Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Country: Kingdom of Sweden

Delegate: Sesin Yantiri

Topic: Governmental Stabilization After the Bangladesh Crisis

**TOPIC BACKGROUND:**

Bangladesh has been facing several challenges ever since the day they started to fight for their freedom. From 1857 to 1947 they had an event called the “Indian Independance Movement” which aimed to end British Colonial Rule. East Pakistan, which became the eastern wing of Pakistan after separating from India in 1947, has faced massive economic crisis (especially debts) and political inequalities; this situation culminated in Bangladesh's war of independence in 1971. After independence, the country has had a political structure polarized between the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). In recent years, the crises experienced in 2022 and 2024 have deepened with economic collapse, high inflation, energy shortages, corruption allegations, and human rights violations. The removal of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina from office in 2024 and the boycott of elections have further tented the country's political atmosphere. Student protests, media restrictions, and digital security laws have suppressed freedom of expression, and harsh interventions have been carried out against dissidents. In addition, the rights violations experienced by more than 1 million Rohingya refugees and floods caused by climate change have increased the country's humanitarian and environmental problems. This crisis environment seriously affects both Bangladesh's internal stability and international relations.

Sources:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Bangladesh>

<https://www.hrw.org/asia/bangladesh>

[https://bangladesh.un.org/en/sdgs#](https://bangladesh.un.org/en/sdgs)

PAST ACTIONS:

In 2021, the United States has taken official sanctions on Bangladesh’s special security force, the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), and several senior officials under the Magnitsky Act. These actions were taken in response to serious human rights abuses, including enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings. More recently, during the 2024 elections, the U.S. also called for transparency and fairness, and criticized the government’s pressure on opposition voices.The European Union and the United Kingdom have expressed concern about the weakening democracy and the growing obsticles on media freedom in Bangladesh. The European Union, played an important role in providing humanitarian aid—especially for the Rohingya refugees who continue to face difficult living conditions.Although India shares historical and geographical ties with Bangladesh, it chose not to intervene directly during the 2022 and 2024 crises. Still, Bangladesh remained a topic in India's domestic politics, especially concerning refugee flows and border security issues.China has expanded its economic presence in Bangladesh by investing heavily in large-scale infrastructure projects. However, it has avoided making public comments on sensitive matters such as human rights and political freedoms.

Sources:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/2025-rohingya-joint-response-plan-uk-statement>

<https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/bangladesh/protection-and-empowerment-rohingya-refugees-bangladesh_und_en>

<https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/bangladesh>

SWEDEN’S PART:

Sweden shapes its stance towards the economic and political crisis in Bangladesh on principles of human rights, democratic values ​​, and sustainable development. In crises, Sweden prioritizes the protection of civilians, ensuring freedom of expression and promoting social stability. Sweden advises developing peaceful solutions and encourages all parties to come together in a solution-finding conference environment. It also aims to improve the well-being of the people through development assistance in key areas such as poverty, education, and health. Sweden aims to reduce the long-term effects of the crisis and contribute to the stabilization of Bangladesh by working in cooperation with the international community.

Sources:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Sweden/Government-and-society>

<https://www.government.se/articles/2014/11/why-sweden-wants-to-be-on-the-security-council/>

<https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/eu-countries/sweden_en>

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

First of all, countries need to work together to solve the crises in Bangladesh. First, elections should be held fairly and properly. This will increase public confidence and bring order to the country. Independent people can be assigned to check on the elections. Also, other countries can help Bangladesh solve its economic problems. Supporting small businesses in particular will help people find jobs. It is also very important for young people to receive an education and learn a profession. As countries that support humanity, equality, peace, and democracy we shouldn't stay put, we should take action for people's sake. Such solutions will make people's lives easier and the country will become better.