NIGHT MUN

The Ultimate Guide to
KUALA LUMPUR
2053

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Introduction

Who wrote this document?

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Who is Ernest? Why Sherlock?

Ernest happens to be a lunatic who hates chairing and loves to go for crisis. To understand why Sherlock, meet Ernest in a physical MUN conference.

Why is this document black rather than white?

NightMUN.

Can I ~~steal~~ get inspired from this document?

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I don't understand what's being written in this document!

Reread the text again. If you still have any issues, contact me and I can help to explain.

Kuala Lumpur 2053

If you are familiar with Kuala Lumpur

Flip the next page.

If you are unfamiliar or want a fresh outlook on Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur 2053

Editor note: Works best if narrated, eyes closed.

The year is 2053.

Practically everything has changed. Maybe you haven't been here in a while. That's fine.

No longer bounded by the federal government's wishing, Kuala Lumpur is free to do whatever it wanted after a series of government cock-ups that had brought Kuala Lumpurians together.

Night life is no longer confined in Changkat or TREC when Chinatown and the surrounding districts has became fully gentrified with shops selling avocados and robotic bars dispensing mechanically-mixed mojitos superimposed against the PNB 118 tower.

Downtown KLCC is full with automated cars navigating by the narrow streets while pedestrians navigate through a complex maze of confusing traffic signals. The KLCC twin towers have since then been overshadowed by even taller buildings surrounding it.

Robotic police patrol the streets to fend off against attacks, and by their back, a shiny, simplistic hexagon logo draped in a modern blue. The national police is no more.

While legalising prostitution has been a difficult hurdle, you can still see hustlers all across Bukit Bintang and Chow Kit, just like how you would 50 years ago. The looks are different, but the modus operandi is the same.

Major sites in KL may have looked like they had been rejuvenated, but going further, the uglies of the city starts to show.

Replicating the success of the Kampung Baru Redevelopment Project, government aimed to do the same with Ayer Hitam, just north of KL. However, due to the lack of funds and a crash in the Malaysian Ringgit

meant that the project was stalled, and soon left dilapidated for gangsters to infest in.

Ah yes, the gangsters.

It seems like bureaucracy, corruption and inefficiency of the Kuala Lumpur government has allowed the flourishing of gangsters, criminal personalities and many more on the streets.

Gangs seems to have a stronghold depending on where you go.

At the northeast, it is a haven for Chinese-based clan operatives to battle out and stash in.

Close to the northwest side, radical Islamists gear up in hideouts and use schools and mosques as fronts for their operations. There are pockets of Malay action, too.

At central, you might catch a glimpse of the underground market of cybernetics and tech implants in Pudu, where black market surgeons would do it for a price.

Down south, there are hacker groups, Korean security company fronts, Indian night racers, and everything in between.

The Fennel is mostly occupied by wealthy Indians, or rather, the 1% of Indians, with those who had acquired their wealth legally and illegally living in the same building.

Going down to Mont Kiara, another hideout for rich blokes who seemed arrogant enough that they'd don't want to be seen in KLCC. Full of IT tech firms who can't be bothered with the traffic congestion in the city.

The king is alive and well, sitting on his throne in the National Palace. If anything, he is secure from the harms that threaten the city every day, paid for by the federal government.

Quite a lot has changed, you can say. Certainly no flying cars yet, but if you belong to the 1%, you can try to buy one.

Kuala Lumpur 2053

Editor note: Works best if narrated, eyes closed.

The year is 2053. Kuala Lumpur is no longer a federal state under federal control.

You may not know Kuala Lumpur, or maybe you do, but just by its famous landmarks, like the KLCC twin towers or the KL tower.

Let's start with those two. The district where both of those were located in, are now home to even more skyscrapers, some taller than the KLCC twin towers.

The streets are nothing special, just automated cars and very confusing pedestrian signals that will deter you from walking entirely.

A city that sits on the confluence of two rivers, Gombak and Klang rivers, the rivers had unfortunately zero value except for tourism and as a convenient trash can, just like it was 50 years ago.

Maybe the suburbs fared better? Dare I say, some do; some don't.

If you're born lucky enough, you may end up in places like Bukit Damansara or Ampang Hilir, where everything is pretty much served on a silver spoon on you. Some unlucky ones however, like those in Ayer Panas and Overseas Union Garden, find it difficult to get by day after day.

Thus it is because of this poverty which gave rise to gangsters, whom each want to claim a stake for themselves in the city with the eventual goal of capturing Kuala Lumpur and subjugate it to its knees.

Life is tough in Kuala Lumpur; either you're really well off and rich or you're robbing off the rich to make ends meet.

History of Governance

Act 1

In an alternative timeline, there were mass protests in the streets of Kuala Lumpur.

Some marched for the lockdowns to end. Some marched, calling for the resignation of ministers. Some however, marched for the emergency to be ended and parliament to be reconvened.

All in the midst of the worst pandemic the human race has ever experienced by far.

One man however, encapsulated the desires and angers of the people succinctly. Delivered strategically in social media posts, SMS messages, targeted change.org petitions, the man had successfully turned in the tide towards getting the people to raise pitchforks against the federal government's overreach of the people's lives.

The influence had spread so far up to the food chain, that state leaders are getting the message too. Jumping on the bandwagon, states like Selangor, Johor, Sabah and Sarawak are joining the foray in calls for increased statehood powers.

Despite using brute force to clear protests across the nation, the pressure was still mounting. From ordinary citizens to as high up to the ears of the prime minister, it was clear - something needs to be done.

Ceding to the immense pressure that was ready to blow off at any time, the prime minister announced - a nationwide referendum on opinion of statehood legislations. While having no legal binding effect, it does signal

to politicians across the nation - that if they do not follow the wishes of their electorate, they will not expect to return to their seat in the next election, come what decision that may be.

Initially, Kuala Lumpur was not considered as part of the referendum. After a series of political manoeuvring by forces in high places and in parliament, Kuala Lumpur was added. It was unclear what kind of manoeuvring was made, but it was understood that a high price was paid to get Kuala Lumpur to the list.

Unsurprisingly, citizens in states which had a negative outlook on the federal government or is the opposition to the current federal government, have voted positively in the referendum. Additionally, most of Sabah and Sarawak had voted for the referendum, joined by citizens in populated states such as Johor and Penang.

Eventually, the results were out, with a clear, formidable majority emerged from the referendum. Many were for statehood legislations. It's clear that the wishes of the electorate needs to be carried out. A long way towards achieving it, but come rain or shine, it shall be done.

And done it was. Kuala Lumpur was to be released off from the responsibilities of the federal government, with the federal MPs acting as the caretaker local government before the Local Government act was amended by parliament.

The secession agreement entailed numerous items, including that Selangor will be share responsibilities for utilities such as water, electricity, sewage and networking, the federal government to de-gazette a majority of federal land, excluding national institutions such as the National Palace, and the establishment of a locally elected government akin to state assemblies.

Long story short - Kuala Lumpur became an independent state beginning in 2022, with local elections posed to take place in early 2023.

Act 2

The first local elections took place on May 13, 2023. It was a historic day, since 54 years ago, racial riots had engulfed the city which had sent the nation into an emergency.

It was also a symbolic day, which saw huge gains for the new governing coalition composed of DAP, PKR, Amanah, Warisan and among others whom form as part of a confidence and supply agreement.

Out of the 29 newly created districts up for grabs, the governing coalition, riding on the wave from the success of GE15 in 2022, combined with a solid urban voting populace, had secured a supermajority in the brand-new Kuala Lumpur City Council.

This proposition had further weakened UMNO, and eventually split the party into two: the progressives and the traditionalists. By the Darwinian theory of evolution, only one, who is battle-hardened can survive in this situation via natural selection. No prizes for guessing who.

Meanwhile, PAS, disappointed at the complete annihilation of Bersatu during GE15, looks back for some soul searching. It's party leadership is in crisis, with grassroots angry on the leadership being unable to take on the "christian evangelists" DAP during the election. A few years down the road, a storm had been brewing, and it's the storm which will strike a thunder to split the party into two. The same dilemma with UMNO, but with a twist: one who wants to maintain the status quo and the other seeking going the "extra kilometre".

Eventually, PAS battled it out, and those who were willing to go to the "extra kilometre" were kicked in favour for those who wanted to maintain the status quo.

Not long after, the parties of PAS and UMNO are gone as we know it. They had reincarnated into a different form, however. Fast forward to today, HASAS is considered to the spiritual successor of PAS as a result of the original vision of going the "extra kilometre" is implemented. Meanwhile,

PKAB, a combination of several parties, is considered to be a spiritual success of UMNO.

On the other hand, the Social Democrats Union is commonly accepted as a successor of the contemporary DAP and PKR combined.

What about the new parties, like New Energy for Malaysia, KL4ward!, the Pirate Party, and the National Greens?

In a summary, each paragraph describes the inception of each party:

The New Energy for Malaysia was formed in the late 2020s, but only registered as a political party in 2031, shortly after the decriminalisation of homosexuality.

KL4ward! was a fringe party ever since the statehood of Kuala Lumpur was achieved. It was only when single transferable vote was introduced where the party managed to spring into mainstream media.

The Pirate Party was formed by the founders approaching a near-defunct political party, as the Registrar of Societies had rejected their application multiple times. Despite as such, the Pirate Party was able to operate beginning in the late 2040s.

National Greens was a party that rose out from the Asian Green, similar to a period of the surge of Green political parties in Europe. Similar to the inception of NEM, National Greens started off as a non-governmental organisation that became a political party as a result of increased activity within politics.

List of publicly known gang groups and organised crime syndicates

Chao Clan

Dating back to the early days of the founding of Kuala Lumpur, the Chao Clan was a secretive underground group that very little knew about until in recent years, where several clan members had broke out in an open fight which resulted in several arrests. The Chao Clan had been working with corrupt officials and the underground system to cover up murders and launder money overseas. Other names of the clan includes Gang 88 and Ming Tai Kao.

Punarjanm Bikers

A mostly Hindu-majority criminal group that specialises in hit and run, assassinations and vehicle theft, the Punarjanm Bikers (Punarjanm is *Rebirth* in Hindu) are ruthless criminals with track records of a high number of vehicles stolen attributed towards the clan, and assassinations of high-profile individuals contracted by the Bikers'. The group is maintained in a cult-like fashion, where members worship the 'afterlife' for wealth and luck, which means by carrying out crimes as a 'sacrifice' to their group leaders.

AnonLegion

A notorious hacker group that many consider to be ASEAN's most dangerous, AnonLegion has been responsible for break-ins of multiple corporate networks over the past few years, stealing and trading restricted information while locking out owners via encryption, which can be unlocked via paying the group in cryptocurrency. At this stage, it is unknown who, or how AnonLegion has the ability to gain access to such sites. It is possible that AnonLegion is backed by a state actor, or has tools normally available only to a state actor.

Malaysian National Jihad

An Islamic-motivated terror group operating within Malaysia, it possibly has links to Sulu-based groups in the Philippines and Al-Munqidhayn in Africa, a descendant group of Daesh as a result of decades-long campaigns to clamp down islamic terrorism in the middle east. It is known to employ sleeper cells, and attack in highly-populated areas such as mass transit, schools, bars, and malls. The group leader is unknown.

420 Squad

An organised narcotics group which distributes drugs of subpar quality to users in Kuala Lumpur, the group has been linked to several deaths as a result of drug consumption, both legal and illegal drugs. The group is known to have infiltrated via vertical integration, ranging in pharmaceutical companies, delivery firms, and pharmacies. Their modus operandi changes virtually every time.

Recent incidents of concern

Mass transit bombing

On February 6, 2053, two trains beneath the Tun Razak Exchange Centre had disrupted travel on Line 9 and 12 as a result of a bombing in the trains by improvised explosive devices. 56 people had died and 223 more were furthered injured as a result of the blast. No group has claimed responsibility.

Hacking of communication systems

On February 6 and 7, 2053, telecommunication systems, including emergency lines to 999, were disabled city-wide. Internal communication networks brought down and the Unified Civil Response Command Centre did not function. It is believed that the incident is connected to the bombings, but no acute links have been proven as of yet.

Art gallery shooting and robbery

On February 19, 2053, an armed robbery occurred in the Kuala Lumpur Art Gallery, which resulted in two deaths and the injury of 5 others, while the robbers had got away with 50 million Ringgit worth of artworks. It is likely that local organised groups had coordinated with foreign groups to orchestrate the attack, as the security technology was imported and unique to Malaysia.