

KMUN 2025 UNSCFCC Study Guide

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Welcome Letter

It is our absolute honour to welcome you to the **United Nations Security Council (Futuristic Crisis Edition)**, where diplomacy meets chaos, and leadership is tested beyond precedent. As your Chairs, **Krishna Punjabi** and **Shivraj Gandoak**, we are thrilled to guide you through the turbulent world of 2093. A world torn apart by the fires of the Fourth World War, where alliances have shattered, ethics have eroded, and the survival of humanity itself hangs in the balance.

This committee will not be one of comfort. It will demand creativity, composure, and conviction. Each delegate will be challenged to defend national interest while navigating a global landscape poisoned by mistrust, power vacuums, and the ghost of failed diplomacy. The debates ahead will push you to the brink — balancing aggression with reason, idealism with realism, and morality with necessity.

We urge you to think beyond resolutions. Build narratives. Forge and fracture alliances. Challenge the status quo and shape what remains of this fractured world. Remember — in this UNSC, no decision is without consequence, and no word without weight.

We cannot wait to witness your passion, strategy, and statesmanship as you attempt to restore peace or redefine it. We wish you all the very best and look forward to seeing each one of you succeed, learn, and leave your mark in this committee.

Warm regards,

Krishna Punjabi & Shivraj Gandoak

Chairs, United Nations Security Council (Futuristic Crisis Committee)

Committee Overview + Brief

Committee Introduction: United Nations Security Council (Crisis Simulation – Year 2093)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is convened in emergency session in the year 2093, amid the outbreak of World War IV — a cold and brutal conflict involving unprecedented technologies, artificial intelligence, and widespread geopolitical collapse. The international system as we know it has deteriorated. The world is fragmented, trust among nations has eroded, and global peace has collapsed.

This committee simulates a futuristic crisis-based UNSC, where delegates represent 30 influential countries navigating the rapidly evolving international landscape. The conflict is defined by AI warfare, extreme resource shortages, cyber-espionage, and morally questionable state behavior, both domestically and abroad.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the primary organ of the United Nations charged with maintaining international peace and security. Comprising 15 official members in the real world (five permanent and ten rotating), the UNSC holds unique authority to deploy peacekeeping forces, impose sanctions, and authorize collective military action. In this simulation, we expand its composition to reflect the reality of global multipolarity in 2093, incorporating 30 influential states for a more representative and intense crisis setting.

The mandate of the UNSC includes:

- Addressing threats to international peace,
- Responding to acts of aggression,
- Promoting diplomatic solutions,
- Coordinating multilateral security responses, and
- Upholding the principles of the UN Charter — though these ideals have eroded drastically in the context of this simulation.

What is a Futuristic Crisis Committee (FCC)

A Futuristic Crisis Committee is an advanced MUN format that simulates hypothetical, near-future global scenarios under extreme political, social, or technological tension.

Unlike traditional GA or UNSC simulations, an FCC:

- Operates in real time, with continuous crisis updates and evolving storylines,
- Demands strategic agility and rapid policymaking,
- Let's delegates issue personal and national directives to directly shape events,
- Pushes participants to make morally complex, high-stakes decisions.

FCCs merge geopolitical realism with speculative foresight - testing your ability to think ahead, lead decisively, and craft policy in a volatile, unpredictable future.

Purpose of the Committee

The UNSC's primary responsibilities in this simulation are to:

- Respond to the escalating global conflict and determine how (or whether) to contain World War IV.
- Address global humanitarian and security threats, including the use of new weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), political repression, and genocide.
- Debate, negotiate, and pass emergency directives under crisis conditions, considering both national interest and collective security.
- This is a crisis committee, which means:
- Delegates will receive real-time updates on global developments.

You will draft crisis directives, resolutions and communiques. You are encouraged to think strategically, react quickly, and make decisions with realistic geopolitical judgment.

This simulation combines strategic diplomacy with high-intensity scenario management. Delegates must represent their country's position with accuracy while adapting to dynamic and morally complex situations.

Note for New Delegates

If you are new to MUN or crisis committees:

You do not need prior crisis experience — clear thinking, research, and strong communication will serve you well.

- Crisis updates will guide your responses.
- Focus on your country's real-world interests, alliances, and military capabilities.
- Diplomacy, persuasion, and strategy are key.

Timeline and Background (2025-2093)

2050–2060:

- **2050:** United Kingdom defies EU arms restrictions, rebuilding secret drone legions beneath London.
- **2051:** India unveils “Project Shakti,” a solar-weapon defense network aimed at Pakistan — Pakistan calls it “preemptive provocation.”
- **2053:** The U.S. deploys autonomous border armies under the new “Homeland Directive,” effectively giving AI partial military command.
- **2055:** Iran exposes covert U.S. **cyber-sabotage** on its oil grids — retaliates with mass data leaks exposing American war crimes in the Middle East.
- **2056:** Russia conducts the first “Atmospheric Detonation Test” — weather-modification used as a weapon. France condemns it publicly while **secretly funding** the project.
- **2058:** **China and Russia** seal the “Iron Silk Pact,” locking trade and nuclear cooperation. The West panics.
- **2060:** Pakistan’s generals seize nuclear control from civilians after India’s drone incursions; the subcontinent teeters on war.

2061–2075:

- **2061:** United Kingdom and France accuse each other of orchestrating assassinations of EU ministers — Europe fractures.
- **2063:** India’s Himalayan dam collapses mysteriously; Pakistan denies involvement, but evidence links rogue ISI cyber units.
- **2064:** **U.S. and China** clash in the South Pacific over micro-island drone bases — the first direct AI-to-AI battle in history.
- **2066:** Iran funds militant uprisings in Saudi Arabia and Oman, redrawing Middle Eastern borders.
- **2068:** Russia launches “Operation Winter Sun” — deploying nanobot fog over Ukraine, disabling electronics for 300 miles.

- **2069:** United Kingdom weaponizes weather tech, freezing Baltic ports and trapping Russian fleets.
- **2071: France uses neuro-gas** in a North African insurgency, killing thousands — leaks cause global outrage.
- **2073:** India tests “smart nukes” guided by AI. Pakistan responds with “Scorcher” tactical warheads — limited nuclear exchanges erupt in Kashmir.
- **2075:** The U.S. orders “Operation Clean Cloud,” destroying global satellite internet to cripple enemy coordination — sparks chaos worldwide.

2076–2085:

- **2076:** The “**Coalition of Humanity**” forms — India, France, United Kingdom , and the U.S. — claiming to protect “human governance.”
- **2077: Russia, China, Iran, and Pakistan** counter-form the “**Eastern Sovereignty Bloc.**”
- **2078:** Russia and United Kingdom trade EMP strikes across Eastern Europe — power grids collapse for months.
- **2080:** France accuses the U.S. of “corporate colonization” after American militias occupy Paris financial AI hubs. Alliance fractures.
- **2081:** India launches orbital weapons in secret. The system malfunctions, vaporizing parts of its own fleet — Pakistan celebrates.
- **2083:** Iran poisons the Persian Gulf’s desalination plants to stop U.S. naval dominance — 200 million lose access to fresh water.
- **2084:** China deploys “Horizon Eyes” — satellites that manipulate weather over rival nations; France and India strike them down in a coordinated assault.
- **2085:** Global communication dies. No internet, no diplomacy — only radio and rumor. World War IV officially declared.

2086–2093:

- **2086: The U.S. and Russia** exchange direct nuclear warnings. Washington blackouts; Moscow burns.
- **2087: United Kingdom** invades Poland again, calling it “economic stabilization.” France invades United Kingdom in response. Both sides gas each other.
- **2088: Iran detonates “Ash Bombs”** — radiation clouds drift over India and Pakistan, killing millions.
- **2089: Pakistan’s military junta splits**; one side allies with Iran, the other with China. India seizes the chaos to occupy Lahore.
- **2090:** Russia’s Siberian reactors melt down after U.S. orbital strikes; nuclear winter begins over the Arctic.
- **2091:** France and United Kingdom annihilate each other’s command centers. Europe becomes a wasteland of drones and ruins.
- **2092:** India and China’s final border war triggers massive Himalayan earthquakes — half a million civilians and military personnel lose their lives
- **2093:** The UNSC — now eight nations meeting in an underground base beneath the Alps — becomes humanity’s **last chance to restore order** or end civilization for good.

Current Situation

The world stands at the edge of total collapse. Forty years of escalating conflict, proxy wars, and unchecked ambition have ignited the most catastrophic confrontation in history — **World War IV**. What began as regional disputes over water, energy, and influence spiraled into a full-scale global war fought across every continent. No alliances remain intact, no treaties are honored, and the very concept of “neutrality” has vanished. Every nation fights not for ideology or glory, but for survival and dominance in a fractured world order.

The **United States** is a shadow of its former self. Internal divisions between military command and civilian leadership have left Washington unstable. Once a global peacekeeper, it now operates through private defense corporations and proxy regimes to maintain its influence in Latin America and the Pacific. **Russia**, though battered by economic collapse and military overextension, has seized most of Eastern Europe, ruling through fear and propaganda. Its Arctic expansion and nuclear brinkmanship have pushed Europe into chaos. **France** and **United Kingdom**, long-time allies, have turned into bitter enemies—France accuses United Kingdom of economic sabotage, while United Kingdom blames France for bio-attacks in the Rhine region. Both nations are engaged in open warfare across Central Europe.

In Asia, the **India–Pakistan conflict** has reignited in full force. After years of skirmishes and failed ceasefires, both sides exchanged limited nuclear strikes in the 2080s, devastating Kashmir and destabilizing the entire subcontinent. India, though technologically advanced, now faces internal rebellions and famine, while Pakistan’s fractured military leadership struggles to maintain control amid Iranian influence. **Iran** has emerged as the new regional superpower—its dominance over Middle Eastern oil, cyber warfare, and weapons exports has made it both feared and indispensable. Meanwhile, **China**, weakened by internal unrest and food crises, is still a formidable power—controlling trade routes, ports, and critical mineral supplies across Asia and Africa. The global balance of power is no longer West versus East—it is every power versus every rival, each claiming to be the last hope for order.

Now, in **mid-2093**, the war has reached its breaking point. Nuclear fallout clouds parts of Europe and South Asia. The global economy is non-existent—trade has reverted to resource bartering and black-market deals. Communication systems are shattered, and energy shortages have left

major cities in darkness. Entire regions of the Middle East and South Asia are uninhabitable, and refugee movements in the tens of millions threaten to overwhelm the last functioning borders. The United Nations has long since dissolved, and the **UN Security Council has reconvened underground** in a final emergency session. Eight nations—**the United States, Russia, China, France, United Kingdom , India, Pakistan, and Iran**—now gather to decide whether humanity rebuilds or burns. There are no allies left, only survivors.

Implications arise and how different parties were affected

1. Social and Humanitarian

The human cost is unimaginable. Over 2.5 billion lives have been lost, and what remains of humanity lives amid famine, disease, and displacement. Refugee caravans cross irradiated borders daily, and famine-driven cannibalism has been reported in some conflict zones. Education, healthcare, and civil society have disappeared. Governments use propaganda and fear to control what remains of their populations, while entire generations have grown up knowing only war. Civilian infrastructure—hospitals, power grids, sanitation—is gone. Humanity is enduring the darkest humanitarian crisis in recorded history.

2. Economic

The world economy has disintegrated. The U.S. dollar, the Euro, and the Yuan have all lost value. Barter, local credit systems, and militarized trade dominate what remains of commerce. Resource wars define every front: Russia controls gas pipelines into Europe; Iran manipulates oil supply as a weapon; India hoards solar energy; and China monopolizes remaining mineral reserves. France and United Kingdom fight not for territory but for fertile land and access to water. Economic interdependence—the idea that once kept peace—is gone. The only global currency now is desperation.

3. Political

There is no global order—only chaos disguised as governance. Old alliances like NATO, BRICS, and the EU have disbanded. France and United Kingdom, former pillars of European unity, are at war. The U.S. operates as a fragmented state of military regions. Russia and Iran assert control through brutality, while India and Pakistan's conflict has destabilized all of South Asia. China remains calculating and quiet—arming factions worldwide to maintain leverage. Every nation spies, sabotages, and strikes in the name of “national security.” Diplomacy has turned into blackmail, and every negotiation comes with the threat of annihilation. The UNSC is the final forum on Earth where words might still carry more weight than weapons.

Questions to consider (Moderated Caucus Specific)

Social & Humanitarian

1. *How can the international community establish and protect humanitarian corridors to ensure safe passage for civilians amidst widespread urban warfare?*
2. *What immediate mechanisms can be implemented to rebuild social order — healthcare, education, and civil rights — in nations devastated by nuclear and biochemical conflict?*
3. *How can a war-torn world restore trade, energy, and food networks without empowering war profiteers or black-market economies?*
4. *Should the United Nations Security Council reform its veto powers or decision-making structure after its failure to prevent global escalation?*
5. *To what extent has U.S. reliance on privatized warfare and corporate militias fueled further instability — and should its role in post-war reconstruction be limited?*
6. *How should the global community respond to Pakistan's fragmented nuclear command and reported proliferation to non-state actors?*
7. *Should United Kingdom face sanctions or political restrictions for its militarization of Eastern Europe and alleged economic sabotage during the war?*
8. *Can France retain legitimacy in peacebuilding efforts after reports of covert biological warfare and unauthorized "strategic cleansing" operations?*

Tips for Delegates

How to Write and Deliver a Powerful Speech

Your speech is your strongest weapon — every word should project intent, clarity, and command.

Structure

- **Opening:** Introduce your nation and stance (e.g., “*The delegation of France firmly condemns...*”).
- **Context:** Frame the issue or crisis from your nation’s perspective.
- **Policy Action:** Offer specific, actionable solutions — avoid vague statements.
- **Conclusion:** End with either a collaborative tone or a sharp strategic edge.

Tips

- Speak slowly, clearly, and confidently.
- Don’t read word-for-word — use bullet points if needed.
- Maintain eye contact and natural gestures.
- Prioritize logic over loudness — persuasion beats passion
- **Pro Tip:** Start strong, end stronger. Diplomacy is performance backed by precision.

How to Write a Directive (Crisis Committees)

Directives are your rapid-response playbook. Think fast, act decisively.

Format

- **Title:** Strategic and memorable (“*Operation Iron Tide*”)

- **Type:** Committee or Personal Directive
- **Clauses:** Numbered, clear, and actionable
- **Language:** Use command verbs (“Deploy...,” “Authorize...,” “Instruct...”)

Example Clause

1. *Orders* the immediate deployment of 3,000 peacekeeping troops to the Congo region under UNSC oversight.

Tips

- Match every action with your nation’s interests and capacity.
- Detail equals credibility — specifics make directives stick.
- Avoid vague or passive phrasing.

Pro Tip: Be the first to draft, the first to negotiate, and the first to lead.

Example Directive:

Committee Directive: Operation wide eyes

Signed by: Delegate of India

In response to the United States of America’s invasion of mexico, the republic of india undertakes the following actions

1. Deploy 1000 armed personal to the gulf of mexico
2. Utilise p300 missiles against the Republic of Bangladesh

How to Conduct Yourself as a Delegate

You are both diplomat and strategist — balance composure with ambition.

Essentials

- Stay in character; represent your country, not yourself.
- Be respectful — diplomacy demands discipline.
- Take initiative: speak, propose, lead.
- Adapt fast — crises reward flexibility and focus.

Crisis Committees Expect

- Quick, rational decision-making under pressure.
- Persuasive speaking and sharp negotiation.
- Critical thinking in every update.

Pro Tip: True leaders take bold, calculated risks — and own them with dignity.

How to Write a Resolution (Standard or Major Crisis Committees)

Resolutions are your long-term strategies — your legacy in writing.

Structure

- **Heading:** Committee, topic, sponsors/signatories.
- **Preambulatory Clauses:** Set context (“*Recognizing...*,” “*Acknowledging...*”).
- **Operative Clauses:** Outline solutions (“*Encourages...*,” “*Authorizes...*,” “*Demands...*”).

Example Clause

2. *Demands* the creation of an AI Oversight Coalition under UNSC authority to audit wartime autonomous technologies.

Tips

- Keep it specific, diplomatic, and feasible.
- Use formal UN diction — sound like policy, not opinion.
- Link every clause to strategy and global relevance.
- **Pro Tip:** Strong resolutions blend cooperation with quiet leverage.