Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Commonwealth of Australia

Delegate: Rana Betül ALTINEL

Agenda: Governmental Stabilization after the Bangladesh crisis

 Bangladesh is experiencing a multidimensional crisis including economic difficulties, political upheaval, and climate change. All these crises have been influencing deeply Bangladesh. So, the government has been searching for solution. Unfortunately, the political tension among the major parties, the downfall in economy and also natural disasters don’t give a chance to it. Therefore, the life quality of civilian population in Bangladesh is also decreasing. Furthermore, the Rohingya refugee crisis is also increasing the tension between Bangladesh and its neighbor Myanmar.

In 1947 demarcated among India and Pakistan. Some movements had happened which called Language Movement (1952) and United Front Selections (1954). With this movements, Awami League was supported and started to take action for Independence. On March 25 1971, The Bangladesh Liberation War has started (Operation Searchlight). The Independence War lasted nine months. In the end Bangladesh government won victory their Independence (December,16 1971).

In 1901, Australia became a nation, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. One year later, Australia became one of the first countries in the world to give women the right to vote.

In 1945, Australia became a founding member of the United Nations.

We take our international responsibilities seriously and work closely with other countries to promote peace and security. Since 1947, over 65,000 Australians have served in more than 50 peace and security operations around the world.

Australia took a very sympathetic attitude during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh (1971) and looked on the development of that time with concern. Australia’s mass media extended strong moral support to the liberation struggle of Bangladesh. Australian government recognised Bangladesh on 31 January 1972. Notably, it was the fourth country (the first from the developed nations) that extended diplomatic recognition to independent Bangladesh. A resident mission was set up in Dhaka in 1972. And with these cooperation, the bonds between Bangladesh and Australia have improved. Also, Australia has assisted Bangladesh with lack of funds. Although Australia has never been a major donor for Bangladesh, it involved itself in the reconstruction efforts of the war-devastated economy. During 1972-75, Australia provided US$14 million of economic assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy. Eventually, Australia supported the development efforts in Bangladesh.

We have a strong and open economy. Between 2017 and 2025, Australia has committed $551 million to support Rohingya, host and cyclone affected communities in Bangladesh

Before the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Australia recorded 28 straight years of annual economic growth and was the world's 14th largest economy. As one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with a population of 165 million people, COVID-19 has intensified pre-existing humanitarian and economic challenges for Bangladesh. We have provided medical equipment, training, hygiene and community awareness services; and emergency food and income to vulnerable people across Bangladesh.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, we continue to assist countries in the Indo-Pacific to access safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines. Even after the COVID-19 we continued to assist countries constantly including Bangladesh.

In recent years Bangladesh is having hard time. And we are here to help with them. Based on the cooperation we did in the past and our humanistic approach, we want to remark that we stand by Bangladesh. We can increase the awareness of civilians. Like the power of mass media we have. By doing so, they can recruit enough fundings for the current crisis. And of course, for it we can balance the funds by controlling balance of income and expenses.

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