

Futuristic Joint Crisis Committee – EU Council

The Mediterranean Conflict of 2040: Geopolitical and Military Challenges



Message from the Dais:

Dear EU Council Delegates,

Hey everyone! My name is Mariam Karout and I am thrilled to be one of your two chairs for this conference. I am currently a Political Science senior at AUB. This is my second time chairing a conference, but my MUN experience started back in school. Since then, I have had the opportunity to participate in several MUNs which has deepened my passion for international affairs. Given my major, the topic we will be discussing is of great interest to me, and I am genuinely excited to see the direction our debate will take us.

I look forward to meeting you all. Best of luck!

Hey everyone! My name is Chu Zhang. I am a computer science junior at AUB. With this MUN, I would be a chair more times than I have been a delegate. I like MUN because it provides a medium for people to think critically and argue in, and one of my pet peeves is when an argument does not make sense (be careful I will call you out on that in the conference!). I am excited to see everyone and their efforts in the coming conference.

Good luck everyone!

Hello!! My name is Innocent Kalimba. I am from Tanzania (This is me asking you to teach me a word or two in Arabic). I am currently a

freshman at AUB. Like some of you, this will be my first time in BEYMUN but I come with rich MUN and MAU experience from South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania, Qatar and now Lebanon. Although I am and have been a student in the natural sciences, I have great passion for debates (I debate for fun), public speaking, policy and international relations. I cannot wait to share some of these experiences and learn from you as well.

See you soon.

Introduction to The Committee

This special committee is a Futuristic Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) simulating a supposed Mediterranean Conflict set in 2040. This geopolitical crisis is meant to bring direct conflict between the MENA and European regions. The committee will be split into two different councils each representing a specific region (MENA and Europe). The councils will mostly be operating independently and in separate rooms. Nevertheless, their individual actions will influence a shared narrative including a myriad of enticing crises. By the time the events of this committee take place, the state of the world as we know it would have gone through drastic changes. This includes changes in the geopolitical map and international relations. Thus, delegates must take rapid yet logical and strategic decisions to advance the development of a long-lasting resolution. As part of the committee's crisis aspect, delegates must be ready for any developments including conflict-triggering events, secret directives, and cross-council negotiations, all of which could change the course of the future and resolution by association. At its core, this committee envisions as its objective that both councils reach a resolution establishing a framework for de-escalation and cooperation across both regions.

Regular meetings between both councils will be held, and this committee will be under the AD Hoc directive as a special committee.

Rules of Procedure

This committee will operate on the basis of the regular BEYMUN rules of procedure. Delegates are required to use the following motions:

1. Setting the Agenda

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to set the agenda in favor of Topic A/B."

Yet, this motion will not be used in the conference since there is 1 topic.

2. Speaker's List

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to open the Speaker's List with a speaker's time of [Y] seconds."

3. Moderated Caucus

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to suspend the debate and move into a moderated caucus to discuss '[Subtopic Y]' for a total time of [Z] minutes, with a speaker's time of [W] seconds."

4. Unmoderated Caucus

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to suspend the debate and move into an unmoderated caucus to [form blocs and alliances / discuss resolutions / work on the working paper or draft resolution / discuss the crisis] for a total time of [Y] minutes."

5. Consultation of the Whole

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to suspend the debate and move into a consultation of the whole to discuss [the recommendations elaborated in the previous unmoderated caucus / the crisis] for a total time of [Y] minutes."

6. Adjourn the Meeting

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to adjourn the meeting for [Y] minutes for the purpose of [a lunch break / a coffee break]."

7. Solicit a Third Party

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to solicit [Third Party Y], as they possess relevant information or expertise regarding [Subtopic Z / the crisis]."

8. Press Conference

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to suspend the debate and move into a press conference to discuss [a resolution related to Y / the crisis] for a total time of [Z] minutes."

9. Extend the Time of the Unmoderated Caucus

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to extend the duration of the current unmoderated caucus by [Y] minutes."

10. Introduce the Draft Resolution

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to introduce the draft resolutions with a speaker's time of [Y] seconds per author or co-sponsor."

11. Close Debate and Move into Voting Procedure

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to close the debate and move directly into voting procedure."

(Note: This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass.)

Special Motions for FJCC

1. Solicit a Delegate from [Cabinet A]

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to solicit [Country Y] from [cabinet A], as they are relevant to the current [Subtopic Z / the crisis] for a total time of [W] minutes."

(Note: this motion requires the approval of the delegate in question and is usually used to bring a delegate from the other cabinet of the FJCC).

2. Declare War on Cabinet

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to declare war on [Cabinet A]."

(Note: this motion requires unanimous approval to pass. **This motion can only be used when the Doomsday clock hits 5 seconds**).

3. Interjection

This motion can be used during a point of information, where [Country Z] feels the need to interject on a question asked by [Country X] to [Country Y] if they are relevant to the discussion. [Country Z] only has to say "Interjection" after the question is asked and requires approval from the chair.

(Note: Overusing this motion will lead to negative results for the delegate in question. It is advisable to only use this motion 1-2 times per day of discussion).

4. Motion to Form a Temporary Bilateral Alliance

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to form a temporary bilateral alliance with [Country Y] to address [specific crisis/subtopic]."

(Note: This motion allows for strategic cooperation across cabinets, and can include multiple countries, which can shift power balances. It must be justified diplomatically and militarily. Can only be used when both committees are combined in one room.)

5. Motion to Mobilize Naval Forces

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to mobilize naval forces in [region, e.g., Eastern Mediterranean] to protect national or allied interests."

(Note: This is a serious escalation move. The chair should evaluate implications and may initiate a military escalation chain based on bloc reactions. **This motion can only be used when the Doomsday clock hits 7 seconds**).

6. Motion to Expel a Member State Due to Disruptive Conduct

"The delegate of [Country X] motions to open debate on the expulsion of the delegation of [Country Y] from this committee, for a total time of [Z minutes]"

(Note: This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Total time allowed: 10 minutes).

Written Motions

1. Right of Reply: Delegates can request the right of reply to another delegate who has offended their country. There is no right of reply to a right of reply.

2. Appeal to the Chair's Decision: If the delegates feel that the chair has made an unfair decision, the delegates can send it as a note to the Chair.

Points

- **Point of Order:** Used to correct a procedural or factual mistake. Interruptive, do not overuse it.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Request to leave or adjust comfort (e.g., temperature). Interruptive.
- **Point of Inquiry:** Ask about the rules or current stage. Interruptive.
- **Point of Information:** Ask a question when the floor is open. Not interruption.
- **Point to Instigate a Debate:** Challenge another delegate's resolution stance. Interruptive and subject to chair's approval.

Introduction to The Topic

By 2040, the Mediterranean region, once a center of civilization and collaboration, has devolved into a battlefield of armed conflicts and geopolitical unrest. Overwhelmed by several crises and fractured alliances, the area is on the verge of a battle that might change not just its own fate but also the course of the world order. At this critical juncture, the Futuristic Joint Crisis Committee (FJCC) convenes to oversee what might drag the Mediterranean into full-scale conflict.

The superpowers of the world are preoccupied. The United States strives to rebuild international credibility and is undermined by past leadership failures that have crippled its ability to exert foreign influence without compromising its internal affairs. China has annexed Hong Kong in 2034 and is currently planning a more aggressive foreign policy towards the integration of Taiwan into its territory, while Russia is consumed by internal divisions and helping the North Korean government in putting down its biggest revolution yet.

As a result of these states' elimination from Mediterranean affairs, new regional powers have arisen, Iran, a newly announced nuclear power in 2029, extends its influence over a pro-Iranian Iraq. Turkey asserts authority over portions of Syria, together with Iran and is planning major advancements in 2040. Saudi Arabia is influencing regional affairs to its benefit with the financial support of the United Arab Emirates, with the ultimate goal of preserving Arab unity and curbing the power bloc of Turkey and Iran. Algeria has unexpectedly become a tech power, while Egypt is under strict military junta rule. Amid all this, Lebanon enjoys a rare moment of economic recovery, and a bitterly accepted two-state solution between Israeli Occupying Forces and Palestine provides a small but important sign of hope.

Europe, once a symbol of unity, faces deep challenges. To start with, Spain is currently suffering an economic collapse brought upon by years of drought from Global Warming and inefficient administrations from corrupt governance, so far as to be facing secessionist movements. Italy's organized crime rises as a potential threat to national security, and France shifts sharply to the right after threats made from the MENA bloc. In the East, Poland emerges as a major military force after years of militarization following Russian victory over Ukraine and is still hesitant to join a "unified" Western Europe in opposition of MENA dominance over the Mediterranean. The Eastern

bloc would prefer to concentrate efforts on Russian containment, especially in their current moment of weakness.

Delegates in this committee must make sense of this chaotic landscape. Your role is to manage tensions, prevent military escalations, and address humanitarian disasters. Each decision you make will impact not only your region but the entire global balance. Will you guide the Mediterranean back to stability, while keeping your nation afloat, or will you let it fall deeper into conflict and fail to save millions of lives from needless suffering?

We are currently 89 seconds away from midnight.

Timeline

2025 – 2028: The mistakes leading to the crisis

In June 2025, a historic peace deal was brokered between Ukraine and Russia with US mediation, with most calling it injustice rather than relief. Ukraine was to lose most of its eastern territories currently under Russian control, while the Zelensky government was to be ousted with immediate effect. Although revolts erupted around Kiev with numbers estimated to be 5 million strong, these were quickly put down in violent manners and Ukraine was left to its non-enviable position.

Seeing this development in motion, European nations started to fortify their own regional security plans in anticipation of taking action without American backing, as they no longer see NATO as a reliable source of defense in these troubling times.

Following this revelation, in October 2025, a controversial two-state deal between Israeli Occupying Forces and Palestine, sponsored by Switzerland and Norway, was signed after a stunning breakthrough. Experts believe a quiet deal was signed between the US and Russia which guaranteed that no veto would be exercised during the security council meeting, however this led the world to worry about this sudden new alliance which they believe began with Ukraine's capitulation, and more nations seem to remove themselves from the US's sphere of alliances. While some members of the international community cautiously applauded the accord, others did not. The deal was immediately criticized by Iran and Turkey, who saw it as a Western-

sponsored solution that disregarded the balance of power in the area. With President Donald Trump's resolve bolstered, he embarked on a chain of decisions that would ultimately lead to the United States completely alienating itself from its own allies.

Moving towards the Middle East, the Syrian problem remained unresolved. Although the reign of Bashar Al-Assad had finally ended after more than a decade of authoritarianism, no clear leaders emerged to take control and guide Syria towards a brighter future. Turkey and Iran witnessed this as a once in a lifetime opportunity and began making plans to exert their influence upon the area, especially after the United States claimed to not want to affect the future of this country and leave it to its own instruments. Such claims from the US eroded the situation of Syria's Kurdish minorities, as their conditions deteriorated significantly by the beginning of 2027. Aggressive military actions by Turkish-backed troops resulted in civilian deaths. China and Russia thwarted UN intervention efforts, depriving the Kurdish population of much needed international protection.

Meanwhile, tensions between Iran and Iraq's non-Shia communities had increased, resulting in a short-lived but fierce military intervention. Trump sat back and witnessed the events unfold, stating that the United States had to focus on more urgent affairs such as levying tariffs on an aggressive China and securing the Occupying Forces' position in the Mediterranean. Iraq's government was quickly overthrown in what became known as the "28 Day War" by the middle of 2027 by pro-Iranian militias, as Iran's influence grew rapidly. By the end of the year, Tehran's clout had significantly increased as Iraq was brought into its political and military sphere of influence.

Europe was shaken by these developments but remained incapable of useful interventions due to a severe economic crisis. In 2026, with demonstrations, debt defaults, and a crumbling property market, Spain suffered a severe financial crisis. The EU scrambled to limit the damage as trade routes slowed down across the Mediterranean. At a time when foreign dangers were increasing, this further destabilized southern Europe. Switzerland, in a bold, never-before-seen move, organized a regional meeting in an effort to mediate despite these obstacles. Switzerland had officially renounced its neutrality and planned to join the EU in face of these foreign dangers. Unfortunately, no significant agreements were made as many countries refused to compromise because they were too focused on their own objectives, especially the Eastern parts of the EU who feared Russian encroachment. This situation

set a dangerous precedent where these two “blocs” drifted further and further apart in the absence of concrete agreements.

By the end of 2028, some countries faced collapse, while others flourished. With the establishment of the Maghreb Silicon Crescent initiative—a high-tech cluster centered on artificial intelligence, green energy, and innovation—Algeria unexpectedly became a regional tech leader. Algeria's prosperity, supported by Chinese and European investors, upended the economic hegemony of the Gulf nations and provided North Africa with a fresh voice on the international scene. European investors hoped that by propping up a strong and reliable ally in Algeria, they could temporarily curb the advancements of Iran and lessen their reliance on GCC oil and energy exports.

In a not-so-surprising turn of events, Turkey's aspirations grew bolder by the second and were no longer hidden from the public. The government formally introduced the "Act-First Doctrine" (AFD), a military and political plan designed to restore Turkish power throughout the newly established Middle East. The Cyprus Crisis reignited when Ankara announced the start of a "correction" procedure in disputed areas and deployed Turkish troops in Northern Cyprus. While Europe watched in alarm and condemned such behaviors, no coordinated reaction was developed. Russia saw this as a unique opportunity to join Turkey's aspirations and enact its own doctrine for the Caucasus countries; however, a sudden eruption of revolutions and a potential coup d'état erupted in North Korea after Kim Jong-Un unexpectedly suffered from a heart attack and left the nation leaderless. The Kremlin decided to act swiftly and put down these revolutionaries who aimed to reunite with South Korea, but this supposedly small venture into North Korea went on for far longer than Russia had expected, thus eliminating Russia from further Mediterranean affairs.

Finally, Lebanon, which for years had been suffering from economic turmoil, took advantage of this volatile situation and followed a different course. It pursued a rigorous policy of neutrality and concentrated on reconstruction and restructuring. Lebanon began an unexpected economic comeback with the help of Gulf investors and trade agreements with Europe, earning a new moniker as "the new Switzerland" since it was the only stable country on the Levant coast at the time.

We are now 84 seconds away from midnight.

2029 – 2031: New powers and SDG deadline

The United States suffered from the decisions taken by its former leadership. Although the Trump administration had seen the nation surge in terms of revenue and balance the debt budget, recent engagements such as the “Panama intervention” near the end of 2028, where Panama attempted to nationalize the Panama Canal, led the world to see the US as a loose weapon rather than a reliable ally. Therefore, Washington retreated from global leadership due to its political system's crises, creating power voids around the Mediterranean.

Iran, taking advantage of the situation, astonished the world by publicly acknowledging that it had produced nuclear weapons as U.S. power waned. The area was rocked by this change in authority. In response, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates forged a closer partnership in the wake of Western nations' hesitation, thus establishing themselves as the Arab world's new political, cultural and economic core. Their common objective was to strike a balance between Iran's increasing military might, financial hegemony, and regional stability.

In the meantime, Syria, a country ravaged by conflict, became a battlefield for outside influence. Iran and Turkey asserted that they were bringing peace back to Syria, but in practice, they partitioned the country into several areas that they controlled. Turkey took control of the North and coastal areas while Iran controlled the internal areas. Only in name did the Syrian government still exist. Due to these developments, Kurdish groups declared a semi-independent Kurdish Authority after years of marginalization and oppression by outside forces. Turkey started intervening by funding anti-Kurdish militias in Syria and the Kurdish question continued to be asked with no end in sight.

In order to restore some legitimacy to the United Nations in wake of these world-shifting events, the UN made Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) legally binding through an emergency Security Council meeting. Notably, Turkey, Iran and Algeria voted against such a resolution. Once aspirational targets, the SDGs were now treated as enforceable obligations, sparking outrage in the Global South. Many countries viewed the move as neocolonial. They argued that the SDGs were never meant to be legal instruments and accused the West of hypocrisy, citing decades of unchecked carbon emissions and financial exploitation. The backlash triggered a deep legitimacy crisis within the

United Nations. What was thought of as a method of unification instead turned into the catalyst for deep resentment and eventual conflict.

Lebanon took advantage of the situation and flourished. The country emerged as a regional diplomatic hub, brokering quiet talks between nations and facilitating trade routes between Europe and the Arab world. Beirut's new role saw it become the new jewel of the Middle East, thus unsettling older regional players, particularly Egypt, which saw its diplomatic clout wane.

By 2031, Turkish influence grew in Northern Cyprus and a military base was created, claiming historical rights and the protection of Turkish-Cypriots. The EU issued condemnations, but internal discord prevented meaningful action. Iraq's government was a fully aligned client of Tehran, as the Shia-led regime acted as an extension of Iran's influence, openly hosting Iranian military bases and supplying proxy militias in Syria. In response to this situation, Jordan erected a new security wall along its eastern border, fearing an overflow of conflict and ideological spread, and called for a pan-Arab summit to negotiate stronger ties and curb the newly formed Turkish-Iranian axis. The Arab League assembled in July 2031 to discuss these disturbing regional trends; however, no clear solution was put in place. Outraged by this indecisiveness, Jordan boldly withdrew itself from the Arab League and called for its dissolution as the new Jordanian King Abdullah III claimed: "We once led empires, now we wait for instructions from those who seek to divide us like dogs." Promptly after such a declaration, Jordan removed itself as a part of the Arab League, with Algeria, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia following suit. The Arab League was a shadow of its former self.

Europe stood terrified and with no clear leader to unite them against such regional threats. In response, the far-right government in France, namely the National Rally, took advantage of this fear and pushed for a "Pan-European Defense Act" (PEDA) as a counterbalance to the newly established Turkish-Iranian axis. With their promises of "Europe First," financial recovery plans, and a strong military to oppose any foreign threats, the National Rally gained exponential traction in France, so that by the end of 2031 and after the new elections, President Eva Gaulaudette from the National Rally was revealed as the new leader of the nation among raucous applause. Experts feared the repercussions of this significant event on the future of the European Parliament as well as the rights of minorities from North Africa in particular.

We are now 45 seconds away from midnight.

2032 – 2036: Repercussions and New World Order

By 2032, four years after the UN had declared the SDGs legally binding, the global backlash deepened. Countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America accused the UN of neocolonialism under the guise of environmental and social policy, with only 57 countries out of the 193 member states having fulfilled them, notably Germany, Switzerland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, and UAE. With such a wide failure of uniform application of the SDGs, the UN was forced to declare its resolution a failure and countries began considering leaving such a paralyzed organization.

Taking advantage of the situation, Lebanon's neutrality paid off. With regional tensions escalating, it became the hub for mediation efforts, hosting summits that attempted to replace the paralyzed UN mechanisms on the Mediterranean level. However, Lebanon's role turned out to be precarious: foreign powers had turned their attention to the coveted position Lebanon had occupied, and internal divisions began to reemerge so as to take advantage of its new powerful position.

In the Levant, a fragile two-state reality emerged after years of "pretend contentment." Gaza gained economic autonomy, while the West Bank became a demilitarized Palestinian state. However, the deal excluded Hamas and was widely rejected by regional hardliners. Iran continued to label this new situation as a "Zionist puppet accord," but so far had not enacted considerable measures against the Israeli Occupying Forces' newly strengthened position.

Algeria continued to rise as a tech and energy hub, its Silicon Crescent initiative having attracted billions in investment from China and the EU. Rare earth exports and solar megaprojects allowed Algeria to challenge Gulf economic supremacy. Motivated by the recent developments in France and the EU, where Algerian minorities had been the main target of oppressive and marginalization behavior, Algeria declared the nationalization of European investments and promoted further cooperation with Turkey and Iran, effectively joining their axis. Saudi Arabia, seeing its status slowly disappear as an Arab leader, attempted to counter this by launching the "Arab Future Initiative" (AFI), promising green, AI-powered megacities and greater cooperation between Arab

states, but critics argued it was too late. The Gulf's regional monopoly was fading.

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2037 – 2040: MENA vs EU begins

By 2037, the Mediterranean balance teetered between uneasy diplomacy and looming war. While Lebanon continued to act as a neutral mediator, its influence was increasingly undermined by foreign infiltration attempts. Iranian-backed operatives were discovered in Tripoli, and Turkish cyber-attacks targeted Beirut's foreign ministry servers. Lebanon responded by doubling down on neutrality, invoking the "Neutrality Protection Act", thus giving Lebanon the option of abstaining from procedural votes during emergency summits.

In Europe, economic strains remained unresolved. Spain, now under a technocratic emergency government backed by Brussels, continued to suffer unrest. Catalonia and the Basque Country escalated demands for independence. Simultaneously, the European Parliament failed to ratify the PEDAs due to opposition from Eastern states, notably Hungary, Poland, and Romania, who prioritized Russian containment. The cracks in EU unity widened.

Meanwhile, Iran, Turkey, and Algeria conducted the first joint MENA Strategic Maritime Exercise in the Eastern Mediterranean, alarming Greece, France, and Cyprus. The EU responded with an emergency summit in Brussels, but internal divisions paralyzed action. France deployed naval assets independently to the region, signaling the start of decentralized European military responses and the potential of some countries to evoke stronger, more direct military actions through emergency summits.

In early 2038, Turkey officially unveiled the Mediterranean Defense Treaty (MDT), a trilateral pact with Iran and Algeria pledging mutual military support and economic integration. The MDT was celebrated across aligned media outlets as the "first true southern alliance," but was condemned in Europe as a hostile provocation. Seeing such dangerous developments, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Jordan, and Morocco announced the Arab Solidarity Pact (ASP), meant to announce to the world their preference for de-escalation, but experts suggested this move was nothing more than a pebble of an obstacle on the road of

MENA dominance over the Mediterranean, and from this point onwards, war seemed inevitable.

France, now fully entrenched under the National Rally and having most of Western Europe under their grasp, declared the Reformed European Coalition (REC), a smaller, militarized alliance of Western and Southern EU states aimed at countering the MENA bloc's MDT alliance. Led by France, Germany, and Italy, the REC conducted large-scale joint drills off the Libyan coast, sparking proxy skirmishes near Tripoli.

In late 2039, the world watched in alarm as Iran launched a nuclear-capable missile test over the Arabian Sea, claiming it as a deterrence exercise. The move shattered non-proliferation norms and ignited global panic. The United States called for a UN emergency session, but China and Russia vetoed action. No further action was taken by the global powers.

We are now 10 seconds away from midnight.

Prominent Aspects

THE 2026 EU ECONOMIC CRISIS

By mid-2026, Europe found itself at the center of a deepening crisis. The spark began in Spain, where years of economic stagnation, rising inflation, and high unemployment came to a head. Mass protests erupted in cities like Madrid and Barcelona, with clashes between demonstrators and security forces becoming increasingly common.

The financial contagion spread rapidly. Investors began pulling money out of neighboring southern European economies, fearing they might be next. Italy and Greece saw bond yields spike, and their already fragile economies were pushed closer to recession. France and Germany, the EU's financial pillars, faced immense pressure to bail out Spain and prevent a full-blown Eurozone collapse, but political fatigue and internal divisions slowed any decisive action.

In a surprising move, neutral Switzerland called for a regional summit in Geneva, hoping to calm tensions and propose a joint Mediterranean stability framework. Leaders from Europe, North Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean attended, but progress was slow. With domestic instability rising at home, many governments prioritized national

agendas over regional cooperation. Spain demanded immediate financial assistance, while Italy called for EU-wide economic reform. Turkey insisted on greater recognition of its regional role, while Greece refused to budge on maritime security disputes. The summit ended without any major agreements. Though dialogue continued behind closed doors, the lack of compromise highlighted the fragmentation of the region.

This crisis marked a turning point: the Mediterranean, once a symbol of cultural exchange and economic promise, became a region of growing instability, shifting alliances, and waning Western influence.

FAILURE OF THE SDGs

In 2028, the United Nations made history by declaring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) legally binding, transforming climate, gender, labor, and poverty-reduction goals into enforceable international law. While hailed as a triumph for global progress, the move soon unleashed a wave of resistance, particularly among countries in the Global South, where leaders argued the policy prioritized Western ideals and economic models over local realities.

A growing number of countries across Africa, Asia, and Latin America accused the UN of eco-authoritarianism and economic colonialism. Critics argued that Carbon caps prevented industrialization, bans on deforestation threatened livelihoods and food security and that Mandatory labor laws and gender equity metrics clashed with cultural and religious norms. By late 2032, Over half of the world's population lived in countries refusing to comply with SDG enforcement, UN climate and equality goals were frozen due to lack of funding and compliance. The United Nations faced the inevitability of being considered a failure and disassembled.

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY IRAN in 2029

In 2029, Iran became the tenth country to possess nuclear weapon capabilities after the US foreign intervention initiatives failed to act. This act drove fear not only in European nations, but also in non-aligned nations of the MENA world, specifically Saudi Arabia and UAE.

The result was a dangerous regional recalibration. The Saudi-UAE bloc accelerated clandestine defense initiatives, pursuing dual-use

technologies, and forming new strategic pacts with India and the Israeli Occupying Forces. In parallel, Iran doubled down on its axis of influence, strengthening ties with Iraq and Syria through military bases, economic corridors, and proxy militias. This arms race fractured what little unity remained in the Arab League and turned the Middle East into a ticking time bomb.

By 2040, Iran's nuclear status serves as both shield and sword. It emboldens its regional ambitions, deters external intervention, and forces rival powers into uneasy containment strategies. Any crisis in the Mediterranean now unfolds under the constant threat of nuclear escalation, a grim backdrop to every diplomatic misstep.

Recommendations for countries

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



By 2028, Cyprus finds itself at the epicenter of a renewed geopolitical struggle following the launch of Turkey's AFD, a bold military and political strategy to reassert Turkish influence across the Mediterranean. Alongside the expansion of military presence, Turkey establishes a permanent base, citing both historical claims and the need to protect Turkish-Cypriots. These actions mark the most aggressive shift in the Cyprus conflict since the 1974 invasion and significantly alter the balance of power on the island.

The Republic of Cyprus, internationally recognized and a member of the European Union, sees its sovereignty severely undermined. The government's appeals to international bodies are met with verbal condemnations, particularly from the EU, but internal discord among European nations renders meaningful action elusive. This political paralysis reflects deeper divisions within the EU about how to handle an increasingly assertive Turkey, which remains a critical partner in areas such as migration control and energy transit.

Domestically, the island hardens into two increasingly distinct political and cultural entities. In the north, Turkish-Cypriot society becomes more tightly integrated with Ankara, both economically and ideologically. In the south, Greek-Cypriots respond with a rise in nationalism and urgent efforts to bolster their own security, potentially inviting greater involvement from Greece. The presence of Turkish troops so close to the buffer zone creates a constant threat of military skirmishes, undermining peacekeeping efforts by the United Nations and forcing many Cypriots on both sides to live in fear of renewed violence.

Economically, Cyprus suffers deeply. Tourism and foreign investment in the south plummet as tensions escalate, while ongoing disputes over maritime boundaries and gas exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean further strain regional relations. The Republic of Cyprus, increasingly isolated, seeks stronger ties with other regional actors such as the Israeli Occupying Forces and Egypt in hopes of counterbalancing Turkish influence.

By 2040, Cyprus must seek support from EU allies to either restore its territorial integrity or go forth and reclaim the entirety of the Island as its own, less it fall completely under Turkey.

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Bosnia and Herzegovina finds itself at a pivotal crossroads in a reshaped global landscape. Russia, once an assertive actor in the Balkans, is now consumed by internal crises, economic contraction, political unrest, and a spiraling security situation in the Russian Far East triggered by escalating tensions with North Korea. Moscow's focus has shifted inward, leaving its Balkan allies in a strategic vacuum.

Seeing this as an opportunity, Turkey increases its investment in Bosnian infrastructure, education, and media, but the most visible sign of this strategy is the security partnership. A series of joint training programs and intelligence-sharing initiatives begin, ostensibly focused on countering extremism and organized crime. Turkish advisors quietly

begin supporting the modernization of Bosniak-dominated police and reserve forces. Though no formal alliance is signed, a strategic understanding is clear: Bosnia leans on Turkey for stability, and Turkey deepens its influence in the Western Balkans.

This shift is not without internal consequences. Republika Srpska, the Serb-majority entity, watches with suspicion and unease. However, without active Russian support, its leadership adopts a more pragmatic tone, focusing on internal governance and regional economic ties rather than secessionist rhetoric. While still sympathetic to RS, Serbia is increasingly wary of destabilizing the region as it seeks to maintain fragile economic growth and its own balancing act between East and West.

Within Sarajevo, this new phase of foreign policy is met with a mix of hope and caution. Younger generations see Turkish influence as an alternative to the stagnation of the EU process, while older citizens and civil society groups express concern about creeping authoritarianism and loss of sovereignty.

Despite tensions, Bosnia remains intact, fragile but stable. The Bosniak leadership grows more confident on the regional stage, positioning Bosnia not as a passive recipient of Western policy, but as a small power with agency, anchored by an emerging alliance with Ankara, and no longer caught between Brussels and Moscow.

REPUBLIC OF MALTA



Malta finds itself increasingly entangled in the power contest sweeping the Mediterranean. Long considered a neutral, stable EU microstate, Malta's geographic position, at the heart of the central Mediterranean between Europe, North Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean, suddenly becomes a source of vulnerability rather than security.

The catalyst is Turkey's growing dominance in the region, fueled by the implementation of its AFD, under which Ankara expands its military, economic, and ideological footprint across former Ottoman spheres of influence. Having entrenched its presence in Northern Cyprus, strengthened ties with Bosnia, and solidified its role in Libya, Turkey looks to begin asserting naval influence across key Mediterranean chokepoints, particularly the waters that lie just south of Malta.

Though Turkey makes no direct territorial claims on Malta, Ankara's use of "freedom of navigation" exercises near Maltese waters, coupled with expanded naval cooperation with Libya and Algeria, puts Malta uncomfortably close to a de facto Turkish naval corridor. Turkish maritime drones begin conducting surveillance flights that skirt Maltese airspace, and Ankara pressures Valletta to allow Turkish-funded infrastructure projects in its ports under the guise of "civilian maritime cooperation."

Malta's government, already politically fragile and recovering from years of corruption scandals and populist backlash, is caught between conflicting pressures. On one side is the European Union, urging Malta to stand firm on neutrality and adopt REC forces on its mainland to secure its position and reject Turkish overtures. On the other is Ankara, offering strategic investment, energy partnerships with Algeria, and naval protection in exchange for deeper cooperation.

Tensions rise sharply when a Turkish drilling ship, escorted by naval vessels, enters a contested maritime zone near Malta's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), where Maltese and Italian companies had planned joint energy exploration. Public opinion in Malta is divided, some view Turkish presence as a threat to sovereignty and a violation of EU solidarity, while others see it as a necessary counterbalance to EU neglect and regional instability.

Italy and France increase their naval patrols in the region but are careful to avoid direct confrontation with Ankara. Turkey, confident in its regional leverage, continues to test red lines.

By 2040, Malta remains officially neutral but increasingly fragile. Its security is uncertain, its energy projects are delayed, and its political system is under stress from both internal polarization and external manipulation. Once seen as a quiet EU periphery, Malta has become a symbolic battleground, small in size, but large in strategic consequence.

Malta will play the most critical part in the proceedings of the upcoming emergency summit.

ORDER OF NEW HUNGARY



From the heart of Central Europe, Hungary has become a symbol of democratic erosion and nationalist resurgence in the 21st century. Between 2025 and 2040, Hungary's internal political transformation has been driven by far-right ideology and historical revanchism. Not only has this reshaped the country's domestic character, but it has also destabilized its role within the European and transatlantic order. What began as populist governance evolved into a fully realized ethnonationalist state. By 2040, Hungary stands as a cautionary tale: a semi-isolated fortress nation that traded integration and pluralism for sovereignty and mythic identity.

The seeds of Hungary's hard turn began to bear fruit in the late 2020s. With declining birthrates, rising migration through the Balkans, and friction with European Union institutions over the rule of law and judicial independence, Hungarian leadership, under the Fidesz party and its far-right allies, consolidated its ideological agenda. This agenda focused heavily on Hungarian exceptionalism, Christian identity, and the

historical injustices of the post-World War I Treaty of Trianon, which had left large Hungarian populations outside the modern borders.

Between 2025 and 2030, Budapest began to aggressively expand its influence over Hungarian minorities in neighboring states such as Slovakia, Serbia,. Dual citizenship programs, cultural investments, and cross-border media campaigns were launched under the banner of "Greater Magyar Unity." Though publicly framed as cultural outreach, the real effect was the creation of soft irredentism, thus fueling ethnic tensions and reviving pre-war grievances.

Internally, Hungary had by then passed a new constitution declaring it an "ethnic Christian state," codifying a national identity based on exclusivity. Minority populations, particularly Roma communities, found themselves increasingly marginalized. Liberal institutions, civil society, and independent journalism were suppressed under expanding state surveillance and a heavily censored media landscape.

By the late 2030s, Hungary had become a de facto illiberal state. Elections continued, but real political competition had vanished. The education system was restructured to emphasize nationalist historiography, traditional gender roles, and religious values. A national surveillance program—nicknamed "HungarNet"—monitored public communications and online speech under the guise of protecting "cultural integrity." Universities and research institutions were placed under government or ecclesiastical control.

At the same time, Hungary's relationship with the European Union deteriorated to the breaking point. Though Hungary remained a nominal member of the EU and NATO, it routinely vetoed EU foreign policy efforts and refused compliance with core democratic benchmarks

By 2040, Hungary is unrecognizable from its post-communist beginnings. It is a nation economically weakened by sanctions and loss of EU funding, yet ideologically hardened by years of isolationist rhetoric and authoritarian governance. Its leadership presents Hungary as a cultural bastion that stands alone in defense of European civilization, while simultaneously suppressing dissent, excluding minorities, and undermining regional stability through soft-power revanchism.

Hungary's neighbors treat it as both a threat and a puzzle, too entangled in European institutions to ignore, yet too rogue to trust. Militarized borders and cyber espionage have become the norm, and

ethnic Hungarian enclaves in other countries are now regarded with suspicion, deepening regional divides.

ROMANIA



As Eastern Europe slips deeper into fragmentation and ideological polarization between 2025 and 2040, Romania makes an unexpected choice: neutrality. In a world increasingly divided between expanding illiberal regimes, a faltering European Union, and erratic NATO leadership, Romania emerges not as a great power, but as a careful, calculating state walking a tightrope of diplomacy, survival, and self-preservation.

In the late 2020s, Romania finds itself ringed by instability. To its north, Ukraine continues to convulse under territorial loss and internal division. To the west, Hungary's nationalism grows sharper and more emboldened, subtly stoking tensions in Transylvania. To the south, the Balkans simmer once again, with Serbia leaning toward a renewed axis with Turkey and Russia.

Inside Romania, however, the political elite chooses a different path. Scarred by decades of post-communist turbulence and wary of entanglements, a new generation of leaders builds a doctrine of "Intelligent Neutrality": Romania remains committed to EU membership and its NATO obligations, but avoids provocations, foreign military build-ups, or regional meddling.

The goal is simple but ambitious: to become a buffer and a broker, rather than a battlefield.

Instead of aligning too closely with Brussels, Ankara, or Moscow, Romania deepens its partnerships with non-aligned middle powers.

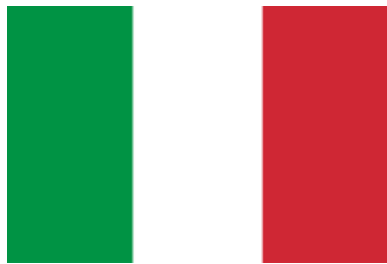
Towards the late 2030s, neutrality becomes harder to maintain. Hungary's covert influence operations in Transylvania intensify. Ethnic Hungarian politicians in Cluj and Mureș begin calling for "cultural zones of autonomy," echoing narratives pushed by Budapest. Simultaneously,

the new REC pressures Romania to host advanced air-defense systems along the Black Sea, citing Russian and Turkish naval activity.

Romania, in a bold but risky move, declines the deployment request, offering instead to mediate new confidence-building measures between rival blocs. This draws admiration from some EU allies, but frustration from hawks in Paris and Brussels.

Despite increasing pressure, Romania maintains its stance with a defensive yet agile military posture. It expands cyber defenses, increases youth civic training, and establishes a new “Neutral State Security Council” to monitor foreign interference. While not authoritarian, the government asserts firm control over foreign media and NGOs, citing national resilience.

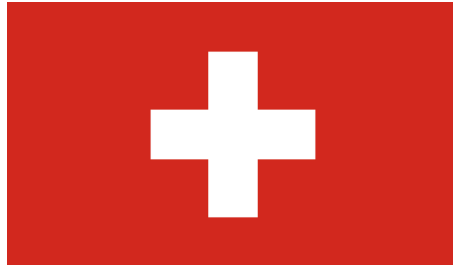
THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC



Now Italy suffers from unparalleled internal strife, given its rich historical past and strong artistic legacy. Italy was once a bastion of vibrant democracy, now facing fiscal instability, dominated by social upheaval and a drop in efficient government. Growing disenchantment alongside rampant corruption makes the political temperature unbearable. The loss of confidence in institutions has left Italy prone to internal and external strife; public order tries to contain the people. This dual shift endangers the country's identity and the commitment to democratic values. But even with these cultural shifts, there is still hope; as public optimism grows, so does optimism from national leaders who are bound to take decisive measures towards a better future. Still, the country remains in dire need for reform. Crippled by the void in authority, criminal entities are free to flourish unchecked. The subsequent diminishing reliance on without boundsed authority translates into increased vulnerability to organized crime, particularly in the South, set to take advantage of regional & government disinterest. Weak government oversight accelerates local economies falling to illegal trade and ever-expanding corruption. Resulting social fractures on a national level compromise stability and remain systematic only to

worsen the exploitation of the country's democratic foundation. While the consequences of crime and sustained corruption deepen, belief in the system crumbles, leading to greater social divides.

SWISS CONFEDERATION



Mediterranean crisis, having officially renounced its neutrality in 2026 in the face of rising regional instability. While once a bystander to foreign entanglements, the Swiss government recalibrated its foreign policy after the failure of the Geneva Summit and the legal collapse of the SDGs framework. Now a proactive player, Switzerland occupies a unique role as both a negotiator and enforcer of diplomacy.

Switzerland acts as a bridge between fractured blocs, hosting emergency conferences, backchannel negotiations, and crisis mediation efforts from its embassies in Beirut and Geneva. While it maintains a neutral image in public forums, behind closed doors Switzerland has leveraged its financial networks and diplomatic credibility to pressure actors like France, Iran, and Algeria into temporary stand-downs or economic compromise.

However, its pivot from full neutrality has sparked political divisions at home. Right-wing factions accuse the government of abandoning Switzerland's traditional stance, while moderates argue that neutrality in the face of mass violence and geopolitical collapse is moral cowardice. Still, Switzerland remains one of the few nations trusted by both EU and MENA representatives, allowing it to mediate where the UN and other global bodies have failed.

Switzerland's power lies in its ability to talk when others refuse. In a world approaching midnight, it is one of the last functioning platforms for diplomacy.

HELLENIC REPUBLIC



In 2040, Greece finds itself on the frontlines of the Mediterranean conflict, both geographically and politically. Long burdened by a fragile economy and political gridlock, Greece has nevertheless emerged as a cornerstone of EU resistance against MENA bloc aggression in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean.

The Turkish annexation of Northern Cyprus and continued naval drills in contested waters have rekindled historic tensions, leading Greece to take a hardline stance within the European Parliament. Though divisions within the EU prevent unanimous military action, Greece, backed by France and Italy under the Reformed European Coalition (REC), has militarized several Aegean islands and established joint command operations to monitor MENA naval activity.

Domestically, the situation remains tense. Economic stress from prolonged defense spending and a refugee influx from Syria and Libya has strained Greece's social fabric. However, public opinion remains strongly pro-European and anti-MENA alliance, particularly as Turkish, Iranian, and Algerian forces expand influence across the region. Greece sees itself as the final bastion protecting Europe's southern flank from authoritarian and revisionist powers.

While not as economically powerful as France or Germany, Greece holds critical sway in the Mediterranean theater. Its strategic naval positioning, historical rivalry with Turkey, and participation in joint EU military initiatives give it influence disproportionate to its size.

As diplomacy falters and regional blocs arm for war, Greece stands ready to defend its territories and its nationalist supporters in Cyprus at all costs.

REPUBLIC OF POLAND



Poland has become a pivotal force of European security, upgrading its defense system in the past several years. Aligning with the growing apprehensions regarding international conflict, Poland has spent especially on modernizing military equipment. Now the armed forces integrate modern technology with advanced training and strategic alliances which strengthens Poland's position as a defender of the continent through nationalism and deep rooted commitment.

Alongside adapting to new challenges, Poland also forges strong alliances with NATO and other coalition nations. Such changes demonstrate Poland's intent in the context of preserving sovereignty while preparing to influence European order in the coming decades. Alongside these military capabilities, Poland has enhanced its international standing which marks a commitment to comprehensive national reform and modernization. Cutting-edge defense technology has been adopted which results in a flexible and adaptable armed force. National leaders also focus on the increasing solidarity of allied nations and the importance diplomatic relations have in resolving disputes.

By 2040, Poland has become a formidable military power in Eastern Europe, having spent the past decade rapidly expanding its defense capabilities in response to Russian aggression. Despite its alignment with NATO and deep concern over MENA bloc expansion in the Mediterranean, Poland remains apprehensive about joining the Reformed European Coalition (REC).

This hesitation stems from a fundamental strategic divergence: while the REC focuses on countering MENA influence in the Mediterranean, Poland sees Russian containment in the East as the existential priority. Warsaw fears that overcommitting to southern defense could dilute Europe's eastern security posture, leaving its own borders vulnerable to a potentially resurgent Russia.



By 2040, France stands at the forefront of Europe's militarized response to the rising threat from the MENA bloc under the leadership of President Eva Gaulaudette and the far-right National Rally. With NATO fragmented and the EU internally divided, France has taken it upon itself to lead a new European security doctrine.

Following the failure of the European Parliament to ratify the Pan-European Defense Act (PEDA), France spearheaded the creation of the Reformed European Coalition (REC) that aims to counter the MENA bloc's Mediterranean Defense Treaty (MDT) and assert control over strategic maritime zones. French naval forces have already been deployed to the Eastern and Central Mediterranean, engaging in joint drills, surveillance, and limited proxy clashes.

At home, France's sharp political shift has brought stability at the cost of civil liberties. The government has tightened border controls, restricted migration, and cracked down on perceived foreign influence, particularly from North Africa. While public support for the REC remains high, human rights organizations warn of rising authoritarian tendencies.

In the escalating 2040 crisis, France is the architect and enforcer of Europe's military will.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



Germany enters this crisis committee as a cautious yet necessary actor. Like many of the EU countries, the 2026 economic collapse affected the state not only financially but politically. This economic fallout coupled with rising instabilities domestically and within the European Union triggered a wave of domestic backlash.

While France turned inward and Poland took the lead on military strategy, Germany held back. Haunted by its history, it refused to rush into rearmament. By 2040, that position became increasingly difficult to justify. The nuclear test by Iran, collapse of Mediterranean trade, and Turkish military expansion forced Germany to act, quietly increasing defense spending and pushing for tighter EU coordination. This came with a growing awareness that Europe's survival may depend on difficult, even uncomfortable, choices. Germany still is not seeking to dominate the conversation, but it is no longer willing to be a bystander either.

In 2040, Germany comes to the committee with one goal in mind: Stabilizing the region while upkeeping what remains of European unity. Germany's presence here signals a belief that Europe, while weakened, is still worth defending.

KINGDOM OF SPAIN



Spain enters this committee bruised, fragmented, and still struggling to regain its footing after more than a decade of economic and political turmoil. The 2026 economic collapse began here, unleashing mass protests, and regional unrest. This fractured public confidence in national institutions and accelerated separatist movements in Catalonia and the Basque Country. By 2033, the country was under a state of emergency, with the military deployed to maintain basic order in key cities. The years that followed saw the rise of competing political forces: far-left coalitions demanding wealth redistribution and far-right groups calling for nationalist revival. Neither fully succeeded in restoring stability. Corruption scandals, austerity fatigue, and an overwhelmed healthcare and welfare system left Spain vulnerable to external influence.

As organized crime networks spread across the Mediterranean, Spanish ports and coastal towns became transit hubs for smuggling and black-market activity. Regional governments have grown more autonomous, and in many cases, more defiant.

Nevertheless, Spain remains within a strong geopolitical position. In recent years, interim coalitions have tried to steer the country toward recovery, with limited success. Spain now joins the FJCC less as a leader and more as a state determined to reassert control over its economy and borders aiming to raise back the voice it once had in European affairs. For Spain, stabilizing the Mediterranean is not just a European priority, it is a domestic necessity.

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



Croatia's relevance has quietly grown over the past decade. Positioned along the Adriatic, it has watched the Mediterranean fracture and its response has not been to escalate, but to prepare. It has no illusions about its size or power, but it understands the dangers of being caught unready.

While the country avoided the political implosions seen elsewhere, frustrations mounted. Border regions pushed for tighter controls, and nationalist rhetoric crept into mainstream discourse.

Croatia reaffirmed its EU ties while deepening bilateral cooperation with states facing similar concerns, particularly Greece and Poland. The memory of the 1990s remains close even after half a century of events. It informs a clear reluctance to rush into confrontation, but recent years have made passivity harder to justify. With Turkish influence pushing westward and tensions rising across the Balkans, Croatia has begun to reinforce its naval defenses and re-evaluate its role in regional security.

Yet, in 2040, Croatia brings clarity to the committee as it knows too well what regional chaos looks like. It has lived through war and has no intention of letting the Balkans become another theater for a much bloodier one.

Objectives

The objective of the REC, mostly led by France, is to preserve European sovereignty, secure maritime dominance, and prevent authoritarian expansion in the Mediterranean. With escalating aggression from the MENA bloc, the EU seeks to reassert control over its southern borders while rebuilding a fragmented European order through military coordination and diplomatic outreach.

The Western and Southern European states prioritize Mediterranean security above all. Their goals include the defense of strategic sea lanes, protection of European infrastructure in North Africa, and resistance to the growing influence of the MENA bloc. Through coordinated military deployments and economic resilience, REC nations aim to serve as Europe's shield in a time of crisis.

However, the Eastern Bloc, mostly led by Poland, follows a different strategic path. While sharing the Western bloc's concern about foreign threats, Eastern states remain reluctant to engage militarily in the Mediterranean, instead focusing on deterring potential Russian aggression and stabilizing the EU's eastern flank. Their objective is to avoid overextension and preserve resources for what they perceive as the primary existential threat in the East. Nevertheless, Eastern states provide logistical, economic, and intelligence support, without direct military involvement.

The broader European Bloc seeks strategic autonomy, internal cohesion, and a rules-based Mediterranean order. War would mark the failure of these goals. European delegates must navigate their differences, bridge internal divides, and act decisively to prevent millions from suffering a preventable catastrophe.

If the Doomsday clock reaches 0, all countries stand to lose and the conference is a failure.

Special Guidelines for Position Paper

As this committee is a crisis summit set in the future, you will not be expected to abide by the standard formatting of the paragraphs in a normal position paper. What we suggest you follow are the main steps listed below:

1. Current Strategic Overview

- A brief **internal analysis** of your country's current role and regional outlook.
- Mention how past events (from the guide's timeline: Iran's nuclearization, SDGs collapse, Turkish expansion, collapse of the Arab League, Right Wing Nationalism sweeping through Europe, etc.) have shaped your national strategy.
- Identify your country's **military, economic, or diplomatic strengths**, as well as any possible initiatives started by your country either during the timeline (2025-2040) as stated by the background guide or from events occurring in the real world now (e.g. Saudi Vision 2030).

2. Proposed Strategy / Diplomatic Vision

- What tools (military, economic, cyber, diplomatic) will your country rely on?
- What forms of negotiation or coalitions would you be open to (can be within same cabinet or different ones)?
- What outcomes would you consider to be satisfactory at the end of this summit?

3. Objectives and Priorities in the Mediterranean Conflict

- What are your country's **top 2–3 resolutions** in this committee? (e.g., territorial control, economic alliances, preventing Western encroachment, balancing Iran or Turkey, defending neutrality, de-escalation...).
- Define your **red lines**: What must be protected at all costs?
- Are you pursuing **de-escalation, expansion, or containment**?
- Be Realistic, you can suggest bold ideas, but keep in mind your country's capabilities and its stance on the topic.

Please find below a sample of what your position paper should look like:

Country: Kingdom of Sweden

Committee: Futuristic Joint Crisis Committee

Topic: The Mediterranean Conflict of 2040: Geopolitical and Military Challenges

Delegate ID: (Will Be Provided)



Sweden enters the 2040 Mediterranean Crisis Summit as a neutral but increasingly engaged regional observer. Traditionally non-aligned, Sweden's foreign policy has evolved in response to growing militarization and authoritarianism across both MENA and Europe. The collapse of the Arab League, the rise of Iran's nuclear capabilities, and the spread of right-wing nationalism in core EU states have deeply impacted Sweden's security calculus.

While not a member of the Reformed European Coalition (REC), Sweden has strengthened intelligence-sharing protocols with France and Germany. Economically, Sweden continues to champion green energy cooperation and Arctic trade expansion, while diplomatically, it remains a trusted backchannel facilitator between conflicting blocs. Domestically, the government maintains strong public support for a values-based foreign policy, though pressure is mounting to adopt a more assertive regional stance.

Sweden will rely primarily on diplomatic, humanitarian, and cyber defense tools. It seeks to act as a mediator between escalatory powers, leveraging its neutrality and UN legacy to host informal negotiations and propose confidence-building measures. Therefore, we are open to cooperating with both REC and moderate MENA actors to prevent open conflict. A successful outcome would include the creation of a Mediterranean De-escalation Protocol, limitations on naval mobilizations, and renewed dialogue under a post-UN multilateral framework.

Sweden's core objectives in the current Mediterranean crisis are to prevent militarized expansion, particularly by the Iranian-Turkish-Algerian axis, and to avoid a full breakdown of maritime security and trade stability in the region. As a nation dependent on global trade and diplomatic multilateralism, Sweden views the protection of commercial sea routes and energy flows through the Suez and the Mediterranean as non-negotiable. Equally important is the defense of human rights, with Sweden actively pushing for the enforcement of humanitarian protections for civilian populations caught in proxy zones such as Libya and Syria. While Sweden supports de-escalation efforts, it draws clear red lines at nuclear proliferation, state-sponsored cyberattacks, and the obstruction of humanitarian access. The nation's long-term goal is to facilitate a multipolar Mediterranean built on cooperation, where sovereignty, diplomacy, and economic connectivity are prioritized over territorial aggression.

- ☐ Common Formatting Guidelines from the Position Paper listed in the Detailed Delegate Training Guide are to be followed as well.
- ☐ Instead of Coat of Arms, put the flag of your country as listed in the "Recommendations" section of the Background Guide. Please use the country name as mentioned in the "Recommendations" section of the Background Guide.

- For the “References” section of the Position Paper, use MLA format to list the Background Guide and trusted sources that you extracted information/statistics from and used in the text (e.g. Saudi Arabia Vision 2030). Use in text-citations if you have taken information from these sources AND the background guide.