



Topic B: Political Unrest in Nepal

Security Council



 **LINMUN**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates of the Security Council (SC),

During this debate, you will discuss the current topic: **Political Unrest in Nepal.**

Throughout its history Nepal has grappled with establishing a solid governance system, where even though it has successfully transitioned from a 239-year-old monarchy to a federal democratic republic, several issues remain present at the country for it to be considered politically stable. This includes the frequent changes in government, the absence of consensus on constitutional revisions, and policy discrepancies, all of which have led to the creation of a volatile political climate.

The Security Council is deeply concerned about this topic and expects great results from this debate which seeks to find effective resolutions.

Welcome to the Olinca Model United Nations (OLINMUN) 2026.

Yours sincerely,

Andreu Galv3z Tarrago

Head of Committee of SC

Karla Valeria Pi3a Ruiz

Chair of SC

Ra3l Ju3arez Nieto

Moderator of SC

Enrique Sandoval Lugo

Deputy Chair of SC

NOTE: We highly recommend you thoroughly read the following document and the Delegate Handbook. We expect they will provide an overview of the topics discussed and allow you to acquire crucial information about the rules of procedure.

II. OVERVIEW

A. COMMITTEE'S BACKGROUND

The Security Council is one of the main organs of the United Nations. It is responsible for peacekeeping, publishing international sanctions and authorizing military interventions all around the globe. With World War II, the League of Nations ended up in failure. To address this issue, the United Nations was created and with it, the Security Council too.

The Security Council has 15 Members, five that are permanent: France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and China. These five members have veto power, which allows them to override a resolution, provided by Article 27 of the UN Charter. Even if a resolution has a minimum of nine votes, if a country with veto power votes against it, the resolution does not pass. The ten remaining members are non-permanent, as the General Assembly elects them for a term of two years.

The Security Council determines the existence of an act of aggression or threat to peace. It also calls upon the parties to a dispute to solve and settle this act of aggression by peaceful means. It recommends terms of settlement or methods of adjustment. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing actions or authorizing the use of force to restore or maintain international peace and security.

The functions and powers of the Security Council are under the United Nations Charter, and these are:

- To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purpose of the United Nations.
- To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international conflict.
- To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement.
- To determine the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken.
- To call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression.
- To take military action against an aggressor.
- To recommend the admission of new Members.
- To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

The Security Council has authorized fifty-nine peacekeeping operations responding to failing states, civil armed conflicts, or complex humanitarian emergencies and deploying to conflict zones in the absence of cease-fires or party's consent.


B. COMMITTEE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Throughout history, the Security Council has reached more than 2,500 resolutions with the objective of preserving peace in the world by avoiding major conflicts or stopping smaller ones from spreading. Unlike other UN organs, the Security Council is allowed to sanction different countries when they commit a dishonest act. The Council has also given authorization to more than 70 missions to maintain peace in the most dangerous regions of the world. These missions have been one of the most important achievements of the

Council since most of them have been successful and have avoided great tensions that could have triggered even larger conflicts.

It should be noted that although the committee has an important number of achievements related to world peace, it also has its own limitations since each country is free to accept a resolution from this organ or not. Being a committee with few members also represents a limitation since certain countries may not feel represented.

III. NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND TREATY ENFORCEMENT AMID STALLED U.S.-RUSSIA DIALOGUE

The logo for LINMUN (United Nations Model) is positioned behind the text. It features a blue globe icon on the left, showing the Americas, and the word "LINMUN" in large, light blue, sans-serif capital letters to its right.

Nepal is currently experiencing a period of continued political instability that is affecting multiple sections of the country's optimal functioning. To begin with, frequent changes in government, the lack of consensus on constitutional reforms, and persistent policy discrepancies have all created an atmosphere of uncertainty and insecurity. Moreover, throughout its history, Nepal has struggled with a complex socio-political environment characterized by a highly diverse population, deep ethnic divisions, and pronounced regional inequalities. In fact, political instability can be traced back to its unification in 1768. Although the country formally transitioned to democracy in 1951, it has since undergone repeated and often abrupt political transformations, including the abolition of the monarchy and the declaration of a federal democratic republic in 2008.

Within the Nepalese context, several socio-economic factors are closely linked to ongoing political instability. One key issue is the lack of sustained foreign direct investment (FDI), which plays a crucial role in emerging jobs, economic growth, and long-term development.

FDI enables foreign investors to establish businesses in emerging economies, transfer technology, and strengthen local markets. However, data from Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) covering the period from 2011 to 2021 reveals a significant gap between approved FDI and the amount actually realized, with realized investment consistently falling short. This discrepancy reflects investor concerns regarding political uncertainty, regulatory inconsistency, and weak institutional frameworks.

Governance challenges further intensify Nepal's instability. Persistent corruption, limited institutional capacity, and weak rule of law have undermined public trust in the state. According to World Bank governance indicators, Nepal has shown minimal improvement in government functioning, regulatory quality, and rule of law between 2020 and 2022, highlighting long-standing structural weaknesses that are closely tied to the country's volatile political environment. Furthermore, political instability is also reflected in Nepal's high public unrest. Nepal has experienced protests, strikes, and demonstrations, which disrupt daily life and economic activity. Between July of 2023 to April 2024 Nepal recorded 3,829 protest incidents, averaging more than fourteen disruptions per day. This level of unrest demonstrates growing public dissatisfaction with the political leadership and governance, while simultaneously staining both human and financial resources, thus diverting attention from developmental policies.

Beyond internal factors, Nepal political instability is also influenced by external and geopolitical pressures, particularly from India, China, and the United States, whose competing interests often exacerbate internal divisions. Historically, India has exerted considerable influence over Nepal's domestic affairs through political pressure, diplomatic interventions, and even economic blockades. Examples include its perceived support for the Madhesi demand for greater autonomy and ongoing territorial disputes in Lipulekh, Kalapani, and Limpiadhura, all actions that the Nepalese have interpreted as attempts to expand Indian influence.

Consequently, in response Nepal has increasingly strengthened ties with China whose main involvement includes facilitating political coordination within the Communist Party of Nepal, expanding investments through the Belt and Road Initiative, and engaging in security related matters concerning Tibetan activities along the border. At the same time, the United States has also expanded its presence in Nepal, most notably through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact, a U.S. development grant for energy and road projects. However, the MCC has triggered suspicions, as different factions see it as an attempt to align Nepal with the U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy and counter China's growing regional influence.

IV. KEY POINTS FOR DEBATE

1. Frequent government changes
 - a. Coalition governments that often collapse
 - b. Lack of stable parliamentary majorities
2. Constitutional disputes and delayed implementation
 - a. Ongoing debates over amendments
 - b. Challenges applying federalism at provincial and local levels
3. Ethnic and regional tensions
 - a. Madhesi, Tharu and Janajati demands for representation
 - b. Historical marginalization and identity politics
4. Economic fragility and underdevelopment
 - a. Slow infrastructure development
 - b. Lack of direct foreign aid and imports
 - c. Dependence on foreign aid and imports
5. Geopolitical tensions
 - a. India-China geopolitical competition
 - b. External influence on critical projects
6. Rise of public discontent and social movements
 - a. Risk of political polarization

- b. Civil society pushing for reforms
- 7. National and international initiatives
 - a. Need for constitutional consensus
 - b. Implementing anti-corruption reforms
- 8. International community role
 - a. Technical and institutional support
 - b. Facilitation of dialogue

IV. ANNEXES

A. LIST OF COUNTRIES

1. Australia
2. Bangladesh
3. Bhutan
4. Brazil
5. Canada
6. China
7. France
8. Germany
9. India
10. Indonesia
11. Japan
12. Myanmar
13. Nepal
14. Norway
15. Pakistan
16. Russian Federation
17. South Korea
18. Sri Lanka
19. Switzerland
20. Thailand



21. United Arab Emirates
22. United Kingdom
23. United States of America

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