



# **Amity International Model United Nations 2025**



## **Futuristic United Nations Security Council**

### **BACKGROUND GUIDE**

# **LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Greetings Everyone,

We welcome you all to this simulation of the Futuristic United Nations Security Council at Amity International Model United Nations 2025. Please consider that the aim of this guide, as the name suggests, is to provide you with the background of the agenda solely and is by no means exhaustive. Your real research lies beyond this guide and we hope to see strong content and debate in the conference. Another important aspect of your preparation will be to analyse your research. Don't just read documents; understand how they fit into the larger context of world events related to the agenda. I would suggest that you take notes on your research. This will help you refer to it during committee as well as understand the underlying concept better once you translate it to words you're comfortable using.

**Before reading this guide, please ensure you read the rules of procedure thoroughly which may help you give direction towards how this committee is going to be.**

The committee might be a bit complex for you but we will address all your doubts and queries. The Executive Board wants to make this as comfortable an experience for you as possible. Your comfort will be a priority for us at all times. Do not hesitate at any point to approach us with your doubts. As frivolous as they might sound in your head, trust us, we had them when we were starting out as well.

Please note that anything written in the Background Guide **cannot** be used as proof in the committee.

Lastly, put your best foot forward as you research into the varied aspects of the agenda and display the best of your diplomatic courtesy. Feel free to revert back to the executive board for any queries or any form of assistance that you may require at the email ids or contact numbers mentioned below. Wishing you luck for the conference.

Regards, Executive Board FUNSC

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# **HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE COMMITTEE**

One of the major misconceptions about the concept of MUN's is that you just research from the internet and speak in the committee. However, that's not the only thing you do, you are required to research for the committee **AND ANALYSE** whatever you've studied. When it comes to the term analysis, a lot of people don't know what it means so **for example**:

You see someone's marksheet and see that person has scored 90+ out of 100 in 4 out of 5 subjects, however in the 5th subject, the person has scored just 53 out of 100. The part till here is called your research; this is something you've found out by searching somewhere.

When it comes to analysis, analysis means interpretation, now for example in the above example a good analysis would be finding out that the person if gives more time to the 5th subject rather spending so much time on other subjects, his/her marks in the individual subjects might fall a bit but he/she would improve overall because now that person would be scoring well in 5th subject as well.

On a MUN level; analysis is a very important aspect when it comes to you playing the role of a delegate in a committee. Most delegates get confused by the term analysis and are not able to improve the quality of their analysis over time. In very simple words, "Analysis means interpreting the research you have from your perspective". The reason analysis is an important aspect of a MUN is because, without analysing the current research you can't progress towards development but can only dwell upon the already existing research.

Before that, let's understand what does your analysis include? When you start analysis, you need to keep the following things in mind:

- **Context**– What is the context of your analysis? Basically, what are you analyzing? What is it related to?
- **Stakeholders**– Who/What are driving your research and playing a major role? Who are the relevant members to your research?
- **Impact**– What impact will your research have on the agenda? What role will it play on the stakeholders of the research you have regarding the agenda?
- **Scope of Solution Space**– What all solutions can be formulated to tackle the problem?

- **Constraints within solution**– The solutions formulated in the solution space would have a few constraints, what are those? And can they be tackled or is there any way around?

- **Key Insights**– What is the final conclusion or key takeaways you have from the analysis you've done regarding your agenda?

The above are the key points which are included in the concept named “Analysis”. If you are able to find answers to the above points regarding your research, you'll have an easier time going with the research and trying to understand the agenda.



# **VALID SOURCES OF PROOF IN THE COMMITTEE**

Evidence or proof is from the following sources will be accepted as credible:

## **1. News Sources:**

- a. **State-operated News Agencies** – These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency.

These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are,

- i. RIA Novosti (Russia) (<http://en.rian.ru/>)
- ii. IRNA (Iran) (<http://http://www.irna.ir/en/>)
- iii. BBC (United Kingdom) (<http://bbc.co.uk/>)
- iv. Al Jazeera (Qatar) (<http://www.aljazeera.com>)

## **2. Government Reports:**

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Some examples are,

- i.) **Government Websites** like the State Department of the United States of America (<http://www.state.gov/index.htm>) or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation (<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm>)

- ii.) **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of various nations like India [<http://www.mea.gov.in/>] or People's Republic of China (<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>).

- iii.) **Permanent Representatives to the United Nations** Reports (<http://www.un.org/en/members/>)

- iv.) **Multilateral Organizations** like: NATO (<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>), (<http://www.aseansec.org/>),

OPEC ([http://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/](http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/)), etc.

### 3. United Nations Reports:

All UN Reports are considered are credible information or evidence for this simulation:

i.) UNSC (<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/security-council-documents>)

UNGA (<https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/index.shtml>)

ii.) UN Affiliated Bodies like the International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/>), World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/>), International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>), International Committee of the Red Cross (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>), etc.iii.) Treaty Based Bodies like the Antarctic Treaty System ([http:// www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm](http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm)), the International Criminal Court (<http://www.icc-cpi.int/Menus/ICC>)

### 4. Subsidiary Organs of the UN:

- International Law Commission (<https://legal.un.org/ilc/>)
- The Commission on the Status of Women itself is a subsidiary organ of the UN, being a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. (<https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>)

• **NOTE** — Sources like Wikipedia ( <http://www.wikipedia.org/>), Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>), Human Rights Watch (<http://www.hrw.org/>) or newspapers like the Guardian (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>), Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>), etc. are typically not accepted as PROOF/EVIDENCE. However, they can be used for better understanding of any issue or on rare occasions, be brought up in debate if the information given in such sources is in line with the beliefs of a Government.

# **INTRODUCTION TO THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

The United Nations Security Council is one of the most important decision making bodies in the UN. There are 15 permanent members in the UNSC, and a number of other observer nations are invited to specific sessions. For the purpose of this simulation, you need not worry about being an observer, since we shall treat all members equally. However, we do recommend that for your own knowledge you read about how observers contribute in real life.

A special feature of the UNSC, that will be incorporated in our conference as well, is the Veto Powers of the P5 nations. Historically, 5 countries - USA, UK, Russia, France and China have been the frontal forces in terms of monetary contribution and support to the UN. Thus, they have been rewarded with a special benefit in the Security Council called the Veto Power.

The “veto power” means that these P5 countries can choose to *veto* any substantive document such as a Draft Resolution and prevent the document from being implemented, irrespective of how the rest of the UNSC votes. Thus, in order to pass a resolution in the committee, you must ensure that none of the P5 countries will be voting against you.

This veto power DOES NOT apply to any procedural vote, such as passing of a motion and in every other aspect, i.e. recognitions for speaking these veto countries DO NOT have an advantage.

In order to fully understand the purpose of the SC, one must know about the circumstances under which the SC was created. Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created after World War II to address the failings of the League of Nations in maintaining world peace. It held its first session on 17 January 1946, and in the ensuing decades was largely paralyzed by the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. Nevertheless, it authorized military interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in the Suez Crisis, Cyprus, and West New Guinea.

After the Cold War, the UN saw a radical expansion in its peacekeeping duties, taking on more missions in ten years' time than it had in its previous four decades. All members of the Security Council are signatory to the NPT, and all permanent members are nuclear weapons states.



# **MANDATE OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

A very important thing to keep in mind when you try to propose solutions in this council is the **mandate** of the council. The word 'mandate' basically refers to the authority or powers of the council. This is important as you would have to ensure that any of the solutions you propose is within the mandate of your committee or in other words your solution is something which your committee can enforce.

Eg: It is not within the mandate of the Indian government to decide whether Pakistan will declare a war. Such a statement may seem senseless and obvious, however in the United Nations the mandates of councils are usually very intricate. It gives responsibility for maintaining international peace and security to the Security Council, which may meet whenever peace is threatened.

The UNSC has to always act within its mandate. This mandate is given in the UN Charter. The UN charter is basically the set of rules for the UN, something like the constitution of the country.

According to the Charter, the United Nations has four purposes:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations;
- to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;
- and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

Most of the other organs of the UN have only a recommendatory mandate meaning they cannot take action themselves but they can recommend that action. However the Security Council's mandate allows it to take action and make resolutions that are legally binding on nations. The actions of the SC are specifically mentioned in Chapters 6 and 7 of the UN charter.

**You need to keep in mind that usually the first attempt of the security council is to achieve peace by peaceful means.** But if this is not possible, the security council adopts other means. These include:

**1. UNDERTAKING INVESTIGATIONS OR MEDIATIONS :** It is within the mandate of the UNSC to establish a subsidiary investigation committee under it. The exact function and power of this varies from case to case and is discussed in the

council and finalised in a Resolution ( a document the SC passes which would be further explained in the committee ).

2. **APPOINTING SPECIAL ENVOYS :** A Special Envoy of the Secretary-General (SESG) is a senior United Nations official appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General to deal with a set of specific issues. He/she may even go to a conflict zone to survey and get a first hand account of the area or to mediate humanitarian missions. Eg: Mr. Bill Clinton served as a special envoy for Haiti.

When a dispute leads to hostilities, the Council's primary concern is to bring them to an end as soon as possible. In that case, the Council may:

1. **ISSUE A CEASEFIRE:** A ceasefire, also called cease fire, is a temporary stoppage of a war in which each side agrees with the other to suspend aggressive actions. Ceasefires may be declared as part of a formal treaty, but they have also been called as part of an informal understanding between opposing forces.
2. **SEND SPECIAL MISSIONS OR PEACEKEEPING FORCES:** The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces are employed by the World Organization to maintain or re-establish peace in an area of armed conflict. Eg : Due to a lot of tension in the Central African Republic, the UN decided to send peacekeeping forces called MINUSCA to re-establish peace.

Beyond this, the Council may opt for enforcement measures, including:

1. **ECONOMIC SANCTIONS:** In case a particular country is violating law or not complying with the UN, the UNSC may impose an economic sanction on it. This means the SC could ask other countries to not trade with this country to make it financially weak. Eg : Sanctions were imposed in 2014 on the then president of Yemen.
2. **BLOCKADE:** Another way to stop trade of a particular country in case it isn't complying is by blockading its trade routes on the land, sea or air. Eg : UNSC blocked air routes in Libya in 2015.

# **ABOUT THE AGENDA: THE ISRAEL-IRAN STANDOFF**

## **History of Tensions between Israel and Iran**

### **The Iranian Revolution (1979):**

- Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi flees Iran, and the revolution brings Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power.
- This led to the rapid degradation and cutting-off of the ties and relations Tehran shared with Israel.
- The Israeli embassy in Tehran shut down, and the Jewish State came to be known as the 'Little Satan' in Iran, while the US was referred to as the 'Greater Satan.' Anti-Israel slogans such as 'Death to Israel' were propagated within the Islamic Republic.

### **The Formation of the Proxy, Hezbollah (1982-1983):**

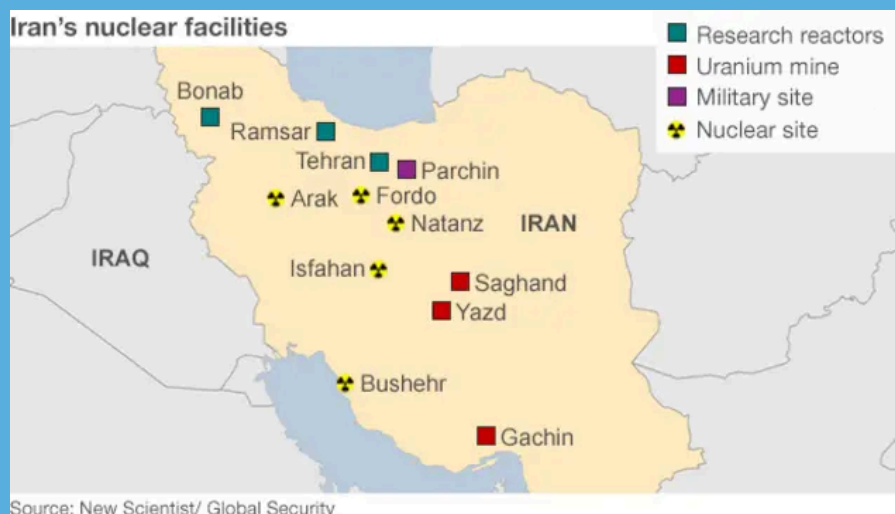
- The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to collaboration between Shi'ite Muslims and the Iran Revolutionary Guard (IRGC).
- The product of this collaboration is Hezbollah, a paramilitary group.
- Hezbollah proceeded to orchestrate multiple suicide bombings in an attempt to eradicate Israeli forces from Lebanon.

### **Argentina Bombings (1992-1994)**

- March 17, 1992: Twenty-nine casualties were reported after a suicide bombing at Israel's Embassy in Buenos Aires, for which Hezbollah claimed responsibility.
- July 18, 1994: The bombing of the Argentinian Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA), believed to be executed by Hezbollah, led to eighty-five casualties.
- Both Israel and the Argentinian Judiciary accuse Iran and Hezbollah of the attacks; however, the Islamic Republic denies responsibility.

## Iran's Evolving Nuclear Program (2002-2006)

- The National Council of Resistance of Iran revealed the Natanz and Arak nuclear facilities in the Islamic Republic.
- Natanz is an underground uranium enrichment facility, and Arak is a heavy-water reactor site. Both settlements would be crucial in the development of an Iranian nuclear arsenal.
- Iran claimed these settlements were meant for civilian nuclear power, despite being rich in gas and oil.
- In 2003, the E3—France, Germany, and the United Kingdom—initiated negotiations meant to engage Iran in diplomatic discussions regarding its nuclear program.
- In October of the same year, Iran agreed to suspend its uranium enrichment projects.
- In February 2006, Iran resumed enriching uranium after the election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.



## Operation Olympic Games (2010)

- Operation Olympic Games was a cyberwarfare campaign, conducted by the United States of America and Israel, to jeopardize Iran's nuclear program. It was initiated under the Bush Administration but continued under Obama's term as well.

- The most crucial component of this operation was Stuxnet, malicious software and a self-replicating worm that attacked microprocessors called PLCs (Programmable Logic Controllers).
- In 2010, Stuxnet attacked some 1000 centrifuges at the Iranian uranium enrichment site, Natanz. This became one of the first few cyberattacks targeting industrial systems.

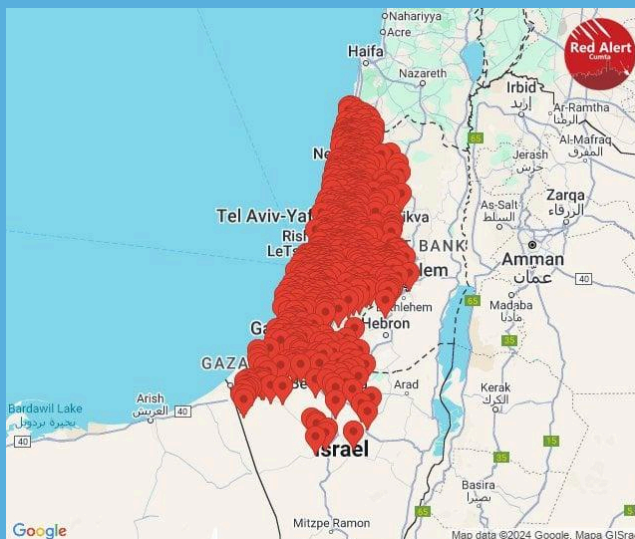
### **Iran Nuclear Deal (2015-2018)**

- The Iran Nuclear Deal, or the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), was an agreement between the Islamic Republic and major world powers, including the USA, the UK, France, Germany, Russia, China, and the European Union.
- Established in 2015, the deal called for Iran to limit its nuclear program in exchange for multiple provisions, including sanction relief.
- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel claims to have retrieved documents of 50,000 pages after a Mossad raid in Tehran in January 2018.
- According to the Prime Minister, these documents were meant to cover Iran's nuclear program before the 2015 deal.
- May 8, 2018: President Donald Trump of the United States of America announces the USA's withdrawal from the JCPOA. The deal, however, remains in force till October 2025, but the withdrawal of the US and non-compliance by Iran make it inoperative.

### **Series of Assassinations and attacks (2020-2024)**

- November 2020: A top Iranian nuclear scientist was assassinated by an autonomous and computerized machine gun set up by Mossad operatives in Absard, Iran.
- April 2021: A blast in the Natanz nuclear facility caused damage to the electrical grid, for which Iran points its fingers at Israel.
- October 7, 2023: Hamas led a coordinated attack against Israel, causing approximately 1200 casualties and the deadliest event encountered by Israel post-independence.

- October 8, 2023: Hezbollah, nurtured by Iran, joins the conflict and rockets northern Israel.
- April 1, 2024: Israel strikes the Iranian Consulate in Damascus, Syria—leading to multiple casualties, including that of 2 Iranian generals.
- April 14, 2024: Iran retaliates and fires some 300 missiles and attack drones; most of them are intercepted.
- April 19, 2024: Israel carries out a limited strike on Russian-supplied S-300 air defense systems present in Isfahan, Iran.
- July 31, 2024: Ismail Haniyeh, leader of Hamas, is assassinated in Tehran. He was a major target for Israel.
- September 27, 2024: Israeli Defensive Forces assassinate Hassan Nasrallah, the leader of Hezbollah.
- October 1, 2024: Iran launches more than 150 missiles targeting Israel, a response to the killing of Nasrallah.



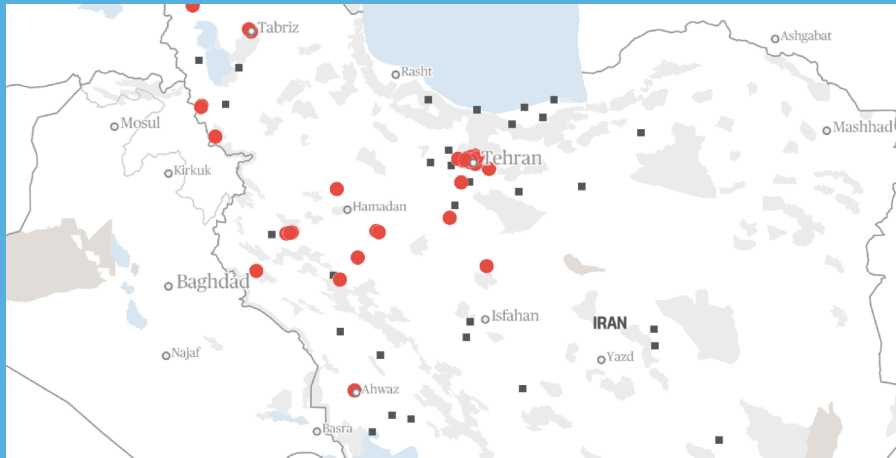
- October 26, 2024: Israeli Defensive Forces openly attack critical Iranian missile and military infrastructure.

### **The Twelve Day War (2025)**

- June 13, 2025: Israel's Operation Rising Lion is initiated. The operation targeted key Iranian nuclear sites, military sites, administrative and regime infrastructure, and leading Iranian individuals in military and nuclear fields.



- In the days that followed, Israel and Iran continued to trade airstrikes, missile strikes, and drone strikes—this led to a minimum of 1060 casualties in Iran and some 28 to 31 casualties in Israel.



- Major sites struck by Israel on Iranian soil include the Iranian Ministry of Defense HQ, The Quds Force Command Center, the IRIB studio, the Arak and Esfahan nuclear facilities, etc.
- Major sites struck by Iran on Israeli soil include Soroka Medical Center, the Haifa Oil Refinery, and parts of downtown Tel Aviv.
- Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei constantly refuses to surrender and warns both Israel and the US if there is direct American involvement in the conflict.
- June 22, 2025: The United States of America launched a military strike on Iran's Natanz, Isfahan, and Fordow nuclear sites. The operation was given the codename 'Midnight Hammer,' and it made use of over 125 US military aircraft.
- June 23, 2025: Iran launched multiple missiles aimed at US military bases in the Middle East. The main site under Iran's crosshairs was the Al Udeid Airbase in Qatar. However, the missiles were intercepted, and no casualties were reported.



- June 24 to 25, 2025: Both nations exchanged their last few strikes before the ceasefire was announced. Despite alleged violations made by both sides, the ceasefire was enforced and in effect by June 25, 2025.

# **FUTURE TIMELINE OF EVENTS: THE ISRAEL IRAN STANDOFF**

## **Note from the Executive Board**

Delegates are advised that the timelines for both agendas—the *Israel–Iran standoff* and the *India–Pakistan flashpoint*—are **simultaneous in nature**. All deliberations must therefore be conducted with the understanding that developments in one crisis may directly or indirectly affect the other.

Furthermore, delegates are expected to refer to all real-world events up to **22nd August 2025** as part of the committee’s factual context. Beyond this point, delegates are to strictly adhere to the sequence of events outlined in the timeline provided by the Executive Board, which will serve as the sole authoritative basis for discussions and crisis responses within this committee.

## **Post August (2025):**

### **November:**

- On November 2, 2025, Israeli Defensive Forces conduct a predawn house-sweep operation in an Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity condominium. According to the intel received, the inhabitants of the building were militants possibly linked to Hezbollah. However, the operation led to the death of 4 Jewish students, and no militants were present on site.
- The day after the sweep, anti-war and anti-Netanyahu protests and riots begin in Israel; meanwhile, Iran’s Supreme Leader mourns the 4 casualties and mocks the Netanyahu administration. Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel announces the initiation of ‘Operation Haystack’ in his national address, meant to eradicate all the adversaries’ moles, sleeper cells, and spies in the Jewish State.

### **December:**

- In the 1<sup>st</sup> week of December, the CIA tracks and confirms an Iranian government-chartered plane from Tehran to the mining town of Arlit, Niger. 2

Days prior, a chartered government aircraft from Beijing reportedly landed at the Arlit airstrip.

- On Christmas Day, in an astonishing turn of events, the Niger government announces that it will not be nationalizing its Arlit mines but does not plan to continue a partnership with the French company Orano.
- Mossad publicly announces that numerous protests and riots in Israel were funded by the Iranian regime and were carried out by proxy sleeper cells.



**2026**

**January:**

- In his New Year's address, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announces the result of the recently initiated Operation: Haystack. In total, the Mossad-IDF partnership has resulted in the KIA of 17 anti-Israel operatives, 52 operatives behind bars, and 78 on trial. Out of the total 147 operatives, the Prime Minister stated that Iranians made up almost 50 percent of those neutralized. The prime minister stated, "The operation is still underway and will not terminate until we have achieved the total eradication of our enemies' covert operatives."

**April:**

- In an arms deal with Qatar, the US has been given a 12 percent stake in the North Field gas reserve. ExxonMobil has received a contract to build 10 rigs on the field with guaranteed military presence due to the heightened tensions in the region. Construction sites often report drone sightings at night, possibly Iranian.

**July:**

- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu meets Prime Minister Keir Starmer at 10 Downing Street. Mid press conference, the center is evacuated due to a suicide-bomber threat discovered by the Metropolitan Police. No injuries, casualties, or damage were reported, but Scotland Yard confirms that the operative has maintained connection with Hamas.

**August:**

- On August 12, Hamas launches a raid, like the one on October 7, 2023, in the Gaza Envelope in Israel to ‘avenge the innocents who lost their lives in Operation Haystack,’ leading to 21 civilian casualties and 24 hostages. This attack was followed by a massive barrage of some 250 Israeli missiles on the Gaza Strip, causing 213 deaths and thousands of injuries in one night. Iran warns Israel against conducting such strikes ever again, while the following days witness devastating missile and drone warfare between Israel and Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis.

**September:**

- Bahrain calls for an urgent United Nations Security Council session to address the major proxy wars in the Middle East and stabilize the region. A resolution levying sanctions and penalties on Israel and demanding a reassessment of its allegedly conducted war crimes was vetoed by the US. Meanwhile, countries including Japan, Nepal, and Ukraine have temporarily shut down their embassies as rockets fly over and fall on Tel Aviv.

**December**

- President Erdoğan announces the peaceful dissolution of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and he also demands the dissolution of the Syrian Democratic Forces within 6 months; otherwise, Türkiye will make sure they ‘face the consequences for non-compliance.’



2027

### February:

- A cyberattack disrupts Elta's detection and tracking radar, rendering the Iron Dome air defense system temporarily inoperative for 7 hours. This was followed by massive rocket barrages and the largest number of red alert pins ever seen by Israel. The digital fingerprint of the attack was traced back to Iran, but the Islamic Republic denied responsibility.



- 2 large explosions on the outskirts of the Niger mining complex wake up the town of Arlit, 3 days after the cyberattack on Israel's air defense system.



The government of Niger announces the closure of the Arlit mining complex to the public and press for ‘some time,’ and it is also made a restricted airspace.

**March:**

- The US and Israeli air forces conduct a joint operation involving over 50 aircraft to strike Houthi missile batteries in both interior and coastal Yemen, significantly decreasing Yemen’s ability to launch further attacks.

**May:**

- The People’s Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea form the Eastern Arms Union (EAU) in Xi’an, China. The EAU is an alliance of nations meant for the buying, selling, and trading of weapons technology among them through either the yuan or ruble. The constituent nations, being heavily sanctioned, will provide economic aid, benefit, and protection to one another to evade further sanctions. The EAU will also focus on natural gas and oil exchange and the joint construction operations of nuclear sites, while minimizing the import and export of dual-use goods.
- Türkiye begins conducting air and drone strikes on SDF strongholds, sparking a new conflict in the Middle East.

**September:**

- Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei passed away in his sleep due to natural causes on 10 September 2027. Remaining leaders of the EAU assemble in Tehran for his burial and the succession ceremony of his son, Mojtaba Khamenei.
- The new Iranian administration forcibly shuts down several non-profit organizations, including the Omid Foundation, which advocates for women's empowerment. The government claimed these organizations had possible financial connections to Israel and were ‘against the beliefs of Islam and Persia.’

## 2028

### **January:**

- In a secure and controlled meeting at the Erez crossing between the Gaza Strip and Israel, Chief of the IDF, Eyal Zamir, meets Zaher Jabarin of Hamas to discuss the return of Israeli hostages, including those from the August 12 raid of 2026. The deal took place; however, 7 days later, the 21 hostages were returned as corpses wrapped in cloth. Israel conducts massive search and extract operations in the Gaza Strip to retrieve hostages by force.

### **April:**

- Israel makes a down payment of six billion USD for 20 upcoming 6<sup>th</sup>-generation F-47 fighter jets, after Prime Minister Netanyahu's recent visit to the White House.

On 2 April 2028, Zaher Jabarin was assassinated by an Israeli sniper during a public rally.

### **June:**

- Countries with large uranium reserves, such as Canada, Kazakhstan, Namibia, etc., form the Peace and Fission Forum (PFF). The forum would overlook uranium mining and extraction in the member states on behalf of the IAEA and ensure equitable distribution of resources among energy plants and enrichment sites around the world. Niger, home to the Arlit mining town, did not participate in signing the mandate.

### **July:**

- CIA and Mossad leak satellite images of the construction of uranium centrifuges in the mining complex of Arlit and confirm the presence of the Chinese and Iranians.

### **September:**

- On September 7th, the leader of the SDF, Mazloun Abdi, came on a live TV broadcast from the Syrian Presidential Palace, apprising the people about the recent military rebellion against the regime with him at its head. He called this "Operation Welcome Freedom," stating that he aims to make Syria a country free from the Axis of Evil.

### **December:**

- Sources reveal an arms supply channel between Israel and the SDF, leading to an overnight exchange of missile strikes between Türkiye and Israel on 4<sup>th</sup>

December 2028. President Erdoğan stated that “The reason why the terrorists who call themselves democratic haven’t been crushed yet is because of the Jewish State’s allegiance to them.” The US warns Türkiye and initiates a ‘1 percent per casualty tariff,’ or the 1PCT Policy, with Trump stating, “I don’t want Erdoğan to get close to ISIS.”

## 2029

### February:

- ExxonMobil’s first rig in North Field collapses on the day of inauguration, leading to 67 casualties. QatarEnergy and ExxonMobil initiate an investigation campaign, looking into possible sabotage. 2 days after the tragedy, a damaged Iranian Shahed drone was recovered by the Qatari Emiri Navy near the construction site of another ExxonMobil rig.
- A barrage of newly supplied Iranian hypersonic ballistic Fattah -2 missiles, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead and difficult to intercept due to their speeds, launched by Hezbollah in Lebanon causes major damage in the Israeli cities of Jerusalem and Haifa, killing approximately 300.

### May:

- The EAU’s first summit takes place in St. Petersburg on the agenda, ‘Nuclear Motives.’ On 17 May 2029, Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei and President Xi Jinping officially announce a joint Chinese-Iranian uranium mining and enrichment program in Arlit, Niger, called ‘Atoms in Africa.’ The guidelines state that 2 nuclear centrifuges are to be created on Niger’s soil, one by the PRC and one by Iran, and both the nations set their own protocols and procedures for their respective centrifuges without compromising each other’s operations. Both countries have agreed to share 25 percent of their enriched products with Niger for fission energy only. The Atoms in Africa Project is to be carried out further in more African nations by members of the EAU in order to make the first ‘nuclear energized continent’ by 2050.

**August:**

- Türkiye, in retaliation against the 1PCT Policy, becomes the first nation to officially withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. President Erdoğan calls for all NATO and US bases to shut down in the nation by December 25, 2029.

**October:**

China, having developed hypersonic UCAV and HASM (Hypersonic Autonomous Swarm Missiles) technologies, is now entering the final testing phase, poised to revolutionize precision strikes, saturation attacks, and regional deterrence. These systems enable near-unreachable speeds, coordinated autonomous targeting, and overwhelming defenses but pose escalation risks and accidental engagements and challenge international legal norms—especially around autonomy, sovereignty, and proportionality. Debate intensifies over their compliance with International Humanitarian Law and arms control treaties, as China announces plans to first grant Iran with limited access to swarm guidance software to bolster Iranian missile defense capabilities. The Chinese Foreign Ministry stated, “This software isn’t just for ourselves or Iran, but for the Eastern Arms Union as a whole; however, we will initially provide access only to the members who desperately require it.”

**November:**

- President Xi Jinping visits the White House in Washington, DC, on 23 November 2029. Bilateral discussions are held with emphasis on the Atoms in Africa Project, where President Trump attempts to dissuade the Chinese government from making nuclear partnerships with Iran but fails. Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei threatens to blockade and shut down the Strait of Hormuz if there is any US or Israeli involvement or tampering in its Arlit project.

**Following this, a UNSC meeting is called on *1st December 2029*.**

## **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER: THE ISRAEL IRAN STANDOFF**

1. Is Türkiye's withdrawal from NATO pleasing for the EAU, and would Türkiye possibly seek a membership position in the Union?
2. Does the ExxonMobil contract in Qatar's North Field pose any potential threat or infringement to Iran's South Pars and/or to the Iranian regime? If so, why and how?
3. Does the Arlit project allow Iran to pursue its nuclear proceedings, be they for energy or utilization, under Chinese and EAU protection?
4. If 25 percent of the uranium enriched at Arlit is shared with Niger, is the remaining 75 percent exported to the centrifuge-owning countries? Would this joint project with Iran make China the scapegoat for the National Suppliers Group if the Islamic Republic were to export uranium?
5. Does the Fattah-2 missile barrage on Israel prove a potential threat to the world regarding nuclear terrorism, considering Iran's foreign enrichment program in Africa allows it to conduct enrichment freely?
6. Is the killing of potential anti-Israel operatives, who weren't detained, unlawful if they weren't even given a chance to stand a fair trial?
7. Would the closure of the Strait of Hormuz by Iran trap gas and fuel shipments, including that of ExxonMobil, from exiting the Persian Gulf? Are there any other possible routes through which safe and secure shipping can take place?
8. Can Israel guarantee the safety of the hostages held by Hamas in its search and extract operations?
9. Could the EAU potentially transform into a trade and currency domination union after its massive 'Atoms in Africa' favor to numerous LDCs?

# **ABOUT THE AGENDA: THE INDIA PAKISTAN FLASHPOINT**

## **The History of Conflicts—**

### **First India-Pakistan War (1947-1948)**

Jammu and Kashmir was initially a princely state with a Hindu king (Maharaja Hari Singh) and a majority Muslim population.

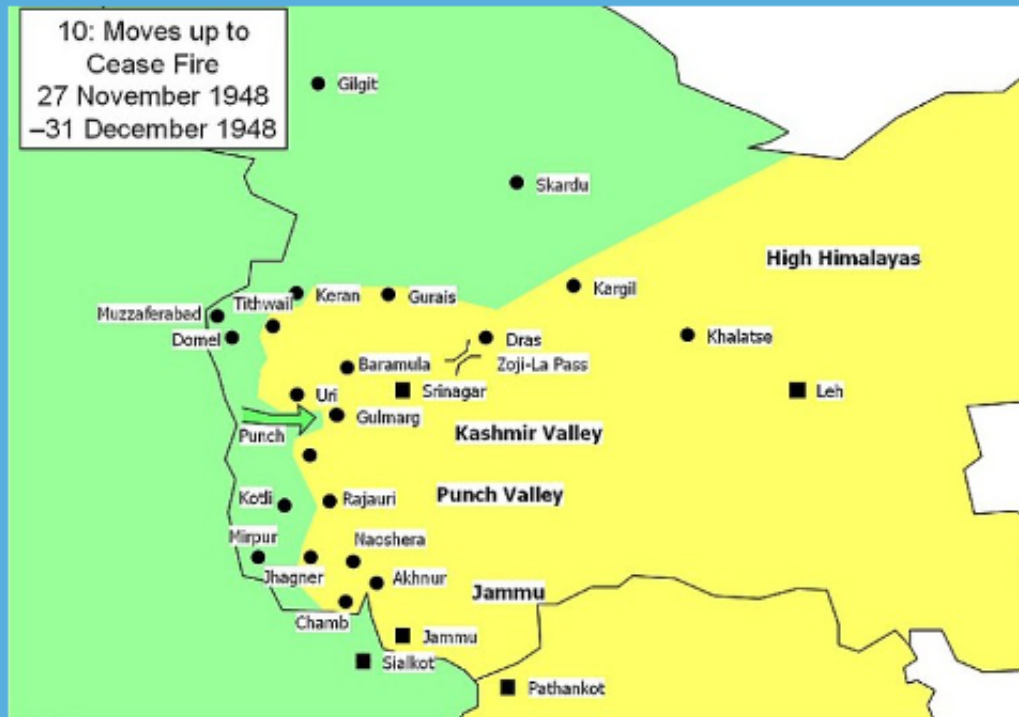
Liaquat Ali Khan (former PM of Pakistan) launched Operation Gulmarg to infiltrate tribal militias and ex-servicemen into Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) with the aim of capturing the region.

26th October 1947- The instrument of accession was signed, J&K became a part of India, and Indian armed forces entered J&K to retaliate.

The Gilgit Scouts, led by Major Brown, revolted against the Dogra administration and raised the Pakistani flag. This event led to Gilgit-Baltistan's de facto accession to Pakistan.

UN Resolution 47- 1. recognized Pakistan as the aggressor.

2. Required Pakistan to vacate all forces.



1st January 1949- A ceasefire was signed at the position of troops, and J&K was now divided by the Line of Control (LoC).

## Second India-Pakistan War (1965)

Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar to infiltrate forces into J&K, wanting to spark an uprising.

Retaliated by a full-scale war when LoC was crossed on August 28.

A new western frontier opened and Indian troops began advancing towards Lahore which caused a dilution of Pakistani troops in Kashmir

Resolutions 209, 210, and 211 passed in the UN, asking both sides to withdraw troops to pre-war positions.

The Tashkent Declaration mediated by the USSR was signed, and a ceasefire was called.





### **Third India-Pakistan War (1971)**

Pakistan consisted of two parts, West Pakistan (modern-day Pakistan) and East Pakistan (modern-day Bangladesh). The largest ethnic group of Pakistan was the Bengalis, concentrated in the East, but the ethnic groups belonging to the West enjoyed majority power.

The first general election was conducted in 1970, which was won by the Awami League of East Pakistan (led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman).

Election results were cancelled in 1971 since the West disapproved of it.

Bengali nationalists formed their own army called Mukti Bahini, trained by Indian armed forces. West Pakistan then forms an East Pakistan Central Peace Committee, which ironically mass murders Bengali intellectuals and commits war crimes.

On 25th March 1971, West Pakistan ordered a genocide against the Bengali people under 'Operation Searchlight,' killing 7,000 students in one night.

On 26th March Mujibur Rahman declared Bangladesh independent. Many Bengali leaders fled East Pakistan to India and formed a government in exile

On 3rd December Pakistan bombed Indian cities, and in response India deployed a defensive military strategy in the West and a coordinated offensive thrust in the East.

On 16th December the Instrument of Surrender was signed between India and Pakistan, in which more than 93,000 Pakistani troops surrendered.

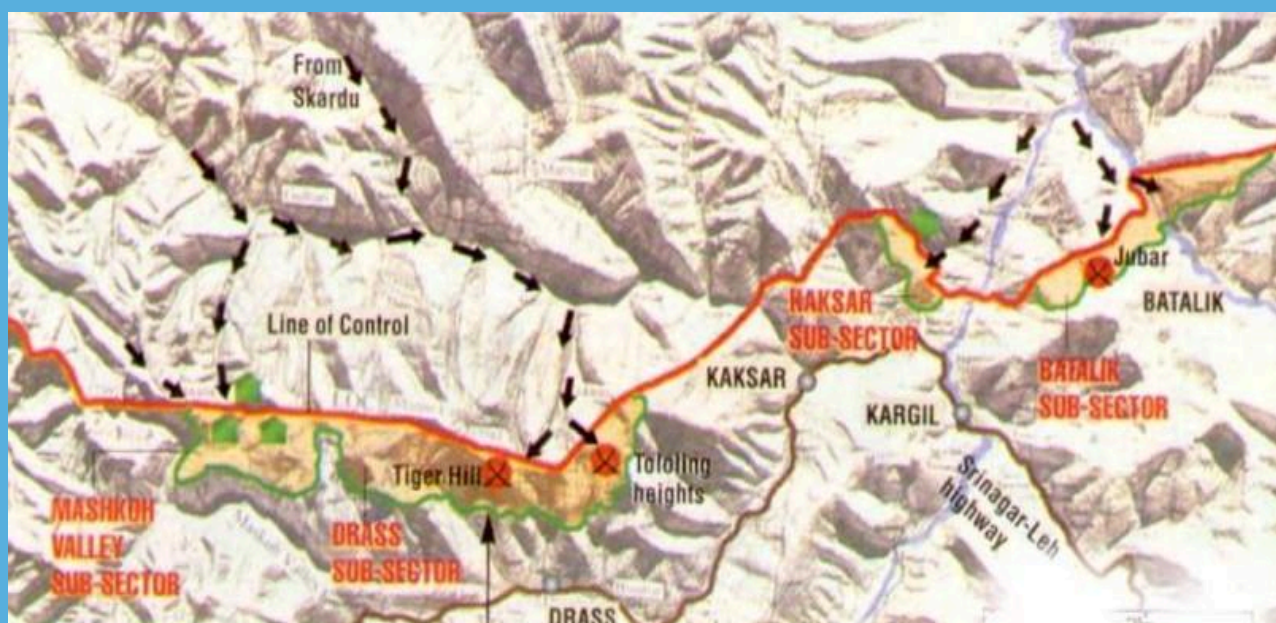
### **Kargil War (1999)**

Under Operation Badr Pakistan attempted to cut the connectivity between Kashmir and Jammu, a breach of the Shimla Agreement.

Several military posts and high mountains were captured by Pakistani forces giving them an advantageous position.

Operation Vijay was launched by India to recapture these strategic locations.

The war ended after 2 months and 3 weeks when the Indian forces recaptured Tiger hill and Drass ending the war.



## The 2025 India Pakistan Conflict

On 22 April 2025, a terrorist attack by five armed terrorists near Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir killed 26 civilians.

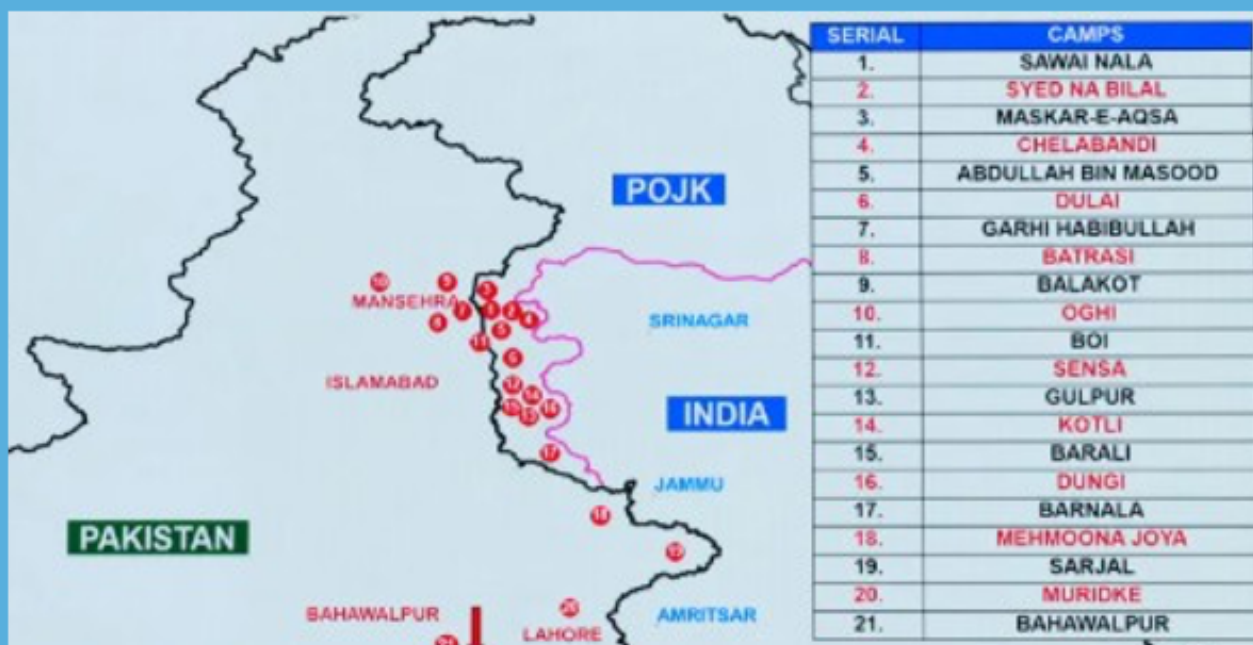
On 23rd April the Indus Water Treaty was suspended by India.

On 7 May 2025, India launched missile and air strikes under Operation Sindoor, targeting nine sites across Pakistani-administered Azad Kashmir and Pakistan's Punjab province.

The missile strikes targeted infrastructure linked to the terrorist groups Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) and Hizbul Mujahideen (HuM).

Several missile and drone attacks were carried out by Pakistan in the subsequent days met by Indian retaliatory strikes.

On May 10 a ceasefire was achieved with the casualties on both sides remaining disputed.



# **FUTURE TIMELINE OF EVENTS: THE INDIA PAKISTAN FLASHPOINT**

## **Note from the Executive Board**

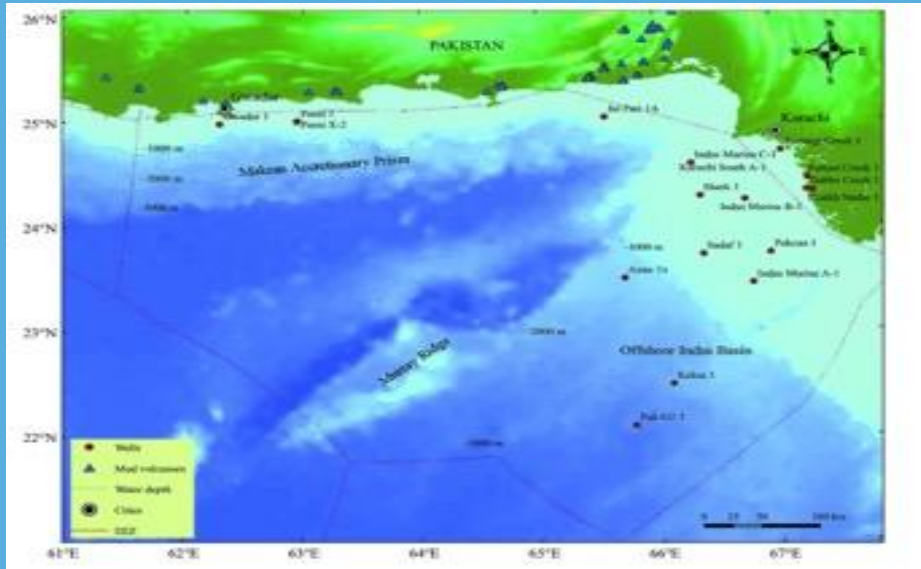
Delegates are advised that the timelines for both agendas—the *Israel–Iran standoff* and the *India–Pakistan flashpoint*—are **simultaneous in nature**. All deliberations must therefore be conducted with the understanding that developments in one crisis may directly or indirectly affect the other.

Furthermore, delegates are expected to refer to all real-world events up to **22nd August 2025** as part of the committee’s factual context. Beyond this point, delegates are to strictly adhere to the sequence of events outlined in the timeline provided by the Executive Board, which will serve as the sole authoritative basis for discussions and crisis responses within this committee.

## **Post August 2025:**

**Early November:** Massive oil reserves containing an estimated 500 million barrels of oil worth over \$25 billion have been found in Pakistan’s waters following Donald Trump’s recent statements regarding US investment in Pakistan oil reserves. Chevron, an American company, has taken up the project to create offshore rigs to extract oil. It is estimated to take 5 years to complete the structure and make it operational. It is believed Trump gave Chevron this project due to Senator Jerry Moran’s stake in the company.





**November end:** Russia and India start a rupee-ruble trade for almost all commodities, whereas Russia and China start a yuan-ruble trade. Due to the lack of international acceptance of the rupee, the majority is invested back into India by Russian firms and vice versa. The yuan has become an increasingly dominant currency being used in anti-US African countries such as Burkina Faso.

**December:** Tariffs on China are suspended till 2026, 1st January.

**December:** India confirms the purchase of 8 Su-57E jets over the course of 4 years with full technological transfer, source code access, and local production rights at HAL's Nashik plant. Russia agrees to provide an interim supply of Su-35M jets for immediate IAF use.

## 2026

**February:** The Pakistani External Minister releases photographs of the leader of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), Bashir Zaib, along with the former R&AW Chief Ravi Sinha meeting in an undisclosed location. The Indian government denies any such meeting and calls the images fabricated.

**March:** Following this, Pakistan approaches the UNSC, calling for sanctions on India for "harboring and training terror groups," which is ultimately vetoed by Russia. Weeks after this, the BLA conducted a mass school shooting in Surab with bullets and guns made by the Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited. BLA is now a UN-designated terror organization.

**March End:** This is followed by increased ceasefire violations along the LoC, including the extensive use of swarming AI-controlled drones for reconnaissance and precision strikes by both sides for a few weeks. India deployed mobile missile batteries and advanced air defense systems (S-400, Akash). Pakistan fields Chinese Wing Loong and Songar armed UAVs for asymmetric warfare. India reportedly struck down LeT and JeM camps in Manshera, Pakistan.

**September:** SUPARCO, along with the CNSA, has launched “خاموش (Khamosh)” spy satellite with the ELINT feature of the Yaogan and the high-res optical multispectral imaging of the Gaofen series. The cost of creating the Khamosh satellite is 1/5th of the Yaogan, and according to critics, it is “a mockery of science” due to its “poor” quality, which was “reimbursed” by the technology sharing of the Yaogan’s imaging systems, which can be used in smaller aviation devices supplied by a private Chinese firm.

**October:** India is inducted into ASEAN following the restoration of democracy in Myanmar. Under the ASEAN Defense Industry Collaboration (ADIC), India has started to become a prominent supplier of military tech, labelling its efforts as ‘Neighbors First.’

**November:** CIA and ISI suggest that Hamas-style tunnels have been built by the BLA to smuggle ‘Russian-made’ weapons through Iran. The primary route for such ‘smuggling’ is believed to start from the Chabahar Port to Iran-Pakistan border, from where it reaches Gwadar through tunnels and is transported throughout Balochistan

**December:** Following a supreme court verdict, Amritpal Singh has been acquitted, with him returning to his constituency and addressing his supporters through a speech.

“ਅਸੀਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਵਾਪਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਜ਼ਾਲਮਾਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਦੀ ਭੀਖ ਮੰਗਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਾਬਾਦ”

*“We Punjabis beg for a revolution against our oppressors to get our identity back. LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE!”*



**2027**

**March:** NATO, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Pakistan conduct a joint naval exercise near the Gulf of Oman. An “Asian Safeguard Network (ASN)” is formed to monitor any illicit activities taking place in the region through information sharing with the same countries that took part in the naval exercise. Keir Starmer stated that India was also offered to become a part of ASN, but it declined due to the presence of Pakistan.

The EU and India have signed an FTA with an agreement to increase the number of short-term visas for students and workers.

**June:** China consolidates control over key sections of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), building dual-use infrastructure, expanding Gwadar port, and integrating advanced surveillance systems across the corridor. Pakistan and China conduct extensive naval drills, including submarine and anti-submarine operations, with China deploying Type 075 amphibious assault ships and advanced destroyers; Pakistan showcases newly acquired stealth frigates and AIP-capable submarines.

**July:** Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and BLA have started using guerilla warfare in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, using Hamas-like cheap rockets to inflict damage. The city of Surab has become the official headquarters of the BLA. Oilfields being developed by Chevron have been damaged by BLA members, with Trump saying, “Some fools need to be dealt with.”





(Map of area controlled by BLA, including Anjira and Gidar)

**July End:** Following this, Pasni Airport had been closed for civilian use and saw an increase in American F-22Raptor jets along with the Jacobabad Air Base.

**August:** The American and Pakistani Air Force conducted carpet bombings in Surab, killing 840 and injuring 8,500 civilians in the process. Pakistan claims to have killed 300 BLA members in the process. Following this, mass protests have been seen all across Balochistan, with BLA gaining huge traction among the public, setting up recruitment camps.

**November:** BRICS has expanded to include DPRK, Cuba, and Serbia and has mandated its members to share information for “peaceful coexistence.” R&AW, SVR, and the Iranian MOIS have formed the “Cross Border Intelligence Network (CBIN).”

## 2028

**January:** India successfully tests Agni-VI equipped with MIRVs (Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles), demonstrating the ability to strike multiple targets across Pakistan (and beyond) with a single missile.

**April:** Pakistan answers with testing of its own Shaheen-III MIRV system, raising its second-strike capacity and complicating missile defense calculations.

**July:** A SVR communication message has been intercepted by the CIA stating-

“Президент Путин собирается подписать договор о взаимной обороне между Китаем и Россией.”

*“President Putin is about to sign the China-Russia defense treaty.”*

The CIA suspects that this would result in a massive increase in the nuclear arsenals of both countries along with rapid construction of military bases.

**August:** A Russia-Ukraine ceasefire has been announced by the Indian Prime Minister, having mediated the talks, with Ukraine agreeing to adopt isolationist policies, having suffered tremendous losses.



(Both the red and orange parts are included in Russia.)

- Sanctions on Russia have started lifting up, with the EU signing multiple natural gas deals with Russia normalizing relations.

**October:** India has announced its Panchtatva project to counter the string of pearls, including the Port of Duqm in Oman, Agalega Island in Mauritius, Sabang deep-sea port in Indonesia, Sittwe port of Myanmar, and Chabahar port of Iran, with India having all of them on lease for 20 years on a BOT model.

**November:** An explosion in the Golden Temple was set off, with the main structure left damaged. Amritpal Singh, along with his associates and a crowd of 15000 marching with him, stormed the temple and attacked the police, claiming that this was a ploy by the Indian government to destroy Sikh culture. 34 police officers were slaughtered, and police stations across Punjab were burned down following Amritpal's arrest. Massive revolts all across Punjab were seen with farmers burning crops in protest, causing a severe shortage of food grains in the market.

- R&AW intercepted a transmission seconds after the bombing.

"کام ہو گیا مسعود کو فخر ہو گا۔"

*"The work is done; Masood will be proud."*

Donald Trump is reelected as the President of the US.

**2029**

**February:** 4 million refugees from Bangladesh claimed asylum in India, citing persecution of Hindus in Bangladesh. The CRPF has pushed back a majority of these refugees trying to enter into West Bengal and Assam, but it is claimed by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) that the local governments tried to settle these illegal immigrants by providing shelter homes. Citing this, the central government imposed a nationwide emergency to combat this issue.

**April:** LeT and JeM have joined forces and launched 200 Qassam-style rockets into Punch and Rajouri from their Dungi, Hajiral, Kotli, and Aliabad bases. According to classified CBIN information, these terror groups have nearly doubled their recruits since 2025 and have expanded their sleeper cells well within northern India. These strikes resulted in 6 deaths and 49 injuries. An emergency had been declared in J&K following these events, and troop deployment increased.

**April:** In response, IAF confirms that 10 classified terror camps have been destroyed in POK using Su-57E and Rafale jets. Due to a faulty intelligence input, a madrasa in PoK was struck down, causing the death of 27 children.

**May:** Following this, the MEAs of Pakistan and India met on a floating diplomatic platform established by the UN and agreed on a ceasefire.

**June:** This ceasefire significantly angered the members of the Pakistani armed forces, causing a coup d'état by General Asim Munir seizing control of the government.

**July:** The ruling BJP has won the national elections with a 304-seat majority.

**August:** The 2029 UK election resulted in the victory of a left-wing "You Party," with Zarah Sultana becoming the new Prime Minister. Within a week of the government being formed, the UK Carrier Strike Group 2025 was deployed in the Arabian Sea to "prevent any further Indian escalatory measures." It is still stationed there.

**October:** A drone strike occurred in Manshera, Pakistan (later shot down by PAF), killing one Saudi Arabian diplomat, Abdullah Bin Salman, who was present there for a covert ASN meeting with Kuwaiti and Pakistani diplomats.

**October:** Pakistan calls this India's "state-sponsored terrorism" and presents drone debris and signal intercepts originating from India to the UN, along with testimonies from locals and ASN officials.

**November: The UN's** preliminary report finds the following hardware and software equipment used with the UN being on the verge of confirming it is of Indian origin:

Surface markings similar to HAL proprietary avionics modules, BEL connectors similar to ones used in S400, Indian hexadecimal ID numbers, IdeaForge's GNSS sensors often used in Indian drones, SanDisk SD cards, BIS electrical appliance codes in Devnagari script, the BEL-UAV-CTRL-2028 Bluetooth module name following numbering conventions used by Indian defense contractors, the pin algorithm signature of SZ DJI technology for real-time streaming, and a Make in India logo.

**Following the report, a UNSC meeting is called on *1st December 2029*.**

## **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER: THE INDIA PAKISTAN FLASHPOINT**

1. Should Pakistan's newly discovered offshore oil reserves be treated as its sovereign right, or should the international community intervene to prevent foreign exploitation and regional destabilization?
2. Is the U.S. investment in Pakistan's oil fields an act of economic cooperation or a form of neocolonial influence?
3. Does the rise of alternative trade blocs like the rupee–ruble and yuan–ruble systems strengthen global multipolarity or undermine the stability of the international financial order?
4. Is India's entry into ASEAN a stabilizing factor for Southeast Asia or a strategic containment of China?
5. If weapons traced back to Indo-Russian manufacturers are found with the BLA, should India be held responsible under international law for terrorism sponsorship?
6. Is the creation of the Asian Safeguard Network (ASN) a genuine collective security initiative or a Pakistan–U.S.–Gulf alliance aimed at isolating India?
7. Should India be compelled under international refugee law to accept millions of asylum seekers from Bangladesh, despite its internal security concerns?
8. Should the UNSC recognize Pakistan's coup under General Asim Munir as a stabilizing force or condemn it as a violation of democratic governance?
9. Does the Indian Navratan project create a cold war-like situation in Asia, with it being considered as a rival to China's BRI?
10. Is the Russia–China defense treaty a legitimate alliance or a destabilizing threat to global security, especially amid India–Pakistan tensions?

# **THE GLOBAL TIMELINE OF EVENTS (2025-2029)**

## **Note from the Executive Board**

In addition to the individual timelines for the *Israel–Iran standoff* and the *India–Pakistan flashpoint*, delegates are also provided with a global timeline. This timeline encompasses events of broader international significance, which, while not directly tied to either agenda, represent key moments of global change that may influence the dynamics of both conflicts and the work of the Security Council as a whole.

Delegates are expected to remain attentive to these global developments, as they may alter the strategic environment in which the crises unfold and consequently shape the decision-making process of the Council.

## **2025**

**November:** Russia and India start a rupee-ruble trade for almost all commodities, whereas Russia and China start a yuan-ruble trade. Due to the lack of international acceptance of the rupee, the majority is invested back into India by Russian firms and vice versa. The yuan has become an increasingly dominant currency being used in anti-US African countries such as Burkina Faso.

The Arlit mining projects in Niger expand after the discovery of more massive uranium reserves.

**December:** Tariffs on China are suspended till 2026, 1st January.

On Christmas Day, in an astonishing turn of events, the Niger government announces that it will not keep its Arlit mines nationalized but does not plan to continue its partnership with the French company Orano.



## 2026

**April:** In an arms deal with Qatar, the US has been given a 12 percent stake in the North Field gas reserve. ExxonMobil has received a contract to build 10 rigs on the field.

**July:** Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu meets Prime Minister Keir Starmer at 10 Downing Street.

**October:** India is inducted into ASEAN following the restoration of democracy in Myanmar. Under the ASEAN Defense Industry Collaboration (ADIC), India has started to become a prominent supplier of military tech, labelling its efforts as ‘Neighbors First.’

**December:** President Erdoğan announces the peaceful dissolution of the Kurdistan Worker’s Party (PKK), and he also demands the dissolution of the Syrian Democratic Forces within 6 months; otherwise, Türkiye will make sure they ‘face the consequences for non-compliance.’

## 2027

**February:** The government of Niger announces the closure of the Arlit mining complex to the public and press for ‘some time,’ and it is also made a restricted airspace.

**March:** NATO, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Pakistan conduct a joint naval exercise near the Gulf of Oman. An “Asian Safeguard Network (ASN)” is formed to monitor any illicit activities taking place in the region through information sharing with the same countries that took part in the naval exercise.

The EU and India have signed an FTA with an agreement to increase the number of short-term visas for students and workers.

**May:** The People’s Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea form the Eastern Arms Union (EAU) in Xi’an, China.

Türkiye begins conducting air and drone strikes on SDF strongholds, sparking a new conflict in the Middle East.

**July:** The city of Surab has become the official headquarters of the BLA.

**September:** Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei passes away in his sleep due to natural causes on 10 September 2027. Remaining leaders of the EAU assemble in Tehran for his burial and the succession ceremony of his son, Mojtaba Khamenei.

**November:** BRICS has expanded to include DPRK, Cuba, and Serbia and has mandated its members to share information for “peaceful coexistence.” R&AW, SVR, and the Iranian MOIS have formed the “Cross Border Intelligence Network (CBIN).”

## 2028

**April:** Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel visits the White House in Washington, DC.

**June:** Countries with large uranium reserves, such as Canada, Kazakhstan, Namibia, etc., form the Peace and Fission Forum (PFF).

**August:** A Russia-Ukraine ceasefire has been announced by the Indian Prime Minister, having mediated the talks, with Ukraine agreeing to adopt isolationist policies, having suffered tremendous losses.

Sanctions on Russia have started lifting up with the EU signing multiple natural gas deals with Russia normalizing relations.

**November:** Donald Trump is re-elected as the President of the US

## 2029

**February:** ExxonMobil's first rig in North Field collapses on the day of inauguration, leading to 67 casualties.

**May:** The EAU's first summit takes place in St. Petersburg; on the agenda 'Nuclear Motives.' On 17 May 2029, Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei and President Xi Jinping officially announced a joint Chinese-Iranian uranium mining and enrichment program in Arlit, Niger, called 'Atoms in Africa.'

**July:** The ruling BJP has won the national elections with a 304-seat majority.

**August:** The 2029 UK election resulted in the victory of a left-wing "You Party," with Zarah Sultana becoming the new Prime Minister.

Türkiye, in retaliation against the 1PCT Policy, becomes the first nation to officially withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**November:** President Xi Jinping visits the White House in Washington, DC, on 23 November 2029.

## **SOME IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCEDURAL CHANGES**

1. As this is a Crisis Committee, delegates should expect **at least one crisis update on each agenda**—the Israel–Iran standoff and the India–Pakistan flashpoint. These updates will introduce new developments, requiring delegates to adapt their positions and respond in real time. Preparation time will be decided at the discretion of the Executive Board.
2. Delegates are advised that the timelines for both agendas—the *Israel–Iran standoff* and the *India–Pakistan flashpoint*—are **simultaneous in nature**. All deliberations must therefore be conducted with the understanding that developments in one crisis may directly or indirectly affect the other.
3. Delegates are expected to refer to all **real-world events up to 22nd August 2025** as part of the committee’s factual context. Beyond this point, delegates are to strictly adhere to the sequence of events outlined in the timeline provided by the Executive Board, which will serve as the sole authoritative basis for discussions and crisis responses within this committee.
4. The Executive Board will accept **Joint Agreements, Joint Statements, Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, Directives, and Plans of Action** as valid forms of documentation throughout the committee.
5. The Executive Board will only accept **EB chits**; **substantive chits will not be permitted**. Chits will be taken into consideration **only in the event of a tie between two delegates**.
6. **Procedural Change:** In this committee, a **veto override mechanism** will apply. If a document is vetoed by a permanent member but subsequently receives the support of **90% of the Council**, the document shall be considered adopted despite the veto.