



FUTURISTIC SECURITY COUNCIL

CET MUN 2025

BACKGROUND GUIDE FOR FSC '25

INDEX

I. LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

II. COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

- 2.1 MANDATE OF THE COUNCIL
- 2.2 STRUCTURE AND VOTING PROCEDURE

III. AGENDA OVERVIEW

- 3.1 FULL AGENDA TITLE
- 3.2 CONTEXT AND SCOPE OF DEBATE

IV. TIMELINE OF EVENTS (2025-2055)

VI. RULES OF PROCEDURE

- 6.1 ROLE OF THE CHAIRS
- 6.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF DELEGATES

VII. DIRECTIVES AND CRISIS MECHANICS

- 7.1 CATEGORIES OF DIRECTIVES
- 7.2 DIRECTIVE FORMAT AND SUBMISSION
- 7.3 CRISIS UPDATES
- 7.4 FOG OF WAR PROTOCOL

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegate,

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to the **Futuristic Security Council** at **CETMUN 2025**.

In an age where old certainties have crumbled and new power centers emerge in their place, the burden of diplomacy grows heavier and more vital. This council stands at the edge of something unprecedented. Peace is no longer the default assumption. Cooperation is no longer guaranteed. And governance, as the world once knew it, is no longer intact.

The FSC offers a unique challenge: to not merely respond to crises, but to reimagine what global order can look like when conventional mechanisms have failed.

Your role is not to inherit peace, but to build it anew.

This year's agenda,

“Deliberating the Fate of a Fractured World: Reconstruction of Global Governance in a Post-UN World and the Pacification of Escalating Global Tensions in the Shadow of the War of Ashes”

invites you to consider what comes next when multilateralism collapses, alliances fracture, and silence replaces consensus.

You are called upon not just to debate and draft, but to envision. Your speeches, actions and directives will carry more than policy, they will carry the weight of legacy. Your decisions will echo as precedents for whatever future emerges from the wreckage of the past.

We encourage you to engage with empathy, creativity, and strategic vision. Let your participation reflect not only the positions of your assigned nation, but also your commitment to safeguarding a future that still teeters on the edge.

We look forward to intense deliberation, challenging compromises, and the extraordinary leadership we know you will bring to the table.

Yours sincerely,
The Executive Board
Futuristic Security Council
CETMUN 2025.

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

The **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is entrusted with the **primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security** under the **UN Charter (Chapter V, Articles 23–32)**

CORE MANDATE:

1. Maintenance of International Peace and Security:

- Investigate any situation threatening international peace.
- Recommend procedures for peaceful dispute resolution.
- Authorize sanctions or military action to respond to threats to peace...

2. Establishment of Peacekeeping Operations:

- Deploy UN peacekeepers to conflict zones.
- Oversee ceasefires, demobilization, and post-conflict recover...

3. Authorization of Enforcement Measures:

- Impose binding resolutions on UN member states
- Enact Chapter VII measures, including military intervention when diplomacy fails....

4. Admission and Expulsion of Members:

- Recommend new member states to the General Assembly
- Suspend or expel members violating the UN Charter.

5. Mandating International Tribunals:

- Establish or endorse international criminal tribunals and courts to prosecute war crimes and crimes against humanity...

MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE : 15 MEMBERS TOTAL

- **5 permanent members (P5):** China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — each possessing **veto power**.
- **10 non-permanent members** elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly, with equitable regional representation.

VOTING PROCEDURE :

- **Procedural matters:** Require at least 9 affirmative votes.
- **Substantive matters:** Require 9 votes including the **concurring votes of all 5 permanent members** (veto power).

LEGAL AUTHORITY :

All UNSC resolutions passed under Chapter VII of the Charter are **legally binding** upon all member states, unlike those of the General Assembly, and may include **diplomatic, economic, and military enforcement actions**.

VETO SYSTEM AND SPECIAL VOTING PROCEDURES :

The **Futuristic Security Council (FSC)** consists of 20 member states, of which **7 are designated as veto participants**, reflecting their geopolitical, technological, or ideological supremacy in the post-war world. These powers possess **enhanced procedural authority** and serve as anchors of the fragile global balance.

VETO POWERS – STRUCTURE AND RULES :

Out of the 7 veto participants, **6 hold full and independent veto power**. The **United States**, however, exists as two sovereign states, the **Federated States of America (FSA)** and the **United American Republic (UAR)**, each ideologically distinct. Together, they **share a single veto**, which can only be exercised through unanimous agreement.

THE SEVEN VETO PARTICIPANTS :

1. People's Confederation of Zhongguo (China)
2. Russian Federation
3. South Asian Confederation (India)
4. Republic of Polska (Poland)
5. Al-Rashida Caliphate
6. Western European Union (WEU)
7. The United States – Shared between:
 - Federated States of America (FSA)
 - United American Republic (UAR)

Shared Veto Clause : The FSA and UAR must **both vote identically** (i.e., both vote "No") for the American veto to be valid. **Any disagreement renders the veto null**.

This unique structure reflects the geopolitical fragmentation of the former superpower and adds a layer of **strategic interdependence** within the Council's most powerful bloc.

SPECIAL VOTING PROCEDURES :

- Procedural Matters: Require a simple majority of all present and voting members.
- Substantive Matters: Require a minimum of 14 affirmative votes, with no veto from any of the 6 valid veto powers or from the unified American bloc.

In cases of exceptional urgency or deadlock, the FSC reserves the right to invoke **Crisis Override Protocols**, allowing a **temporary suspension of veto authority** through a **three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) supermajority vote and Unanimous Chairing consent**. This override may only be used **once per session** and must be preceded by a formal motion, sponsor signatures from at least five non-veto members, and endorsement from at least one veto-holding state.

SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT AND OBJECTIVES

This simulation does not operate in a vacuum. Delegates must understand that the world of 2055 is unstable, layered with unacknowledged hostilities, post-war trauma, and deeply mistrustful blocs. Each delegate represents a power that has its own version of "peace," its own idea of "justice," and its own calculus of "order."

YOUR OBJECTIVES AS A COUNCIL ARE:

- **To prevent the ignition of another global conflict**, one whose damage could extend far beyond Earth.
- **To address fundamental flaws in past institutions**, and propose bold alternatives for cooperative governance.
- **To balance technological supremacy, ideological security, and political ambition**, without shattering what little global equilibrium remains.

Success in this committee is not measured by unanimity, but by whether you leave the room with a working framework to prevent collapse and a path forward the world can follow.



AGENDA OVERVIEW

THE AGENDA

"Deliberating The Fate Of A Fractured World: Reconstruction Of Global Governance In A Post-UN World And The Pacification Of Escalating Global Tensions"

CONTEXT AND SCOPE OF DEBATE

The world of 2055 teeters between the scars of its past and the uncertainties of its future. The dissolution of the United Nations, the failure of traditional security alliances, and the emergence of fragmented geopolitical blocs have created a power vacuum, one that cannot remain unfilled.

This Council convenes at a critical juncture: tensions simmer across volatile borders, old rivalries are renewed under new banners, and humanity's reach now extends into orbit, where jurisdiction is undefined and deterrence elusive. While war has momentarily ceased, peace has not taken its place.

Delegates are tasked not only with reassessing the architecture of global governance but with questioning its very foundation. What mechanisms, if any, can regulate sovereign ambition in a multipolar world? How can justice, cooperation, and deterrence be redefined in an age of artificial intelligence, orbital militarization, and ideological plurality?

This agenda calls upon each nation not merely to protect its interests, but to articulate its vision for the future of order. Whether through alliances, innovation, or negotiation, the deliberations here may well determine the trajectory of the century to come.



HISTORICAL TIMELINE 2025-2055

2025–2032: GLOBAL INSTABILITY AND POLITICAL FRAGMENTATION

- **2025:** Russia captures eastern Ukraine; Eastern Europe begins rearming
- **2027:** China invades Taiwan.
- **2028:** Trump wins a controversial third U.S. term; Elon Musk and Kanye West emerge as rival candidates.
- **2032:** Trump is assassinated; civil unrest splits the U.S. into the FSA and UAR
- **2032–33:** Israel conducts genocide in Gaza and West Bank; Arab underground ideologies consolidate.

2034–2038: THE WAR OF ASHES

- **2034:** Al-Rashida Caliphate publicly declared; global war erupts.
- **2035–37:** India dismantles Pakistan; North Korea invades Manchuria; Tibet declares independence from China
- **2038:** ~50 tactical nukes are exchanged in the final phase; Treaty of Vienna signed to end hostilities.

2039–2048: COLLAPSE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- **2039–42:** SAC fully forms under Indian control; Al-Rashida stabilizes its borders.
- **2043–46:** NATO, the UN, and EU begin dissolving; ROMA Pact and WEU form.
- **2048:** The UN formally disbands; NATO ceases operations.

2049–2055: THE FRAGILE PEACE AND FUTURE COUNCIL

- **2049:** Border tensions reignite; orbital skirmishes begin.
- **2050–52:** Future Security Council (FSC) is established by 20 major powers.
- **2055 (Aug 2):** FSC convenes in Geneva to prevent another global war and construct a new world order.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

CHAIRS

The Chairs of the Security Council will act as regular Chairs. However, since any crisis simulation requires a great amount of flexibility, the Chair's discretion will be in order and not subject to a motion to appeal if the discretion of the chair is used due to crisis updates.

ROLE OF DELEGATES

Delegates assume the responsibilities of their assigned characters but should contribute to the debate in all policy areas. Delegates retain advisory privileges concerning the progress of the crisis, that is, while the Dais may retain ultimate decision-making authority, it is the responsibility of the delegates to craft, propose, and vote upon directives.

DIRECTIVES

Delegates must specify the type of directive being issued.

The categories include:

ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The committee can impose administrative actions, regulations, or laws, such as media censorship, emergency legal measures, or the removal of officials at or below the ministerial level.

MILITARY DIRECTIVES

The country may direct its armed forces to conduct specific operations.

- **Operation Order:** A detailed order to launch a multi-unit military operation, including objectives and execution plans.
- **Sorties:** Deployment of an aircraft or ship for missions like reconnaissance, rescue, patrol, sentry, or escort.

COMMUNICATION DIRECTIVE

- **Internal Communication:** Used to provide delegates with specific instructions, reminders, or suggestions. It can also reinforce political stances or instruct ministries on media handling.
- **External Communication:** Used to deliver messages to those outside the government.
- **Communiqués:** Communicate with foreign governments or bodies about national policies or intentions.
- **Public Service Announcements:** Messages to the general public, government branches, or the military, often used as propaganda.
- **Invitations and Requests:** Requests to meet with witnesses, politicians, prisoners, or others regarding a crisis.

POLITICAL DIRECTIVES

The committee can communicate with local government organizations, legislative leaders, or allies to garner political support.

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVES

The country may instruct its intelligence assets to covertly gather information about another state or perform specific tasks like espionage.

- **Information Collection:** Spies gather secret information about other countries.
- **Sabotage:** Intelligence officials take action to weaken another country through subversion or destruction.
- **Counter-Intelligence:** Measures to prevent hostile intelligence organizations from gathering information against the government.
- **Surveillance:** Monitoring specific individuals or groups to collect information.

OTHER DIRECTIVES

If an action does not fall within the above categories, a written proposal can be submitted to the Chair for consideration.



DIRECTIVE FORMAT

Directives, ranging from a few lines to several sentences, express the committee's will and are presented to the Chair. Very short directives may be presented orally at the Chair's discretion.

REQUIRED FORMAT FOR DIRECTIVE

- **Operation Name:** (A creative name for the action, go crazy here.)
- **Type of Directive:** (Military, intelligence, communiqué, etc.)
- **Status:** (Covert or overt)
- **Primary Objective:** (Immediate goal)
- **Secondary Objective:** (Long-term goal)
- **Personnel/Resources Involved:** (Units and equipment involved)
- **Mission Brief:** (Detailed operation description)
- **Plan of Action:** (Detailed, bullet-point list covering the entire plan and potential issues)
- **Signed:** (Portfolio name of the drafter or drafters)

Directives missing mandatory elements (underlined) are subject to the executive board's discretion for acknowledgment.

CRISIS UPDATES

A crucial aspect of a crisis committee is that the actions taken by delegates are promptly considered by the Executive Board and reflected in the results.

Once both private and public directives are approved, the EB generates corresponding outcomes and announces a crisis update, providing delegates with new information.

For example, if delegates pass a public directive to launch an attack on their adversaries, the EB will announce through a crisis update whether the attack has succeeded or if the directive is still in progress.

These crisis updates can occur at any point during the session, with an average frequency of 2–3 updates per session. When an update is announced, delegates must quickly devise and implement responding actions, either through public or private directives.

FOG OF WAR

Updates are largely based on received directives, but not all directives will be reflected in updates.

The "Fog of War" concept highlights that the outcomes of actions are often uncertain due to various factors, including timing.

Thus, not all directives' statuses will be known throughout the committee. Some successful directives may not appear in updates, while some failed ones may, to inform drafters of the consequences.

