



Addressing the Rise of a Multipolar World Order

Futuristic United Nations Security Council - Country Profiles

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Country Profiles

Blocs	NATO	Non Aligned Movement		BRICS+
Original P-5	USNA France UK			China Russia
New Permanent UNSC seats	Japan Germany	Saudi Arabia		Brazil India
Rotating	Australia	Cuba EAF Indonesia Ireland Kazakhstan	Mexico Nigeria Pakistan Singapore Switzerland	South Africa Iran
	Türkiye			Türkiye



The Commonwealth of Australia	
<p>Government Type: Federal parliamentary, Constitutional monarchy</p> <p>Population: 33.2 Million</p> <p>GDP / Per Capita: \$2.2 trillion \$83,000 per Capita</p>	
<p>In 2035, Australia finds itself in a tumultuous position. It faces a massive climate crisis stemming not only from the flooding that is occurring throughout Oceania, but also significant wildfires which have once again plagued the nation. These fires continue to cripple various key sectors of its national infrastructure such as power generation, water treatment plants, farming and industrial centers, as well as affecting various population centers.</p> <p>However, Australia not only faces issues from climate crises within, but also existential threats to its existence from outside its borders. Therefore, Despite pushback by a sizable sum of the voting population, the Australian state is seeking even closer ties with the USNA, as well as expanding its Five Eyes program. This is all in an effort to counter the increasing Chinese presence in the seas north of Australia. Moreover, state corruption is beginning to eclipse levels expected of most other first world nations, and is approaching a level high enough to warrant civil unrest by the population in the large cities who want more government transparency, removal of organized crime involvement in the state and most importantly political distance from the USNA. Moreover, many local groups have used the discovery of the Turkish Nuclear program as a “blatant example” of hypocrisy within NATO aligned countries, and that Australia should seek to forge its own geopolitical path.</p> <p>Thus, Australia needs to not only address growing climate concerns, but also securing their borders and international interests by defending themselves from falling under the</p>	



Chinese sphere of influence, while also addressing concerns from many local groups about falling further into the USNA sphere of Influence.

The Federative Republic of Brazil

Government Type:
Federal Presidential Republic

Population:
216 Million

GDP / Per Capita:
\$4.5 Trillion
\$20,000 per capita



Despite its partisan politics and hard time getting to European economic standards Brazil managed to grow surprisingly much with heavy funding by China and Russia with the particular idea in mind to become a world power, which was met by more funding by the US to keep Brazil out of joining purely Russian and Chinese projects and influence spheres. This economic outcompeting propelled the struggling Brazilian economy in the late 20s to match the levels of some middle-income US states.

Still, a considerable chunk of its huge population continues living around the poverty line which has been a stumbling block on the road to high-income status. This has been exacerbated as the increasingly protectionist US has pulled most of its capital from the country, but as its economic system has grown independent Brazil has mostly managed to alleviate the consequences.

Additionally, through economic interests also ideological ones sink in. With the US focusing more on Northern America and itself, Brazil has fully embraced the other BRICS+ nations as its allies, authoritarianism evidently following. After the election of a new "Trump-like" president in 2030, the likes of former president Lula are not welcome anymore and the likes of former president Mr. Bolsonaro are praised for their "traditional" and "non-woke" values.



Propaganda is now very much a mundane part of the life of Brazilians who also have to or like to endure or appreciate the megalomaniac ideas of their new government they elected on the domestic and international level. We can even find a newly erected statue in the country's capital of the two pioneers of "Trumpism": Trump and Bolsanaro holding hands symbolizing the break from the neoliberal establishment and the friendship that Brazil once had. Especially, after the assassination of the former conservative US president, this statue is a testament to the right-wing cult to the "martyr" Trump. With the unrest in the USNA Brazil hopes that it can substantially influence the North American giant to go its way, funding troll-centers, heavily abusing algorithms and the power of social media and cyber-war tactics.

People's Republic of China

Government Type:
Unitary Marxist–Leninist,
one-party socialist republic

Population:
1.39 Billion

GDP / Per Capita:
\$34 trillion
\$23,500 per Capita



By 2035, China is still standing tall as a global superpower, but its once unshakable ascent is starting to hit a few snags—both at home and abroad. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) continues to tighten its iron grip on power, controlling everything from political dissent to media and internet freedoms with an unrelenting hand. But while it keeps the reins firmly in place, cracks are starting to show in the walls of China's massive economic and political edifice. Let's break down how China's "miracle" is starting to show its limits and how things are getting a little wobbly.



First off, there's the demographic crisis—a ticking time bomb that's been quietly but steadily building up over the decades, thanks in large part to the one-child policy of yesteryear. Now, China's population is aging fast, with not nearly enough young people to support the rapidly growing number of retirees. This creates a huge strain on the economy as the workforce shrinks and the elderly population booms. The once unlimited supply of cheap labor that powered China's industrial machine is drying up, and the government's attempts to incentivize larger families have been met with collective shrugs by a generation more focused on career ambitions, financial security, and urban living than having more kids. And it's not just demographics. Housing is another iceberg that the Chinese Titanic is slowly drifting toward. After years of breakneck growth in real estate development, things have gone bust. A massive housing crash looms as ghost cities—those infamous clusters of high-rise apartments built but never lived in—become symbols of an unsustainable economic model. Developers are defaulting left and right, sending shockwaves through the banking system. For the average Chinese person, this translates into plummeting property values and growing public resentment over years of speculative bubbles and bad investments.

The growing wealth gap between China's rich elite and its struggling working class is also creating serious tension. For years, the Chinese government has managed to maintain social stability with promises of economic prosperity, but that pact is starting to fray. As cities like Shanghai and Beijing glitter with wealth, the rural countryside still struggles with poverty, underdeveloped infrastructure, and a growing sense of being left behind. Inequality is breeding discontent, and while China's vast surveillance network keeps a close eye on potential unrest, the government knows it's playing with fire.

Moreover, the party is finding it harder to placate a younger, more educated population, many of whom are frustrated by limited opportunities and rising costs of living. With fewer economic gains to spread around, keeping the masses satisfied becomes an increasingly precarious balancing act for Beijing. The government is pouring money into tech sectors, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy to stay ahead, but it's hard to say if those investments will yield fast enough results to keep the discontent from bubbling over.



Then there's the international picture, where China's once unchallenged dominance in global manufacturing is being nibbled away by rising competition—most notably from Mexico, of all places. Thanks to supply chain disruptions (thanks, COVID), rising labor costs in China, and the slow march of globalization westward, Mexico is catching up to China in terms of production levels. This is seriously impacting China's trade, particularly with the US and Europe, who are now looking for cheaper alternatives closer to home. China's not quite out of the game yet, but it's starting to feel the pinch of competition from emerging economies.

China's ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), designed to extend its influence across Asia, Africa, and Europe, remains one of its key strategies for global dominance. But even this, one of the crown jewels of Chinese foreign policy, is beginning to experience some turbulence. While the BRI has succeeded in making China a major player in developing infrastructure around the world, from African ports to European railways, it has also led to accusations of "debt-trap diplomacy." Some countries are finding themselves heavily indebted to Beijing, sparking pushback and reevaluation of their ties to China. Others, wary of becoming too dependent on Chinese capital, are scaling back on projects or exploring alternatives.

On the geopolitical front, China is trying to hold its ground. The China-Russia bromance is stronger than ever, particularly after Russia's continued isolation following its failed military campaign in Ukraine. China leans on Russia for strategic partnerships, energy resources, and an ally in counterbalancing Western influence. The BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) has also become a key alliance for China as it seeks to carve out a space that challenges Western hegemony—particularly the influence of the US and its allies.

Beijing even wants South Africa to gain Permanent UN Security Council status, partly as a way of balancing out its own influence within the BRICS, but also as a counter to Western dominance in global decision-making.

Of course, no analysis of China would be complete without addressing the South China Sea and Taiwan. Tensions in the Indo-Pacific remain high, especially with the USNA (United States of North America) breathing down China's neck over its militarization of the South China Sea. China continues to assert its territorial claims there, building



artificial islands and boosting its naval presence, much to the frustration of neighboring countries and Western powers.

Taiwan, the thorn in Beijing's side, remains a key flashpoint. Over the years, China has ramped up pressure on the island, with a combination of military threats, cyber warfare, and diplomatic isolation. But Taiwan, backed by the US and other Western powers, has shown remarkable resilience. The island remains determined to maintain its autonomy, and while Beijing is still officially committed to "reunification," any direct military action risks drawing the USNA and its allies into a much larger conflict. It's a high-stakes game of chicken, and no one is quite sure how it will play out.

The USNA-China relationship is the new Cold War, with tensions flaring over trade, technology, and military influence. From tit-for-tat tariffs to battles over who gets to dominate the next wave of technological advancements (5G, AI, etc.), these two juggernauts are in a near-constant state of competition. China's efforts to become technologically self-sufficient are in full swing, as it tries to break free from reliance on Western tech companies and build its own independent tech ecosystem.

China is also keeping a close eye on the Middle East, particularly after the signing of the Riyadh Defense Accord. This pact between Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and other Gulf nations solidified a collective defense strategy against Iranian aggression. For China, which has growing energy needs and strategic interests in the region, maintaining strong ties with the Gulf states is critical. Beijing has been quietly expanding its military and economic presence in the region, all while playing nice with both sides of the Gulf-Iran divide.



Republic of Cuba	
Government Type: Unitary multi-party “new-socialist” republic	
Population: 10.5 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$180 billion \$15,300 per Capita	
<p>After decades of repression against the population, stagnation, unrest and the threat of a revolution or the bleeding out of the country after easement of restrictions, the communist party weakened significantly and in an attempt to save itself from losing power the party elected a new, fairly young and passionate leader that has already served the party loyally for example as foreign minister in the past - Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla. Appearing as he has always been, well within the ranks of the party and its ideological foundation he managed to convince his party-friends and enemies that a change in leadership is needed. Without realizing, they elected the now dubbed by Western media “Cuban Gorbachev”. He revealed a face that many in the old party would never have thought seeing with Parrilla. The new politburo masterfully steered Cuba into the new emerging world order by having learned from past mistakes of transitions from socialism to democracy and in erecting the new state avoided many of the potential shortcomings. After three years of reforms the country can now be classified as a multiparty democracy with a unique new Cuban flare that is still close to socialist ideals, led by a coalition government of the former socialist now social-democratic party and the liberal union. The government is still headed by the “Cuban Gorbachev”.</p> <p>A partnership with its former rival and big neighbor, the USA, was desired at first but with investments coming in from the BRICS+ countries particularly Brazil, now trying to influence the Caribbean for its soft-power interests, and the US turning away from the police-of-the-world role it once had, Cuba is at a crossroads.</p> <p>Looking back to its bloody history combined with its new gained liberty loving government system, Cuba turned to Europe to seek inspiration for its standing in this</p>	



new multipolar world. Of course Europe is not the continent that the Ode of Joy sings about anymore, but there is still one nation in the mountains that lives up to its ideals - Switzerland. With its strategic location Cuba cannot really shelter itself from foreign influence, but it can harness it and use it for itself, thus through a never before seen "swissification process" Cuba turned to a country resembling a "Switzerland of the Caribbean" and virtually the whole of the American continent. This has mostly been in terms of economic mechanisms, trade regulations, a strikingly rapidly expanding banking sector financed in the beginning by Brazilian money, and foreign policy.

Today, Cuba likes to exert its own influence and with its growing banking conglomerates and some businesses finding capital in the rest of the region it elevates itself to a fair leader of the Caribbean, that is, however, neutral in most ways on the international stage.

Even the still impoverished Haiti and practically a failed state since the early to mid 20s now asks to join Cuba for its successful model¹. Cuba though, in order to stay fully neutral and contain its newfound position, has not accepted the joining offer of Haiti yet.

Additionally, the new policies and direction has lifted most of its people below the poverty line out of poverty and has been approaching Swiss living standards. Especially, after the odyssey that were the negotiations on lifting the USNA embargo, and the lifting coming through, Cuba has experienced an economic revival. Nevertheless, many people cannot dream of a Swiss-like life, but the general public seems to be still hopeful it can reach such a living standard through hard work and dedication with the right political approach.

In this tumultuous world turning authoritarian and oppressive in most places, Cuba has been an emerging beacon of hope for democratic values and civil freedoms, and with the country's experience with the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 the world looks up to this new Cuba for guidance in the face of the Turkish nuclear problem.

¹ C.f. Geopolitical events in North America in the Study Guide



East African Federation (EAF)	
<p>Government Type: Federal presidential republic</p> <p>Population: 253,8 Million</p> <p>GDP / Per Capita: \$1.9 trillion \$5,300 per Capita</p>	
<p>Formed after many years of negotiations, and immense pressure on East-African states to serve the interests of China, Russia, the EU, the Arab world and the United States, the East African Federation came into existence from the union of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi. With full-scale conflicts breaking out or continuing in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the negotiations turned into action, as to consolidate the peace that could be preserved in East Africa. Beginning as a three-year economic and then two-year political union in the style of the European Union with its center in Nairobi, the states grew immeasurably closer after unprecedented economic success and a sudden surge in living standards, and the union led to the creation of a federal state, proclaimed in 2032.</p> <p>In spite of the success of the project, the new country still suffers from being forced into unfair loan repayment agreements as well as massive asset seizure from China due to the previously signed Belt and Road Initiative projects and those that helped the inception of the federation.</p> <p>Furthermore, tensions are still high surrounding the militias and Rwandan forces still operating in the East-border regions of the DRC², with the DRC threatening to invade the now-province/state of Rwanda that heavily funds the M23-rebels³. Rwanda has been acting on its own on the conflict in the East of the DRC since the 1990s continuing so within the federation, repeatedly not abiding to the federal government to let it handle the situation. After a private military company (PMC) hired by the DRC blew up a border patrol post in late 2034, the issue sparked the first major political crisis of the</p>	

² Link to an explanation of the conflict

³



formation. As its states that still have considerable powers due to the EAF's federalational structure, sometimes, particularly Rwanda, still exert political influence on foreign actors which is a supposed duty of the federative government. The attack showed that this meddling by individual states in foreign affairs can have serious effects on the whole federation.

There is moreover not a small amount of international pressure not just on the Economic, but also political front, as other African nations look up to the EAF for humanitarian and economic help it still cannot provide and diplomatic help that has been only somewhat successful.

Despite all this which sounds like a recipe for the dissolvment of the new federation, it seems stable on its foundations - the commonly adopted language of Kiswahili, the successfully propagated ideological idea of an East African or even a broad religiously diverse Swahili nation, it's holy constitution and the ideas of it's writer, the ideological founder of the state, former Tanzanian president Samia Suluhu Hassan, that heroically perished just a month before the proclamation due to a spillover skirmish from Somalia into Kenya.

This ideological foundation seems similar to the foundation of the nation-states in Europe which came to be in the late 19th century, coupled with a militarist flare of the ideology and a strong president resembling the one of the Weimar Republic holding considerable power and being somewhat of a constitutional monarch of a democracy still heavily influencing decisions. This centralism in the face of the federative formation's system has given it enough stability to deal with its problems, that are being slowly but surely dissolved.

One such issue is the recent foreign-influence-Rwanda-crisis.

By constitutionally and practically limiting the power of federation states further for more unity, Rwanda's capability to influence foreign actors on its own has been dealt with just recently. In exchange, the central government and former professor James Michira, the president, have adopted the former Rwandan policy of influencing the situation in the Eastern DRC, which it now formally and ideologically sees as a part of the Swahili nation. This could potentially lead to the EAF swallowing up this war-torn but also resource-rich region of the DRC in the near future.



With a now somewhat firm standing and foundation on the international stage, the EAF has been a prominent advocate for stability in the face of potential economic opportunities, as stability has been so scarce in the country's region and the economic partnerships are poor. This has resulted in the partnership between the EAF and Botswana - the "African Elephant Home Collaboration" (AEHC). By being the brand new country the federation is, ideologically based in the idea of African strength and glory and a unique East African and Swahili culture and identity that is woven into the fabric of pan-African unity, this cooperative pact with Botswana and South Africa has been a perfect opportunity for the Swahili nation to show itself. The goal of the treaty between these countries has been the conservation of the species of the African elephant by respecting nature, culture and the threat of elephant over-population and consequent harm for the humans living near the elephant parks. A big part of this has been the transfer of Botswanian elephants to the EAF to relieve itself from overpopulation, simultaneously giving the EAF a source of further pride, ideological satisfaction and one of its first major treaty contributions as a new country. Many NGOs and bio- and climate-activists have praised the cooperation between these elephant-proud countries. With this, the "threat" of Botswana sending many of its elephants to Germany has been lifted.

Not to forget, the federation is looking for further partnerships also with the great powers of the world such as the USNA. For this, the EAF wishes all of them political and economic stability.

The French Republic	
Government Type: Unitary semi-presidential republic	
Population: 67 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$4.6 trillion \$64,000 per Capita	



With an ongoing period of political crises and uncertainty after the elections in 2024, growing into ever more acts of civil unrest, the nationalist forces of Marine Le Pen won the electoral and political battle against the establishment in 2032. This has soured its relationship with non-sceptic EU forces, particularly with Germany still resisting the far-right faction taking over the government.

Despite the initial push and silent excitement to exit the EU before major reforms in Le Pen's party, the Frexit has been stalled not just after the realization of Le Pen of the consequences of leaving but also of the benefits France still has staying in the union.

Politics with the new France "turned rogue", however, have made the EU a hardly functioning organization. Joined with Hungary, Italy and others, this bloc, reinforced by the now second largest economy in Europe, has wreaked havoc on liberal projects and ideals. Thus, the benefits the new government hoped of keeping or reaping from the EU have come short, also affecting the Union at large.

Le Pen doesn't have it easy on the domestic front as well, as her strategy of appearing soft and non-radical was enough only for winning the crucial government forming process. For her big projects the support has been wavering even in her own party as it wants to take a harder stance, especially on foreign policy. Despite this, Le Pen has not given up the strategy that helped her party rise in the first place, and thinking of the successful "Meloni approach" of the Italian premier, French foreign policy has been resembling the one of Italy. Consequently, Italy and France have seen to have one of the best international relations they have ever had with other nations.

Many of the "radical" and nationalist policies have been coordinated in both countries and have managed to be sneaked into the states' legislation only because of major propaganda efforts and support to and from each other.

Additionally, the political system has practically turned into a bipartisan one, resembling the USNA, the population valiantly expressing its views often leading to violent clashes between both groups in the big cities - the supporters of Le Pen, the nationalists, and the dubbed "radical democrats".

In the countryside, however, everything seems peaceful. Through a massive image campaign the French government has posed with the fact for its image as a



successful government. Keeping in mind the background of the situation in the urban centers the German government has been pointing at the compliance of the French with its far-right government.

Nevertheless, this pity, seemingly unimportant and surface-level media-show sensation has made some prominent political actors such as the duke of Luxembourg to raise concerns on a reignition of the Franco-German rivalry.

Aside from that, France's relationship to the rest of the international community has been mostly kept the same, so as to not raise suspicion of major domestic change, though a shift to better relations with more authoritarian countries has been noticed. An example of this new France is the softer tone used to describe the Russo-Ukraine war or its growing economic ties to the BRICS+ countries. State-owned media has followed this trend.

Moreover, an incident occurred with the state-owned *france tv* in early 2035 when the newly hired host slipped up two months after his hiring by commenting on a riot with a nazi slogan. This has sparked big protests and many have been suddenly leaving the country for an indefinite time, their numbers reaching the thousands.

This recent crisis has been at the forefront of French politics.

Federal Republic of Germany	
Government Type: Federal parliamentary republic	
Population: 83.1 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$5.2 trillion \$65,000 per Capita	

Germany has always been a key player in Europe for nearly the past two centuries, and still remains to do so. However, Germany is facing massive internal and social struggle as it attempts to define how its path will look in the century to come. Firstly, Germany has not been spared by the rise of Right-Wing Nationalism within Europe and has in



fact faced some of the most significant struggles when it comes to containing the spread of extremist ideas by political figures. This could be most clearly seen in the wider population's divided approach to the FranceTV incident, as well as the rise of LePen in France. Many heralded the start of a new era for a stronger and more secure Europe, especially as the continent faces another wave of mass immigration and internal struggle within both the EU and NATO. However, many others see it as a return to a more troubled past in Europe where Populist and Nationalist rhetoric reigned supreme, and that the checks and balances currently in place were often overlooked in the interest of the "Greater Good". No matter in which camp one finds themselves in, one cannot ignore that Germany is a divided nation, one which still suffers the social and political knockback effects of almost 4 decades of separation during the Cold war, and how this has affected its modern day politics.

However the struggles of Germany goes beyond internal issues, as many organization and individuals within the nation have called for Germany's separation from the USNA which they call a 'long-standing occupying force' due to the significant presence of US military installations within Germany, as well as the over-reliance of Germany on the USNA for military and Economic support. A fact made abundantly clear during the Russo-Ukrainian war in which many Western European nations, including Germany, found themselves to be without an adequate military-industrial complex should the need for it arise. However, calls for Germany to rearm itself often come by those who see it as an alternative to Germany's traditional reliance on the US for such support.

However there are also calls to strengthen relations with the UNSC despite the unstable nature of the US due to the decades of good relations and economic aid provided by the US, as well as the USNA supporting Germany's ascension to a permanent member within the UNSC. However, this was done out of loyalty to Germany, but instead to counterbalance the ascension of Brazil and Saudi Arabia to permanent membership, since Germany is usually seen as a traditional ally of the US and "Democratic values".

Therefore, Germany faces an uncertain future. Although their role of the dominant economic power in the EU seems unlikely to change, politically the country is at a decisive moment. Will it succumb to the wave of Right-wing nationalism sweeping



through Europe, separate itself from the USNA and by extension NATO and instead seek a more independent path? Or will Germany strengthen relations with their neighbors in an effort to remain on the path they have stayed on since their reunification in the 1990s?

Republic of India	
Government Type: Quasi-federal parliamentary republic Population: 1568.6 Million GDP / Per Capita: \$14 trillion \$9,500 per Capita	

As India surpassed China in terms of population and economic growth numbers in the early 20s, India started flexing its industrial and technological output to bargain for a permanent seat in the UNSC (P-status), which it has been longing for a long time. Pointing out the unfairness of the system excluding so many people from permanent representation and the immense geopolitical importance of India, the country managed to convince the rest of the world powers to include it into the reformed roster. Still, one would falsely represent the process to acquiring this seat without mentioning several factors that made it the easiest for India to get into this exclusive club. Firstly, India's wish was greatly supported by the other powers that also wanted to be included and by advocates for balanced representation. Secondly, the great powers that were already on the Council wanted India as their own ally and economic partner in a geopolitical situation that was increasingly alliance-oriented bypassing multilateral mechanisms like the UN, thus after sophisticated and strategic negotiations both the BRICS+ and NATO leaders hoped for exclusive Indian support by granting the country P-status "themselves" after the UNSC reform was finally a fact. Of course, this exclusive support has not been too noticeable by both blocs, India still playing the diplomatic game and buying time and allies.



Because of Pakistan's instability and no diplomatic position comparable to India, the neighbor to India has grown even more bitter, leading to an even more intense rivalry resembling something of a regional Cold War between Pakistan and India, especially after a brief escalation on the border also involving nuclear missiles almost being fired⁴. Thus, Pakistan has been growing an increasingly closer relationship with China to counter India, which in turn has backfired for China, as India has been increasingly opposing it in the UNSC and within the BRICS+ alliance. Additionally, India has returned to a closer partnership with the USNA after an initial fall-out in the late 20s after a big human rights abuse scandal regarding India's Muslim population.

Because of all this and India's still important role in BRICS+, the country has been struggling to keep the balance between the EU and democratic USNA and the authoritarian bloc it is part of. A reflection of that is India's very controversial positions on too many topics for both the authoritarians and the democrats.

Internally, it has been increasingly authoritarian despite a brief liberalization after Modi's death. This authoritarianism today resembles the one that Türkiye experienced in the middle of the 20th century under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk - "in the name of liberty" Muslims have been continuously discriminated against and their protests and activism cracked down, most fleeing to neighboring countries, Australia or recently the EAF across the ocean. This has led to the authoritarianism also including Hindu-extremist religious aspects, at least in the circles that industrially, economically and politically rule the country, with temples popping up in all corners of the state.

⁴ C. Asian timeline



Republic of Indonesia	
Government Type: Unitary presidential republic	
Population: 44.4 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$3.6 trillion \$12,500 per Capita	

For the past decade climate change has been the most important and consequential issue to solve in Indonesia as a lot of agricultural and industrial problems have been arising in the last decade because of it. With sea-levels rapidly rising, and typhoons, floods, the 2029 tsunami, droughts specifically the “big drought” and heat-waves becoming ever more common, the government has realized that Indonesia will not survive another 20 years, if it does not listen to its enraged and desperate citizens gathering in occasional riots. Massive cleaning projects, investments in renewable energy and restructuring of the industry have risen drastically. With outphasing of old industries and polluting actors being so difficult and slow, radical policies have had to be adopted for it to happen fast. This has led to a short economic crisis from which the country has quickly recovered due to the remarkable compliance of regular people with the expert governments recommendations and the sense of constant urgency. International journalism has dubbed the situation in Indonesia as a true war against the warming climate that has fully changed the people’s perspectives and sense of duty and imperativeness, transforming them into real soldiers for a sustainable future.

In terms of foreign policy not much has changed. Despite much funding that was once coming from China, Indonesia has been feeling threatened by the geopolitical giant with tensions rising in the South China Sea.

Aside from that, the country has been a driver for regional cooperation, also feeling responsible within the ASEAN group, trying to advocate for more regional power.

An example for regional cooperation has been the bilateral Earth Conservation Plan (ECP) between Singapore and Indonesia, dubbed the most ambitious climate activist project including every global warming topic, from cleaning up the earth to restoring



biodiversity to its before 1700 AD levels, lowering the global temperature by the artificially and industrially gained degrees, unprecedented research in Carbon Capture Technology (CCT), or sustainably stopping the sea from flooding “sinking land”. Additionally, a comprehensive handbook has been included to the ECP for how to preserve the climate after the completion of the ECP. With more than 5000 pages and extremely detailed guides, the implementation of the plan has been going as planned for the past 3 years and has been “the only real promise ever” (*Greta Thunberg*). At least in the realm of global warming the EU has lost its status of an authority because of this Indonesia-Singaporean cooperative project.

These developments and the domestic “climate change war” that has made the government announce a state of emergency has given it stability which has been a long-wished development. Nevertheless, with this authoritarianism has inevitably crept in. The ever-closer relationship with Singapore has allowed Indonesia to learn from it and adopt many of its governmental structures. Despite the mixed results and the long way to a Singaporean living standard, Indonesia is hopeful for a sustainable, stable and prosperous future.

Recently, because of all of these positive developments and the authoritarianism being so invisible, many persecuted Indian Muslims have fled to the at least religion-tolerating Indonesia.

Islamic Republic of Iran	
Government Type: Unitary Islamic republic	
Population: 97.7 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$1.7 trillion \$18,600 per Capita	



Iran today is struggling in all spheres of government and politics. Despite the regime returning to relative stability it had to endure a very tumultuous time in the past decade that almost made Iran a failed state. After Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 2024 following the war in Gaza and the subsequent retaliations from Iran, the conflict escalated further and Iran's nuclear enrichment facilities were critically hit.

The conflict with Israel and its consequences have been declared the "Devil's deed". Massive riots from the civilian population broke out following up the "Mahsa Amini protests" developing into rebellions, the Kurdish uprisings posing a serious problem⁵ besides the other insurgencies. Because of this the soft-liners in the government system that "allowed this to happen" were purged and a very hardline stance was taken again. With much funding and loyal Islamic extremism, the regime stamped the opposition, causing a mass-exodus, the regime flirting with some communist Germany strategies to keep in its citizens. Because of almost all of the regime's available finances and lendings, going into the conflict with Israel and repressing the uprisings. This was the recipe for two defaults in the late 20s and Iranian exiles taking the opportunity to establish a network of rebel-terrorist groups fighting against the regime.

Despite all this, because of the ingenuity of Iran's loyal scientists, the Islamic republic could develop its first nuclear bomb in 2028. Its reveal prevented further hostilities against Iran. Since then, the regime has consolidated its power within the higher echelons of its elite, cementing its role in the region, funding and prompting new proxies after its former ones, Hezbollah, Hamas and others, were critically hit or demolished by Israeli forces. Additionally, investigators have found that the Islamic republic has drawn inspiration from the Taliban in Afghanistan, its only very close allies, for how to finance itself, making the state seemingly unable to die.

However, today's Iran is a shadow of its former self. In spite of "consolidation and cementation" of its role, the power of it has been times lower to its rivals. Its new proxies have been compared to the Templar order in the 1900s.

Reactions to Iran's acquisition were mixed, especially because of many states still considering the reveal to be the "biggest bluff" of the 21st century. Nevertheless, if it is true, which it probably is, or not, it has been extremely effective in Iran continuing to counter its rivals in the region.

⁵ Look at the Middle East timeline





As recently Türkiye has also developed a nuclear program on its own, Iran has cheered the country on and welcomed the move to try to get out of isolation and partner up with the state that can face the diplomatic wrath of both NATO and BRICS+.

Iran's relationship with Saudi Arabia has increasingly been one of a sad underdog versus its successful rival. As the kingdom has established and led the Riyadh Defense Accord (RDA)⁶. Since 2024, Iran has found itself struggling even more on the diplomatic and economic fronts, as embargoes and sanctions have been added by the new military alliance in the region to the already existing ones.

One of its most abused tools for propping up its image is cyberspace and social media where the Islamic republic has found many new recruits.

Within BRICS+ Iran has struggled because of its brutality against the population, economic hardships and the inability to effectively resist Western domination. However, recently it has made major steps into stepping out of its isolation by blaming India for backtracking BRICS+ influence by heavily flirting with the West, and slowly but surely has been replacing the "I" of India in BRICS+ with its own.

Republic of Ireland		
Government Type: Unitary parliamentary republic Population: 5.4 Million GDP / Per Capita: \$900 billion \$153,000 per Capita		
<p>With the UK steadily but quickly weakening and Ireland becoming one of the most liberal and economically successful nations on earth, unification with Northern Ireland has never been closer. After another hard-earned Scottish independence referendum in 2028 that was shockingly accepted by Westminster and the results with it, Scotland</p>		

⁶ Look at Saudi Arabia country profile



broke with the Union leaving the Kingdom now consisting of just England, Wales and Northern Ireland on its own. As Scotland has shown Europe it can be self-sufficient despite all the dependencies it had to England, Northern Ireland, in which the Catholic population has long eclipsed the now minority of the royal-loyalist Protestants, has seen a surge in support for unification with Ireland. With the situation between Ireland and the UK in Northern Ireland has already been complicated since Brexit, a lot of regulations and policies had to be initially negotiated and renegotiated considering the border or economic factors, as well as some political ones. In recent years, these have almost always gone Ireland's way and the Kingdom seems increasingly unable to hold Northern Ireland, but still does not let it go, especially after seeing the consequences of Scotland's exit.

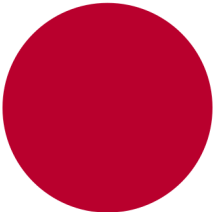
Nevertheless, unification has never been so close and this reflects in Ireland, where enthusiasm has been the norm for the past few years and a joyful waiting for the big moment which in Ireland feels inevitable.

A meter for reflecting this enthusiasm is Ireland's economy that has overtaken the UK's. This has made the country the major partner in the face of its relationship with the UK. It has in many ways replaced the UK. Even in its relationship with the US. As the more wealthy island between continental Europe and North America, Ireland has become one of the greater powers in Europe.

As a firm EU member it has also been very critical of the developments in France and the right-wing surge in Europe that also threatens its economic connections to the continent if the new governments adopt protectionist policies. This also translates to the close relationship Ireland has developed with Germany. Additionally, it has been very vocal on the multilateral stage. For example, it has become one of the very influential states in NATO and a very reliable partner on the diplomatic stage. Ireland has also jumped on partnerships such as that of Indonesia and Singapore in the sphere of global warming. For example, Ireland has vowed to follow the Earth Conservation Plan (ECP) and because of Ireland's already very high level of development and an early transition to renewable energies, the adoption of the ECP has been a dubbed a genius move, as Ireland can implement the plan without suffering so much economically and put it at the forefront of climate action.

These strategic moves have cemented Ireland's new role as a diplomatic giant.



Japan	
Government Type: Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy	
Population: 112 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$5.1 trillion \$41,500 per Capita	


Japan, despite its high GDP and standard of living, faced many internal struggles which hindered the growth of Japan. Firstly, the large demographic crisis that Japan faced in the late 2020s has multiplied in recent years, where a lack of a healthy birth-rate level means that Japan's population would be under a million in a few centuries. Therefore, the Japanese government launched a massive social program in the mid 2020s to address this issue and bring the birth rate up. One such program was to remove many of the strict traditional social and cultural barriers that remain in place today and hinder the Japanese people from many economic and political opportunities. These incentives, although not immediately affecting the critically low birth rate, have led to significant changes in the economy of Japan where these social programs, as well as increased investments into its high technology, tourism and service sector as well as a significant increase in trade with the USNA as a more politically acceptable alternative to China have led to an economic boom within Japan that some have called "The Second Miracle", and Japan as once again becoming a leader in high-technology production similar to Taiwan and China.

Nevertheless, Japan is currently at a major political crossroad. On the one hand lies the path of the status-quo in which Japan continues to work closely together with the USNA and other western allies in order to continue on their path of integration with the western world. On the other lies a path of self determination away from the USNA and NATO countries to form a new destiny and its own sphere of influence in the Pacific region.



However, either path comes with difficulties, especially considering that Japan and the geographically closest superpower, China, have had a long and difficult history, one rife with conflicts, controversies and tension. However, East of Japan lies the USNA who, although historically an economic and military ally, forced Japan into this relationship following the Second World War, not to mention that the USNA has been increasingly unstable and volatile as of late. In addition to this, the relationship between these two nations is not equal as the United States maintains a number of military bases within Japan, a fact that many Japanese people are discontent about. However, the USNA also supported the Japanese bid for permanent membership within the UNSC, a bid that was eventually accepted and thus sentiment towards the US within Japan is once again beginning to change, this time towards a more positive outlook.

Whichever path they choose, Japan will still have to address the international political turmoil caused by the discovery of the Turkish Nuclear Program, and perhaps the political storm caused by it will finally give Japan the ability to alter its geo-political destiny, should it choose to do so.

Republic of Kazakhstan	
Government Type: Authoritarian unitary state/ presidential system	
Population: 22 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$820 billion \$40,500 per Capita	
<p>Kazakhstan stands tall as a pivotal player in Central Asia, a vibrant crossroads of trade, energy, and logistics. Its vast steppes and strategic location make it a key hub for regional commerce, fueled by the continued expansion of China's Belt and Road Initiative. Politically, the country remains firmly authoritarian, but there are small, noticeable shifts toward reform as civil society pushes for more openness and</p>	



transparency. While the government isn't rushing toward democracy, incremental changes hint at a slow but steady evolution. Kazakhstan's main political headaches lie in managing ethnic tensions between its Kazakh majority and Russian minorities, balancing growing economic inequality, and rooting out corruption that runs deep in the system. Despite these challenges, the country has managed to hold things together, relying on its energy wealth and a growing tech sector to keep the economy humming.

On the international stage, Kazakhstan expertly walks a tightrope, maintaining close relationships with both Russia and China. Moscow remains a cultural and political ally, but Beijing is Kazakhstan's economic lifeline, with Chinese investments pouring into infrastructure projects. While Kazakhstan benefits immensely from these partnerships, it's also looking westward, quietly strengthening ties with the European Union and the United States to hedge its bets and reduce reliance on its powerful neighbors. Domestically, Kazakhstan is embracing modernity, with massive investments in renewable energy and technology. The future promises more progress, but the road is still marked with challenges as the country navigates its complex, multi-ethnic identity and its ambition to remain a leader in Central Asia.

United Mexican States	
Government Type: Federal presidential republic Population: 139.6 Million GDP / Per Capita: \$3.6 trillion \$24,500 per Capita	
<p>Mexico has also undergone a radical transformation into a regional power with a growing global influence. Under the leadership of President Claudia Sheinbaum, elected in 2024, Mexico implemented bold reforms aimed at diversifying its economy, reducing dependency on both the United States and drug cartels. These reforms not</p>	



only enhanced internal stability but also boosted Mexico's standing on the international stage.

Mexico's industrial landscape is driven by its strategic position as a hub for heavy industry and manufacturing. Recognizing global shifts, such as China's population decline and economic troubles, Mexico capitalized on its geographic proximity to the United States and lower labor costs to position itself as a key player in the manufacturing sector, especially for North and South American markets. By offering competitive wages and reducing export tariffs, Mexico became a viable alternative to Chinese manufacturing, attracting investments from multinational corporations seeking to shift production from an increasingly unstable China. Furthermore, Sheinbaum's administration successfully promoted the Mexican Production Initiative (MPI), fostering growth in the automobile, electronics, and renewable energy sectors. This initiative prioritized sustainability, worker rights, and technological innovation. Mexico was not only a significant exporter of goods but also a leader in the production of renewable energy components, reflecting its commitment to climate-friendly policies. This move further attracted investments from Europe and China, as well as establishing new trade ties with South American countries like Brazil.

Mexico's diplomatic relations are marked by a recalibration of its traditional alliances. Historically intertwined with the United States due to geographical proximity, economic trade, and immigration issues, Mexico strategically distanced itself from Washington amid growing instability in the U.S., which had descended into civil unrest. This shift allowed Mexico to pursue a more independent foreign policy, forging stronger relations with Europe, China, and emerging powers like Brazil. Mexico's diplomatic stance emphasized neutrality in a world that was increasingly polarized by tensions between the West and China. While U.S.-Mexico relations deteriorated during the late 2020s, particularly under the chaotic leadership and subsequent collapse of the U.S., Mexico maintained a position of pragmatism. It engaged with China as both a competitor and partner, benefitting from Chinese investments in its infrastructure, while also luring away global manufacturers previously stationed in China. Mexico's closer ties with China were balanced by its engagement with Europe, positioning itself as a neutral force that could mediate or benefit from shifting global alliances.




Sheinbaum's government is however also defined by its fight against cartel influence and its broad social reforms. During her first term, cartel violence had escalated into a civil conflict. However, over the past years, Mexico has seen significant success in reducing cartel power, thanks to a robust policy of targeting cartel leadership and redistributing confiscated assets to public welfare programs. These funds were funneled into education, healthcare, and infrastructure development, which improved the quality of life for many Mexicans. In addition to tackling organized crime, Sheinbaum focused on worker rights, gender equality, and climate policy, winning international praise. Mexico's progressive labor laws, which ensured fair wages, safe working conditions, and collective bargaining rights, contrasted sharply with labor practices in China and other manufacturing giants. Mexico's strong stance on environmental sustainability saw it emerge as a leader in renewable energy, both as a producer and exporter.

While Mexico became an economic powerhouse, the migration dynamics on the North American continent shifted dramatically. As the U.S. faltered, a growing wave of American migrants sought refuge in Mexico. Wealthy American elites settled in Mexico City's gated communities, while middle- and working-class individuals moved into border towns seeking job opportunities. Mexico, once seen as a country people fled from, became a destination for hope and prosperity. This demographic shift presented challenges but also new economic opportunities, as many of these migrants contributed to Mexico's growing workforce.

Furthermore, Mexico's role in managing migration, both from Central America and the U.S., transformed it into a stabilizing force in the region. Its diplomatic initiatives focused on creating economic and security partnerships across Latin America, further distancing itself from U.S. dominance.

Now, Mexico has established itself as an independent actor on the global stage, asserting influence through diplomacy, trade, and a strong commitment to global issues like climate change and human rights. The country's foreign policy was increasingly driven by pragmatism, with its leadership advocating for multilateral cooperation rather than aligning strictly with any geopolitical bloc. Mexico's neutral stance in global conflicts allowed it to act as a mediator, and it became a respected voice in international institutions, such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization.



Federal Republic of Nigeria	
Government Type: Federal Presidential Republic	
Population: 281.6 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$2.9 trillion \$6,400 per Capita	
<p>Nigeria remains a nation of immense potential, driven by its status as Africa's most populous country and largest economy. With a projected population exceeding 280 million, most of whom will be under the age of 30, Nigeria's youth is both its greatest asset and its most pressing challenge. Rapid urbanization continues, with cities like Lagos, Abuja, and Kano expanding into megacities, becoming hubs for innovation and tech development. Nigeria's tech sector will flourish, with startups and fintech companies driving economic growth and positioning the country as a leader in Africa's digital economy. The energy sector has diversified, with an increasing focus on renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, though oil and gas will still be central to the economy, creating opportunities for revenue but also contributing to environmental and social tensions.</p> <p>Despite these advances, Nigeria faces deep political and economic challenges. Corruption remains a persistent issue, hindering efforts to improve governance and deliver public services. Ethnic tensions, particularly between the northern and southern regions, will continue to fuel political instability, as will regional disparities in wealth, infrastructure, and access to education. While the southern regions will benefit from tech and industrial development, the northern regions will struggle with poverty, unemployment, and insurgent violence, particularly from extremist groups like Boko Haram and ISIS-West Africa. Nigeria also seeks to solidify its position as a regional power in West Africa. As a leading member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Nigeria will continue to play a central role in stabilizing neighboring countries facing political crises, civil unrest, or military coups. Its influence</p>	




in the African Union (AU) will also grow, particularly in areas of peacekeeping and conflict resolution, as it positions itself as a mediator in continental disputes.

Internationally, Nigeria maintains and expands its alliances with both China and the West. China continues to be a key economic partner, with investments in Nigeria's infrastructure projects, such as railways, highways, and energy developments. These investments were crucial for Nigeria's efforts to modernize its infrastructure and keep pace with its rapidly growing population. However, this relationship will come with risks, as Nigeria navigates the complexities of debt and the potential influence China may exert over its economic and political policies.

Nigeria's relationship with the United States and European nations will furthermore focus on counterterrorism efforts, particularly in the fight against extremist groups in the northern regions, and on broader security cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea to combat piracy and protect oil interests. The US and EU will also support Nigeria's efforts to improve governance, human rights, and democratic institutions, though their influence will be counterbalanced by Nigeria's deepening ties with China.

In East Africa, Nigeria will be a strategic partner and rival to the emerging East African Federation (EAF), a political and economic union of East African nations. The EAF will challenge Nigeria's dominance in Africa, especially in terms of regional influence and economic integration. As the EAF grows in power, with a combined population and economy that could rival Nigeria's, the two blocs will engage in both cooperation and competition. Nigeria is working with the EAF on continental initiatives through the African Union and trade agreements, but there will be underlying tensions over leadership roles within Africa's broader geopolitical landscape. In this context, Nigeria views the East African Federation both as a partner for continental development and a rival for leadership in Africa's political and economic affairs. Both Nigeria and the EAF will seek to exert influence over African Union policies and will compete for investment, trade, and leadership in key pan-African projects, though cooperation on continental issues like climate change, conflict resolution, and infrastructure development will temper any potential rivalry.



Republic of Pakistan	
Government Type: Democratic parliamentary republic	
Population: 291.4 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$1.7 trillion \$7,100 per Capita	

Pakistan’s political landscape resembles a chaotic game of musical chairs, with leadership changes happening so frequently that it’s hard to keep up. Civilian governments come and go, often overthrown or sidelined by the ever-watchful military, which still wields considerable influence, particularly in regions like Balochistan. This ongoing tug-of-war between civilian rule and military oversight keeps the country in a state of political flux, where no one ever fully feels in charge for too long. Meanwhile, the rest of the country is watching the drama play out, though many are more concerned with how to make ends meet as inflation and debt continue to rise, despite the government’s attempts to modernize key sectors like agriculture and textiles.

Economically, Pakistan is constantly trying to pull itself up by its bootstraps but ends up getting tangled in its own laces. Debt weighs heavily on the country’s future, and inflation has made it hard for everyday Pakistanis to see the benefits of the economic reforms that are supposed to lift them out of poverty. Agriculture and textiles remain central to the economy, but efforts to modernize these industries feel like they’re always just shy of hitting the mark. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a much-needed boost, as China’s investments in infrastructure continue to pour in, giving Pakistan a critical lifeline.


Geopolitically, Pakistan is doing its own balancing act, trying to keep everyone happy. China, of course, remains Pakistan’s BFF, thanks to CPEC and the broader Belt and Road Initiative. The two countries are closer than ever, with Beijing playing a key role in propping up Pakistan’s economy and infrastructure. However, Islamabad knows better than to put all its eggs in the Chinese basket. It continues to maintain a delicate but crucial strategic relationship with the United States, largely for military and financial aid.



This dual allegiance keeps both superpowers close, ensuring that Pakistan doesn't fall into the camp of either entirely.

Relations with India? Well, they're about as frosty as you'd expect. The Kashmir issue still looms large, with tensions periodically flaring up between the two nuclear-armed neighbors. Every few years, there's a glimmer of hope for peace talks or diplomatic outreach, but more often than not, it ends with both sides retreating to their respective corners. Kashmir is the unresolved wound that keeps Pakistan and India at odds, despite occasional efforts to ease tensions.

Pakistan's alliances in the Gulf also become increasingly important as the country looks for economic investments and financial support. Countries like Saudi Arabia and the UAE step in, particularly with Pakistan's pivotal role in the Islamic world's geopolitical dynamics. Pakistan serves as a key player in this arena, often mediating between conflicting interests in the broader Muslim community while securing much-needed funds to keep its economy afloat.

Russian Federation	
<p>Government Type: Federal semi-presidential republic under an authoritarian dictatorship</p> <p>Population: 141.2 Million</p> <p>GDP / Per Capita: \$3.4 trillion \$27,200 per Capita</p>	
<p>Following the devastating Russia-Ukraine war, Russia forced an unofficial ceasefire by recognising the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk as independent states with Russian troops there to "Support local endeavors", when in reality their vast stockpiles of</p>	



soviet-era weapons and ammunition was nearing depletion and, faced with the possibility of complete economic collapse, forced an unofficial end to the long and costly war. Conversely, Ukraine who by all accounts had regained significant land outside the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk was also facing severe shortages of weapons and manpower, as well as lessening international support for the war. Therefore, a temporary ceasefire was organized by Türkiye with the aim of leading to a full peace treaty, a treaty that never came due to Russia's territorial demands and Ukraine's will to join NATO, something Russia forbade in the proposed theory. Therefore, with the war in Ukraine currently paused, both nations focused on rebuilding themselves after the devastating effects of the war.

Whereas Ukraine gained closer relationships with the west, Russia, due to their further isolation from the Western world, Russia has gotten even closer to China as their main trading partners, and is now fully dependent on China and the wider BRICS nation to keep their economy afloat and avoid economic collapse following the turmoil after the failed Ukraine offensive. Moreover, although still in power, the Putin Regime has gotten significantly weaker with many opposition leaders and demonstrations cropping up, even in the smaller cities outside of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Russia therefore began to keep its allies very close, and thus when Türkiye allegedly asked for Russian assistance in upgrading their previously education focused nuclear co-operation to one consisting of enriching weapons-grade uranium, Russia would allegedly gladly oblige, in an effort to keep one of their closer allies and only NATO ally within their diplomatic circle. However, with the exposure of this alleged co-operation, Russia was faced with no choice but to support Türkiye as they themselves were not only implicated in the document leak, but could not risk losing Türkiye as well to the long list of western powers now unfriendly with Russia.

Thankfully for Russia however, their single largest ally and fellow member of BRICS, China, seemed to not publicly condemn the alleged nuclear cooperation, however Russia still must walk a tight-rope of diplomatic pressures to ensure that the little allies they have left do not walk away, while also ensuring to keep their country united in the face of rising discontent and calls for widespread and sweeping democratic reforms.



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
Government Type: Absolute monarchy	
Population: 41.4 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$2.4 trillion \$52,800 per Capita	

Saudi Arabia is like a country in mid-life crisis, trying to reinvent itself and leave its oil-reliant youth behind. Under its Vision 2030 reforms, the kingdom has made major strides toward diversifying its economy by investing in tourism, technology, and renewable energy. From futuristic megacities like Neom rising out of the desert aiming to rival Dubai’s appeal, Saudi is hustling hard to become a global player in more than just crude oil. The shift is impressive, but the internal political scene tells a more complex story. While the younger population cheers for more social freedoms and modern lifestyles, there’s still a push-and-pull between these progressive shifts and the kingdom’s deeply entrenched conservative religious values. Politically, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) still pulls all strings, but even he can’t ignore the growing demands for more political participation. Dissatisfaction simmers, especially in the face of slow reforms, and while overt dissent is quickly stamped out, the cracks in the kingdom’s political facade are hard to miss. The modernization efforts may win over some, but others see them as a betrayal of tradition, making MBS walk a fine line between change and control.

On the global stage, Saudi Arabia is playing a savvy balancing act. Its long-standing relationship with the USNA remains strong, especially with arms deals and defense cooperation. But Saudi Arabia is no longer putting all its eggs in the American basket. China, the world’s second superpower, has become a key partner in Saudi’s strategy to attract investment and diversify its international partnerships. China’s appetite for



energy and infrastructure projects aligns with Saudi's goals, so Riyadh is happy to shake hands with Beijing while keeping Washington close by.

In the region, Saudi's influence is undeniable, especially within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and OPEC. The Riyadh Defense Accord (RDA)⁷, signed back in 2024, has solidified Saudi Arabia's leadership in Gulf security. The RDA, a Gulf-region NATO of sorts, ensures that any attack on one GCC member is treated as an attack on all, keeping the neighbors on alert for Iranian aggression. Iran, now economically crippled after defaults and internal strife, is a shadow of its former self. While Riyadh continues to view Tehran as a regional adversary, the Iranian regime's instability means Saudi Arabia is more concerned with keeping Iran contained rather than actively engaging in proxy conflicts. And frankly, after laughing at Iran's economic collapse, the kingdom's more focused on securing regional dominance than picking fights.

The rivalry with Iran is less about direct military threats now and more about keeping Tehran's influence in check. Rebel groups from the Iranian diaspora attack the regime from the shadows, leaving the country unable to project power as it once did. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia remains the Middle East's heavyweight, laughing all the way to the bank while Iran struggles to stay afloat. Saudi's role in the Middle East is also about maintaining its influence in the broader Islamic world, and with a weakened Iran, Riyadh is more than happy to take the reins. The Riyadh Defense Accord plays a crucial role here, not just in military terms but also in economic and diplomatic cooperation. The Gulf states are more unified than ever against any Iranian resurgence, with collective defense strategies, intelligence sharing, and coordinated responses ensuring regional stability.

⁷ C.f. FAL Study Guide MUNSA (Aulenbach & ElHadidi, 2024)



Singapore	
Government Type: Parliamentary representative democratic republic	
Population: 6.6 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$960 billion \$160,000 per Capita	

Singapore is still running the show under the People’s Action Party (PAP), but with a bit of an existential crisis. The public is demanding a bit more political flavor—some pluralism, transparency, maybe a spicy debate or two that isn’t pre-approved by the government. But there are no wild protests or chaotic uprisings; Singaporeans prefer their order and efficiency too much for that. It’s a slow simmer of discontent, and the PAP is working hard to keep the lid on without letting things boil over.

With climate change hitting all nations in the area hard, Singapore, despite its size, is leading the charge on climate resilience and smart city tech. It partnered with Indonesia on the Earth Conservation Plan (ECP), the most ambitious climate project on the planet, aiming to tackle everything from restoring biodiversity to sinking carbon back into the ground. Singaporeans are the engineers in this climate battle, while Indonesia provides the manpower and raw energy, both literally and figuratively. Together, they're the dynamic duo of Southeast Asia, showing the world that climate change isn't just an existential threat—it's a tech challenge they're determined to beat. Greta Thunberg even called the ECP “the only real promise ever,” which is probably the highest praise a climate plan can get.

But Singapore's not just tinkering with climate gadgets. Geopolitically, the island remains a master balancer. It's keeping up its good relations with both the USNA and China, deftly playing both sides. The USNA brings defense and trade ties, while China provides economic heft. When the broader Indo-Pacific gets tense, especially with Indonesia giving China some serious side-eye over the South China Sea, Singapore stays cool and neutral. As for ASEAN, Singapore's still the region's brain trust, helping



to keep things functional while serving as the mediator when the rest of the group inevitably starts squabbling. Its bond with Indonesia is stronger than ever thanks to the ECP and shared climate urgency, and while Singapore might be the tech-savvy little sibling, Indonesia's sheer size and resources make them a formidable team. With both nations working hand-in-hand, ASEAN has never looked more cohesive, and the duo is driving regional cooperation forward like a well-oiled climate-saving machine.

At home, Singapore remains super focused on staying ahead of the curve—whether that's in tech, trade, or green initiatives. And while the PAP still runs a tight ship, the people are starting to ask questions. But for now, Singapore balances stability with just enough change to keep its position as the tech-forward, climate-fighting, diplomatic powerhouse of Southeast Asia.

South Africa

Government Type:

Constitutional/Parliamentary Republic

Population:

70.4 Million

GDP / Per Capita:

\$850 billion

\$13,900 per Capita



South Africa also finds itself in a precarious position, with the African National Congress (ANC) still clinging to power but hanging by a thread. The party, once the face of liberation, is now a shadow of its former self, battered by internal divisions and widespread dissatisfaction. The ANC's promises of economic growth and social reform have worn thin, and the public is growing increasingly restless. Unemployment remains sky-high, crime rates are stubbornly rising, and racial inequality, the great unresolved issue, still looms large over the country. Social unrest is becoming the new norm as frustrated South Africans take to the streets, tired of waiting for the ANC to deliver on its decades-old promises. It's like the country is caught in an endless episode of political



déjà vu. Meanwhile, the ANC leadership switches constantly, with different factions constantly jostling for power while the economy staggers along, struggling to keep pace with the rest of the BRICS nations. Sure, South Africa is still technically a member of BRICS, but heavily reliant on financial support from wealthier allies China and India.

South Africa keeps its cozy ties with China intact because Beijing's money and infrastructure projects are too good to pass up. But it's not putting all its eggs in the Great Wall of China's basket: Eager to diversify and reduce its dependence on the East, South Africa is wooing Western nations for investment and aid. It's all part of the delicate balancing act Pretoria has to perform—keeping one foot in with the West for trade and financial stability, while maintaining that warm relationship with China for infrastructure and political support.

Regionally, South Africa's once-strong influence in Africa is showing signs of wear. While it still sees itself as a big brother to the rest of the continent, Nigeria and EAF have been stealing some of the spotlight with their own growing economies and political clout. South Africa's regional role is solid, but not the powerhouse it once was. However, Pretoria remains fixated on keeping its position as a leader in the African Union and as a stabilizer in southern Africa, even if it's just to make sure no one forgets who's supposed to be in charge around here. Despite the challenges, South Africa's potential remains undeniable. The country is still rich in natural resources and has a thriving tech sector that occasionally shows flashes of brilliance.



Switzerland	
<p>Government Type: Federal assembly-independent directorial republic</p> <p>Population: 9.8 Million</p> <p>GDP / Per Capita: \$1.1 trillion \$124,000 per Capita</p>	<p>Neutrality is the most important principle of Switzerland's foreign policy for the last 2 Centuries. The reason for this is to both promote peace and remain neutral in otherwise controversial topics, but also to secure their external security. Moreover, they are not members of the EU or NATO and usually choose to remain out of most geo-political matters and rather focus upon the growth and improvement of the standard of living for their own citizens.</p> <p>This trend of neutrality has continued well into the 2030s. However, not even Switzerland could avoid Türkiye's blatant disregard for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and has issued an official condemnation for the flagrant violation of the international treaty. However, they have not followed this up with further calls for sanctions or punishment beyond the superficial call for an international investigation into the matter.</p> <p>However, the neutrality of Switzerland also possesses many advantages beyond those previously mentioned. It allows the Swiss government to choose their own path in this increasingly multi-polar world, and although it will likely be a path that is close to that of Europe and the EU due to their proximity and relationship with them, they are also free to pursue a foreign policy similar to that of Türkiye where rather than pure neutrality they focus upon the role of a middleman and negotiator, bringing together nations such</p>



as Russia and Ukraine to the negotiating table, nations which otherwise may never have met in the name of peace. However, if so then Switzerland must also avoid making the same mistakes that Türkiye made, such as the pursuit of a highly controversial Nuclear Deterrent Program.

Türkiye	
Government Type: Unitary presidential republic	
Population: 96.4 Million	
GDP / Per Capita: \$1.8 trillion \$18,600 per Capita	

Türkiye has had, for the most part, a pretty standard history in the last two decades. As a member of both NATO and BRICS it has had to walk a thin and tumultuous line between both blocs and act as the “middleman of the world”. Moreover, their slow expansion of their sphere of influence into the Middle east and African nations such as Somalia have further increased their global presence. This all came to an end however in 2034 when thousands of incriminating documents were leaked to world press agencies by an anonymous source, implicating Turkey and Russia in a top-secret classified partnership to create a nuclear weapons research center in Turkey with weapons-grade uranium and technical expertise being provided by Russia. The two nations were no stranger to nuclear cooperation, as previously Russia had sold 4 VVER1200 to Türkiye in 2018 for use in the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant in Türkiye. However this was for nuclear power purposes, and not weapons.

Both nations have publicly denied any such weapons program, which would be in direct violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of which both nations are signatories of. Moreover, they have called into question the validity of documents provided by an anonymous source, which could just as easily have been



faked. However, many nations in the world disagreed and Turkey found itself stuck. On the one hand, its western NATO allies demanded answers and an independent investigation, which Türkiye denied on the grounds of it being a breach of sovereignty. However, on the other hand its allies in BRICS, especially India, also demanded answers and issued recommendations. Thus, the network of allies that Türkiye had built for itself became a liability instead of the advantage it was supposed to be.


Thus, the alleged Nuclear weapons program which would have secured Türkiye's interests should any conflict regarding the Middle East or Kurdistan escalate in the future, Türkiye would have assurances and deterrents to ensure that its interests were not compromised. However, now it finds itself in the exact position it had tried so hard to avoid, with more and more nations condemning and threatening sanctions on Türkiye, should they cave to the pressure and allow impartial investigations of their territory, or continue to block it as a breach of sovereignty based upon some documents which they alleged have no authenticity behind them.

Many have asked why Türkiye would do this, why risk their otherwise stable geopolitical position in pursuit of a weapon they would in all likelihood never use? This simple question has a complicated answer, but the reason for this course of action stems from the political landscape in Türkiye in 2035. The conservative and Islamist Justice and Development Party (AKP) who had traditionally been at the reins of the Turkish state for decades was losing popularity, and fast. Opposition leaders from more moderate Islamist groups, or liberal pro-western parties were beginning to encroach upon the AKP hegemony, and more importantly upon Recep Tayyip Erdogan who was still the leader of the nation for decades. Therefore, there were internal discussions at the highest levels of the Turkish government that sought solutions to strengthen and stabilize Türkiye, as besides the authoritarian style of leadership, instability and rising living costs were the main objections to the AKP leadership. Therefore, they began to look for possible solutions to stabilize the conflict in the East of the country against Kurds and fundamentalist Islamist terrorists from the Middle East. One such solution was the acquisition of a Nuclear Deterrent. A decision which, although controversial at best, came as a direct order from the highest levels of the Turkish state, and thus could not be defied due to the top-down Authoritarian style of leadership in Türkiye. Hence, intelligence agencies within Türkiye began to search for ways to acquire such a



deterrent, and landed upon Russia as a possible benefactor and Since Türkiye was Russia's only remaining NATO ally and they had already worked together on nuclear power projects before, Russia seemed like the perfect choice.

Now, Türkiye must face the consequences of that choice of action, and how it has now become the focal point on which a wider discussion will occur upon the state of the world today, and Türkiye has found itself stuck in the middle of it with an easy way out.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain (and Northern Ireland)	
Government Type: Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy	
Population: 68.7	
GDP / Per Capita: \$3.2 trillion \$42,000 per Capita	
<p>The United Kingdom is a shadow of its former self, reeling from Scotland's successful exit after a second independence referendum in 2028. Fed up with rising inequality, economic mismanagement, and the impact of Brexit, Scots overwhelmingly voted to break away, carving out their own path as another nation wrenched free from the grip of a former colonial superpower. Scotland quickly pivoted toward the European Union, eager to reclaim its place within the bloc, leveraging its strong renewable energy sector and untapped offshore resources to fuel its economy. With progressive policies at the forefront, Scotland is thriving as an independent nation, building a model of sustainability and economic growth while solidifying its status as a rising power in Europe.</p> <p>For the remaining UK, now just England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, the situation is far more dire. The loss of Scotland's resources has only worsened the economic</p>	



difficulties stemming from Brexit 1.0 and 2.0, with Westminster struggling to redefine political unity within the shrunken kingdom. Polarization in England is at an all-time high, with Labour and the Conservatives locked in increasingly bitter battles, while nationalist movements and smaller parties steadily gain ground. Economic stagnation, widening inequality, and the discontent of a nation in flux fuel rising tensions. Wales, inspired by Scotland's success, voices louder calls for greater autonomy, while in Northern Ireland, the Catholic majority continues to push for unification with the Republic of Ireland. As the UK weakens, Ireland grows stronger, edging ever closer to uniting the island under one banner.


The UK's relationship with the USNA remains crucial, with both countries relying on their "special relationship" to safeguard economic ties and mutual defense pacts. The UK remains a key partner to Washington, though its political instability and economic decline have made it less of a reliable ally compared to its former self.

Within NATO, the UK's stance remains firmly committed, but its voice has been weakened by domestic turmoil and shrinking military capacity. Traditionally one of NATO's most influential members, the UK now has to tread carefully to maintain its position. Scotland's exit further complicates its defense strategy, particularly with the uncertainty over the future of the UK's nuclear deterrent, housed in Scotland's Faslane naval base. With Scotland pushing for nuclear disarmament as part of its independence agenda, the UK is forced to reevaluate where to base its Trident submarines, creating tension within NATO. This uncertainty has caused ripples within the alliance, as the UK struggles to meet its defense commitments and maintain its strategic influence. Despite these challenges, the UK remains a critical player in NATO, especially as it looks to counter Russian aggression. With Russia increasingly isolated and dependent on China, the UK's role in the alliance is still seen as vital in addressing security threats from Moscow. However, the UK's influence is now overshadowed by other NATO members, particularly France and Germany, who are increasingly taking on more leadership roles within the alliance. The US, while still aligned with the UK, also leans more on continental European allies for stability in Europe.

In the context of a multipolar world, the UK also seeks to diversify its alliances. It engages more deeply with emerging powers such as Japan and India to strengthen trade and security ties, while simultaneously exploring new economic partnerships in



the Indo-Pacific region. However, these efforts are seen as a band-aid solution to the UK's waning global influence, as it struggles to remain relevant amid a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape. In this fragmented UK, NATO remains a pillar of its international strategy, but the country's diminished stature and domestic instability cast a long shadow over its ability to lead on the global stage. NATO's reliance on the UK endures, but the alliance is increasingly looking to other members to fill the void left by the shrinking British role in European and global security affairs.

United States of North America	
<p>Government Type: Federal presidential republic</p> <p>Population: 394 Million</p> <p>GDP / Per Capita: \$38 trillion \$65,000 per Capita</p>	
<p>Following much internal turmoil, the US has lost its dominating position and had to bow down to the requests of other nations in order to maintain the US led UN as an organization so a majority of nations would run to BRICS. This internal struggle was caused by a double shock effect of both economic turmoil following a housing crash as well as widespread political unrest that had been building up for decades. The result were riots that exceeded even the LA riots of the late 20th Century, leaving many dead and many more seeking answers. However, with no clear direction in sight, many high ranking state politicians began speaking of secession, if only as a political buzzword to maintain their office. However, this soon spiraled to widespread riots if not in favor of full on secession then at least sweeping reforms.</p> <p>By 2035, the United States of North America (USNA) was a patchwork of tensions and challenges, grappling with the fallout of a decade of upheaval. The social</p>	



fabric was frayed, marked by deep ideological divides that had escalated into violence during the Second American Civil War. Although the conflict had subsided, it left behind scars that continued to affect daily life and governance. The USNA faced significant domestic challenges. Political polarization remained extreme, with right-wing militias and radical leftist groups both still active. Violence erupted sporadically, often triggered by political events or social movements, as citizens clashed over issues like voting rights, economic inequality, and police reform. Local governments struggled to maintain law and order, with some states outright refusing to enforce the new federal mandates, further complicating the already fractured national landscape of this young nation.

The economy too was in a precarious state, continuing to recover from the dual shocks of the housing crash and rampant inflation that had gripped the nation in the late 2020s. Unemployment rates fluctuate, with many regions experiencing chronic joblessness, particularly in areas that had previously relied on manufacturing and resource extraction. The economy's slow recovery was hampered by ongoing food shortages and energy crises. The price of essential goods remained volatile, and the cost of living skyrocketed, forcing many families to make tough choices about basic necessities. Efforts to stabilize the economy included the introduction of a North American currency, aimed at fostering trade between the U.S. and Canada and addressing inflation. However, the transition faced resistance from factions that clung to their national identities. The disparities in economic conditions across the new union led to further friction, with wealthier regions resenting financial support directed toward struggling areas.

Climate change added another layer of complexity to the USNA's troubles. Extreme weather events, including hurricanes, wildfires, and droughts, became more frequent and severe, straining already limited resources. Infrastructure, particularly in vulnerable regions, was ill-equipped to handle these challenges, resulting in widespread devastation and displacement. Communities that had once thrived were now at risk of being permanently altered by the effects of climate change, leading to environmental refugees within the USNA. With this in mind, the USNA began to contribute even more to the Five Eyes Program led by Australia to cooperate on defense and climate security matters.



Internationally, China emerged as a significant global competitor, capitalizing on the USNA's instability to expand its influence. Economic ties remained crucial, but tensions escalated over trade imbalances and China's assertive territorial claims in the South China Sea. Calls for domestic production grew as the USNA faced dependency on Chinese imports, creating divisions among political leaders about whether to adopt a confrontational or cooperative stance toward Beijing. This division allowed China to leverage its economic power to sway USNA politics, complicating bilateral relations. In this effort, they joined Japan in supporting the Pacific Shield Treaty, to jointly shield themselves from Chinese aggression by preferring the might of their joint military deterrents.

Looking at the other Red Peril, Russia, under an increasingly authoritarian regime, sought to exploit the USNA's vulnerabilities. President Vladimir Putin positioned Russia as a counterbalance to Western influence, especially as NATO allies began rearming in response to perceived threats. The relationship was marked by mutual suspicion, fueled by allegations of election interference and cyberattacks. Occasional cooperation in areas like counter-terrorism was overshadowed by these tensions, complicating diplomatic efforts. As the USNA struggled to reassert its global standing, it faced pressure to develop a coherent foreign policy. Divisions within the government made it difficult to form a unified approach to China and Russia, with some factions advocating military preparedness and others promoting diplomatic engagement. The intertwining of international relations and domestic challenges underscored the complexity of navigating a rapidly changing global landscape, with the potential for conflict looming large.

Ultimately, after losing much power, the USNA seeks to maintain its position via the reformation of the United Nations and Specifically the Security Council in an effort to keep it as a conduit in which to "keep their allies close, and their opponents closer".