The Futuristic Joint Crisis Committee – MENA Council

The Mediterranean Conflict of 2040: Geopolitical and Military Challenges

Message from the Dais:

Hello delegates!

This is Eve Chaya, your chair, Mayssa Saliba, your Co-chair, and Gael Alam, your director.

You've probably just opened the background guide and are wondering, "Where do I even start?" and that's exactly why we are here. Before we begin, let me say this: The Futuristic Joint Crisis Committee is hands-down the coolest committee at this conference, and no, we are not sorry for the unapologetically chaotic world we have built in that background guide. You are welcome.

This conference is not just about debate and competition. it is about creativity, bold ideas, and team spirit. you are not just delegates; you are here to Rewrite history, forge alliances (or betray them), and embrace the madness and wildness of ideas of this committee. I know some of you might feel nervous. you are not alone. Every one of us has been in your shoes, and we are here to guide you through the chaos.

Remember, MUN is about the journey, friendships, skills, and memories. But fair warning: Our committee's intensity matches its creativity. Prepare hard, think harder, and brace for impact.

Let's make this committee the one everyone remembers!

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, but 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 interruptive.
- Point to Instigate a Debate: Challenge another delegate's resolution stance. Interruptive and subject to chair's approval.

Introduction to 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.

Timeline 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.

Timeline 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 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.

We are now 22 seconds away from midnight.

Timeline 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 PEDA 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

A) 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.

B) 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.

C) 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:

1) ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

By 2040, Iraq has entirely changed and is no longer a really separate state, but rather a devoted extension of Iran's political and military machine. Iraq's nationalist government completely collapsed in the wake of the brief but fierce war with Iran in the late 2020s. Instead, a

pro-Iranian regime under strict Tehran supervision has transformed Iraq into a weapons platform and strategic conduit for MENA's regional aspirations. Key Iraqi military facilities have been converted to enable Iranian missile deployment systems, including nuclear-capable weapons aimed against EU targets, and Iranian military advisors are openly operating in Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul. With thousands of Iraqi militia soldiers fighting for the Tripartite Mediterranean Defense Alliance throughout Syria and even as far as Libya, Iraq has emerged as a vital source of supplies and manpower for the larger Mediterranean struggle.

Iraq and Iran are economically intertwined through a complex network of energy developments, weaponry production, and military AI research. The combined management of Iraq's oil exports with Tehran deprives European nations of vital energy supplies while also providing vital cash for the MENA war bloc. However, Iraq has severe internal divisions with waves of insurgencies and crackdowns being triggered by ethnic and sectarian conflicts, especially between Iran-backed Shia militias and marginalized Sunni and Kurdish minorities.

The country's infrastructure has been severely damaged by prolonged hostilities, and shortages of medication and other necessities have resulted from EU sanctions and trade restrictions. Nevertheless, Iraq's leadership is steadfast in its commitment to serving as Iran's most important friend in spite of these challenges. Baghdad's foreign policy is unambiguous: it rejects EU demands, fully aligns with the MENA bloc, and is committed to the military effort spearheaded by Iran and Turkey. Iraq has turned into not just a battlefield but also the main source of aggression for the MENA alliance in this unstable climate, which is accelerating the region's efforts to change the Mediterranean order.

2) SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

In 2040, Syria is a degraded country with irreparably broken sovereignty that acts as the ultimate proxy war for outside forces. Outside players have rebuilt the Syrian terrain after years of bloody fighting and military interventions. After officially taking over Northern Syria and converting it into the Turkish "Province of Aleppo," a vital military and logistical center, Turkey now controls the north. Since Iran has taken control of the key land routes, it can guarantee that militias and weaponry targeted at the troops affiliated with the EU will continue to get supplies.

One thing that is consistent in the country is turmoil. Once strengthened by de facto autonomy, the Kurdish community has suffered as a result of Turkish assault, which has seen international condemnation but with not much cessation of hostilities behind it. With the use of drone swarms and sophisticated AI warfare, Turkish soldiers have destroyed Kurdish cities and driven millions of people into Armenia and Iraq. Meanwhile, taking advantage of the power vacuum created by Syria's overthrown government, private military firms, criminal syndicates, and jihadist remnants compete for control of the remaining ungoverned areas. Due to the harsh local governance and policy dictated by foreign military commanders and regional warlords, Damascus is essentially a ceremonial capital with no real power.

The state of humanitarian affairs is severe. Unable to function freely, international relief organizations report mass displacement, disease outbreaks, and severe starvation. Healthcare, clean water, and electricity are examples of basic services that have all but vanished. Hospitals are now field clinics for injured troops, schools have been converted into military headquarters, and the once-thriving cities of Aleppo, Homs, and Raqqa are now in ruins. Since the main countries see Syria as an essential battlefield for their geopolitical objectives rather

than as a candidate for peace, neutral parties like Lebanon have tried unsuccessfully to arrange local ceasefires.

In 2040, Syria is more than simply a war-torn nation; it is the center of the Mediterranean battle, and can be an extremely efficient tool for pushing MENA power onto the battlefield to come if used well.

3) LEBANESE REPUBLIC

In 2040, Lebanon has risen above the ashes of sectarian chaos and economic failure to become a symbol of prosperity and neutrality in a war-torn region. In the early 2030s, a combination of technocrats, reformists, and moderate groups successfully built the National Unity Government following the political upheavals of the late 2020s. Wide-ranging reforms implemented by this administration restored the nation's damaged infrastructure, steadied the currency, and drew in international investment. The "Neutrality Protection Act," which forbade military alliances and foreign military presence on its territory, was the most significant part of Lebanon's official declaration of neutrality. In a shattered Mediterranean, this tactic made Lebanon a unique diplomatic safe haven.

Because of its neutrality, Lebanon is respected and well-known around the world. Beirut avoided direct armed confrontation as the United Nations publicly recognized its permanent neutral status. Lebanon positioned itself as an essential mediator while the main nations got involved in increasingly intense confrontations. Innumerable rounds of behind-the-scenes conversations between EU and MENA officials took place in Beirut, which served as a neutral platform where even the most bitter opponents could engage in dialogue. As the de facto financial

center of the Levant, its banking industry thrived, handling assets and transactions for MENA and European organizations afraid to depend on their wartime economies.

However, there are obstacles to Lebanon's development. Iran and Turkey, two regional superpowers, are still applying pressure on Lebanon to break its neutrality and join the MENA military alliance. The Lebanese leadership has so far opposed these developments, preferring to concentrate on bolstering internal unity and securing its borders against spillover violence because of a fear of foreign involvement. Lebanon is experiencing a cultural rebirth at home, with thriving media, education, and the arts that celebrate a national identity that cuts beyond sectarian boundaries. Lebanon's economic independence is further strengthened by trade agreements with the Gulf, North Africa, and Europe, which establish it as the crucial commercial link between the East and the West.

Lebanon's dedication to peace and practical diplomacy is its modest strength in a region surrounded by turmoil and aggression. Lebanon continues to play an important role in the Mediterranean war, using its unique location to influence the destiny of the region not just on the battlefield but also at the negotiating table. It will most likely go through Beirut if there is any chance of a post-war Mediterranean order.

Currently, Lebanon is the only country able to use "Present" during roll call.

## 4) PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
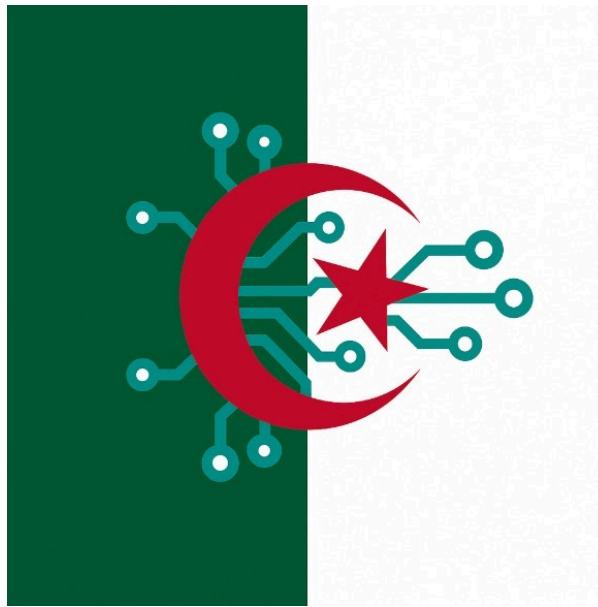
By 2040, Algeria is not just a major force in the area but also the MENA alliance's undeniable military and technical leader. It has seen a dramatic development in the last ten years. Starting with a technocratic coup in the early 2030s, Algeria replaced its traditional political systems with a brutal, efficiency-focused government that placed a premium on technical superiority and military modernization. Algeria is now at the forefront of contemporary warfare thanks to investments in AI warfare, cyber defense networks, and drone technology, which are supported by alliances with China, Iran, and Turkey.

Modern autonomous weapon systems and sophisticated missile defense platforms are currently produced by Algeria's military-industrial complex, which supplies crucial equipment for MENA's potential conflict with the EU. Naval facilities at Oran and Annaba project influence over the Western Mediterranean. To further destabilize Europe's southern edge, Algerian cyber teams plan constant strikes on EU financial and communications networks. Through widespread monitoring and vigorous propaganda efforts, the state upholds tight control at home, creating a hyper-nationalist populace ready for full-scale conflict.

Economically, Algeria has turned its energy exports into a weapon, employing its green energy superpower as a tactical instrument to influence European politics and compel energy-starved EU nations to make concessions. Algeria has strengthened its hold on North Africa and further alienated the EU by joining the MDT.

Alongside Turkey and Iran, Algeria is a crucial player in leading the Mediterranean campaign as a political leader in the MENA region. Its goals are clear: to establish naval dominance, undermine European power in North Africa, and create a Mediterranean order controlled by MENA. Algeria is essential to the MENA war effort because of its aggressive tactics and technical advancements. Algeria is aggressively influencing the outcome of the fight in the unstable Mediterranean theater in 2040, determined to declare an enormous triumph over the disintegrated European alliance.

5) KINGDOM OF GREATER MORROCO
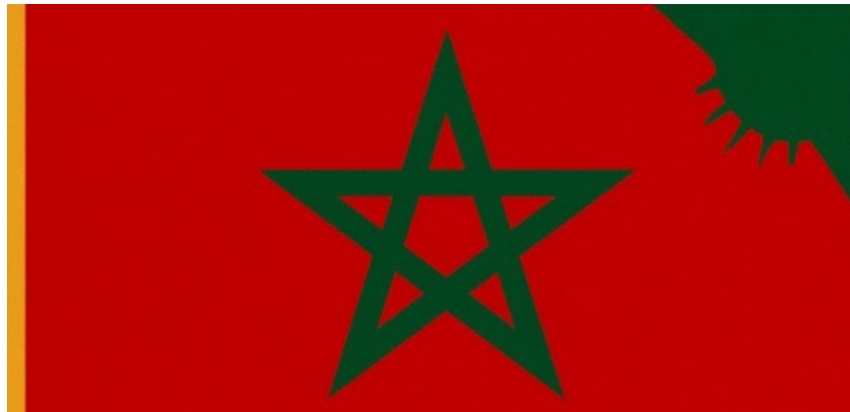
By 2040, Morocco has become more than just a quiet North African kingdom—it is now a strategic cornerstone of the MENA bloc and a power that no longer pretends to play by Western rules. After decades of international stalling, Rabat finally seized its moment in the early 2030s when the global order was in freefall. With the UN paralyzed and the SDGs now legally binding but toothless, Morocco moved swiftly. In 2034, it formally annexed Western Sahara following a highly choreographed referendum that international observers either boycotted or condemned, but none of that mattered. The West looked away, distracted by its own internal chaos. The African Union issued statements. Morocco built its future.

The monarchy doubled down, militarizing the southern provinces, turning Laayoune into a drone surveillance and command center, and transforming the Saharan belt into both a fortress and an energy hub. Tech partnerships with the Israeli Occupying Forces and quiet Gulf

funding helped seal the transformation. By 2040, Western Sahara was not just "integrated", it was essential to Morocco's economy, identity, and military doctrine.

On the surface, Morocco still courts the EU with trade deals, green energy exports, and tourism campaigns. But behind the curtain, Rabat is a loyal, if unofficial, partner in the MENA bloc's growing defense web. With Algeria aligning heavily with China and Iran, Morocco made its move westward: securing control of key Atlantic ports, expanding naval presence, and providing the MENA bloc with its Atlantic outlet. It's not just a North African player anymore, it is a Mediterranean one too.

And the world? It watches, uneasily. Some still call the annexation illegal. Others buy Moroccan solar power and phosphate and move on. Either way, the message is clear: Morocco is not just defending its borders anymore. it is helping redraw the map.

Entering the conference, Morocco has a singular objective in mind: Survive. The delegate of Morocco must use any means necessary to elevate the country's stance and ensure its prosperity through the proceedings of the summit.

6) ARAB REPUBLIC OF GRAND EGYPT

By 2040, Egypt stands as one of the region's strangest success stories. After years of creeping authoritarianism, mass protests, and economic stagnation through the 2020s, the military made it official in 2031: full martial law, indefinite suspension of civilian governance, and the consolidation of all power under the Armed Forces Council. What the world expected to be a descent into chaos became, somehow, a case study in brutal stability.

The streets of Cairo are quiet. Surveillance drones hover at every major intersection, and the national news reads more like military briefings than journalism. But the trains run on time. Food prices have stabilized. And perhaps most impressively, Egypt's long-broken infrastructure is finally getting rebuilt, not by foreign donors or democratic mandates, but by forced labor, military conscripts, and private contracts with Gulf investors.

Suez revenues skyrocketed after Egypt militarized and digitized canal operations with Chinese logistical support. In the Red Sea, it expanded naval bases, positioning itself as the de facto security gatekeeper between Asia and Europe. The EU may frown at the regime's iron grip, but no one dares mess with Egypt's sea lanes. Not when global trade still depends on them.

Domestically, AI surveillance tools, monitor everything from phone calls to prayer sermons. Still, the average Egyptian, worn down by decades of chaos, has, somewhat disturbingly, adjusted to the new normal. Many even praise this development since unemployment is down, foreign investments are up, and the capital has been relocated to the eerily pristine, state-built New Cairo: a hyper-secured, surveillance-saturated metropolis for the elite and the loyal.

While the rest of the MENA bloc spirals into militarized alliances and chaotic proxy wars, Egypt has become a reliable power broker. It maintains formal neutrality, but unofficially supplies weapons, food, and logistical support to both Gulf and North African allies. Quietly, it's become the nerve center of intelligence-sharing within the bloc, determined to ensure stability over adventures with the MDT alliance.

Western critics still call it a dictatorship. Egyptians call it order. And in a world where failing democracies and burning parliaments are all too common, Cairo has found a formula that seems to be working.

7) HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

By 2040, Jordan stands as a rare but resilient pillar of defiance and regional autonomy in a Middle East torn between expansionist empires and fragmented alliances. After formally withdrawing from the Arab League in 2031, following its public condemnation of Arab inaction toward foreign interventions, Jordan adopted a doctrine of pan-Arab independence without subjugation, seeking neither to appease Tehran nor surrender to Gulf hegemony.

Under the assertive leadership of King Abdullah III, Jordan has positioned itself as a fortress state: heavily militarized, diplomatically assertive, and strategically balanced. Following the insignificance of the AFI, Jordan moved to establish deeper security ties with France, the UAE, and Egypt. Though it refrains from joining either bloc officially, Jordan openly supports military containment of Iranian and Turkish influence and has mobilized intelligence assets to support counter-proxy efforts in Syria and Iraq.

Domestically, Jordan balances between authoritarian control and pragmatic governance. Surveillance is extensive, but societal unrest remains relatively low due to a shared national understanding: Jordan will not fall like its neighbors and Jordan will remain a pillar of freedom among aggressive nations.

Though often dismissed as a minor player, Jordan's geographic position and ideological independence make it a crucial wildcard in the Mediterranean crisis. Amman neither seeks war nor tolerates aggression, and it has made clear it will act unilaterally if provoked. While its influence may be limited compared to MENA's major powers, Jordan serves as a reminder that in an age of collapsing empires, firm identity and strategic realism can still be a nation's greatest defense.

8) STATE OF LIBYA

By 2040, Libya is a geopolitical void stitched together by foreign drones, mercenary boots, and crumbling oil rigs. It has no functioning central government, no singular leader, and no clear borders. What it does have is oil, coastlines, and just enough chaos to keep regional powers interested. In other words: it's strategically indispensable, and politically expendable.

The 2030s sealed Libya's fate as a proxy war zone. After Turkey expanded its military capabilities and asserted a presence across the western half of the country, it began operating out of Misrata as if it were Turkish sovereign territory. Turkish-backed militias run checkpoints, enforce curfews, and export resources in Ankara's name. In response, Egypt, France, and the UAE solidified their grip on the east, funneling arms and intelligence through Benghazi and Tobruk. Libya's infamous "Green Line" is no longer a metaphor, it is a militarized frontier between two spheres of foreign influence.

Libyan oil is both a curse and the only reason anyone still pays attention. With Europe desperate for non-Russian energy and the Gulf overstretched, Libyan ports have become extraction zones for competing powers. Contracts are signed not by governments, but by armed groups with temporary control of pipelines. Revenue goes to militias, foreign advisors, and shell companies, rarely to civilians.

The population has adapted to a life without statehood. In Tripoli, people barter goods on encrypted apps and rely on Turkish-backed security forces to keep kidnappings down. In Benghazi, tribes coordinate with Egyptian intermediaries to secure basic services. In the south, it's a free-for-all: smuggling routes, mercenary recruitment zones, and whispers of Wagner Group remnants operating under new flags.

Attempts at peace talks have become an international ritual, more theater than diplomacy. UN observers still issue statements. EU envoys still fly in with vague proposals. But no one really expects reunification anymore. Libya, in 2040, is not broken, it is been reshaped. A decentralized battlefield with oil in its veins and proxy war in its bones.

Entering into the conference, Libya moves in a demoralized and near-hopeless state. However, depending on the flow of the conference and its results, Libya may yet see itself rise out of these shackles and enter a new age of prosperity by playing sides against each other.

9) UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

By 2040, the UAE has solidified its position as the Gulf's undisputed financial, technical, and logistical superpower. Although the UAE was initially in line with Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 goals, it surpassed them because to its agile governance style, early adoption of AI regulations, and capacity to draw in top talent through relaxed visa requirements. Major Chinese, African, and South Asian companies have regional headquarters in Dubai and Abu Dhabi, which increasingly serve as rival hubs of global financial and technological innovation. Through its investments in digital banking and infrastructure, its sovereign wealth funds have a significant impact on East Africa, the Maghreb, and even some regions of Southern Europe.

With a vast port network spanning from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean and sophisticated cyber-warfare capabilities, the United Arab Emirates wields hard-edged soft power despite adhering to a philosophy of military non-intervention. It now boasts one of the most sophisticated internal security systems in the area, including digital

filtering, biometric monitoring, and predictive AI policing to preserve "stability." Human rights monitors in particular have criticized this balance between modernity and control. However, regional players, most notably in Yemen, Libya, and Somalia, charge the UAE of being a "silent puppeteer," influencing local governments and forces for geopolitical advantage while evading international scrutiny.

10) REPUBLIC OF TURKIYE

By 2040, Turkey will be a seasoned military power in the area, more concerned with maintaining security and controlling its territory than with advancing its ideology. Through a combination of state-sponsored rehabilitation projects, proxy militias, and permanent military outposts, it has solidified its presence in Northern Syria during the past ten years. Previously war zones, these regions now serve as partially integrated extensions of Turkish governance, with Turkish infrastructure, education, and currency controlling day-to-day activities. Citing border security and national security, Ankara defends its presence as a safeguard against Iranian influence and Kurdish separatist activities.

Turkey's forceful maritime actions in the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly in the vicinity of Cyprus and disputed Greek seas, have frequently resulted in naval clashes and military standoffs. The distance between Ankara and the EU has grown as a result of its growing alignment with Iran on defense, intelligence, and energy issues. Turkey acts as an independent player, frequently disobeying Western accords and standards, even though it is still formally a member of NATO. A foreign policy characterized by defense, deterrence, and strategic autonomy has been strengthened by increasing nationalism at home

due to political division and economic turmoil. Turkey is still a crucial but erratic actor that is too big to ignore and too autonomous to manage, having established itself as one of the heads of MDT.

11) ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Iran is a strong strategic actor in the Middle East, wielding influence not via direct conflict but through a complicated network of alliances, militias, and state clients. The 2027 Iraq-Iran confrontation was a turning moment, leading the world to no longer see Iran as simply an obstacle to surpass in terms of control over the middle east, but the main opposer to their ambitions.

Iran can now function with confidence in spite of sanctions and international pressure because of its recent development of nuclear weapons in 2029, which has reinforced its geopolitical position and allowed it to influence neighboring countries with near immunity. But there are obstacles in the way. Discontent in rural regions has been exacerbated by environmental degradation, particularly desertification and water scarcity. Despite crackdowns, urban youth who are disenchanted with speech and lifestyle restrictions have occasionally staged protests. But the religious rule has shown flexibility, combining tactical pragmatism with ideological rigidity. Iran is still negotiating the instability of a changing area, establishing its dominance by slow, strategic entrenchment in the Middle East's shattered zones rather than by using overwhelming force.

Iran constitutes the final head in the MDT alliance.

12) REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
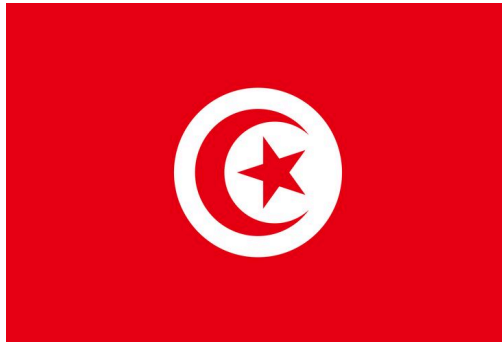
In 2040, Tunisia is a strong but precarious democracy that serves as a battlefield for ideological and geopolitical power. The nation witnessed a resurgence of democratic institutions through a revitalized civil society, mostly pushed by women, youth movements, and media reform, after barely averting a return to authoritarianism in the early 2030s. In order to stabilize the government and stop future deterioration, assistance from the European and African Unions was essential. However, foreign interest, environmental stress, and economic fragility pose a continual danger to Tunisia's democratic success story.

Parts of the agriculture industry have been severely damaged by climate change, which has increased food shortages and forced internal migration. Meanwhile, tensions with EU allies have increased due to a fresh flow of migration approaching Europe, with France especially accusing Tunisia of not adequately monitoring its borders. A silent struggle for control of the nation's economic destiny has been triggered by Chinese and Emirati investments in seaports and digital infrastructure. Although Tunisia's leaders work hard to uphold a non-alignment policy, the country is vulnerable to outside pressure due to its advantageous position and political openness. Tunisia finds itself in a non-enviable position as it holds a very important strategic location between EU and MENA.

13) KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
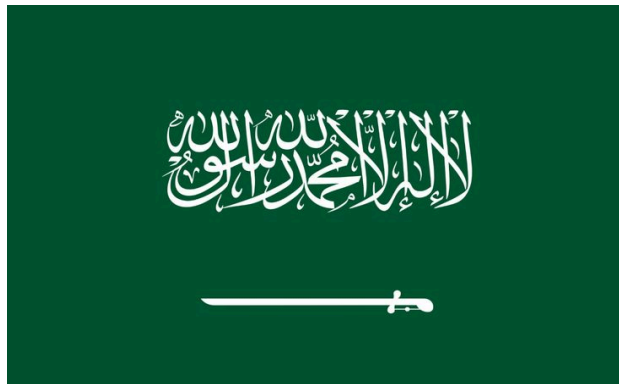
In 2040, Saudi Arabia finds itself torn between the decline of its oil-era splendor and the fight to reestablish its place in the world. Despite Vision 2030's promises of radical change, some major megaprojects, including NEOM and The Line, are beset by setbacks, corruption scandals, and mounting internal opposition. Although Riyadh is still a hub for regional energy and diplomacy, the Kingdom no longer boasts the power it had before Iran developed its nuclear weapons program.

Riyadh is now reliant on a strategic alliance with the United Arab Emirates and more transactional connections with China and India as the once-close U.S.-Saudi alliance has eroded significantly since the US withdrawal from international affairs in the MENA and EU regions. At home, the monarchy has intensified its authoritarian rule, stifling opposition while pursuing its narrative of social liberalization and modernization, which is mainly symbolic and limited to affluent metropolitan areas. Although the monarchy and Iran still have a fierce rivalry, it is now characterized more by diplomatic rivalry and regional proxy warfare than by direct hostilities. Rich, powerful, and adrift, Saudi Arabia is looking for a new national identity in a world where oil no longer holds unchallenged influence as the geopolitical environment grows more fractured and multipolar.

Objectives

The objective of the Pro-War Bloc led notably by Iran, Algeria and Turkey is to secure and expand territorial control, solidify regional dominance, and strengthen military alliances in the Mediterranean. With a focus on asserting their influence over key maritime routes,

energy resources, and strategic territories, the bloc aims to solidify its hold over Syria, Iraq, and the Eastern Mediterranean. They seek to challenge the influence of Western powers, particularly the EU, by promoting a more autonomous, self-sufficient regional order. Additionally, the bloc intends to counter any external intervention by fortifying military presence and securing favorable agreements to ensure long-term stability and economic advantage in the region. They aim to resist any cooperation with the EU and reject its influence considering it a form of neocolonialism. They therefore push for greater regional autonomy economically and militarily by promoting self-reliance through MENA- led partnerships.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE, united under a shared commitment to regional stability, will seek to de-escalate tensions in the Mediterranean and the broader MENA region. Both countries, acknowledging the threats posed by ongoing conflicts, aim to advocate for dialogue, diplomatic initiatives, and economic cooperation as the key solutions. Their objective is to position themselves as peacemakers and stabilizers, leveraging their economic power and strategic partnerships to encourage conflict resolution without military intervention. Saudi Arabia and the UAE will push for the establishment of regional forums for peaceful negotiations, seeking to end proxy wars and prevent direct military confrontations. Both nations are focused on reducing the geopolitical instability that threatens their economic diversification efforts and regional leadership ambitions. They will emphasize the importance of a multipolar world where regional powers work together for mutual prosperity, prioritizing long-term peace over short-term military gains. They therefore seek deeper cooperation with the EU, viewing it as a strategic partner for stability, economic modernization, and diplomatic de-escalation in the Mediterranean.

For both committees coming into the debate, War would be a failure of the goals this conference aims to achieve. Delegates must work together to prevent it from occurring as this summit is the last chance of both blocs to engage in diplomatic measures and prevent the suffering of millions.

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 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.