create an environment that is rigorous, immersive, and genuinely memorable, the kind of committee you will reference long after the conference concludes.

We look forward to witnessing diplomacy defined by clarity of thought, disciplined leadership, and strategic creativity.

Wishing you a challenging and transformative experience.

Warm Regards,

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Introduction of the Committee

The Futuristic Crisis Committee (FCC) is a “dynamic and fast-paced simulation of” complex global crises that occur in 2030 “and requires decisions to be made in real time”. This committee is different from the already existing UN committees with structured debate and agendas, as this committee functions in a continually evolving environment presenting constantly developing situations that require immediate responses from delegates.

The FCC is set in the near-future international scene in a world that has been influenced by technological advances, security threats, environmental threats and geopolitical shifts. The delegates will face crises that go above and beyond traditional diplomacy and therefore require outside-the-box thinking, planning, and collaboration while under pressure.

The committee is not built on formal debates but on the continuous simulation of crises. Throughout the session, the delegates shall receive periodic crisis updates issued by the Executive Board in the form of intelligence briefings, emergency reports, directives of a confidential nature, and breaking developments. These updates may change political realities, introduce additional stakeholders, intensify conflicts, or create unexpected challenges that require immediate attention.

Delegates are expected to actively participate through many mechanisms, including moderated and unmoderated discussions, negotiation blocs, strategic alliances, and written directives. Unlike resolutions, directives are immediate executive actions to deal with evolving situations in the committee. The decisions taken hereafter by delegates will influence the subsequent crisis, hence making available realistic consequences to actions.

The Futuristic Crisis Committee demands more than eloquent speeches. It demands negotiation under pressure, calculated risk-taking, adaptability, and leadership in moments where certainty does not exist. In FCC 2030, influence must be earned, alliances must be forged, and authority must be exercised decisively. Because in this committee, history will not wait for consensus; it will be written by those who act first.

Committee Mandate

The Futuristic Continuous Crisis Committee (FCCC) is a high-intensity strategic body designed to simulate real-time geopolitical crisis management in the year 2030. The committee will deliberate on the evolving conflict surrounding the independence of Balochistan, regional instability, and the global strategic competition over its critical mineral resources.

The committee operates in a continuous crisis format, meaning situations will evolve dynamically through updates issued by the Executive Board. Delegates must respond swiftly through strategic decision-making, diplomacy, and directives.

Core Mandate

- Maintain international peace and strategic stability in the region.
- Address the political and legal status of Balochistan following its 2029 declaration of independence.
- Prevent escalation between nuclear-armed and regional powers.
- Manage control and negotiations surrounding critical mineral resources.
- Respond to humanitarian crises, including displacement and regional instability.
- Facilitate diplomatic engagement and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Functional Structure

- The committee functions similar to the United Nations Security Council.
- Certain major powers possess veto authority on substantive decisions.
- Delegates may issue directives, strategic decisions, and crisis responses throughout the simulation.
- The Executive Board may introduce real-time developments, including military, diplomatic, and economic changes.

Expected Approach

Delegates are expected to demonstrate strategic thinking, rapid response capability, and diplomatic negotiation skills while balancing national interests with regional stability. The objective of the committee is to realistically simulate the complexity of modern geopolitical crises and the challenges of global decision-making under pressure.

Introduction of the Agenda

The Futuristic Continuous Crisis Committee (FCCC) is designed as a high-intensity, real-time simulation that places delegates at the center of an evolving geopolitical emergency. Set in the year 2030, this committee examines the crisis arising from Balochistan's unilateral declaration of independence from Pakistan and its subsequent alignment with India, an action that has significantly destabilized the regional security architecture of South Asia.

The current crisis originates from the Balochistan War of May, August 2028, a large-scale military confrontation between Pakistani forces and Baloch insurgent groups supported by external actors. The conflict escalated rapidly following the Gwadar Port Blockade on **12 May 2028**, eventually resulting in Balochistan's unilateral declaration of independence on **14 February 2029**.

The situation is further complicated by Balochistan's vast reserves of copper, gold, rare earth elements, and other critical minerals essential for advanced defense technologies, artificial intelligence systems, and global energy transitions. Control over these resources has transformed a territorial dispute into a strategic contest with global implications. Pakistan's rejection of secession, combined with military mobilization and China's backing to secure its strategic interests in Gwadar and regional connectivity corridors, intensifies the crisis. Simultaneously, India's political and security engagement with Balochistan, alongside the calculated responses of Russia and the United States, reflects the broader recalibration of major power dynamics.

Border instability linked to Taliban-controlled Afghanistan, as well as the strategic calculations of Iran, Turkey, and Gulf states, further complicate the regional environment. The involvement of nuclear-capable states heightens the risk of escalation, while global competition over mineral access underscores the economic dimension of the conflict.

Operating under a continuous crisis format, the FCCC demands adaptability, strategic foresight, and decisive diplomacy. Developments will unfold dynamically, requiring delegates to respond promptly to intelligence updates, shifting alliances, and emerging security challenges. This committee aims to simulate the complexity of modern geopolitical crises, where sovereignty, security, resources, and power politics intersect in real time.

Abbreviations and Definitions

MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction

A nuclear strategy in which two or more nuclear-armed states are capable of completely destroying each other, thereby deterring the use of nuclear weapons due to guaranteed retaliation.

WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction

Weapons capable of causing widespread destruction and large-scale loss of life, including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.

IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons

Individuals forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence, or disasters but who remain within the borders of their own country.

NGOs – Non-Governmental Organizations- Independent, non-profit organizations that operate without direct government control and often provide humanitarian aid, development assistance, and advocacy during crises.

REMs – Rare Earth Minerals

A group of strategically important minerals used in advanced technologies, renewable energy systems, defense equipment, and electronic devices.

NSAs – Non-State Actors

Organizations or groups that operate independently of official government authority, including militant groups, insurgent movements, private militias, and humanitarian organizations.

Proxy Warfare- A form of conflict in which external powers support local actors or armed groups to fight on their behalf instead of engaging in direct military confrontation.

Cyber Warfare- The use of digital attacks against computer networks, critical infrastructure, or information systems to disrupt operations, steal data, or weaken an opponent.

Humanitarian Corridor- A designated safe passage established during conflicts to allow civilians, refugees, and humanitarian aid to move safely through affected areas.

Stakeholders

Pakistan

Pakistan remains the most directly affected state and strongly rejects Balochistan's declaration of independence. Islamabad considers the region an integral part of its sovereign territory and continues to assert its claim over the province. Following the 2028 Balochistan War, Pakistan deployed extensive military operations including Operation Iron Frontier launched on **21 June 2028**, aimed at regaining control over strategic mineral zones and key transport corridors.

India

India emerged as a key supporter of Balochistan during the 2028 conflict, providing political and strategic backing to Baloch leadership. In the current 2030 scenario, India views an independent Balochistan as both a strategic partner and a geopolitical counterbalance to Pakistan and Chinese influence in the region. India's interests include regional security, diplomatic influence, and potential access to strategic mineral resources.

China

China holds significant strategic and economic stakes in the region, particularly through investments associated with the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor and Gwadar Port. Beijing's priority is the protection of its infrastructure investments and regional connectivity projects. China is therefore deeply concerned about instability in Balochistan and supports measures that safeguard long-term economic and strategic interests in the region.

United States

The United States holds a significant but cautious role in the crisis. During the 2028 conflict, Washington largely focused on preventing escalation between nuclear-armed states and maintaining regional stability. In the present scenario, the United States is closely monitoring developments due to the geopolitical implications of resource competition, regional alliances, and broader global security concerns.

Russia

Russia has played an important diplomatic role in the evolving crisis and provided strategic support to India during the 2028 conflict. Moscow views the situation as an opportunity to expand its geopolitical influence in South Asia while maintaining leverage in global strategic affairs. Russia may seek to position itself as a key diplomatic player in negotiations over security and resource development

Balochistan

Following the February 2029 declaration of independence, Balochistan functions as a self-declared sovereign state seeking international recognition and legitimacy. Balochistan formally declared independence on **14 February 2029**, after months of armed conflict and political mobilization during the 2028 war. Its leadership aims to consolidate territorial control, establish governance institutions, and negotiate international agreements for the development and export of its vast rare earth minerals, copper, and gold reserves, which have become central to global strategic competition.

Taliban

The Taliban administration in Afghanistan represents an important regional actor due to its proximity to the conflict zone. During the 2028 war, Taliban-linked militant networks attempted to exploit instability along the border to expand influence over strategic routes and territories. In the 2030 situation, the Taliban's position remains critical in shaping cross-border security dynamics and regional stability.

Iran

Iran borders Balochistan and hosts its own Baloch minority population. Tehran may closely monitor the crisis due to concerns that separatist sentiments could spread within its territory. Iran's response will likely focus on border security and regional strategic balance.

Turkey

Turkey may play a diplomatic or political role due to its close relations with Pakistan and its ambitions to expand influence in regional affairs. Ankara could engage in mediation or provide strategic support depending on geopolitical developments.

Gulf States (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar)

The Gulf states possess strong economic and strategic interests in South Asia and the Arabian Sea region. Instability could threaten maritime trade routes and energy security, prompting diplomatic engagement or financial involvement.

Taliban-affiliated militant networks

Various militant groups operating along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border could exploit instability to expand influence, conduct cross-border operations, or secure new logistical routes.

Hezbollah

Although primarily based in the Middle East, Hezbollah has historically maintained connections with broader geopolitical networks aligned with Iranian strategic interests. In a scenario of widening geopolitical competition, indirect influence or advisory involvement cannot be ruled out.

Hamas

While largely focused on the Middle East, Hamas may become politically relevant in broader geopolitical alignments involving regional blocs and ideological networks.

Regional militant and separatist organizations

Various insurgent groups operating within Balochistan may attempt to exploit the political vacuum to expand territorial influence, access resources, or assert control over key routes and population centers.



Legitimacy Of Baloch Secession

Historical Background

The roots of the Baloch question date back to the final years of British colonial rule in South Asia. Prior to 1947, much of present-day Balochistan was governed under the Khanate of Kalat, a princely state that maintained treaty relations with the British Empire and exercised a degree of autonomy over its internal affairs. When British India was partitioned in 1947, Kalat briefly declared independence and attempted to negotiate a sovereign future. However, in March 1948, the region acceded to Pakistan following political pressure and the deployment of Pakistani forces. While the Pakistani government considered the accession lawful, many Baloch nationalist groups later described the event as an enforced integration.

Throughout Pakistan's history, Balochistan remained politically sensitive due to its unique tribal structure, geographic isolation, and vast natural resources. Several uprisings occurred in 1948, 1958–59, 1962–63, and 1973–77, followed by renewed insurgency movements beginning in the early 2000s. These movements often demanded greater political autonomy, control over local resources, and a more equitable distribution of economic development. Despite possessing significant deposits of natural gas, copper, gold, and rare earth elements, Balochistan remained one of the least economically developed provinces, contributing to feelings of political and economic marginalization among segments of the population.

By the mid-2020s, tensions further intensified due to the strategic significance of Gwadar Port and infrastructure development associated with regional connectivity initiatives. While these projects were promoted as drivers of economic growth, critics within Balochistan argued that local communities were excluded from decision-making and that resource wealth largely benefited external actors.

The modern phase of the conflict intensified during the Second Baloch Uprising of 2028, when armed clashes between insurgent groups and Pakistani military forces escalated into full-scale warfare beginning May 2028. International attention increased after the Quetta Offensive on **3 July 2028**, which resulted in significant civilian displacement.

The War of May 2028

In May 2028, long-standing tensions escalated into a large-scale armed conflict that fundamentally reshaped the political landscape of the region. The conflict began with widespread protests and coordinated uprisings by Baloch nationalist groups across several major districts. What initially appeared as localized unrest rapidly evolved into a broader confrontation involving Pakistani security forces, Baloch insurgent groups, and militant networks operating along the Afghanistan–Pakistan border.

Militant elements affiliated with the Taliban administration in neighboring Afghanistan exploited the instability by attempting to expand their influence across border regions and strategic trade routes. These groups sought to secure access to smuggling corridors, tribal alliances, and resource-rich territories, further complicating the security environment.

Pakistan launched extensive military operations to regain control over key cities, energy facilities, and transportation routes. Strategic locations such as mining sites and infrastructure hubs became major flashpoints in the conflict. The fighting led to significant humanitarian consequences, including civilian displacement, disruption of economic activity, and growing international concern regarding regional stability.

The most intense phase of the conflict occurred between June and August 2028, when fighting spread across Quetta, Gwadar, and Turbat. The Battle of Gwadar Port (**18 July 2028**) became a decisive moment as Baloch forces temporarily seized control of key port infrastructure.

External Involvement

Although the conflict initially began as an internal crisis, external powers soon became indirectly involved due to the strategic implications of the region.

China played a significant role during the conflict because of its economic and strategic investments in Pakistan, particularly through projects linked to the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor and the development of Gwadar Port. Beijing provided diplomatic support to Pakistan and reportedly assisted in protecting key infrastructure assets associated with its investments. China's primary objective was to ensure that instability did not threaten regional trade routes or long-term connectivity initiatives.

India, viewing the crisis through the lens of regional strategic competition, offered political backing to Baloch leadership and raised concerns about humanitarian conditions and political grievances in international forums. India's support was further strengthened by Russia's diplomatic alignment, as Moscow saw an opportunity to expand its geopolitical influence and counterbalance Western and Chinese influence in the region.

The United States maintained a more limited role during the 2028 conflict. Washington primarily focused on preventing escalation between nuclear-armed states and monitoring the broader strategic implications of the crisis. The United States emphasized diplomatic restraint and regional stability while maintaining communication with multiple actors involved in the conflict.

Declaration of Independence – February 2029

After months of fighting and the weakening of centralized control, Baloch nationalist leaders formed a Provisional Government of Balochistan to coordinate political and military leadership. In February 2029, the provisional leadership formally declared Balochistan an independent and sovereign state.

For supporters of the independence movement, the declaration represented the culmination of decades of struggle. Many Baloch activists framed the moment as the realization of long-standing aspirations for political self-determination and control over their land and resources. However, Pakistan immediately rejected the declaration and continued to assert its claim over the territory, ensuring that the dispute remained unresolved.

International Law and the Question of Legitimacy

The legitimacy of Balochistan's independence claim is debated within the framework of international law. Two key principles shape this debate:

Territorial Integrity – International law generally protects the sovereignty and territorial boundaries of recognized states. Under this principle, Pakistan maintains that the declaration of independence violates its territorial unity.

Self-Determination – International law also recognizes the right of peoples to determine their own political status and pursue economic, social, and cultural development. Supporters of Baloch independence argue that historical grievances and prolonged conflict justify the exercise of this right.

Recognition by other states, the ability to establish stable governance, and effective territorial control are often decisive factors in determining whether a newly declared state can gain acceptance within the international system.

Situation in 2030

By 2030, Balochistan functions as a self-declared state attempting to establish its presence in the international community while facing continuing geopolitical tensions. The region's vast reserves of rare earth elements, copper, and gold have drawn global attention, as these resources are essential for advanced technologies, renewable energy systems, and modern defense industries.

The newly declared government of Balochistan has begun engaging in negotiations with international partners regarding the development and export of these resources. However, competing geopolitical interests continue to shape the situation. Pakistan maintains its claim over the territory, while regional and global powers evaluate their strategic interests in the evolving political order.

Control of Strategic Minerals

The emergence of Balochistan as an independent state has significantly reshaped the geopolitical and economic dynamics of the broader region. Beyond the immediate political consequences of independence, one of the most critical global concerns revolves around control, extraction, transportation, and ownership of the region's vast mineral reserves. Balochistan lies on an extremely resource-rich geological belt stretching across parts of Central and South Asia. This belt contains numerous strategic minerals and rare earth elements that are essential for modern industrial development, high-technology manufacturing, renewable energy systems, and advanced military technologies.

Competition for control over mineral reserves intensified following the capture of the Reko Diq mining region on **29 July 2028**, a major copper and gold deposit considered one of the largest in Asia.

As the global economy transitions toward electrification, artificial intelligence infrastructure, and green energy systems, the demand for these minerals has surged dramatically. Control over Balochistan's mineral sector is therefore no longer a purely economic matter; it has become a major geopolitical and strategic competition among powerful external actors seeking long-term resource security.

Major Mineral Deposits and Geological Wealth

Balochistan possesses one of the most diverse mineral landscapes in the region. Extensive geological surveys conducted over decades have confirmed large reserves of copper, gold, lithium, cobalt, molybdenum, uranium, chromite, iron ore, coal, and natural gas. In addition to these, exploratory studies have suggested the presence of several rare earth elements, including neodymium, lanthanum, dysprosium, cerium, and yttrium.

Two of the most prominent mining regions are Reko Diq and Saindak.

- Reko Diq is widely considered one of the largest undeveloped copper and gold reserves in the world. Geological estimates suggest that the region contains billions of tons of copper ore and significant quantities of gold, making it one of the most valuable mining sites globally.
- Saindak has historically served as a major copper extraction site and remains an important center for mining infrastructure, processing facilities, and mineral export routes.

Beyond these large sites, several unexplored mountain and desert regions are believed to contain lithium-rich brine deposits, which are extremely valuable due to the growing demand for electric vehicle batteries and energy storage systems.

Smaller mineral clusters across the region also contain chromite used in stainless steel production, molybdenum used in high-strength alloys, and uranium deposits potentially important for nuclear energy programs.

The sheer diversity of these minerals makes Balochistan not only a mining hub but also a future strategic supplier for emerging global technologies.

Importance of Rare Earth Elements in Modern Technology

Rare earth elements are among the most valuable and strategically sensitive minerals in the world today. Although they are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust, economically viable deposits are rare and difficult to extract.

Elements such as neodymium and dysprosium are essential for producing high-performance permanent magnets used in:

- Electric vehicles
- Wind turbine generators
- Military radar systems
- Missile guidance technologies
- Satellite communications equipment
- Advanced robotics and artificial intelligence hardware

Other rare earth elements such as lanthanum and cerium are widely used in camera lenses, petroleum refining, and advanced batteries.

As the global transition toward renewable energy accelerates, demand for these materials is expected to increase dramatically. This makes the mineral deposits within Balochistan particularly valuable not only economically but also strategically.

Strategic Competition for Resource Access

The independence of Balochistan has created a situation where several powerful external actors are seeking influence over the region's mineral sector. While direct military involvement remains limited, economic partnerships, mining contracts, infrastructure investments, and diplomatic pressure are increasingly being used as tools to secure long-term access to these resources.

Mining agreements, infrastructure development projects, and transportation corridors connecting mines to ports have become central points of negotiation. Control over extraction technology, transportation networks, and export routes could determine which actors benefit most from Balochistan's mineral wealth.

Because these minerals are essential for global technological competition, securing stable access to them has become a major strategic objective for multiple

international players. This has resulted in growing diplomatic engagement, economic offers, and investment proposals directed toward the newly formed government.

Economic Potential for the Emerging State

For Balochistan, the control and responsible development of mineral resources represents a historic economic opportunity. If managed effectively, the mining sector could generate tens of billions of dollars in revenue over the coming decades.

Revenue generated from mineral extraction could fund:

- National infrastructure development
- Energy production and power grids
- Education and technological institutions
- Healthcare systems
- Transportation networks and international trade ports

Additionally, the mineral sector could create thousands of jobs in mining operations, engineering, logistics, and manufacturing industries.

However, managing this wealth presents serious governance challenges. Resource-rich regions around the world often struggle with corruption, unequal wealth distribution, and political instability when large-scale extraction begins.

Without transparent management systems and strong regulatory institutions, mineral wealth could potentially intensify internal political disputes rather than resolve economic challenges.

Security Concerns Around Mining Zones

The presence of highly valuable mineral deposits has already created significant security challenges. Strategic mining zones have become potential targets for sabotage, smuggling operations, and militant activity.

Areas surrounding Reko Diq and other resource-rich regions are now heavily secured due to fears of attacks on mining infrastructure or transport routes. Armed groups may attempt to disrupt operations in order to gain leverage over political negotiations or extract illegal profits from mineral trade.

Smuggling networks have also emerged in remote regions, where minerals are illegally extracted and transported across borders through underground trade routes. This illicit mineral trade threatens both government revenue and regional stability.

Additionally, disputes over ownership of mineral-rich territories continue to generate tensions between different political actors and regional stakeholders

Transportation Routes and Strategic Ports

Another crucial aspect of mineral control is the transportation infrastructure required to export resources to global markets. Mining operations rely heavily on secure transportation networks connecting extraction sites to major ports and industrial processing centers.

The region's access to the Arabian Sea through Gwadar gives it immense strategic importance. Ports located along this coastline could serve as key export hubs for minerals shipped to international markets.

Control over maritime routes, shipping infrastructure, and logistical corridors could therefore significantly influence global mineral supply chains.

This has increased the strategic value of coastal infrastructure, pipelines, rail networks, and highways linking mining zones to port facilities.

Long-Term Geopolitical Implications

The mineral wealth of Balochistan has the potential to reshape geopolitical alignments in the region for decades to come. As demand for critical minerals continues to rise, competition for access to these resources may intensify.

The future stability of the region will depend heavily on how effectively the government manages mining rights, negotiates international partnerships, and distributes economic benefits among its population.

If resource governance is transparent and inclusive, Balochistan could evolve into a major global supplier of rare earth and critical minerals, gaining significant economic and diplomatic leverage.

However, if disputes over mineral ownership escalate or if extraction becomes dominated by external interests without domestic benefits, the region could face prolonged instability and renewed geopolitical tensions.

Ultimately, the strategic control of Balochistan's mineral wealth represents one of the most important factors shaping the political, economic, and security landscape of the region in the coming decades.

Role of Non State Actors

Non-state actors have emerged as one of the most influential and destabilizing forces in the evolving conflict environment across the disputed region. Unlike formal state militaries, these actors operate outside official government control yet possess significant military capability, ideological influence, and cross-border networks. Their involvement has complicated the security situation by transforming what might have remained a conventional geopolitical dispute into a hybrid conflict involving insurgency, militancy, terrorism, and irregular warfare.

During the early months of the 2028 war, several militant organizations expanded their operations. The Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) launched coordinated attacks on **5 June 2028** targeting transport and military infrastructure.

A number of militant organizations, insurgent groups, extremist networks, private militias, and criminal organizations have taken advantage of the political vacuum created by instability in the region. These actors operate through decentralized command structures, allowing them to conduct operations independently while still receiving ideological, financial, or logistical backing from various external supporters. Their operational tactics often include guerrilla warfare, suicide attacks, sabotage of infrastructure, recruitment of local populations, targeted assassinations, and psychological warfare designed to provoke wider instability.

Several internationally recognized militant organizations have either expanded their ideological influence or expressed indirect support within the broader regional environment. Groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas have historically developed extensive networks of ideological and logistical connections across multiple regions. Although their primary operational theatres remain elsewhere, the ongoing instability has allowed certain affiliated militant cells and sympathizers to circulate resources, propaganda, and training expertise that may indirectly strengthen regional militant activity.

Extremist organizations operating closer to the disputed region have played a far more direct role. Groups such as Islamic State – Khorasan Province and Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan have attempted to exploit instability in order to expand recruitment and operational presence. These organizations frequently conduct bombings, suicide attacks, and coordinated assaults on civilian and security targets with the aim of destabilizing governance structures and provoking sectarian divisions.

Regional insurgent movements have also continued to operate in remote areas where terrain and limited state control provide natural advantages for guerrilla warfare. Armed factions associated with organizations such as the Baloch Liberation Army and the Baloch Liberation Front maintain operational capabilities in mountainous and desert regions. These groups often target infrastructure projects, transportation

corridors, military convoys, and resource extraction sites, arguing that such actions are necessary to resist external exploitation of regional resources.

In addition to ideological militant groups, numerous regional militant networks and loosely organized armed factions have emerged within border areas. These groups are often composed of former insurgents, tribal fighters, or radicalized individuals who operate independently but sometimes coordinate with larger militant organizations. Their objectives range from ideological goals to economic motivations such as control of smuggling routes or influence over mineral-rich territories.

Organized criminal networks have also become deeply intertwined with militant operations. Smuggling syndicates involved in trafficking weapons, narcotics, and illegally extracted minerals frequently cooperate with armed groups to secure transport routes and evade law enforcement. This overlap between insurgency and organized crime has created a complex underground economy that finances militant activities while simultaneously weakening formal governance structures.

Another influential category of non-state actors consists of tribal militias and community-based armed groups. In several districts, tribal leadership structures maintain their own armed forces for territorial defense and protection of local interests. These militias sometimes cooperate with government security forces but can also operate autonomously or engage in conflicts with rival tribal factions.

The role of non-state actors has also expanded into the digital domain. Many militant organizations actively use encrypted communication platforms, online propaganda networks, and social media to recruit fighters, spread ideological narratives, and coordinate attacks. Through cyber propaganda and psychological operations, they attempt to influence public opinion, radicalize youth populations, and destabilize governments.

The humanitarian consequences of these activities have been severe. Civilian populations frequently become caught between militant operations and counter-insurgency efforts, leading to displacement, economic disruption, and widespread insecurity. Attacks on infrastructure, public facilities, and transportation networks have further complicated relief operations and slowed economic recovery.

As a result, the expanding presence of militant organizations, insurgent movements, criminal networks, and regional extremist groups has fundamentally transformed the conflict environment. What began as a geopolitical dispute has evolved into a complex hybrid conflict shaped heavily by the actions of non-state actors, making stabilization efforts far more difficult and prolonging regional instability.

Nuclear Deterrence Stability

The presence of nuclear-capable states in the broader region has significantly influenced the strategic calculations of all parties involved in the conflict. While the ongoing confrontation remains largely conventional and proxy-driven, the existence of nuclear arsenals introduces an additional layer of caution, restraint, and strategic signaling. Nuclear deterrence functions as a mechanism through which states attempt to prevent large-scale war by maintaining the capability to respond with overwhelming retaliatory force if their core national security interests are threatened.

At the center of this dynamic lies the principle of Nuclear Deterrence, which relies on the belief that the devastating consequences of nuclear retaliation will discourage adversaries from initiating a full-scale conflict. The doctrine operates on the assumption that rational actors will avoid escalation if they know that doing so could trigger catastrophic destruction. As a result, even intense regional tensions often remain confined to conventional military engagements, diplomatic confrontations, or proxy conflicts rather than direct large-scale war between nuclear powers.

A critical theoretical component of nuclear deterrence is the concept of Mutually Assured Destruction, commonly referred to as MAD. Under this framework, if two nuclear-armed states engage in nuclear warfare, both sides would suffer devastating retaliation leading to the destruction of both societies. Because neither side can realistically win such a conflict, the existence of nuclear weapons paradoxically serves to prevent their actual use. This strategic balance has historically shaped military doctrines and continues to influence decision-making in high-risk geopolitical confrontations.

In the current situation, nuclear deterrence primarily acts as a strategic ceiling on escalation. While conventional clashes, cyber operations, proxy warfare, and border confrontations may occur, decision-makers remain aware that pushing the conflict beyond certain thresholds could risk triggering nuclear signaling or strategic escalation. This awareness has encouraged military planners to pursue indirect strategies such as proxy support, economic pressure, and technological warfare rather than direct large-scale military invasions.

Strategic signaling has also become an important element of nuclear deterrence. States may conduct missile tests, deploy advanced defense systems, or increase the visibility of nuclear-capable forces in order to demonstrate readiness and strengthen deterrence credibility. These actions are often intended not for immediate combat use but for psychological and diplomatic impact, sending clear messages regarding a state's ability to respond if attacked.

Another important factor within nuclear strategy is the maintenance of second-strike capability, which ensures that a state can retaliate with nuclear force even after suffering a first strike. This capability is maintained through dispersed launch systems, hardened missile silos, submarine-based nuclear platforms, and mobile missile launchers. The presence of such systems reinforces deterrence by guaranteeing that no adversary can eliminate a country's nuclear arsenal in a surprise attack.

Despite its stabilizing role at the strategic level, nuclear deterrence also carries serious risks. Miscommunication, accidental escalation, technological malfunction, or misinterpretation of military movements could potentially trigger unintended crises. In highly volatile regions where multiple actors are involved, the danger of miscalculation increases significantly.

Therefore, diplomatic channels, crisis communication mechanisms, and international monitoring frameworks remain essential in preventing misunderstandings that could escalate into nuclear confrontation. Confidence-building measures, transparency agreements, and arms control negotiations have historically played important roles in reducing the risks associated with nuclear deterrence.

Ultimately, nuclear deterrence shapes the strategic environment by discouraging direct large-scale war while simultaneously pushing competing powers to engage in indirect forms of conflict. The presence of nuclear weapons does not eliminate tensions, but it fundamentally alters the way conflicts are fought, ensuring that military competition remains constrained by the ever-present risk of catastrophic escalation.



Proxy and Hybrid Warfare

The evolving conflict in Balochistan has increasingly shifted from purely conventional military confrontation to a more complex structure of proxy and hybrid warfare. In such an environment, states and strategic actors often avoid direct confrontation while pursuing their interests indirectly through allied groups, covert operations, technological disruption, and information manipulation. These methods allow actors to influence the strategic balance of power without triggering large-scale interstate war.

Proxy Warfare

Proxy warfare has become a central feature of the conflict landscape. Rather than deploying large conventional forces, competing actors support local militias, insurgent movements, political factions, or paramilitary groups that operate on their behalf. These groups may receive external assistance in the form of financial support, weapons systems, intelligence coordination, training programs, and logistical resources.

In the Balochistan crisis, the struggle for influence is closely tied to control over territory, infrastructure, and strategic mineral reserves. Armed factions may compete for dominance over mining regions, transportation routes, energy corridors, and border crossings that are essential for trade and resource movement. External actors may discreetly strengthen certain factions to secure favorable political outcomes, protect economic investments, or counter the influence of rival powers.

A key characteristic of proxy warfare in this conflict is the indirect involvement of major global powers. Countries such as the United States, China, and Russia are unlikely to engage directly in large-scale military confrontation within the region. Instead, they may influence the situation from the periphery by supporting strategic partners, providing intelligence cooperation, engaging in diplomatic maneuvering, or strengthening specific factions aligned with their geopolitical interests. This indirect engagement allows major powers to shape developments on the ground while minimizing the political risks and consequences associated with direct military involvement.

The presence of multiple proxy actors often leads to fragmented command structures and unpredictable conflict dynamics. Different groups may pursue independent objectives, escalate violence beyond the intentions of their sponsors, or compete with one another for influence and resources. In some cases, factions may even shift allegiances depending on funding, political opportunity, or military advantage. This fluid environment frequently results in prolonged instability and makes diplomatic resolution significantly more challenging.

Another major concern within proxy warfare is the emerging arms race among irregular forces. As outside actors provide increasingly advanced equipment, local militias and insurgent groups may gain access to modern weapons systems, surveillance tools, and communication technologies that were previously limited to state militaries. Over time, this can create a highly militarized environment in which multiple armed factions possess increasingly sophisticated capabilities.

This arms competition may include advanced drones, precision-guided weapons, electronic surveillance tools, encrypted communication systems, and modern battlefield technologies. Access to such capabilities significantly increases the operational effectiveness of proxy forces while simultaneously raising the overall intensity and unpredictability of the conflict.

Proxy warfare may also extend into economic and resource competition. Armed groups may attempt to secure control over mineral extraction zones, taxation checkpoints, and strategic transport corridors in order to finance their operations. Revenues generated from such activities can sustain armed factions and prolong instability in the region.

Hybrid Warfare and Cyber Conflict

Parallel to proxy warfare, the Balochistan crisis also demonstrates the growing significance of hybrid warfare, where military actions are combined with non-conventional methods designed to destabilize adversaries without direct battlefield confrontation. Among the most important elements of hybrid warfare in modern conflicts is cyber warfare.

Cyber Warfare and Infrastructure Targeting

Cyber operations have become a powerful tool for influencing conflicts due to their ability to disrupt critical systems without physical confrontation. In the context of the Balochistan crisis, cyberattacks may target essential infrastructure such as:

- Government communication networks
- Energy production and distribution systems
- Mining and mineral extraction facilities
- Financial and banking systems
- Transportation and logistics networks

Disruption of these systems can severely weaken governance capacity and create economic instability. In regions undergoing political transition, cyberattacks against infrastructure can significantly undermine the legitimacy of governing authorities.

Civilian Cyber Attacks

One particularly concerning development in hybrid warfare is the increasing frequency of cyberattacks targeting civilian systems. These attacks may affect hospitals, communication networks, transportation systems, and public utilities. While not always intended to cause direct physical harm, such attacks can generate widespread disruption, public panic, and economic damage. On 12 August 2028, a major cyberattack disrupted communication networks across southern Pakistan, demonstrating the increasing use of hybrid warfare tactics during the conflict.

In a region like Balochistan where new administrative systems and economic institutions are still developing, cyberattacks against civilian infrastructure could have severe consequences. Disruptions to banking networks, energy supplies, or digital communication systems may weaken the functioning of governance structures and create additional humanitarian challenges.

Hybrid warfare also includes the strategic manipulation of information. Competing actors may attempt to influence public perception through disinformation campaigns, propaganda networks, and coordinated online narratives. These efforts can shape global opinion about the legitimacy of political developments, influence diplomatic recognition, and affect domestic support for governing authorities.

Social media platforms, digital communication networks, and international media outlets may become arenas for narrative competition, where different actors attempt to shape the global interpretation of events.

Technological Escalation

The growing reliance on cyber capabilities has also triggered a form of technological competition between actors seeking to strengthen their offensive and defensive cyber capabilities. As digital infrastructure becomes increasingly integrated with economic systems, energy networks, and defense mechanisms, cyber capabilities are emerging as a critical element of modern strategic power.

This competition may involve the development of advanced cyber defense systems, offensive cyber tools, artificial intelligence-assisted cyber operations, and digital surveillance technologies. The increasing sophistication of these capabilities further blurs the boundary between traditional warfare and technological conflict.

The combination of proxy competition, cyber warfare, and hybrid strategies has transformed the Balochistan crisis into a highly complex security environment. Conflict is no longer confined to physical battlefields; instead, it unfolds across military, technological, economic, and informational domains simultaneously.

Cross Border Security

The cross-border security landscape surrounding Balochistan has become one of the most volatile and militarized zones in the region. With multiple state and non-state actors operating simultaneously, the borders are no longer merely territorial boundaries but active theatres of conflict, infiltration, and strategic maneuvering.

Regional tensions intensified after cross-border artillery exchanges were reported near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border on 27 August 2028, raising fears of wider regional escalation.

At the western frontier, the Balochistan–Afghanistan border has effectively fallen under the operational control of the Taliban, who, in coordination with elements of the Pakistan security apparatus, have attempted to block Baloch movement and restrict logistical access from two sides. These actions are aimed at isolating the newly declared Baloch state and weakening its ability to consolidate governance and military control over contested regions. Border closures, militia deployment, and fortified checkpoints have transformed this frontier into a containment corridor designed to prevent Baloch forces from securing external supply routes.

On the eastern front, India has emerged as the most active external supporter of Balochistan. Rather than engaging in large-scale ground warfare initially, India has relied on air and maritime logistical corridors to deliver military equipment, humanitarian aid, and strategic advisory support. Forward operating bases have reportedly been established along coastal zones and remote desert sectors to facilitate rapid deployment and surveillance. Naval patrols in the Arabian Sea have also ensured that maritime supply lines remain functional despite attempts at interdiction.

Meanwhile, China, deeply invested in infrastructure and strategic access routes within Pakistan, has adopted a posture of intense scrutiny along the Pakistan–Balochistan frontier. Concerned about the security of its economic corridors and regional investments, Chinese intelligence and surveillance operations have expanded significantly. Satellite monitoring, drone reconnaissance, and intelligence sharing with Pakistani forces have created a highly monitored border environment aimed at preventing instability from spreading into sensitive strategic zones.

The already fragile security environment has been further complicated by the resurgence of extremist and militant organizations across the wider region. Groups such as Jaish-e-Mohammed, Islamic State – Khorasan Province, and Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan have exploited the chaos to expand their operational reach across the subcontinent. These organizations have launched attacks particularly in regions such as Jammu and Kashmir, aiming to divert India's strategic focus and overstretch its military commitments. Such diversionary tactics represent a classic

example of hybrid destabilization, where non-state actors are used to open secondary conflict fronts.

In the broader geopolitical theatre, Russia has emerged as a firm strategic supporter of India, providing intelligence cooperation, military hardware, and diplomatic backing in international forums. Russian involvement has significantly strengthened India's operational capabilities, especially in terms of surveillance technology and logistical coordination.

At the same time, the United States has taken a far more ambiguous approach. While officially advocating for stability and de-escalation, American intelligence networks have increased their presence in the region. Strategic analysts believe that Washington is attempting to gain influence within the evolving power vacuum, seeking access to emerging mineral negotiations and new geopolitical alignments.

As a result, Balochistan's borders have effectively transformed into multi-layered security flashpoints where conventional military forces, proxy actors, extremist organizations, and global powers intersect. Control over these borders is no longer solely about territorial sovereignty; it now determines access to supply chains, mineral resources, strategic corridors, and regional dominance.

In this highly volatile environment, even minor cross-border incidents possess the potential to escalate into wider regional confrontation, making border management and security coordination one of the most critical challenges facing the international community.



Civilian Movements and Disputes

The internal civilian landscape within Balochistan has become increasingly unstable following the aftermath of the 2028 conflict and the declaration of independence. While the formation of a sovereign Baloch state ignited widespread nationalist enthusiasm, it simultaneously exposed deep-rooted social, tribal, and sectarian fractures that continue to challenge domestic stability.

Large-scale protests and civil mobilization began after the Quetta Civil Uprising on **2 September 2028**, when thousands of civilians demanded autonomy and political reforms. Initially organized as celebrations of sovereignty and calls for international recognition, many of these rallies gradually transformed into platforms for political demands. Protestors have demanded equitable control over Balochistan's rare earth mineral reserves, transparency in the transitional government, and fair distribution of economic benefits among tribal communities.

However, several demonstrations have escalated into violent confrontations. During the "Sovereignty March" protests of early 2029, clashes between rival political factions and security forces resulted in nearly 1,200 injuries and an estimated 300 civilian deaths across multiple districts. Government buildings, administrative checkpoints, and supply depots were targeted by rioters, forcing authorities to impose temporary curfews in sensitive regions.

Another major source of instability arises from tribal and caste-based rivalries. Historically, Balochistan has been governed through a complex network of tribal leadership structures. Following independence, disagreements over representation in the national leadership council created tensions between traditional tribal authorities and emerging civilian political groups. Certain tribes demanded proportional control over natural resource territories, particularly regions containing rare earth deposits and strategic ports. These disputes have occasionally escalated into armed tribal confrontations, particularly in southern and central districts, where militia-style tribal groups maintain influence.

Sectarian tensions have further intensified the fragile situation. Differences between Sunni and Shia Muslim communities have periodically erupted into localized violence, particularly in mixed-population areas. Radical elements have attempted to exploit these divisions, targeting religious processions and community gatherings in order to destabilize the fragile political environment. Between late 2029 and early 2030, sectarian clashes resulted in over 500 reported casualties, including attacks on religious centers and retaliatory violence between rival groups.

Militant organizations operating across the broader region have further inflamed sectarian tensions. Groups such as Islamic State Khorasan Province and Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan have attempted to infiltrate unstable areas and provoke communal conflict. Their objective is to undermine internal unity within Balochistan

and create an environment of chaos that weakens the authority of the newly formed government.

The civilian population has also faced significant humanitarian consequences from ongoing instability. Military operations, border blockades, and militant activity have displaced large numbers of people, particularly in rural border regions. By late 2029, humanitarian organizations estimated that nearly 200,000 civilians had been internally displaced, seeking refuge in safer urban districts or temporary camps.

Despite these challenges, several civil society groups and student-led movements have begun promoting reconciliation efforts. Peace marches, interfaith dialogues, and youth-led forums have emerged as attempts to reduce sectarian hostility and encourage a shared national identity among diverse communities within the new state.



Nevertheless, the persistence of riots, tribal rivalries, and sectarian tensions highlights the fragile nature of internal stability. Managing civilian movements while preventing further violence has become one of the most critical governance challenges facing Balochistan as it attempts to transition from a conflict zone into a functioning sovereign state.

Refugee Crisis in the Disputed Region

The prolonged conflict, border blockades, and widespread destruction caused during the 2028 war and its aftermath have triggered a severe humanitarian and refugee crisis across the region. Large segments of the civilian population have been forced to flee their homes due to active combat zones, militia activity, and political instability. Entire villages and residential districts were destroyed during clashes between military forces and armed groups, leaving thousands without shelter, livelihood, or basic necessities.

By December 2028, humanitarian organizations estimated that over 200,000 civilians had been displaced, with refugee camps emerging along the Afghanistan border. And the numbers were surprisingly on a spike the world had never seen

By early 2030, humanitarian observers estimate that over 1.5 million civilians have been displaced, either internally or across international borders. Families fleeing violence have often been forced to abandon homes, property, and agricultural land with little time to prepare, creating massive flows of refugees toward neighboring regions and countries.

A significant number of displaced civilians initially moved toward temporary camps along border regions, where conditions quickly became overcrowded. Many refugees reported discrimination, loss of employment opportunities, and severe economic insecurity. In host communities, tensions have occasionally emerged as local populations fear pressure on already limited resources such as housing, water, and employment. Reports of racism, social exclusion, and exploitation of vulnerable refugees have also surfaced, particularly in informal labor markets.

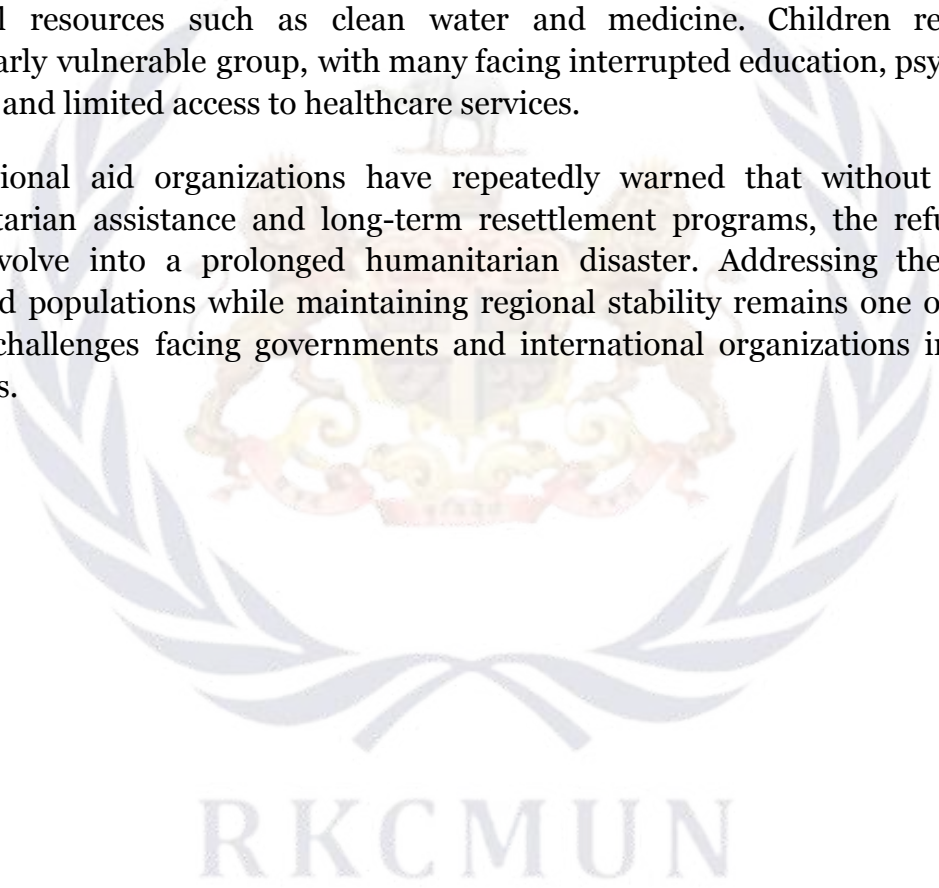
Several countries across the broader region have begun accepting limited numbers of refugees under humanitarian programs. Turkey has emerged as one of the most active humanitarian responders, drawing from its prior experience managing large refugee populations in previous regional crises. Turkey has coordinated with international organizations to establish refugee reception centers, medical facilities, and food distribution networks. Turkish humanitarian agencies have also played a crucial role in organizing relief logistics and providing temporary education and healthcare access for displaced families.

Various states across the Middle East, including United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia, have contributed to humanitarian relief through financial aid, emergency shelter programs, and limited refugee resettlement initiatives. While these countries have not opened borders for large-scale permanent migration, they have provided crucial funding for food aid, medical supplies, and refugee camp infrastructure through international humanitarian channels.

India has adopted a balanced approach by accepting a smaller number of refugees, primarily vulnerable families, medical cases, and students displaced by the conflict. In addition to resettlement assistance, India has also provided humanitarian aid packages including medical supplies, emergency food shipments, and temporary shelter materials delivered through air and maritime humanitarian corridors.

Despite these efforts, humanitarian conditions remain extremely challenging. Refugee camps are struggling with overcrowding, sanitation issues, and shortages of essential resources such as clean water and medicine. Children represent a particularly vulnerable group, with many facing interrupted education, psychological trauma, and limited access to healthcare services.

International aid organizations have repeatedly warned that without sustained humanitarian assistance and long-term resettlement programs, the refugee crisis could evolve into a prolonged humanitarian disaster. Addressing the needs of displaced populations while maintaining regional stability remains one of the most urgent challenges facing governments and international organizations involved in the crisis.



Conclusion

The crisis surrounding the declaration of Balochistan's independence presents a multidimensional challenge that extends far beyond a conventional territorial dispute. As explored throughout this study guide, the situation intersects with questions of political legitimacy, strategic mineral control, proxy warfare, nuclear deterrence, humanitarian crises, and the growing influence of non-state actors. Each of these dimensions contributes to an increasingly fragile regional environment where local developments carry global consequences.

The competition for control over Balochistan's vast reserves of copper, rare earth elements, lithium, and other strategic minerals has transformed the region into a focal point of international geopolitical interest. At the same time, cross-border security tensions, hybrid warfare strategies, and the involvement of militant networks continue to complicate the prospects for stability. Civilian unrest, sectarian tensions, and the displacement of millions further highlight the severe humanitarian impact of the conflict.

Within the Futuristic Continuous Crisis Committee (FCCC), delegates are tasked with navigating this complex strategic landscape. The committee must evaluate the legitimacy of Balochistan's political status, address the risks of escalation between major powers, regulate the influence of non-state actors, and respond effectively to humanitarian and refugee crises. In doing so, delegates must balance national interests with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of the committee will depend on the ability of delegates to engage in informed diplomacy, strategic negotiation, and timely decision-making. The evolving nature of the crisis demands adaptability, foresight, and responsible leadership. The crisis reached a political turning point with the formal independence declaration on 14 February 2029, but tensions continue to evolve into the 2030 geopolitical crisis scenario addressed by this committee.

Through collaborative dialogue and innovative policy approaches, delegates have the opportunity to shape outcomes that promote stability, prevent escalation, and establish a sustainable framework for the future of the region.

Important Dates and Events

Date	Event	Description
12 May 2028	Gwadar Blockade	Baloch insurgent groups impose a blockade on Gwadar Port, disrupting maritime trade and strategic supply routes linked to regional infrastructure projects.
May 2028	Beginning of the Balochistan War	Armed clashes escalate between Pakistani military forces and Baloch separatist groups, marking the start of a full-scale regional conflict.
5 June 2028	BLA Coordinated Attacks	The Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) launches coordinated attacks targeting military installations, highways, and energy infrastructure across Balochistan.
21 June 2028	Operation Iron Frontier	Pakistan initiates a large-scale military operation aimed at regaining control over insurgent-held territories and securing strategic mineral zones.
3 July 2028	Quetta Offensive	Major fighting erupts in and around Quetta, the provincial capital, resulting in significant civilian displacement and international attention.
18 July 2028	Battle of Gwadar	One of the most intense battles of the conflict takes place at Gwadar Port as insurgent forces temporarily gain control over key port facilities.
29 July 2028	Capture of Reko Diq	Rebel forces seize areas surrounding the Reko Diq mining region, a globally significant copper and gold deposit, intensifying the economic stakes of the conflict.

12 August 2028	Regional Cyberattack	A large-scale cyberattack disrupts communications and digital infrastructure across southern Pakistan, signaling the use of hybrid warfare tactics.
27 August 2028	Border Escalation	Artillery exchanges and security tensions rise along the Pakistan–Afghanistan border, raising concerns of regional spillover of the conflict.
2 September 2028	Quetta Civil Uprising	Mass protests and civil mobilization erupt in Quetta demanding autonomy, political reforms, and an end to military operations.
14 February 2029	Balochistan Independence Declaration	Baloch leadership formally declares independence following months of armed conflict and political mobilization.
2030	Committee Crisis Scenario	The Federal Crisis Command Committee convenes to address the geopolitical, humanitarian, and security implications of the Balochistan conflict.

RKCMUN

Documentation Guide

1. Position Paper



Committee - United Nations Security Council

Agenda - Discussing the Conflict of Armenia-Azerbaijan with Special emphasis on Nagorno-Karabakh

Portfolio - The French Republic (République française in French)

School - _____

Delegate Name - _____

The Republic of Azerbaijan and Armenia have engaged in an armed conflict ever since the late 1980s in the southern part of Caucasus. This is marked by the armed struggle in 2020, the recent struggles in the year 2023, and the region of Nagorno-Karabakh. The socio-political situation that has emerged socio, ethnical, and cultural over the years has resulted in civilizational destruction, exile, and the breeding of humanitarian crises. Putting territorial boundaries aside, the region is a commingled hotspot of ancient civilizations, multi-ethnic nations, cultures, social structures, languages, belief systems, and traditions.

The OSCE Minsk Group and the UN have tried multiple times to veil the struggle through diplomacy and protecting human life. Providing sovereignty, the borders of domination, aggressing in the will affiliated with channeling balance becomes innocuous of human dignity and restrain precondition of humanity. France, belonging to the Co-Chairs of the OSCE alongside the French Republic, stating themselves under law showcases the need for guiding policies.

The conflict has gravely impacted the regional equilibrium from a political point of view as continuous violations of the ceasefire are escalating the threat to world peace. The bilateral ties between the nations Armenia and Azerbaijan are at an all-time low due to constant external interference from global players. France, today, stands for a resumption of diplomatic talks based on shared beliefs of mutual recognition and respect for international law as cultural conflicts often spiral into ethnic conflicts which are a huge burden and travesty for humanity at large. France calls for the need to promote settlement plans, cultural sites, and displaced people.

The use of drones and cyber warfare has shown that this conflict has evolved militarily, raising concerns about the use of deadly weaponry and the risks of higher civilian casualties.

In a nutshell, France is convinced that peace will always prevail over war. Humans should be able to live in peace, without fear, without losing their homes, and without violence. We cannot continue to have history repeat the same suffering. France invites all countries to unite, not to take sides, but to save lives. This is not about territory, it is about humanity. It's time to end the violence, to begin the conversation, and to create a future where no child ever has to listen to the rumbles of war.

Let this be the generation that decides upon peace rather than power, unity instead of division, and hope instead of hate. France is prepared, the world should be too.

**Thank you,
The delegate of France**

2. Presidential Statement

Presidential Statement

Agenda: Addressing the Global Refugee Crisis Caused by Cross-Border Transgressions and Conflicts

**The United States of America
Whitehouse, Oval Office**

Date: 21 June 2025

President, esteemed delegates,

The United States addresses this chamber not as an observer of the conflict. But as the nation practicing principle and burdened with duty. From the wasteland left where once was a thriving country to the terrorised city of Gaza. Yemen's starving children to the unheard voices of Iranian civilians, this refugee crisis is not an accident. It's the conclusion of a plot of cross border transgressions fueled by extremists, proxy militias and overall imbeciles. Last night, the United States launched targeted, and proportional air strikes on Iranian nuclear infrastructure facilities used not for clean energy however to shield its military campaign to proclaim military grade uranium. Leading to greater regional destabilisation. Iran has traded warfare under the pseudo of hezbollah and the Houthis, alleged of funding Hamas operations too. Where, human rights are barely a word with any definition where accountability is unseen just as a child lost under the tremor of their

operations. So let this air strike, a declaration that we are not bystanders, were opposers of such practices. The United States reaffirms its commitment to international law, refugee protection, and the sovereignty of nations. But sovereignty is not a license to destroy neighboring peoples. The nation will stand to lead not with arms, but with asylum, aid and diplomacy. We stand committed, we propose to build refugee shelters in Puerto Rico and repurpose abandoned prison facilities, after refurbishing them to meet basic human needs. Thank you

.President of the United States of America

3. Working Paper

Working Paper 1.0

Committee- _____

Agenda- _____

Authors- _____

Signatories- _____

PREAMBLE

We, the Leaders of the Summit , reaffirm our commitment to having collectively resolved consensus after multifaceted deliberation on “building a stronger and more reliable healthcare infrastructure, to aid recovery and prevention against pandemics” to constitute multiple committees, partnerships and securing to all global citizens an equitable global health infrastructure. Ensuring that all people, regardless of their circumstances, have access to quality healthcare. In the _____, we do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this declaration.

1. World Pandemic Response Network:

An international monitoring and alert system will be set up to identify pathogens through biosensors within a week. Countries with robust trade capacities will support resource and information sharing, providing advanced port systems for transport. Wealthy nations will offer essential resources and monetary support to less affluent countries. Healthcare professionals in G20 nations will undergo routine training in crisis management to uphold international humanitarian laws safeguarding fundamental human rights.

2. Digitalization of Healthcare and its infrastructure:

We commit the monitoring of cases through telemedicine. With the help of the same, we commit caring of patients even during curfews & lockdowns through online services. For the purpose of transparency and accountability, each G20

member will aid other countries by sharing their experience and issues with other countries for solutions.

3. Fostering Innovation and Ethical Healthcare Practices:

Establishing a Global Health healthcare solutions for global health ensuring challenges, prioritising funding for LMIC research facilities. Ideally funded by HIC's, the program focuses on digital health technologies, biotechnological advancements, and sustainable healthcare infrastructure. The goal is to improve access to care and health outcomes through telemedicine, AI-driven diagnostics, gene editing, personalized medicine, and vaccine development. Additionally, promoting sustainable healthcare facilities with renewable energy and climate resilience. The initiative is guided by an International Code of Ethics for Healthcare Innovation.

4. Establishing a Public Private Partnership to increase transparency among the two sectors:

In order to achieve the SDGs and guarantee ethical healthcare, a collaboration between the government and private sector will be established. In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, a group will oversee and document corporate social responsibility (CSR) contributions from the private sector according to their profit margins. Corporations in the 2%-5% range are eligible, with tax cuts for those surpassing the threshold. This method advocates for transparent communication, decentralization, social well-being, and ethical norms.

Conclusion

We reiterate our commitment to the sustainable growth and development of healthcare. The G20 recognises healthcare as a universal right that shall not be compromised, which it reaffirms through the reforms under the declaration above. We are committed to building a safer and more reliable healthcare system.

4. Press Release

PRESS RELEASE

Committee- UNEP

Author - Delegate of India

Agenda- Addressing Global Warming and Climate Action

The Delegation of India reaffirms its unwavering commitment to combating global warming through equitable, sustainable, and science-driven climate action. Climate change remains one of the most pressing challenges of our time, disproportionately affecting developing nations despite their historically lower contributions to greenhouse gas emissions.

India emphasizes the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Any global climate framework must reflect historical accountability and ensure climate justice for the Global South.

India has demonstrated leadership through ambitious initiatives, including its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The nation has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 and significantly expanding its renewable energy capacity.

Through the establishment of the International Solar Alliance, India has mobilized global partnerships to promote clean energy access, particularly for developing countries. Furthermore, India advocates for increased climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support from developed nations to ensure a just transition.

The Delegation of India calls upon all Member States to:

1. Accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources.
2. Fulfill climate finance commitments exceeding USD 100 billion annually.
3. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.
4. Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure in vulnerable regions.

India believes that environmental responsibility must align with economic development and poverty eradication. Sustainable growth, green innovation, and multilateral cooperation remain the cornerstones of effective global climate governance.

The Delegation stands ready to collaborate constructively with all nations to secure a resilient, sustainable, and equitable future for generations to come.

“Climate justice is not a choice; it is an obligation.”

5. Communique

Communique

To: **Crisis/Backroom**
From: **Vladimir Putin**

Communique to Chinese President [who is not part of the committee]

In the light of recent developments, Mr. President, I would like to strike an arms trade agreement with you. I would like to order 65 new Chinese fighter aircrafts for the sum of \$200 billion. I would also like to request your aid when we launch our invasion of Japan.

6. Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution 1.0

Committee: environmental policy and climate agreements

Agenda: policy framing: policy framing for climate adaptation and moderation or mitigation

Sponsors: The Kingdom of Belgium and The Commonwealth of Australia

Signatories: Republic of Indonesia, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of India, State of Japan, French Republic, Republic of Türkiye, Federal Republic of Germany, United States of America, Republic of Indonesia, Argentine Republic,, Ukraine, Republic of Singapore, Federal Republic of Germany, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Preambulatory clauses

Recognizing the urgent and pressing need for comprehensive strategies to address the multifaceted impacts of climate change on our most vulnerable communities and precious ecosystems, which are at risk of irreversible damage

Acknowledging the commitments made under the Paris Agreement, where nations came together to limit global warming and enhance our collective ability to adapt

to changing climates

Emphasizing the importance of integrating climate considerations into national development plans and policies, ensuring that our pursuit of economic growth does not come at the expense of our environment or future generations

Recalling previous resolutions that highlight the necessity of providing financial support to developing countries, which often bear the brunt of climate impacts despite contributing the least to the problem, to ensure the security of the funds urging UN based anonymous organisations for security of funds given by the

Noting the critical role of technology transfer and capacity building as essential components in empowering nations to effectively mitigate climate change effects and adapt to its realities

Deeply concerned about the disproportionate impact of climate change on marginalized populations, including women, children, indigenous peoples, and low-income communities, who often lack the resources to adapt

Highlighting the importance of scientific research and indigenous knowledge in developing effective climate adaptation strategies that respect local traditions and practices

Affirming that climate change is a global challenge that requires a united response, transcending national borders and necessitating cooperation among all nations, regardless of their level of development

Recognizing the significant economic opportunities presented by a transition to a green economy, which can create jobs, foster innovation, and promote sustainable development while addressing climate change

Acknowledging the role of youth and future generations as vital stakeholders in climate action, as they will inherit the consequences of today's decisions and must be empowered to lead in creating sustainable solutions

Operative Clauses

1)**Calls upon** all member states to take meaningful action by developing and implementing inclusive national adaptation plans that reflect the voices and needs of local communities, ensuring no one is left behind

2)**Encourages** the establishment of a dedicated Climate Adaptation Fund, designed to provide timely financial assistance to those countries most affected by climate change, helping them build resilience and recover from climate-related disasters

3)**Urges** each nation to set ambitious yet achievable legally binding greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, in line with scientific recommendations aimed at

limiting global temperature rise and protecting our planet for future generations

4) **Promotes** significant investments in renewable energy technologies and infrastructure, paving the way for a sustainable energy future that reduces our reliance on fossil fuels and fosters energy independence

5) **Requests** the formation of international partnerships for technology transfer, enabling developing nations to access innovative solutions that enhance their capacity for climate resilience while fostering sustainable development

6) **Advocates for** the integration of climate change considerations into all relevant economic, social, and environmental policies at both national and local levels, ensuring that our responses are holistic and effective

7) **Supports** initiatives aimed at raising public awareness and education on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies, empowering communities to take proactive steps in safeguarding their environments

8) **Calls for** regular monitoring and reporting mechanisms that assess progress on climate commitments, ensuring transparency and accountability among nations as we work together toward a common goal

9) **Encourages** collaboration among member states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to share best practices in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, fostering a spirit of cooperation and shared responsibility

10) **Requests** the establishment of a global platform for knowledge sharing on successful climate policies, practices, and innovations that can be replicated across different contexts, allowing us all to learn from one another's experiences.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. How will immediate ceasefire mechanisms be established and monitored in the disputed region?
2. What framework will regulate proxy involvement and external support to armed groups?
3. How will cross-border security and infiltration by extremist organizations be prevented?
4. What concrete measures will address cyber warfare and civilian cyber-attacks targeting infrastructure?
5. How will the international community manage the refugee and displacement crisis?
6. What mechanisms will regulate the extraction and control of strategic minerals and rare earth resources?
7. How will the activities of non-state actors and militant organizations be restricted or dismantled?
8. What steps will be taken to reduce sectarian violence and protect civilian populations from riots, communal clashes, and discrimination?
9. How will nuclear deterrence risks and potential escalation be prevented in the region?
10. What long-term political or diplomatic process will ensure stability and prevent future conflict?

Concluding Note

The world of 2030 is not patient. Crises do not politely wait their turn, and global tensions rarely arrive one at a time. Strategic minerals become bargaining chips overnight, humanitarian emergencies escalate in hours, and a single decision in one region can ripple across continents. The scenario presented in this committee reflects precisely that reality: a rapidly evolving situation shaped by geopolitics, technology, economic interests, and the unpredictable behaviour of state and non-state actors.

In this environment, what truly stands out is clarity of thought, depth of research, and strategic imagination. Delegates are expected to approach the committee with a strong understanding of the facts surrounding the crisis—political dynamics, resource competition, humanitarian consequences, and security implications. A well-informed participant will always carry greater influence than one relying solely on dramatic rhetoric.

At the same time, the FCCC rewards something equally important: original thinking. By 2030, the world will not be solved using the exact same ideas that created the problems. Delegates are encouraged to think beyond conventional approaches whether through innovative resource governance, unconventional diplomatic arrangements, strategic technological applications, or entirely new frameworks for managing regional stability. If the proposal sounds like something copied from a 2010 policy paper, it may already be outdated.

Another quality that greatly strengthens a delegate's presence is precision. In fast-moving committee dynamics, long speeches that wander across five topics rarely achieve what a well-structured two minutes can. Identify the issue, explain why it matters, and present a clear course of action. In short: say less, but say it better.

A small piece of practical advice: confidence is useful; omniscience is suspicious. No delegate knows everything about a crisis of this scale, but those who demonstrate curiosity, strategic thinking, and an ability to respond intelligently to evolving developments often shape the direction of the committee.

Finally, remember that this committee is meant to simulate the complexities of real global decision-making just slightly faster, slightly louder, and occasionally with far more dramatic consequences. Approach it with preparation, creativity, and a sense of perspective. After all, solving global crises in a conference room is challenging enough; doing so convincingly is an even greater achievement.

The stage is now set for 2030. What follows will depend entirely on the ideas, judgement, and strategic brilliance of the delegates present. Choose them wisely.

All the best :)