

THE FALL OF THE U. N.: POSITION DOSSIERS

GatorMUN XIII



THE FALL OF THE U.N.

GatorMUN XIII

Greetings delegates and welcome to The Fall of the United Nations Committee. The first thing to understand about the committee as a whole and its background guide is that this committee takes place 13 years in the future, meaning that the political climate of the world has changed considerably. All of the most relevant political changes most relevant to my broad crisis arc will be outlined in the following text and in your country dossiers. Keeping this in mind, you are not bound to the parameters of this background guide in building your own crisis arc. If you have any questions about the state of the world outside of this guide please feel free to contact me at info@gatormun.org before the conference starts or by submitting questions to crisis throughout the conference weekend.

Contrary to realistic expectations, for the purpose of this committee delegates should assume that technology has remained relatively the same as it is present day. The world has not transitioned into any kind of steampunk and/or mecha-utopia. There are a couple reasons for this, first being that this committee is primarily centered on geopolitical concepts and therefore I expect delegates to resolve the presented conflicts by primarily using political solutions rather than by using fabricated technologies that solve all of the world's problems. It's very hard to simulate the amount of effort required to research and manufacture world-changing technologies, therefore I would much prefer that the committee sticks to the more political aspects, such as how existing ideas and systems can be applied and implemented in new and more effective ways. Logical creativity is highly encouraged, but this is a futuristic committee, not a sci-fi committee, therefore an "arms race" to create the newest fantasy technologies will not be allowed.

As for in-committee procedure, we will be following the standard rules of GatorMUN which can be found on the conference's website. Delegates have reasonable control over

Letter

from

the

Director

the direction of the committee and the way that the body debates and addresses the crisis. If at any point there are any questions about procedure, the direction of the committee, your position, or the way in which the chair or crisis room are operating, please submit a note to the dais, request a meeting with me, ask the GatorMUN secretariat, or talk to your advisor.

It should be noted that this committee is designed to include some unusual elements that are uncommon on the Model UN circuit. A portion of this committee's crisis will include critical thinking and puzzle solving in order to unlock certain elements of crisis or potential crisis arc branches. These puzzles may appear in several different ways: some might be directed at individual delegates, some may require assistance from other committee members or even the entire committee to solve, while others could be a race to see who is able to determine the solution first. While these will hopefully add to your in-committee experience, all of the puzzles are designed to be optional and helpful, but non-essential to solving the overall crisis. Inability to solve a puzzle will have no penalty and the overall flow of committee will not at any point be hindered by an unsolved puzzle, rather the unlockable crisis branch will simply be passed upon or deferred to a different puzzle or crisis avenue.

So good luck, and I hope you have a great time in my committee!

Jake Hunter

Position Dossiers

Position 1: Germany

Germany's influence in the European Union has become all the more important in the wake of the United States' recent actions. Often looked to as the chief authority in EU affairs, Germany is widely viewed as the state with the most to gain, as far as global political influence, in the reformation of UN Security Council into the Executive Council. Germany has always been progressive in investing in renewable energy resources which currently make up 45% of its national energy grid. This foresight has largely enabled Germany's economy to weather the tumultuous fluctuations in oil prices. The country's remaining 17 nuclear reactors are set to close in 2030 which presently provide 10% of the renewable energy the country uses.

Germany remains uncommitted to providing anything more than relief aid to Saharan refugees, as they fear ISSA's potential to resume attacks on Western democracies similar to those conducted by ISIS in the prior decade.

Position 2: France

France remains the cultural center of Europe, but is reeling from loss of relations with the United States, which in the past had often garnered significant political clout. France is one of the most concerned EU countries in regards to the ISSA situation, as Niger and several countries on the outskirts of ISSA's territory have colonial French ties. France has received global criticism for failing to prevent ISIS leaders from re-establishing in new territory following their coalition's push to remove them from Iraq and the Middle East. The French government has accepted some blame for the current proliferation of ISSA and has launched aerial operations in an effort to bomb strategic locations in hopes of containing the caliphate from expanding into Algeria, Chad, and Egypt.

France both produces and exports the largest amount of non-fossil fuel energy, primarily relying on its 60 fission reactors to supply 70% of the country's domestic energy needs. This heavy dependence on nuclear energy has made France nearly immune from the global oil price fluctuation, but has put the country in a delicate position, as the nuclear sector's infrastructure has not received significant upgrades in nearly 2 decades and many of the facilities are significantly outdated and in need of replacement or costly upgrades.

Position 3: United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has suffered mightily from U.S. isolationism, taking a significant hit to its export economy and loss of an enormous diplomatic ally. The country's heavy dependence on fossil fuel imports has further contributed to its economic instability as the spike in oil prices in 2020 and 2021 nearly caused a recession. Many states feel Britain is a great power in decline that was doomed as a result of distancing itself from the EU at the turn of the century and failing to adapt its energy sector to rely less on foreign imports. Domestic instability has forced the country to return to its historical roots to attempt to reestablish international legitimacy; significant investment has been made to modernize the navy in order to reestablish itself as one of the most powerful in the world.

Position 4: China

China is the only state that the U.S. has kept as a significant import partner, yet continuously decreasing volumes of trade between the two nations has hindered Chinese markets from seeing significant growth, as fears of a complete cutoff surmount. China's enormous industrialized economy is deeply reliant on Russia for natural gas and oil imports, as steady continued growth in the last 15 years has significantly outpaced the country's meager investments into alternative energies. The only relief from China's "rock and a hard place" energy situation is its territorial claims in the South China Sea, which are now providing dividends in the form of new oil reserves that validate China's aggressive policies to retain and develop them despite backlash from local countries with overlapping claims. China still faces significant threat from Japan, whose newly reinstated military views the islands as vital to their own survival.

China's once enormous investment in African mineral and energy resources has taken a significant hit with the establishment of ISSA, as much of the state's infrastructure in the Saharan countries has been captured or destroyed and Chinese laborers and investors refused to work in Africa due to security threats. There is additionally increasing fear that radical Islamic sentiments could spread to the Uyghurs of Xinjiang province.

Position 5: South Africa

With ISSA ravaging Nigeria, South Africa has replaced the embattled country as the African nation with the highest GDP. South Africa has seen significant growth in Chinese investment as investors have largely fled North Africa in favor of countries far removed from ISSA's realm of influence. South Africa is widely looked to as the de facto leader of the African Union, which has resulted in significant pressure on the country to expand the AU's influence in the new Executive Council and utilize its strong western relations to address the ISSA crisis and the dire humanitarian crisis it has created.

Domestically, South Africa needs to diversify its economy in order to remain economically competitive and useful to its western allies. Most of the country's exports are non-renewable raw materials which are yielding diminishing yearly returns as natural resources begin to dry up.

Position 6: Brazil

Losing the United States as a major export partner initially caused panic in Brazil's economy, however improved trade relations with China and India which filled the void left by the loss U.S.'s mineral exports which are vital for manufacturing electronics have brought enormous economic prosperity to the country. With the world's 5th largest economy and improved relations with Eastern powers, Brazil has unquestionably become the most prosperous and influential country in the western hemisphere outside of the United States. With an enormous population and significant potential for additional development, many wonder whether the country's economic boom is just a bubble or if Brazil can become the next global superpower.

Position 7: Canada

Canada has perhaps been more affected by the United States' isolationist transition than any other country. The US views Canada as an inept socialist state that mocks and

undermines “true American values” and as a result has cut off all communication with the country, except for heavily guarded exports. The U.S.’s refusal to buy Canadian oil and petroleum has forced the country to seek alternative trade partners in Asia and Europe, which significantly cuts into the profits, especially during downswings in oil prices. Hundreds of thousands of Canadian families were fractured when the U.S. closed its borders, trapping nearly 2 million Snowbirds within the United States.

Canada exists in fear and isolation without its one great ally and the economy has slipped into a recession without a reliable local trade ally.

Despite its desolate situation, Canada has the potential to be enormously valuable in potentially understanding the current politics of the United States due to its close proximity and enormous border.

Position 8: Mexico

Like Canada, Mexico’s largest concern has been its loss of trade relations with the United States. When the U.S. stopped importing goods, Mexico was forced to quickly scramble to find new countries to fill the void. In doing this, Mexico established stronger ties to its South and Central American neighbors, most notably Brazil and Argentina.

Closure of the American border has created a humanitarian crisis in Mexico by trapping almost 4 million Mexicans north of the border and without any way to contact their families. Mexico has additionally experienced a sizable shift in emigration, as many citizens seeking employment opportunities are now flocking to the southern border in an effort to immigrate into Brazil.

Mexico still faces sizable amount of internal pressure against drug cartels, most notably Los Zetas, which has expanded its operation in both Mexico and neighboring Latin American countries.

Position 9: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia’s economy, once flourishing, is now in complete disarray after the oil crash in 2021. The domestic situation is worsened by a 16% unemployment rate and a perpetually-shrinking middle class.

Internationally, while the current president of OPEC is Saudi, the Organization has grown dysfunctional and unstable as non-OPEC states reflect the panicked economic situation, immediately selling their oil at any time it rises to a reasonable price per barrel.

The House of Saud remains in power, but has received harsh international criticism for supporting Russia in the Georgia conflict. Saudi Arabia is on tense diplomatic terms with Turkey for its part in aiding the Georgian government against Russia during the conflict.

Position 10: Nigeria

The Nigerian government has lost half of its territory and half of its pollution to ISSA. All of the Muslim majority states in the north have fallen and the Christian minority in this region has been slaughtered, enslaved, or has fled as refugees. The remaining southern

states under government control face weekly suicide bombings in major cities and oil fields.

Despite the dire situation, Nigeria has fought an inspired battle against ISSA in holding the group off. A limited draft enacted in 2025 yielded a 6 million man army that has managed to establish a defined wall of defense, halting ISSA's southern push towards the capital and oil fields. International aid has poured into the country from European nations that are largely unwilling to commit to deployment to the region in any form and believe the Nigerian military and African Union combined should have the capacity to force ISSA out on their own with help from monetary aid purely based upon Nigeria's enormous numerical advantage. This assumption so far has fallen short of expectations, as while the Nigerian military has stood fast as a defensive force, the drafted units are under equipped and untrained in combating guerrilla groups, especially in the rugged Saharan desert.

Nigeria must work with its neighbors, amend its military strategy, and find a way to draw attention to the ISSA crisis that the international community has largely ignored due to the UN crisis and global economic instability.

Position 11: Israel

Israel has not experienced much change in the past two decades. With radical Islam having largely reorganized to focus on Africa, Israel has existed in relative peace in the past few years.

The country has experienced an influx of Russian Jews that feared the new Russian government's new policies would damage their businesses. This was viewed as a great opportunity by Russia, who observed the United States' declining global presence as an opportunity to establish greater relations with Israel, who has consistently been a strong military trade partner. Russia currently provides sizable grants comparable to those formally granted by the US in exchange for access to access to the Port of Haifa. Israel has aligned with Russia on most geopolitical issues, but wants to see them re-integrated into the UN.

Israel specializes in electronic military systems and produces drones, intelligence & communication systems, and scanners that it exports to its allies in the west.

Position 12: Japan

In the last 8 years Japan has transitioned its "Self-Defense Force" into a full standing army, a privilege it has not had since 1945. Using this force, Japan has managed to apply diplomatic pressure on China to force them to retract their claims on the Senkaku islands in exchange for Japan's acknowledgement of China's South China Sea claims. This firmly established claim has given Japan full access to new oil reserves that have yet to be tapped.

Japan currently faces significant long-term economic concerns. While its workforce is extremely productive and its industries are some of the most advanced in the world,

more than 50% of its population is over 50 and the rising cost of Social Security to provide for the elderly has stagnated economic growth.

Japan remains heavily reliant on foreign imports of oil, coal, and natural gas, and its non-fossil fuel energy production has seen little growth due to lack of space and the public's unwillingness to expand nuclear energy capacities after the Fukushima disaster.

Position 13: Italy

Italy is a basement country in the EU. Poor economic practices, corrupt and inefficient government, and organized crime has plagued the country despite its rich history and culture. Italy has defaulted on its debts consistently, infuriating the rest of the European Union which largely attribute the Euro's stagnation to the two bailouts it has been forced to provide for the struggling country. To stabilize, Italy must increase its workforce's productivity, find an effective way to combat the mafia that controls much of the southern government, and establish greater influence in global politics.

Position 14: Spain

Spain is one of the countries most concerned with the ISSA crisis, as they believe their part in the coalition that drove the Islamic State out of the Middle East has made them a prime target for terrorist attacks. Spain also fears that ISSA's potential expansion to the west of their current territory could result in problems with Mediterranean shipping lanes and a stream of refugees seeking asylum that would likely see Spain as the easiest place to go to escape from ISSA.

Domestically, Spain's economy has experienced a significant revitalization since the 2008-2013 double dip recession. This stabilization is largely attributed to gradual loosening of government regulation of businesses, which has led to substantial internal growth in industrial sectors. Unemployment still remains high at 16%, but it is much improved from 2 decades ago.

Spain is one of the leaders of alternative energy production in Europe, generating 55% of its power through hydroelectric, wind, and solar means.

Position 15: India

India has utilized its enormous population and outstanding engineering and mathematics schools to carry its economy, which is among the fastest growing in the world. The country's dependence on revenue from oil and coal exports is worrying for its economic future, but it has made reasonable investments into nuclear, thermal, and hydroelectric infrastructure that has room for further development.

India's current focus is attaining more international influence. With nearly 20% of the world's population and a bright economic outlook, India believes it has earned greater representation in the international community.

Position 16: Pakistan

Pakistan holds strong relations with Russia which has caused it to grow irate with the global community for the actions that led to Russia leaving the United Nations. Pakistan has struggled developing its economy due to its continued reliance on basic agriculture

as its main export as well as its dependence on foreign oil. High oil prices in 2020 and 2021 nearly sparked a recession, largely in part due to Pakistan's inefficient energy grid and the government's lack of investment in developing alternative energy sources. Many Pakistanis are on edge due to India's rapid development and fear that Pakistan may not have the means to continue to effectively protect its disputed borders, namely Kashmir, that are the frequent site of skirmishes between extremists in both countries.

Position 17: Australia

Australia is a large economy with disproportionately minor influence in global politics. With the U.S.'s isolation and Great Britain's decline over the past 2 decades, Australia has largely lost the ability to entreat its two biggest allies to aid it in wielding global influence.

Australia has additionally lagged behind the developed world in alternative energy production, which only accounts for 18% of its total power grid. This is worrying to many due to Australia's dependence on foreign oil imports and has discouraged long term foreign investment in the country. The country has also faltered in its development due to its poor network communication systems that are vital for developed economies to reach their full potential in the digital age.

Position 18: Turkey

After the Georgia-Russia conflict, Turkey grew very apprehensive about Russia's future actions. Turkey and its northern states still maintain disputed borders with Russia, and Turkey is concerned with its military's capacity to deter and deflect any potential Russian aggression in those areas.

Simultaneously, Turkey is still economically dependent on Russia due to its oil and natural gas imports. The United Nations and NATO are incensed at Turkey's involvement in escalating the Georgian conflict, but feel compelled to continue extending support to Turkey in order to prevent Russia from perceiving a chink in NATO's armor, a weakness they could potentially manipulate and exploit.

The remaining ISIS factions are still scattered throughout Turkey, causing minimal havoc with occasional suicide bombings and terrorist threats. Overall, Turkey feels the immediate pressure to modernize its economy and determine how to handle the 1.4 million impoverished refugees inside its borders who never returned to Syria.

Position 19: Argentina

Like Brazil, Argentina has seen steady economic growth in the last two decades, largely attributed to its mighty agricultural sector that provides for the booming populations of the European Union, China, and its South American neighbors. Despite its strong agriculture, Argentina continues to struggle to modernize and become a significant political power in global politics, despite its high literacy rate. Argentina has vast untapped oil fields that it can't afford to drill because of its massive international debts. To modernize and reach its full potential, Argentina needs to make itself more attractive to foreign investors and increase the ease of doing business in the country, which has been historically low.

Position 20: South Korea

South Korea is one of the strongest manufacturing and business economies in the world and its strong trade ties with China and Japan have kept the country protected and prosperous. The downside to the country's economic strength is the effects it has had on its population, which has taken a turn not unlike Japan. Increasing pressure on social welfare risks destabilizing the economy, which is perpetually at edge as it is due to high military expenditures in guarding the DMZ and preparing for potential reintegration and subsequent rebuilding of North Korea if its government collapses.