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UNSC
Background Guide

By: Jherica Paulino

Dear Delegates,

With conflict all over, power struck on the sea, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the UNSC! We are over the moon at UCIMUN's 33rd Annual High School Conference to share our love for diplomacy! My name is Jherica Paulino, and I am elated to be the Director of the UN Security Council. Alongside me is the fabulous dynamic duo serving as your Assistant Directors, second-year Effatha Sinaga and third-year Joseph Martinez. We are honored to grow alongside you for an invigorating weekend of discourse through a nontraditional (and quite spunky!) take on the UN Security Council.

At UC Irvine, I am a first-year majoring in Political Science and Business Economics. My aspirations toward pursuing pre-law in the future were formed through Model UN in high school, while a freakish freshman version of me reluctantly decided to join an online MUN conference on a whim. Although that experience had me freakishly trembling over the zoom unmute button, I haven't looked back after learning how international policy and relations form our world. Outside of MUN, I am engaged in a plethora of organizations across campus, each focused on pre-law, celebrating Pilipinx culture, and fun hobbies like playing the Flute and hiking! This iteration of UCIMUN will be my 21st conference, and I am through the roof to debate with you!

The UN Security Council is notoriously unique, given its function to impose its jurisdiction in response to global crises or security threats. As a principal organ of the United Nations, it has resolved many tensions to maintain international peace by deploying force in its operations in response to mandates suggested by other UN bodies. This small committee is spearheaded by the Permanent 5 (P5) members of the UNSC; China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Together, they work in coalition to facilitate peace between the member states of the United Nations, imposing sanctions and authorizing the use of force in a perpetual drive for cooperation.

You might be thinking, how could the UNSC ever be flipped into a crisis? This year, we have crafted two nuanced topics that embark on the intricacies of territoriality through a struggle between past precedent and our fated future: Contemporary Topic A: *Tackling Territorial Discrepancies in the Arctic* and Futuristic Topic B: *Ubuntu - A Dystopian Diaspora*.

Our first topic discusses a contemporarily prevalent contingency; the partitioning of land on the Arctic Circle is undoubtedly inequitable, reserved almost exclusively for eight of the northernmost nations based on the precedent of their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) as predetermined by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1994 and the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS). The overlap between these nations' territorial waters has competing countries chipping away at land and resources without regard to the implications of their lack of international dialogue and the environment.

Next, have you ever heard of the term, "May the odds be ever in your favor"? *A Dystopian Diaspora* expands on the past topic, debating the extent of territoriality and resource partitioning for all UN Member States. Set in the year 2060, a new world order has been established under a new supra government named "Ubuntu" based on the morals of humanity granted to others. In terms of functionality, this dictatorship is led by a new P5 in retaliation against the inherent inequities of the UN which disbanded in 2048. In reality, Ubuntu's prestige in a glowing economy and excellent living conditions are muddied up by one foundational fault: the forced assimilation of all cooperating nations, displacing the world inhabitants between Afro-Eurasia between 30 megacities. A nation's noncompliance means that nation's doom.

These two topics are multifaceted in all of their creative intricacies, so we would like to remind you to research beyond the topic synopsis - this should be the starting point for your research to get a comprehensive understanding of both topics. I'm the type of delegate to think from the perspective of controlled chaos. In a topic as nuanced as this, I encourage you to think maximally, debate tenaciously, and just maybe, give me a candy bar when we meet in May. Zot! Zot! Zot!

Jherica Paulino (she/her)
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Topic A: Tackling Territorial Discrepancies in the Arctic

Introduction

Since the beginning of time, the Arctic has maintained its acclimations by being one of the most valuable resources of our now-withstanding flora and fauna. The increasing industrialization and militarization of the Arctic have superimposed the perpetual degradation of the environment. As the arctic ice caps are melting and jurisdiction is barely superimposed on the subcontinent, the Harvard International Review classified this phenomenon as *"a modern gold rush"* for natural resources, unclaimed territory, and strategic positioning (Gross, 2020).

With the Arctic's land mass rapidly decreasing, strategic maritime claims have hardly been reapportioned. With an influx of unclaimed ocean and land territory, nations try to extend their jurisdiction beyond their exclusive economic zones to benefit especially the northernmost nations. However, power-hungry nations tend to cheat the system, imposing military outposts and other means of territoriality to gain strategic power through trade routes and resource extraction.

With few international provisions in place to distinguish which nations have the rights to the Arctic's land use, international governmental organizations (IGOs) like the Arctic Council are limited in their scope to enforce bylaws for preserving the Arctic. Russia and Canada have the greatest territorial claims in the North, externally influenced by fellow council members: the United States of America, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. These nations compete for one core resource: natural oil, the world's preeminent energy supply.

These oil reserves have been obliterated due to attempted fracking techniques designed to covertly benefit the power nations. In the United States, for example, the Interior Department's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge recently developed the Inflation Reduction Act, preserving 13

million acres of previously exploited land in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A [Department of the Interior]). These covert attempts at drilling had differed, as ideologies and morals surrounding environmental protectionism became incoherent between alternative governmental bodies.

Between the Arctic Council and the United Nations, most of their resolutions surround environmental protectionism but non-bindingly fail to account for state-by-state accountability. The United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) established the following framework in terms of territorial integrity: states are entitled to resources within 370 miles of their legal borders, economic sanctions within their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for up to 200 miles from the baseline, and have full economic and jurisdictional freedom up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline. The territorial contention surrounds the jurisdiction of overlapping contiguous zones. Even nations like China have regarded the Arctic's vast resources as the *Polar Silk Road*, involving themselves in the North's affairs for a more realist interpretation of independence – by the acquisition of their resources from essentially untapped land.

Between resources, profit, and power, the potential for economic integration will certainly be short-lived. While the Arctic has the potential to create many jobs and stimulate the global economy, the intentions of many of the Arctic Circle nations intend to neglect their land shares for a greater apportionment of power. The environment is frequently discussed on the global stage, but few provisions enforce a clear partition of land without encroaching on life in the Arctic.

Additionally, the observer state actors without clear territorial claims are encroaching on shared bouts of land, just like how in the South China Sea the territorial waters are competed upon for military sovereignty by extending their exclusive economic zones. The South China Sea

conflict is another influential case still disputed by the UN Convention of the Law and the Sea (UNCLOS). With overlapping ideologies on how sovereignty is assessed by their exclusive economic zones, countries in both the South China Sea and around the Arctic Circle share the struggle to justify man-made military bases in these crucial economic zones jurisdictionally. Competitor access to trade routes has expanded to an overt conflict between great powers who see each other's actions as actively hostile (Gross, 2020).

Description

Topic History

Delegates, let's set sail back to the Age of Exploration. While the Arctic Circle was formerly occupied by the Vikings and Nordic indigenous peoples, the English and Dutch had formally explored the vast, icy subcontinent in the 16th century in pursuit of the Northeast Passage. The Northeast Passage is a strategic trade passageway kept hidden by Russian companies (ex. Muscovy Company) that Dutch voyagers required intervention from the all-too-familiar Dutch East India Company. The most historically eager nation for the passage's conquest was undoubtedly the Russians, stimulating their exploration to promote the commercialization of fur. In the summer of 1641, Indigenous populations (particularly the Cossack peoples of the Taymyr Peninsula) competed with explorers for an efficient trade route (Barr et. al, 2025).

The Arctic Circle's Northwest Passage might be a more familiar concept, given it is connected to the European discovery of the United States. Through voyages by French explorers Jacques Cartier and John Cabot, their voyages occurred in hand with English circumnavigators like Sir Martin Frobisher in 1576 (Britannica). With the intent to establish a gold mine, the rough terrain of the Arctic in relevance to the glacier's turbulence sunk many of the explorer's cargo. In the nineteenth century, the British particularly deployed a series of naval expeditions to discover the Northwest Passage to gain an upper hand at trade and commercialization, given the political instability and strife freshly undertaken after the Napoleonic Wars. Fundamentally, the British, Americans, and Canadians seized control over the freshly discovered territory to maximize their resource yield. The nations quickly realized that their jurisdiction over this land would ensure an extension of their industrial shareholding capacity over this vast amount of untapped land. As

these nations continued to scheme for a greater share of influence over the region, plans to expand their economy were instantly sought for in the Arctic, inspiring many nations to manufacture claims on this land. The Arctic Circle quickly became a frontier of new hope, requiring an insurmountable amount of nationalism and protectionism.

Much like how indigenous communities were stripped of their resources and land in response to the European voyages of discovery, the Arctic Circle makes no exception. The circumpolar indigenous peoples of the Arctic are only now recognized as 40 diverse ethnically indigenous groups comprising over 10% of the human population within this region. No international resolution, provision, or form of reparation was offered to these indigenous peoples as the Arctic Council oftentimes turns a blind eye to their displacement or sudden territoriality from the aforementioned nations. As specialists in sustainable development in these freezing conditions, indigenous peoples have inhabited the Arctic for thousands of years by maintaining their traditional livelihoods; reindeer herding, fishing, and hunting (Arctic Centre).

Because the former indigenous population persevered in the Arctic Circle, the standards of living in the area began to increase as international attention and traction picked up around the world in the 1950s-60s. Seeing the vast natural resources in the North, northern circumpolar nations (particularly Canada, the United States, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark) began to immigrate many citizens to develop a commercial network to their homelands. These small settlements had severe implications for the indigenous people, giving fear of contaminants, climate, and security within these indigenous communities.

More recently, the Arctic Circle was a strategic key military theater during the Cold War. As NATO-aligned nations competed against the Soviet Union in their arms race, they grappled with the geopolitical nature of the region to gain the upper hand in intelligence gathering and

positioning assets (Evans, 2016). While Germany competed with Norway and Sweden in WWII for dependency on iron ore, they recognized the importance of large circumpolar areas of land (especially Greenland) which was pivotal in gathering information for military planning (Gjerstad and Rogers).

With the militarization of the Arctic at an all-time high, the United States and the Soviet Union bantered with the regional placement of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), long-range bombers, nuclear weapons, and other military resources (Huebert). Only through the destabilization of Cold War militarization through foreign intervention and environmental cooperation made in part by pervasive institutions was the militarization of the Arctic cooled. According to the Polar Institute of the Wilson Center, the Arctic's emergence as a frontline for information, security, and defense, the Soviets competed with weaponry like Soviet submarines and bombers while NATO-aligned nations relied on collective action alongside allied partners.

Although the Cold War has since ended, strategic efforts to strip the land and resources of the Arctic Circle have been set in place. For example, the United States Army published the *Arctic Strategy* in 2021, following similar political blueprints to the Canadian and Norwegian militaries. NATO has virtually doubled its Arctic military activities upon its publishing while the Russians have maintained their nuclear weaponry to assert Arctic dominance (Evans, 2016). In pursuit of the region's lucrative resources like oil, gas, minerals, and fish stocks, the Americans have also made strives to improve commercialization, transportation, military operations, and information and intelligence gathering.

Current Situation

The Arctic region, historically viewed as a remote and icy expanse, has become a key arena for international competition and cooperation. Accelerated by climate change, its diminishing ice cover is reshaping geopolitical, economic, and environmental dynamics. This has elevated the Arctic to a critical focal point, where nations compete for sovereignty over newly accessible resources and trade routes, creating complex disputes and obstacles to resolution.

The Artic Circle's growing importance stems from its untapped natural resources, strategic shipping lanes, and geopolitical value. Estimated to contain 13% of the world's undiscovered oil and 30% of its untapped natural gas (Harvard International Review), it has prompted a scramble for control by Arctic-bordering nations. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), coastal states can extend their territorial claims over the continental shelf up to 350 nautical miles. However, overlapping claims by Canada, Russia, and Denmark to the Lomonosov Ridge—a feature thought to contain significant natural resources—remain unresolved (The Observer). Similarly, disputes over the Northwest Passage involve Canada asserting sovereignty while the U.S. and other nations argue it should be treated as an international waterway. The competition extends to smaller contested zones, such as the Hans Island, claimed by both Denmark and Canada, where negotiations for a civil resolution continue. The United States, although an Arctic nation, complicates matters by having not ratified UNCLOS, undermining its position in broader negotiations (Britannica). The lack of clear governance frameworks and binding enforcement mechanisms under existing treaties exacerbate these sovereignty conflicts.

Climate change is both a catalyst and a complication in Arctic territorial disputes. The melting ice facilitates access to resources and opens previously impassable routes such as the Northern Sea Route and the Transpolar Sea Route, projected to significantly reduce shipping

distances between Europe, Asia, and North America. While promising economic benefits, these developments introduce severe environmental risks. The fragile Arctic ecosystem is highly susceptible to disturbances, as industrial activity threatens biodiversity and accelerates global warming's impacts (NRDC). Resource extraction remains contentious. Russia has spearheaded industrial activities, with militarization accompanying its economic ventures. The Russians (primarily stemming from research in Moscow) had brought vulnerability to other Arctic-shareholding states, like Finland and Sweden. In July 2024, the Russians enacted a Ukrainian Drone Strike alongside its northern region, leading to vindication and victimization of the Ukrainians (Boulegue, 2024). Meanwhile, Indigenous communities dependent on the Arctic's natural resources for subsistence face displacement and disruptions. The long-standing push to drill in protected regions like the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge also pits environmental preservation against energy needs (NRDC).

Numerous barriers hinder the resolution of Arctic territorial disputes. First, competing national interests make consensus challenging. Russia's aggressive Arctic policies have amplified tensions with NATO countries, including Norway, the U.S., and Canada (The Observer). Economic motives often override cooperative intentions, as countries prioritize sovereign resource claims. Second, although effective in addressing environmental and scientific collaboration, the Artic Council explicitly excludes territorial sovereignty discussions. This leaves a void in the governance framework necessary for resolving key disputes (Harvard International Review). Scientific mapping efforts under UNCLOS to determine continental shelf boundaries are slow, costly, and disputed, contributing to the impasse. Finally, historic mistrust among Arctic nations compounds the problem. The militarization of the Arctic, led by Russia,

has strained diplomatic relationships. For example, the deployment of icebreakers, establishment of military bases, and provocative maneuvers risk escalating regional conflicts (Britannica).

The Arctic's geopolitical significance extends well beyond the region itself. Unchecked territorial disputes and environmental degradation pose global challenges. Without intervention, these disputes could lead to increased militarization, further disrupting fragile ecosystems and international cooperation. Non-Artctic states, notably China, have also signaled strategic interest in the Arctic through its self-declared "Polar Silk Road", further complicating negotiations (The Observer). The Arctic region's stability is vital for global climate regulation. The exploitation of its resources not only risks accelerating warmer trends but also threatens low-lying countries worldwide due to rising sea levels. Collaborative governance is therefore essential to mediate between economic ambitions, environmental stewardship, and geopolitical stability.

Addressing Arctic disputes will require a comprehensive, multilateral approach. Enhanced cooperation under UNCLOS, combined with a stronger mandate for the Arctic Council to tackle sovereignty issues, could pave the way for negotiated solutions. Incorporating the voices of Indigenous communities and prioritizing environmental safeguards will be critical in fostering equitable and sustainable outcomes. As the Arctic continues to thaw, the urgency for a peaceful resolution grows. The region's potential to exacerbate global conflicts by tearing down existing alliances underscores the necessity of addressing these issues promptly through diplomatic, scientific, and environmental cooperation.

Solutions

The Arctic Circle has emerged as an emerging subcontinent of interest as nations strive to compete for the region's vast resources and advantageous land potential. The Far North is always
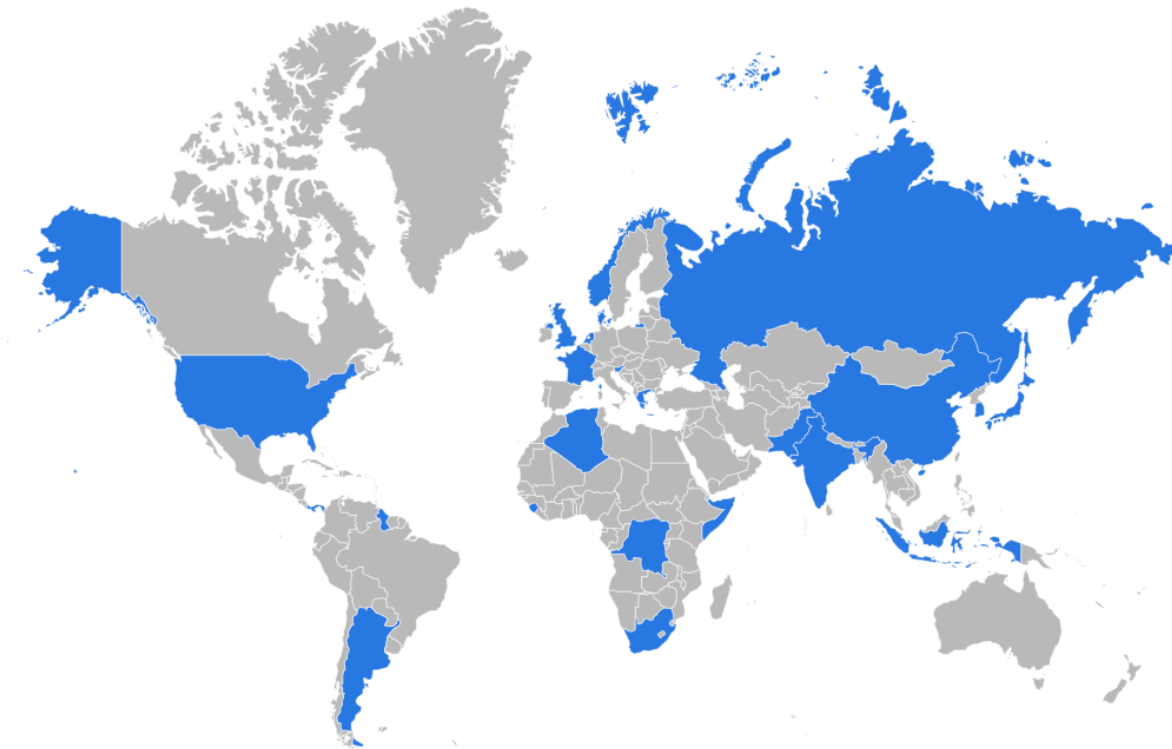
going to be a frontier of resource potential and seemingly endless economic benefits, strategically offering advantages to whomever dares to compete in the freezing tension-filled land. With a lack of enforceable international provision in the Arctic to equitably safeguard the environmental integrity and maritime boundaries of the land, no nation or indigenous ethnic group inhabiting the Arctic will feel content with the resolutions already set foot by the United Nations or Arctic Council.

One of the most draining attributes adding to the tension in the Arctic involves maritime disputes which stem from the ambiguity of the UN Convention on the Laws of the Sea. To reiterate its use, UNCLOS offers guidelines for territorial waters with jurisdiction on a nation's boundaries for their exclusive economic zones and continental shelves. While UNCLOS's 1982 provision laid the judicial ground for the resolution of possible disputes among Arctic nations, the interpretations of UNCLOS provisions are difficult to reconcile. For example, the Lomonosov Ridge is an area of the Arctic that encompasses Russia, Canada, and Denmark's territorial claim but is troubled by its overlapping maritime claims.

Although there have been clear attempts to facilitate a forum of international strategic militarization of the Arctic through international naval forces, cohesion is found difficult due to an apparent disparity between national ambitions and international cooperation. With 13% of the world's undiscovered oil and 30% of the world's untapped natural gas reserves, the Arctic Circle has become an irresistible commodity for many resourcefully poorer nations, particularly circumpolar northern nations. If the Arctic's resources continue to be exploited, indigenous communities of the Arctic will be displaced and at a loss for their cultural norms which had withstood thousands of years without foreign intervention. With climate, commodity, and

cohesion at play, how can the Arctic sustainably manage to overcome the territorial discrepancies of the Arctic?

Blocs

Map created at www.fla-shop.com

Arctic States Bloc (Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, United States):

These five countries share the commonality of territorial sovereignty over the Arctic Circle, given their proximity to the northernmost pole of the Arctic. They share direct territorial interests over this region as its primary stakeholders, insisting that territorial disputes and overlapping claims are in their jurisdiction to overcome. Despite the provisions over the Arctic (particularly relevant to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)), they still hold their economic and commercial interests in the region. In this way, their sovereignty is oftentimes asserted through the expansion of the continental shelf, militarization, resource extraction (especially of oil and gas), trade routes, and scientific research of the Arctic Circle.

Global South Bloc (Argentina, Algeria, China, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Panama, Sierra Leone, South Africa)

This bloc is mixed with a diverse grouping of the Global South. While many countries in this bloc are interested in the resources and territorial advantage that stakeholders in the Arctic have, they lack the jurisdiction to assert their claims from a lack of maritime overlap in their exclusive economic zones (EEZs). In pursuit of their geopolitical interests in the Arctic Circle, they offer international provisions to aid the environmental concerns raised to the region via multilateral pervasive institutions. By engaging in heavy commercial industries and building the international political economy through trade, they advocate for the Arctic Circle's multilateral and peaceful development. While nations in this bloc shared mixed opinions on how to approach the environmental implications of the Arctic, they all agreed to preserve the peninsula through peaceful dialogue by upholding international law.

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development Bloc (Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Republic of Korea, Somalia)

Like the last bloc, although they have little or no territorial claims in the Arctic Circle, their resolutions would prioritize the environmental protectionism of the region. By stressing the implications of climate change, these nations are invested in the sustainable development of Arctic resources by upholding the necessity for international integrity and accountability in this region. Instead of the Arctic being massively exploited for resources and a military upper hand, they prioritize scientific research, sustainable development, and peaceful management or resolution of the Arctic's governance.

European Union and NATO-Aligned Bloc (France, Greece, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom)

These developed nations would prioritize the use of multilateral institutions to overcome individual cases of Arctic negligence, particularly by ensuring the accountability of each member state to uphold their compliance with international resolutions. In this bloc, nations will share the interests of security and environmental protectionism through scientific research, safeguarding maritime routes, upholding Arctic governance, and maintaining the principles of international law. The Paris Climate Agreement, for example, is a provision that nations in this bloc would utilize as documented proof of their civil responsibilities to maintain this environment, particularly in the Arctic Circle. By deploying the interests of international law and humanitarian aid, nations in this bloc are sure to balance their territorial interests in the Arctic with the responsibilities that other countries must uphold.

Committee Goals

At UCIMUN 2025, we intend for delegates of the UNSC to form their directives from a self-interest standpoint. The most obvious nuance of the Security Council is the disparities between powered and non-powered states; with additional jurisdiction from the Permanent 5 members comes additional responsibility. Although it might seem implied to encourage camaraderie in terms of territoriality, many non-state actors of the Arctic Council are still encroaching on the land by stretching their judicial hold over the land. Essentially, be selfish! Most of you in the committee have limited scope over the UNSC; if you want your experience to be more fruitful, think of the best ways to divide the current land partitioning in the Arctic concerning the preexisting resolutions (like the maritime partitioning as said by the UNCLOS).

In light of the crisis format of UCIMUN's UN Security Council, the P5 (United States, China, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom) will still be able to exercise their veto powers. Essentially, either of these delegates can strike down any public directive as proposed. This might get frustrating to the majority of the committee, especially given how the United States, Russia, and China have significant power in the Arctic. Think creatively – how can you distinguish yourself and make your ideas heard with the clear power disparity?

Research Questions

1. To what extent could diplomatic peace persist in the Arctic amid its underlying tensions geopolitically?

2. Which interventional multilateral institutions might assist maintaining environmental protectionism in the Arctic that are beyond the jurisdictional means of the UNSC?

   a. Note: while the UN Security Council does have binding resolutions unlike the rest of the UN, the Security Council predominantly allocates its conventions toward peacekeeping operations or humanitarian aid that are mutually agreed upon by the permanent members of the UNSC.

3. In response to the resource extraction of the Arctic Circle, how will indigenous circumpolar communities be accommodated for as the Arctic's commercialization increases?

4. As nations compete for Arctic resources, how can nations respond to climate change, national security, land partitioning, and resource extraction in a way that stimulates international dialogue instead of conflict?

5. How might regional cooperation between states or organizational bodies facilitate a more unified interpretation of international maritime and Arctic laws?

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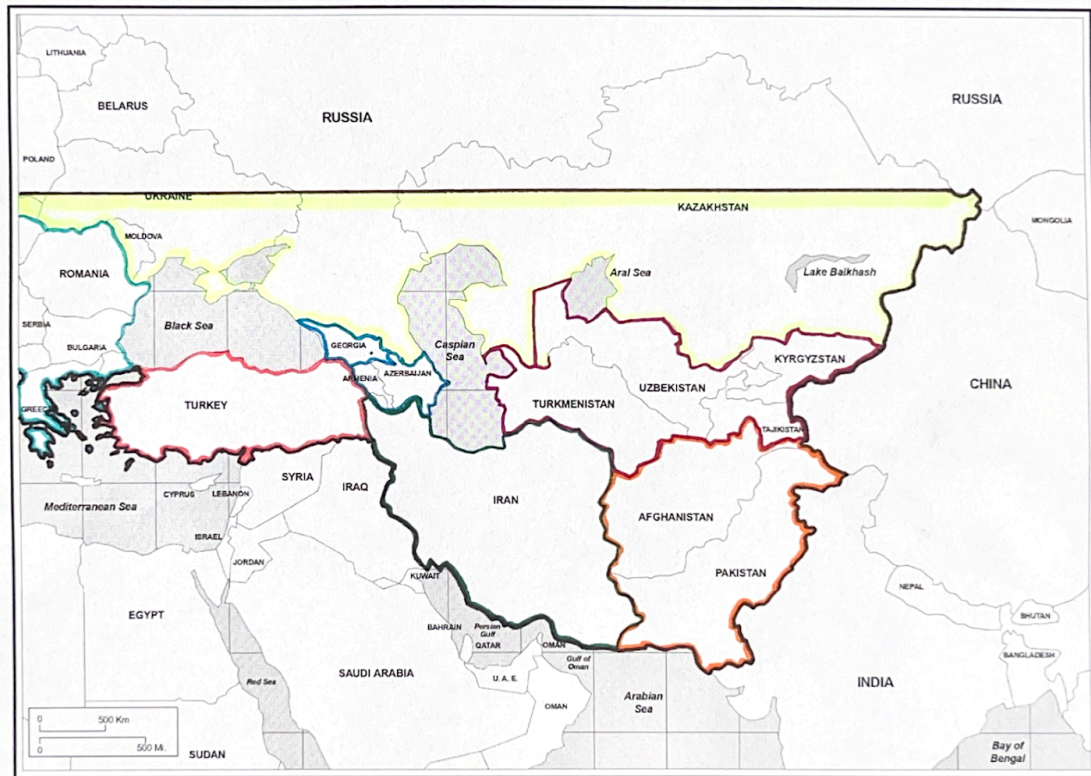   cfr.org/backgrounder/un-security-council.

Introduction

*Reader's Note: *The political and geographical processes that occur throughout this topic are purely fictional. While most aspects of this topic synopsis were researched and founded on past or contemporary (2025) precedent, we, while writing this, do not intend to forecast certain political/economic actions or strife.*

Welcome to Ubuntu, the land of humanity and authenticity. Ubuntu was founded on the philosophy of the Bantu languages, Zulu and Xhosa, for the values of a universal bond of interconnectedness. The African Journal of Social Work defines the term as: "An authentic individual human being is part of a larger and more significant relational, communal, societal, environmental and spiritual world" (AJSW). The year is 2060, the year every inhabitant on Earth is required to migrate to Ubuntu. Failure to comply with the Industrial Leaders of Ubuntu will lead to several series of *succession exposures*. In other words, the human population illegally displaced outside of Ubuntu will face the ultimate form of decimation – through the wrath of hydrogen militarization technology.

Ubuntu is the sole mega nation strategically built to sustain all inhabitants of the Earth, with the remaining nations compressed into one enormous exclave named Soto - a word derived from the Japanese translation – outside. Located predominantly around the Black Sea, the borders of the nation are about the Balkan Peninsula, Eastern Europe south of 51 degrees north latitude, and central Asia west of China and India (in relevance to real-life borders in 2024). A map is included below to visualize the span of Ubuntu.
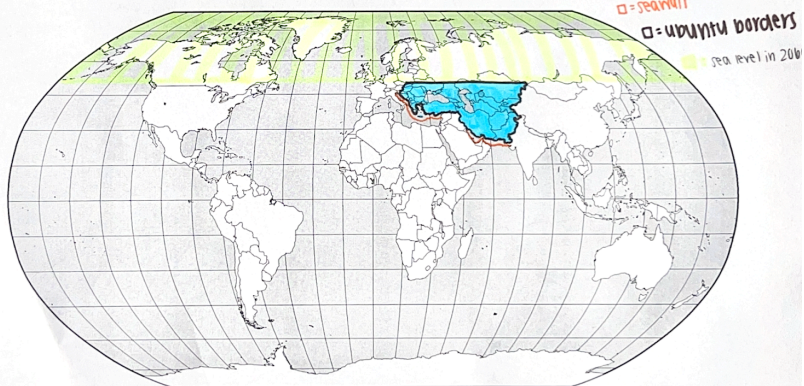
CENTRAL ASIA

Produced by the Cartographic Research Lab
University of Alabama

☐ = ▨▨▨ NAKANOVA   ☐ = RESOURCES   ☐ = CENTRAL GOVERNMENT   ☐ = ENERGY
☐ = INFRASTRUCTURE   ☐ = ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION   ☐ = EDUCATION, UYUM

ROBINSON PROJECTION OF THE WORLD

☐ = seawall
☐ = ubuntu borders
sea level in 206▨

Produced by the Cartographic Research Lab
University of Alabama

Culturally, the gradual adjustment of new Ubuntu inhabitants has been difficult. AI spectacle interfaces were given to every taxpaying individual on Earth, effectively removing language barriers from this new assistive technology. However, this freshly diverse nation now bound by language has been separated by industry. Now, friends and family have been displaced, split by their specialized areas of industry: Government and Geopolitics, Energy, Infrastructure, Resources, Nakanova, Environmental Protection, and Education. Nakanova is an industry devoted to protecting Ubuntu's interior, hence the word *naka* is derived from the Japanese translation, inside. In such a way, Nakanova also works on the outside lands, Soto (outside), to undergo succession. Unlike the world as of 2024, ethnicities are no longer concentrated in the same areas. Instead, the major sectors of industry (as outlined in the 'Description of the Topic' section) control each district. Although cross-interaction between districts is hardly foreseen, it is in the resident's freedom to roam throughout the nation. However, grown people established in their industry tend to feel alienated in a new division due to divisional differences in industrial culture. Furthermore, it is difficult to overcome the process of changing districts and industry areas.

Before the migration implications of Ubuntu were announced, families were offered the opportunity to either conform to their families' industrial interests to stay united or individually secure job independence by moving to the district of their choice. Each person's economic success was dependent on which industrial region they would settle. Historically less developed nations tended to develop enclaves of speciality because of their prior economic dependence on capitalist leaders. These more developed capitalist nations tended to disperse industrially.

The leaders of Ubuntu have strategized the building of a wall blockade on the Northern and Western frontiers of the country, justifying their actions in response to potential climate

threats (read 'Description of the Topic' for more information). Additionally, a seawall has begun construction to dampen the effects of the sea level continuing to rise. Most of the eastern frontier is desert land but has been urbanly planned to hold massive populations. With many environmental and political threats outside of Ubuntu's borders, the land outside had been mutually deemed useless. To transform the land in hopes it would be habitable again, the excluded outside, "Soto", has been meticulously prepared to restore the land as if it were untouched by humans. With political opposition, however, the national border of Ubuntu is under high surveillance by the government and the Nakanova sector to prevent the disruption of succession practices.

There is only one way you can legally leave Ubuntu: you must be appointed by your industrial leader to gather resources associated with your trade in the outside lands later referred to as "Soto". The food and agriculture industries are most commonly out of Ubuntu, thus being the closest to all ports and the only airport that can leave Ubuntu. This place almost sounds like the ultimate form of freedom, centralized between the Black and Caspian Seas and regularly being able to leave the place where everything is designed to be perfect. However, the people specializing in the resources industry are closely aligned with the practices of succession in the outside area of Ubuntu, Soto.

In scientific terms, primary and secondary succession are terms that describe how an ecosystem responds to a disturbance and changes over time. After a significant national disaster, succession outlines how an ecosystem restores itself. Outside of Ubuntu ("Soto"), the human population trashed the Earth with little arable land left to spare throughout our species' history. Climate change is at an all-time high, with arctic ice having melted to 51 degrees north around the globe. With other animals going extinct, the general public of Ubuntu agreed that the

restoration of our Earth must be meticulous and efficient. By migrating the entire human population to this mega nation, inhabitants of the Nakanova industry cooperate with their central counterparts by sending troops of people to recycle (some might say, destroy) every human-tampered thing outside of Ubuntu to make the land more habitable for resources and other animals.

Central Ubuntu is the most agrarian and subsistence-based society, where resources, Nakanova (see above text for definition), and the central government are located. This is the most geographically isolated area in Ubuntu, separated from other industries via the Black and Caspian seas. While collaborating with the resources industry spanning northern Ubuntu, the government (including its military forces) migrates on a lottery system to each nation and immediately performs acts of succession. For Ubuntu's sake, succession is a process done exclusively in Soto that first displaces all life, recycles useable scraps for Ubuntu's infrastructure, and utilizes hydrogen bombs to eliminate all that is left. With the recently cleared lands, Nakanova's troops work on Soto to create massive fields of croplands. In such a way, Nakanova and the resources industries collaborate to maximize crop yield to the most subsistence-sound place.

Eastern Ubuntu is the urban cultural center of the nation, thriving with new technological advancements and being led by the most prosperous industries. As further elaborated in the 'Description of the Topic' section, when the Stans started to accommodate Arctic refugees that were displaced from their homes due to climate change, industrial sectors in infrastructure, energy, and resources were developed. This created a collective network between the industries, collaborating with other formerly economically dependent nations in a Marxist-inspired fashion. Unlike the Marxists, however, the interaction between these industries and other struggling

ethnic groups raised their quality of life simultaneously. Delegates will discover that the most capitalist-centric nations, especially the United States and other NATO countries will drop from their commitments to international affairs. These pinnacle industries, including infrastructure, energy, and resources would grow Ubuntu into the potential of accommodating the whole world.

When Ubuntu was conceptualized in 2050, a new sector of an industry accommodated the West - education. Children in Ubuntu are raised with their like-industry parents, educated at an industrially impartial institution within the school encompassing their district. From 18 years old to 22 years old, these new adults immigrate to Southwest Ubuntu, where an industrial immersion center awaits. This industrial immersion center is referred to as "Uyum," an expression with Turkish roots that translates to "cohesion." At the end of their four years, they are to select their industrial pathway of choice, equipped with their resources for success.

In addition to the educational sector of Ubuntu, the West was also equipped with the industry of environmental protection. While the resources sector spanned across Ubuntu along the northern frontier, the Ubuntu government conceptualized the importance of the former Balkan region to strategically research and develop new scientific and technological methods. This sector collaborated especially with Soto and the energy sector to create an action plan on how to mitigate succession practices outside of Ubuntu. Particularly, their role was to critically assess where in the Soto outskirts are the best to next perform succession. However, critics could argue that the environmental protection industry was the mastermind shooting an arrow in the dark to which place in Soto would be nuclearized next.

Ubuntu is a democratic nation, founded on the motto: *I am because we are*. The government is structured with the industries' interests in mind, offering equal representation per resident. As people have increasingly moved to Ubuntu, the opportunity to succeed resets upon

entry into this amazing modern world. Instead of countries competing for security and economic self-help, Ubuntu's new collectivist economy allows everyone to function at maximal capacity. Ubuntu is a place where each individual's work means the world's growth.

Description

       With a plethora of controversial elected heads of state now conducting international affairs, these new leaders have projected many changes that will change global order. Massive shifts in the international economy and new interpretations of interdependence versus isolationism caused constant investigation and questioning for heads of state in the year 2025. TIME magazine recorded 2024 as *'the* election year', with the United States and European Union holding detrimental, consequential elections (Ewe, 2024). From an international relations standpoint, there are enormous implications for who became the head of state; the extremism of conflicts, international economic order, and mitigation of the climate crisis.

       In 2024, a year before the global consensus of collectivism or isolationism, many uncommon environmental catastrophes struck the Earth, likely as a result of the lack of climate action. In Greenland, this frontier, predominantly iced over, had undergone a series of tsunamis. Research has shown that climate change is increasingly predisposing polar regions to large tsunamigenic landslides alongside enormous fjords, triggering seismic activity for around nine days (Svennevig et al.). Gradually, these unfortunate events manifested themselves into a series of wars between fire and ice; wildfires seemed to spread more quickly without enough freshwater to sustainably extinguish them, and successions of landslides continued in the Arctic regions.

       In 2025, the world's freshly acquainted officials began to make false promises toward their citizens; threats to national security, the safeguarding of the economy, and civil liberties to underserved peoples were claims abused by each head of state. Around the world – predominantly in the United States, former Soviet republics, and proxy states, a series of

instances of economic insecurity became increasingly prevalent. These nations are interdependent on each other to mitigate global conflict, with the rise of domestic economic factions putting these capitalist nations at a steep disadvantage. While these states incentivized more humanitarian or militaristic aid to proxy regions, the United States and Russia suffered the most from their abuse of their treasury. Their negligence over their treasury stemmed from the allocation of excess emergency funds for their contemporary (2025) proxy conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. The nations most impacted are those that are amid proxy intervention, with its victims requiring humanitarian aid that further strains economic allocations per militarized country.

For the United States, 2026 began with a nationwide cybersecurity breach, compromising 29% of all social security-using American taxpayer's information to Southeast Asian countries. This new method of data hacking referred to as "Gago" was introduced by an unidentifiable extremist party, stemming from around the South China Sea. Their supposed intent was to wipe Americans of their fortune without the need for compensation, equalizing the inequalities imposed by "white supremacists," a term used by a series of anonymous tips from different mediums. These tips also implied that Gago never intended to impact as many Americans as it did, carefully asking to spare the lives of those who shared this information.

Unfortunately for the extremist group that formed Gago, its implications wiped out the data and information from JPMorgan Chase – the largest bank in the United States – and Citigroup – the fourth-most American bank. Only JPMorgan Chase was able to retrieve their customer information, but both banks' stocks reached an all-time low. An enormous 6% of JPMorgan Chase's customer assets were lost to Gago, displaced and unretrievable. Citigroup maintained its assets, but while its stocks were becoming increasingly uninvested, the bank

covertly upped its interest rates to accommodate for its losses. In response, a high volume of Citigroup's unhappy users would line up around their banks in protest, demanding their large sums of investments in cash form.

This economic downturn the Americans faced slowly began to manifest itself in other countries. From Singapore to Canada, to the United Arab Emirates, the extremists of Gago reluctantly proceeded with these cybersecurity attacks in spite of the rich and big businesses. Through the summer of 2027, while the next American president was ready to run, the United States selectively worked in hand with only NATO-aligned nations, losing trust in their Southeast Asian alliances. Singapore, a Southeast Asian country, saw its prosperous nations completely turn to total economic isolationism, cutting each commercial industry from the rest of the world. However, these nations were still maintaining relationships with other crucial industries that protect their immediate national security and necessity. The UAE, Canada, and the United States quickly followed this pattern of economic insecurity, isolating their commercial affairs from foreign countries. This massive recession festered into a period of international peace. However, instead of enjoying peace in security, the world was silent in fear.

Before the 2028 American election, Gago leaders were found in the Philippines as refugees who hopped between Palestine, Iraq, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The political insurgency that once existed throughout the world's leading capitalist nations was replaced with the question, *what now*? As the Domino Theory suggested in the Cold War, NATO allies all fell into the patterns of commercial isolationism, insisting that economic self-help is the only method to overcome overdependence in other economies.

Many less developed countries were minimally impacted by Gago and began to panic with their reliance on exports to stimulate economic growth. With this enormous shift in power, it almost seemed like these anti-dialogue agendas from capitalist nations began to benefit these resource-abundant nations. Instead of prioritizing economic demand as demonstrated by China's manufacturing industries and export-based economy, many Eastern European, Central/South Asian, African, and Latin American nations established a trade network of community, allocating resources to what each country needs according to its population.

With different specializations in energy, infrastructure, various agribusiness industries, environmental protectionism, and provisions to collectively improve their quality of life, nations that especially benefitted from these practices quickly became leaders in their alliances without the need for UN interventionism for peacekeeping. In particular, Pakistan, Slovenia, and Somalia rose in their industrial capacity for the production and sustainable use of hydrogen technology. These nations became leaders in the sustainable development of various energy sources, insisting that their use of hydrogen would be only used to promote peace. Without the capitalist nations putting a target on their back because of their new isolationist agendas, they could utilize their scientific research and development to grow their capital on the world. Pakistani, Slovenian, and Somalian governments quickly learned how efficiently they could use hydrogen as power, building their urban-most cities to be run on this revitalized commodity.

While peace continued to be maintained from the capitalist countries' new isolationist agenda, nations that could never have representation finally gathered the voice they needed from the world. As nations continued to provide their goods and services as specializations to be shared around the world, the UN's intergovernmental subsidiary bodies began to lose use. With the United States (especially), France, and the United Kingdom withdrawing from their

international commitments, the UNSC had little traction on procedural matters as three of five permanent members insisted on maintaining their domestic agenda. Because of this change, less developed nations continued to facilitate growth between each other to supply each other with their needs. This eliminated their dependence on their former powerhouse nations.

With the rise of global accountability and mutualistic help, a new intergovernmental organization emerged. The Multinational Initiative for Resilience (MIR) arose, not as competition to the UN, but as a body that reflects international interdependence. The acronym, MIR, is the Slovenian translation for *peace*, 'mir,' as one of the leading nations supporting this new organization. This collaborative body is a strategic trade alliance that facilitates the absorption of goods and services if a mutualistic commodity is given from the receiving country. With this banter of imports and exports that are specialized in a nation, countries are able to coordinate which commodities they could sell in abundance to the world, and receive items proportional to their help. Until 2039, MIR continued to grow as a UN-adjacent body, differing from their emphasis on the sustainable development of less developed nations as their interconnectedness ensures their prosperous future. Developing provisions for military intervention, peacekeeping, international laws, and providing humanitarian aid, less developed nations continued to thrive. This period of international security in less developed countries was regarded as *The Concert of International Peace* as it mimicked the tranquility and lack of extreme violence of the Concert of Europe.

As of 2039, the international economy has developed into a more stable system. The world's disparities seemed to have equalized from a reapportionment of power adjacent to their self-help. Because of this interconnectedness, nations have gained the industrial power to offer their specializations worldwide for commodities of equal necessity in return. MIR proceeded

through this Concert of International Peace with great global economic security and newly formed alliances.

The world's environment, however, was not nearly as harmonious as the world's cohesion has been. While tsunamis like those in Greenland in 2024 had festered around the circumpolar nations, their intensity particularly hit an all-time high in 2039. As these tsunamis flooded the northernmost Nordic nations that are uninhabited, they began to wipe out indigenous populations abruptly in Greenland and northern Canada. Throughout 2039, the industrial priorities of all nations were forced to transition solely to environmental protectionism. The Earth's lack of effectiveness on climate action that had festered for centuries was finally revealing its true colors as a series of sequential landslides, glacier tsunamis, and glacial flood tsunamis devastated each Arctic nation in a process called *ajornarneq*, a word meaning *disaster* or *large-scale catastrophe* in Greenlandic.

For further context on this sudden growth of climate disasters, it had been forecasted, since the late twentieth century, that the northern ice caps were expected to melt by the year 2040. The lack of effective accountability enforcement by institutions, such as those seen in the United Nations through peacekeeping resolutions, has hindered collective progress. This is evident as individual nations failed to adhere to the goals set by the General Assembly, including provisions outlined in agreements like the Paris Climate Agreement. The newly formed MIR organization that incentivizes less developed nations also failed to immediately respond to environmental protectionism, being more occupied with stimulating an international network of economies. While industries depended on the resource extraction of the Arctic to stimulate mutualistic growth, former capitalist nations maintained their commercial isolationism by using their existing economic, territorial, commercial, and militaristic assets in the Arctic.

From 2029 to 2039, circumpolar northern nations had been flooded with many of their specialized assets unrecoverable. Many impacted cultural communities have been migrating southward, anticipating the next round of tsunamis that are predicted to devastate society. By the end of 2040, lower elevation Greenland, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, and other northern European countries were flooded up to 51 degrees north latitude, with most of the population agglomerating toward the mountainous terrain to avoid flood intervention. As the floods occurred sequentially and quickly, communities were left barren, losing jobs and resources each second they were around.

As of 2041, the events of Ajornarneq led to the necessity to migrate beyond their nation. The aforementioned northern circumpolar nations realize that they must migrate, given the chance to migrate to the industrially barren, insurgent midwestern United States or uninhabited Russia. While many refugee missions have occurred throughout 2041 within Russia and the United States, neither country fully accepts the other with open arms, as their heads of state quickly made provisions to halt the migrant's encroachment on their national security and isolationism. The eight nations of the Far North – Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States (Alaska) – and their approximately 4 million inhabitants were now subject to refugee displacement for the rest of their lives.

By 2042, Russia and the United States' provisions to migrate these refugees elsewhere became cleared by a lack of help and humanitarian aid from other supranational or multilateral pervasive institutions. Its last hope was the "Stans" region of Central Asia, brought to light by their grown indifference to collective activism and humanitarian aid after the events of the Concert of International Peace. Furthermore, their abundance of resources and proximity to the Caspian Sea helped stimulate their economy from an abundance of skilled and adaptive laborers

quickly migrating to the Stans. The Stans – Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and especially Kazakhstan and Pakistan – were all instrumental players in the humanitarian aid and recovery of the displaced Arctic inhabitants.

Upon treaty as set by MIR in 2042, the collective action in the Concert of International Peace paid off, as a new wealth of resources boosted the Stans' economy. However, their industrial capacity was inefficient as the world's prioritization ping-ponged between international realist isolationism and constructivism. The most pivotal moment in the glory days of the Stans was the sudden lack of infrastructural resources to sustain the Nordic and Arctic populations. Until 2045, the Stans and all its inhabitants (including the freshly acquainted refugees) protested their lack of resources, requiring a demand for change. At this point in history, each nation with populations above 51 degrees north latitude was flooded in some way or another (see original map).

As twelve million more refugees joined the Stans, many of these formerly less developed countries (that also benefitted the most from the Concert of International Peace) advocated for international cohesion efforts as demonstrated through the collective action of MIR. By specializing in their niches in various sectors of industry, the Concert became efficient as people only gathered what they needed. This region began to thrive in many areas of industry: leadership structures, government, geopolitics, infrastructure, and resources.

While still receiving aid from the UN peacekeepers, an alliance formed through MIR, was the prime motor for the Stans region. The Stan region stimulated the economy, provided jobs, developed with sustainability in mind, and was urbanly planned. The Stans region soon ran on hydrogen and other clean energy sources but received backlash for the potency of how

hydrogen could impact a state. Other nations abroad feared that the Stans would abuse their innovative and efficient uses of hydrogen as a strategic powerhouse in the heartland that could attack others with ease. Now the roles became reversed from the Cold War; the Stans heartland region now had the legislative and infrastructural capacity to overcome the rimland – the still-isolated United States – if they wanted to.

As the Stans region continued to increase their quality of life through their meticulous urban planning and sustainable development, the once-desertified Stan region got replaced with a bustling megalopolis – a group of megacities, each with an industrial core designated to it. As of 2047, three established industries distinguished themselves in their three separate megacities; energy, infrastructure, and resources. With these cores of industrial productivity, the economy continued to become more efficient as they circulated these goods and services proportional to need. The Stans region was almost on par with other industrialized, wealthy nations in terms of standards of living. However, while still technically under the jurisdiction of the Stans that are hosting the refugees, the Arctic peoples have little legislative power to ask for more internationally organized efforts to grow the Stans region into further prosperity.

The Stans became a unionized series of republics of unity and power through cohesion. In 2048, many abroad nations began migrating to the Stans for a prospective new life, especially enticing the individuals and families who have industrial specializations that are well-established in the Stan region. First, the Stan republics extended an invitation to the formerly less-developed countries who collaborated the most with this region in the Concert of International Peace. Next, other nations involved in MIR also began migrating to the Stan regions. With now 27 million inhabitants gathered in such little time, their collective self-help continued to inspire others about the mission that the Stans were undergoing.

With an increase in inhabitants, came more industries that were necessary to accommodate the massively growing population. The infrastructure industry exploded as a specialization that was highly applicable to many of the new immigrants. New sectors of infrastructure were expanded in its respective megacity (see map); urbanized housing, uyum (the post-grad industrial immersion center), schools, power plants, government buildings, seawalls, and transportation services were established. With all hands on deck and full investment into the creation of this new world order, their rapid growth gained the attention of every nation as they struggled from their indifference. Furthermore, MIR was ready to make big changes to follow their grand mission of multilateral institutionalism – to make an eperopolis (a megalopolis spanning a significant portion of a continent) for all inhabitants on Earth. With this declaration officially expressed in 2050 at the industrial center for energy, the heads of state of all the Stans and the leaders in MIR got together to affirm the creation of a new conjoined state. On February 18th, 2050, the blueprint for Ubuntu was born. With optimism for a new world order, MIR nations signed a treaty with 124 UN member states (this barely meets two-thirds for treaty ratification) as signatories and witnesses to the new eperopolis. Welcome to Ubuntu!

Ubuntu was created as an extension of the Stan region, encompassing every industry in an equal and proportional manner. Because of their varied specializations all contributing to the well-being of all its inhabitants, many of the problems of collective action were suddenly mediated by Ubuntu (made possible in part by MIR). Through their industrial dispersal, this new nation-state encouraged diversity, facilitated the economy, developed core interests, ensured national security, and protected the environment (see: industry divisions). While new industries including a government core, environmental protection core, and education core emerged as a result of this declaration, the caveat to joining the eperopolis requires that all nations on Earth

should and will move to Ubuntu by 2060. With ten years on the clock, its current inhabitants did what they knew best: build the cities and mature them most sustainably. Until then, they needed a government, legislation, and other means of industrial incentivization for non-compliant states.

A month after Ubuntu was conceptually planned, on March 20th, 2050, a UN resolution was established to recognize Ubuntu as a sovereign state. The still isolated capitalist and NATO states were the first to be appalled at this new concept. However, while these nations were forming sectors of self-help and domestic growth, the 124 states in recognition of Ubuntu slowly turned away from the UN because of their frustration with its organizational structure. Fundamentally, the United Nations lacks the jurisdiction or concrete action for the UN to enact change. The UN Security Council however, as one of the few UN bodies that can enforce peacekeeping missions through force, remained as another faction in the dark. Meanwhile, MIR established a multi-pronged solution to our world's problems; gradually migrate the world to Ubuntu, build a seawall for resilience against rising sea levels, grow industries sustainably, and restore the environment outside of Ubuntu. Nobody expected exactly how the environment would be restored, but the tactics written to achieve this plan were highly controversial.

Before this in 2051, the apportionment of leaders came to be according to trade or practice, not by original geographic location, ethnicity, or original culture/descent. There were six core industries; Government and Geopolitics, Energy, Infrastructure, Resources, Environmental Protectionism, and Education (please refer to bloc positions and industry divisions for depth). The new industry "Nakanova" emerged in 2052 when Ubuntu industrial leaders were elected. Outside of territorial Ubuntu, the rest of the world would be regarded as "Soto." This term is a concept coined by the Japanese that simply means "outside." After the principal core was established in late 2053, the project's blueprints became revealed: all outside

lands "Soto" will undergo a series of succession to restore formerly industrialized land back to arable farmland. By restoring the flora and fauna of the rest of the world, Soto might become a dream escape that might once become habitable again.

The dark secrets of this blueprint were hidden in the MIR resolution: Proposition 31. The method by which succession would occur may happen to any country at any time, threatening noncompliant rebels with their lives. It is stated in Proposition 31, "All peoples shall come to Ubuntu by 2060, or otherwise will become the dirt in the ground they once laid." This shady industry worked too closely with the government, establishing indoctrination infrastructure, transportation machinery, and military to undergo succession.

Not everything about succession was negative. Many nations were excited to hear that in their homelands, they would be able to start fresh after instilling trust in a world of collectivism. The general consensus within Ubuntu was that the world as it was would have become a place of despair, seeking the opportunities within Ubuntu and when the fauna regrows when they leave. However, there was never any assurance they would come back.

A rebellion militia of isolationist nations including the United States and most of the noncompliant NATO emerged in 2054. A year prior, big business companies were incentivized to move their production to Ubuntu by mutualistic gains, collectivized labor, and minimal costs of production. When this news emerged in 2053, the leaders of big business corporations (especially in the United States and the noncompliant NATO) were unhappy with their migration, as this was their last strain of hope to maintain domestic capital over their citizens. Entering the Western Mediterranean frontier of Ubuntu, the Soto military presence established there scoffed at

their attempt at overthrowing them. Furthermore, the sea wall was still being developed, making any effort of rebellion difficult.

Covertly, the education system also matured. Like it was in 2025, children from ages 0-18 are raised alongside their guardians in their hometown until they reach adult maturity and leave into another institution for independence. Children in Ubuntu grew alongside their like-industry parents and peers, educated at an industrially impartial institution within a school concentrated in the same industrial megacity. The concept "uyum" was established in 2053, when 18 to 22 year-olds are immigrated to Southeast Ubuntu for an industrial immersion program. Uyum received lots of backlash, separating families in biased methods in the hope of equalizing the industries according to need. Furthermore, some critics argued that uyum was a practice of complete indoctrination. The earliest inhabitants of Uyum are still undergoing treatment, as the program began in 2060. As of 2060, nobody knows the perverse effects of uyum, what their curriculum is, and the outcomes of these trials.

Children in Ubuntu are to grow alongside their like-industry parents, educated at an industrially impartial institution within the school encompassing their district. From when they are 18 years old to 22 years old, these new adults immigrate to Southeast Ubuntu, where an industrial immersion center awaits. At the end of their four years, they are to select their industrial pathway of choice, equipped with their resources for success.

Now, the year is 2060. Succession practices will begin in Mozambique and are next expected to encounter Sri Lanka. All seven industries have been established, each bound by a megacity (see industry divisions). Noncompliant states have still affirmed on the grounds that they refuse to conform to Ubuntu's status quo. In terms of numbers, 124 of the original 193 UN

member states (as of 2025) at least mildly agree to or have conformed to Ubuntu nationalism. On the other hand, the other 69 nations are still holding that they can withstand whatever succession entails. Little do they know, their scientific development of the brewing of hydrogen technology has been an experiment far too potent to wait for Ubuntu's next move.

Timeline:

2024

- A major tsunami shakes Earth for nine days, triggered by a massive landslide in Greenland, causing a 650-foot tsunami in the region.
  - Relevant articles:
    - [NASA Earth Observatory](#)
    - [Science article](#)
    - [CNN news on mega-tsunami](#)
- Offer additional resources for further research:
  - [YouTube video 1](#)
  - [YouTube video 2](#)
- Election year, a highly anticipated event that held enormous effects on international relations, economic order, and approach to the climate crisis.
- **Isolationist Nations:** The US and Russia solidified their positions as isolationist superpowers, further alienating the rest of the world through protectionist and exclusive trade practices

2025-2028

- **Concept of Ubuntu Emerges:** Preliminary discussions regarding a global movement based on collective resource-sharing, ethical technological use, and a push for migration into industrial hubs for the global common good
- **Economic Insecurity**: Widespread financial instability; the United States and Russia suffered the most from their abuse of their treasury.
- **2026 Gago Breach:** A nationwide cybersecurity breach that jeopardized 29% of America's taxpayers information to Southeast Asian countries. The largest bank in the United States, JPMorgan Chase, and the fourth-largest American bank, Citigroup, saw widespread data breaches resulting in an all-time low of bank stocks.
- **2027**: The U.S. enters another recession, deepening economic challenges.
- **Global Hesitation:** While the push for international unity begins, isolationist tendencies of nations like the US and several NATO members impeded rapid global cooperative development between developing nations.
- **2028**: The Trump administration is removed from office.

2029

- A political insurgency sweeps the United States, causing a shift in power.
- As a result, countries such as **Algeria**, **Greece**, **Pakistan**, **Slovenia**, and **Somalia** rise in industrial capacity, particularly in hydrogen production.

2030-2039

- **Resource Shortage in the North:** Countries in the Artic and Nordic regions, such as Canada, Iceland, Finland, and Norway, face severe environmental pressures caused by industrial overuse and rising sea levels
- **Mass Migration Trends Begin:** People begin to flee these regions due to environmental catastrophes, sparking a deeper conversation about the necessity of shared migration policies.
- **Protests and Geopolitical tension:** With major environmental crises looming, countries are split between isolationist and cooperative approaches to global resource-sharing. In the United States, Russia, and other prominent powers, protests erupt due to rising inequalities in the distribution of resources and failure to take bold collective action on climate change
- **The Arctic Agreement Collapse:** An agreement for international cooperation over the Artic regions, particularly the disputed Caspian Sea area for shared resources collapses due to disagreements among Russia, Canada, and Norway. This results in increased militarization around strategic natural resource extraction sites in the Artic Circle
- **Mass Migration**: The North, including Greenland, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other regions along the 51°/52° North Latitude, experiences forced mass migration due to the effects of climate change. This area is significantly impacted by the melting of the northern ice caps, expected by 2040.
- Greater stability within the international economy has been supported by the MIR, along with the reapportionment of power.
- **Economic Inequality Reaches Crisis Levels:** By 2039, global income inequality and environmental destruction threaten the very foundations of international capitalism. New resource redistribution policies and state-planned economies are debated at high levels, especially in countries with stronger economies, who are now facing more considerate internal instability and protests.

2040

- Nations around the world failed to adhere to goals set by the General Assembly (e.g., the Paris Climate Agreement); the newly formed MIR organization failed to respond to environmental protectionism, while industries continued to rely on their economic, territorial, commercial, and militaristic assets in the Arctic.
- **Sequential Landslides/Glacier Tsunamis**: As climate change accelerates, glacier tsunamis and flooding from glaciers devastate the North.
- People begin to feel the severe consequences of climate change.

2041

- The northern regions realize the need for migration. Large portions of the population move either to uninhabited Russia or to the insurgent U.S. Midwest.
- **The Ajornarneq Crisis:** Mass displacement in the Northern Circumpolar Nations (Canada, Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, U.S. (Alaska)) due to significant

environmental deterioration. Refugee movements begin, with the U.S. and Russia attempting to contain the influx of refugees.

- **Failure of Global Cooperation:** The migration is resisted, and the countries involved make provisions to halt the impact of displaced peoples on their own economies. By the end of 2041, these nations found themselves isolated in the face of rising migration.

2042

- **The Stans Alliance:** Displaced refugees are redirected to the Stans region (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan). These nations, initially seen as less developed, now play a pivotal role in sustaining the displaced Arctic populations, bolstered by their strategic geographical position and proximity to the Caspian Sea.
- Host states are accepted under conditions that they must boost industrial capacity

2043-2044

- The northern regions are now largely uninhabited. Though living conditions in some parts are surprisingly good, the lack of resources prompts conflict. The "Stans" begin fighting over limited resources, leading to resource wars.

2045-2046

- **Overburdened Stans:** By 2045, the Stans face resource shortages and infrastructure strain due to the increasing population. Refugees who once made up a smaller percentage of the region's population now contribute significantly
- **Stans Economies Rise:** The resource wars in the Stans end and stability is partially restored. Despite internal pressure, the Stans region witnesses rapid industrialization and growth, with developments in energy, infrastructure, and sustainable resources.

2047

- **Expansion of the Stans Megacities:** Major urban hubs emerge, with growing megacities centered around specialized industries in energy, infrastructure, and resource development that would assist in the increased economic productivity.
- **Sustainability Focus:** The region establishes itself as an industrial leader with an emphasis on sustainability, urban planning, and ecological balance. The Stans became a vital player in the international landscape, increasing its self-reliance and innovation.

2048

- **Formation of an Industrial Collective:** About 27 million inhabitants rest in the Stan regions with the appeal of their industrial specializations and the Stan republics inviting less-developed countries/other nations involved in MIR.
- The Stans transform themselves into a functional industrial center powered by a hydrogen economy

- **Migrant Communities Integrated:** Refugee populations begin integrating into the social fabric, though their representation remains limited in legislative matters. The Stans continue to advocate for the expansion of global partnership and sustainability.

2049

- **Ubuntu's Full Industrialization:** The Stans region becomes nearly on par with some of the wealthiest industrialized nations in terms of living standards and economic productivity
- **Sustainability through Unity:** Rapid urbanization leads to infrastructure developments and the region pushes forward with environmentally-friendly technologies, particularly hydrogen.

2050

- **MIR Nations Support Ubuntu:** The MIR nations ratify the treaty with 124 UN states as signatories, signaling an era of industrial integration and a new model of governance
- **The Ubuntu Treaty is Signed:** On this day, Ubuntu is officially recognized as a sovereign state, merging the previous structures of the Stans region with broader global goals
- **Conceptual Planning for Ubuntu Leaders**: The concept of Ubuntu leadership starts to take shape as global governance seeks a new model.
- The education sector in the West was brought into the diverse structures of industries.

2051-2053

- **New Governance Structures:** Ubuntu becomes a unionized series of republics organized around six major industrial sectors: Government and Geopolitics, Energy, Infrastructure, Resources, Environmental Protectionism, and Education.
- **Leader Apportionment**: Leaders are chosen not by geographic location but by trade/practice. This creates camaraderie among diverse regions but eliminates cultural identities. The structure mirrors the society in "Divergent," where heads of industries rise to leadership. By this time, language barriers are overcome by technology.
- **Election of Ubuntu Leaders**: The first election of Ubuntu leaders takes place, marking a new era of governance.
- Big businesses are incentivized to relocate their production to Ubuntu, helping establish the industrial core. Niche and specialized industries are adapted to the Ubuntu model.
- Hydrogen-based industries dominate.
- **The Introduction of 'Soto':** The idea of Soto, derived from Japanese principles, represents "outside" the immediate Ubuntu territory, where efforts for restoring and rehabilitating the rest of the world's ecosystem are underway
- **Formation of Uyum System:** A new societal program, uyum, is introduced where young adults between 18 and 22 spend four years immersing in the industrial lifework of Ubuntu. Controversy surrounds its application, with debates about indoctrination and loss of family connection.

2054

- **Start of Migration to Ubuntu:** Ubuntu becomes the new focus for global migration efforts. The US and Russia begin watching warily as large portions of their populations move to this new industrialized eperopolis
- **Resistance from Isolationist Nations:** As NATO and the United States push back against the growing power of Ubuntu, a rebellion force emerges. They are fiercely opposed to the massive shift to Ubuntu and refuse to comply with its principles.
- **Seawall and Infrastructure Development:** The development of a global seawall becomes a tactical priority, intended to safeguard future migrant populations and stabilize the global ecological infrastructure.

2055-2059

- **Steady Growth:** Ubuntu becomes more efficient in managing its growing population and industries, adapting to an increasing demand for specialized infrastructure and technological resources
- **Migration and Restoration Efforts:** Countries still refusing to migrate to Ubuntu are seen as candidates for the Succession Initiative, where infrastructure and governance tools are slowly adapted to more egalitarian systems.

2060

- **Mandatory Migration**: By 2060, all citizens must live in Ubuntu or face forced exile. Formerly inhabited areas will be repurposed for agriculture through a process of ecological succession, but these areas will eventually become decimated.
- **124 States Have Joined Ubuntu:** By 2060, Ubuntu now claims 27 million inhabitants, and its mega-industrial cities boast unmatched infrastructure, including urban housing, educational institutions, and government services all built for long-term sustainability.
- **Indifference from Non-Compliant Nations:** Countries refusing to accept Ubuntu's rule remain increasingly isolated, but their growth is not inhibited by a well-planned infrastructure grid ensuring minimal direct contact with non-aligned regions
- **Succession Starts:** As Mozambique becomes the first nation to face succession, it marks the beginning of global restructuring. Sri Lanka and other resisting countries are next in line.

Industry Divisions of Core Industries and their Specializations:

- ❖ Government and Geopolitics
  - ➢ Determines the leads of industries, conducts elections, maintains social and cultural awareness, and coordinates treaties.

- ❖ Energy
  - ➢ Manages the sustainable use of hydrogen electric technologies and other forms of sustainable energy.

- ❖ Infrastructure
  - ➢ Develops housing, Uyum (18-22 year old's industrial transitional program), schools, industrial energy plants, government buildings, the walls and seawall around Ubuntu, and transportative services around all megacities in Ubuntu.

- ❖ Resources
  - ➢ Includes, but is not limited to agriculture, horticulture, subsistence farming, and fisheries.
  - ➢ Occasionally collaborates with the Soto and Governmental industries for succession research, development, and niche-based mass-scale farming.

- ❖ Soto - the Earth outside of Ubuntu
  - ➢ Coordinates succession planning and practices, external scientific discovery, assures the mass-migration of all human inhabitants, and holds the only aviation sub-industry that transports people from Ubuntu to Soto.

- ❖ Environmental Protection

- ➢ Collaborates especially with the resources industry to ensure the sustainable development of Ubuntu through stimulating scientific discovery and mitigating legislative and industrial accountability.
- ❖ Education
  - ➢ Establishes all curricular advancements of Ubuntu children as they ascend through their nonpartial undergraduate education.
  - ➢ Stimulates Uyum, the center for industrial advancement for people aged 18-22.

Arctic States Bloc (Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, United States):

Primary Industries: Government/Geopolitics, Infrastructure, Soto, Education

As reiterated previously in the territorial Arctic topic, these nations (alongside the European and NATO-aligned bloc) have faced the severe implications of climate inaction due to their proximity to the northernmost pole of the Arctic. From the 2039 series of glacial tsunamis and aggressive melting of the northern ice caps until the affirmation of Ubuntu's creation, these Arctic states experienced the most extreme shifts in their population and economy from their forced migration into the Stans region. They grapple particularly with the erasure of their circumpolar Arctic culture as they now conform to industrial specializations that hardly compare to the subsistence practices of labor they originally participated in. These Arctic states have faced exaltation in their far-too-sudden transition into becoming refugees, becoming a stateless society of people requiring humanitarian assistance. When Ubuntu was created in their favor after protesting the necessity of resources, these formerly Arctic states had the most to gain. Their human capital to build infrastructure and urban plan the nation was why Ububtu's creation was expedited.

Global South Bloc (Argentina, Algeria, China, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Panama, Sierra Leone, South Africa)

Primary Industries: Energy, Resources, Infrastructure

Nations in the formerly Global South bloc are generally distraught by the implications of the mass migration of Ubuntu. Before the declaration of Ubuntu's creation, nations within this diverse grouping of the Global South were thriving under the Concert of International Peace,

occurring between 2029 and 2039. While facing their economic prosperity as attributed to their multilateral cooperation with the disappearance of former capitalist leaders, their quality of life had improved by the prioritization of the people over the money. After all, it was only after the panic of American isolationism that transnational cohesion was recognized. In this newly founded cooperation, further scientific research was conducted in these abroad countries to gain industrial capital over the energy industry. In particular, nations in this bloc had learned to safely and sustainably manage hydrogen as a source of energy, gaining an enormous amount of capital over the creation of Ubuntu as the nation is almost entirely running as a hydrogen city. Furthermore, as these nations bonded over commercial practices in the Concert of Industrial Peace, they became the leaders in the development and advancement of resources both inside Ubuntu and outside at Soto.

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development Bloc (Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Republic of Korea, Somalia)

Primary Industries: Energy, Infrastructure, Resources, Environmental Protectionism, Soto Rebellion

These nations (with the exception of the Democratic Republic of the Congo) had all initially experienced the perverse effects of climate change on their nation's shores. While the ocean's waters continued to rise from the warming of the oceans and the melting of ice caps and glaciers, nations in this bloc took preventative measures to ensure that rising sea levels wouldn't have severe consequences on their citizens. By building sea walls alongside their nation's exclusive economic zone, their gradual growth could not beat the implications of climate change. All nations in this bloc (+ now including the DRC) had begun to stockpile necessary resources

domestically as a form of internal self-help. While the series of tsunamis began around 2039, the last prevailing seawalls had kept their populations in place long enough to become experts in resource preservation and management. Thus, nations in this bloc have learned to sustainably develop food and resources in a resilient way, being leaders in the resource industry inside Ubuntu and outside at Soto. With their advancement of scientific development, their resilience was the pinnacle of how Arctic refugees survived before the creation of Ubuntu.

However, this resilience and Ubuntu nationalism are reconciled by only a mere 32% of these nation's inhabitants. Nations in this bloc are the leaders of rebellion against the forced migration of the world into Ubuntu. Why share their fortune with the world? These countries take charge to preach against the inhumane uses of succession, arguing that succession is mass genocide that is highly uncalled for.

European Union and NATO-Aligned Bloc (France, Greece, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom)

Primary Industries: Government/Geopolitics, Soto, Education

Nations within this bloc have worked tirelessly hand-in-hand with the Arctic states to prove their resilience to the changes as endowed by the creation of Ubuntu. As these countries were immediately impacted by the environmental implications of sea levels rising and the displacement of refugees, nations in this bloc have proved to share with Ubuntu the importance of humanitarian aid. Particularly during the Concert of International Peace, nations in this bloc had shown domestic growth as most states shadowed the interests of the United States in isolationism from commercial capitalism. However, as these nations are more (proximity-wise) relevant to the aid of Arctic refugees and the development of Ubuntu, they abandoned their ally

(the United States) to gain more global traction in this new-world reality. Through submission to multilateralism, nations in this bloc gathered more capital in the geopolitical sector of industry by industrially planning the sectors of leadership. Capturing the interests of the Arctic refugees in particular, nations in this bloc lead Ubuntu in the protection of the Soto regions of the world as the masterminds behind the concept of Succession. From this scientific discovery, however, these nations have faced difficult kickbacks from the Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development bloc.

Committee Goals

Delegates, let's take a breath. That was a lot of text! Ubuntu is a manifestation of many projected abstract processes that stemmed from inaction in many forms - climate change, national security, multilateralism… the list could go on! From the little time I've spent here at UC Irvine, one of my favorite professors in an international relations class kept reiterating that American isolationism was a real thing that almost happened in real-life historically in pursuit of national and economic security. By expanding on this sentiment to the rest of NATO and other capitalist-leading countries, I encourage you as my professor once did to think critically about the following: Would the withdrawal of the United States (and in this case, NATO + capitalist leaders) from international affairs show change or continuity on the global scale?

In this new world order, Ubuntu is a place of cohesion that stemmed from the international relations theory, constructivism. Constructivism is a concept that indicates that states are at times motivated by more than material benefits or concrete self-interests to offer aid to other countries. For security, political gain, economic potential gain, state image, humanitarian concerns, reciprocity, ethics, morality, or altruism, states don't always have to concrete follow their original status quo just because they are associated with another body. Instead, this theory suggests that states react to events circumstantially in pursuit of humanitarian interests. As the creation of Ubuntu was impacted by a ridiculous plethora of geopolitical, economic, and humanitarian reasons, I encourage you to critically analyze how your nation fits into the social fabric of Ubuntu.

As Ubuntu is an amalgamation of the use of multilateral or pervasive institutions in the resolution of many of our world's forecasted problems, research the impact of these industries individually. Arguably, this new organization of labor is highly similar to that of communism.

Again, these changes occurred only 35 years from now. Ubuntu as it is written sounds like a place of harmony with no caveats to national security or the economy, as everyone works to help others. However, think about the social implications of Ubuntu - this dystopian world requires the stripping of 18-24-year-olds from their families to be potentially displaced in another industry for the rest of their lives. Cultural erasure is preeminent as ethnic groups are separated by their specialization.

By the organizational nature of the UNSC, utilize your past and present alliances to bring your research into prestige. As you are likely aware, the UNSC (as of 2025) is comprised of 15 member states; 5 states with veto rights (China, France, Russia, United States, and the United Kingdom) and 10 non-member states. For the purposes of this topic, the pattern of geographic representation as set by UN Resolution A/RES/1991 (XVIII) in 17 December 1963 has been strategically set to match the apportionment of non-member seats to the UNSC. 10 African and Asian States (originally 5), 2 Eastern European States (1), 4 Latin American states (2), and 4 Western European and Other States (2). In essence, use your blocs and your regionality as your lifeline! As less developed countries rose in relevance, they rose their industrial capacity to become leaders in Ubuntu. How can your country do the same according to the crisis arc we pose to you during our debate?

As loaded of a topic as this is, we highly encourage you to email us with any question or detail you need further clarification on (especially depth on your individual nation). More complexities mean more fun, but also means more research. Until then, we shall be United in Ubuntu.

Research Questions

1. What does your country value more: multilateral collective action or domestic self-help? How has your nation historically embodied these values?

   a. For further information, please research the international relations theories, liberalism versus realism.

2. With the rise of MIR that arose as a result of the Concert of International Peace, how might the UNSC as it is structured resolve tension in Ubuntu or on the outskirts, Soto?

3. While delegates will represent individual nations as national identities, citizens under Ubuntu will assume Ubuntu nationalism. How might the separation of nations or ethnicities due to industrial interests impact ethnic or cultural cohesion?

4. In reference to the Arctic refugees crisis around 2039, was their mass migration preventable or could have been otherwise handled?

5. In the real world in 2025, would the withdrawal of the United States (and in this case, NATO + capitalist leaders) from international affairs show change or continuity on the global scale?

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