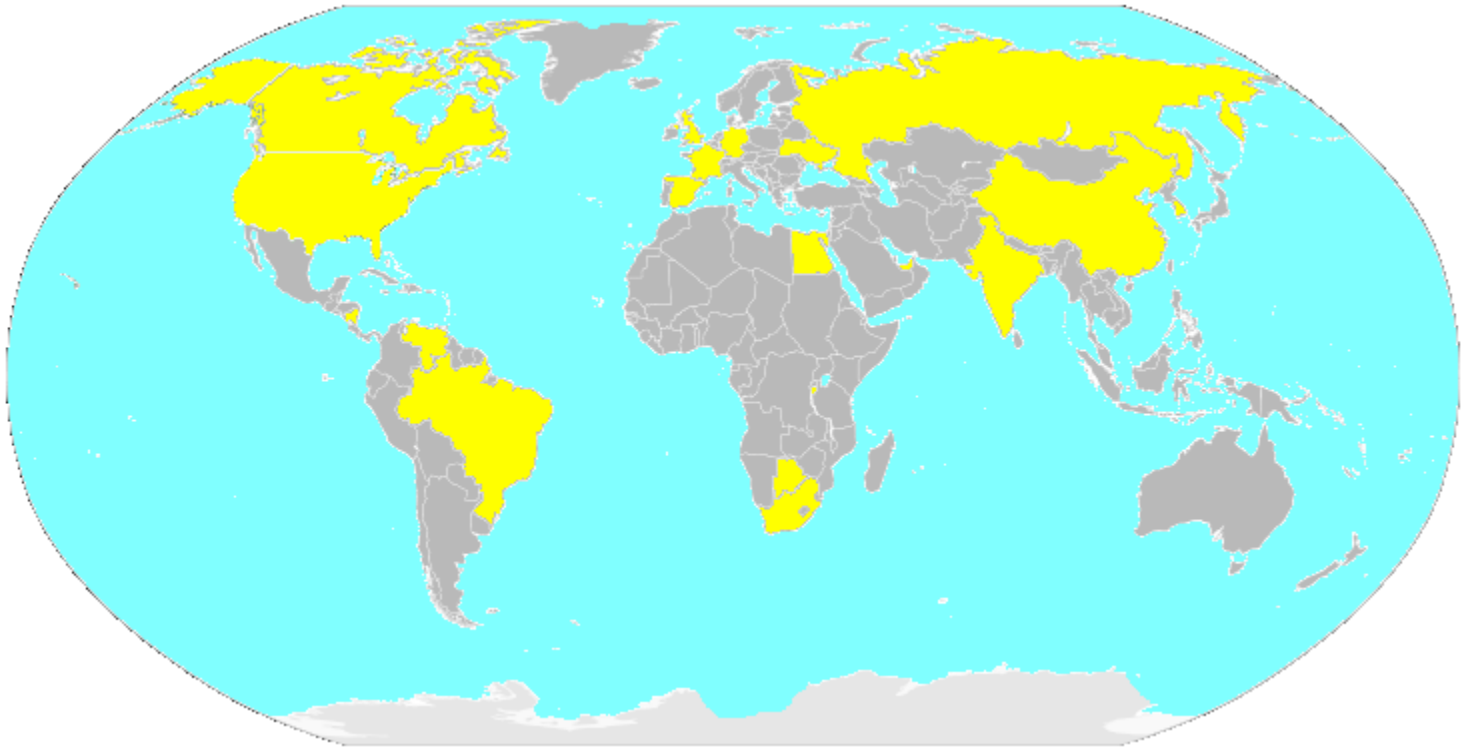


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UN Security Council member states in 2030
Permanent and rotating

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The UN Security Council since 2009

Security Council reform was an important and highly controversial topic at the United Nations for many years. Although expansion and reform of the veto powers were widely seen as vital, agreement on a specific formula was impossible, facing chronic disputes over which countries to add and their powers.

Not until 2018 was reform was actually passed by resolution of the General Assembly (voting 220/16/0). Under this resolution (A/RES/73/1, “Security Council Reform”, 10 December 2018) the original five permanent members remained on the council, with their veto powers intact. Five new-permanent members were permanently appointed to the council. Individually, these new members do not have a veto power; however, if all of these permanent members present vote no, then that would act as a veto. The Council expanded to 11 the number of non-permanent members, rotating on a two-year basis.

As approved by the reformed Security Council for a five-year term beginning in 2027, the United Nations Secretary-General is Nigina Sharopova, of Tajikistan.

The composition of the Security Council for 2030 is:

ORIGINAL PERMANENT MEMBERS (now known as the V-5, with veto power)

- People’s Republic of China
- France
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- United States

PERMANENT MEMBERS AS OF 2018 (C-5, with collective veto power)

- Brazil
- Egypt
- Germany
- India
- South Africa

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS (N-11, non-veto)

- Botswana
- Burundi
- Canada
- Myanmar
- Nicaragua
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea

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- Spain
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- Venezuela

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THE WORLD SINCE 2008

The most important events for in contemporary world affairs were the continuing transformation in the global distribution of power, the so-called Iran-Israeli War of Nuclear Attrition of 2015, and the Great Oil Crisis of 2020. The second did not lead to use of nuclear weapons, as widely feared, but saw major attacks on nuclear infrastructure and civilians, reshaping the balance of power among the world's remaining oil exporters. The latter reshaped the global distribution of power, arresting the rise of China and the decline of the United States. With a rough balance between several four powers, the world is more multi-polar than at any time since the eighteenth century.

After the election of Barack Obama in 2008, the United States worked to repair its image across the world, interrupting the gradual but unrelenting decline of American prominence. Obama narrowly defeated Gov. Sarah Palin in the 2012 election, although she was elected in 2024, brought back by the Republic Party after several years of Alaskan retirement. However, the second term of the Obama administration was rocky. Oil prices rose to \$350 a barrel in 2015, which ended the recovery from the Global Bush Credit Crisis. Oil prices were pushed by tensions in the Middle East, after Iran tested a peaceful nuclear device. This led Israel to launch air and ground strikes against Iranian nuclear facilities, precipitating the so-called War of Nuclear Attrition. This saw no actual nuclear attacks. Instead, the enemies turned to a war of gradual attrition and guerrilla raids. Ended through Chinese and Russian mediation after four months, the War of Nuclear Attrition produced no clear winner and aroused a third massive Palestinian uprising, leaving the future of the Israeli state uncertain. The theocracy in Iran yielded some powers to the civilian population as they sought to rebuild; the war took away most of their nuclear and much of their conventional capabilities, although these have since been rebuilt. Gas prices in the United States rose to \$25 a gallon, higher in other importing countries, leading to a protracted depression in the United States and elsewhere. Obama was also forced to withdraw U.S. forces from all Middle Eastern countries except Kuwait and Qatar, as U.S. non-involvement was seen as support for Israel by Arab states. Obama also began the push for large scale investment in alternative and renewable sources of energy. The election of Mark Warner as President in 2016 continued these policies, as Warner defeated Senator Bobby Jindal of Louisiana, although the Green Party won four states (Hawaii, Nevada, Rhode Island and Vermont).

The War of Nuclear Attrition was followed by The Great Oil Crisis of 2020, as global oil production rapidly declined. Although prices briefly reached 800 Euros per barrel (pricing was switched from the dollar in 2016), oil based economies actually suffered most, as higher prices failed to compensate for declining production. Among consuming countries, the United States and European economies declined fastest. China, India, and the developing world suffered the most in human terms. The Crisis led to a

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four-pole world, dominated by China, Germany, Russia and the United States, with Brazil and India also playing major roles.

The United States drew closer to Canada, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. Most European countries drew closer to Germany, with its large nuclear and investment base, saw its power greatly expand, and became the hegemon of the European Union, consolidating its base with support from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Italy and Netherlands. Russia, with natural gas to export, expanded its influence in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. These three powers each adopted a Cold War-type posture in attempting to claim spheres of influence over fellow European nations. Currently, the Germany, Russia and the United States are fighting for influence in the Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Romania, Slovenia and Ukraine. This competition also has seemed to expand to other parts of the world.

During this time, the nuclear non-proliferation regime began to collapse, as Germany withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and developed nuclear weapons; North Korea did as well, and Brazil, Egypt and South Korea, have begun to openly consider the nuclear option.

The oil crisis also had numerous implications for all exporters, including the Middle East. With little oil for support, their economies collapsed. The Gulf monarchies of Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates collapsed. Only the support of the U.S. military left the monarchies in Qatar and Kuwait intact, but greatly weakened, lacking legitimacy. Replacing the monarchies were radical Islamic regimes, which looked enviously at the ability of Israel to maintain some economic power. Additionally, a major humanitarian crisis developed as most of the Middle Eastern countries were no longer able to afford water imports. Egypt emerged as the dominant voice in the Middle East.

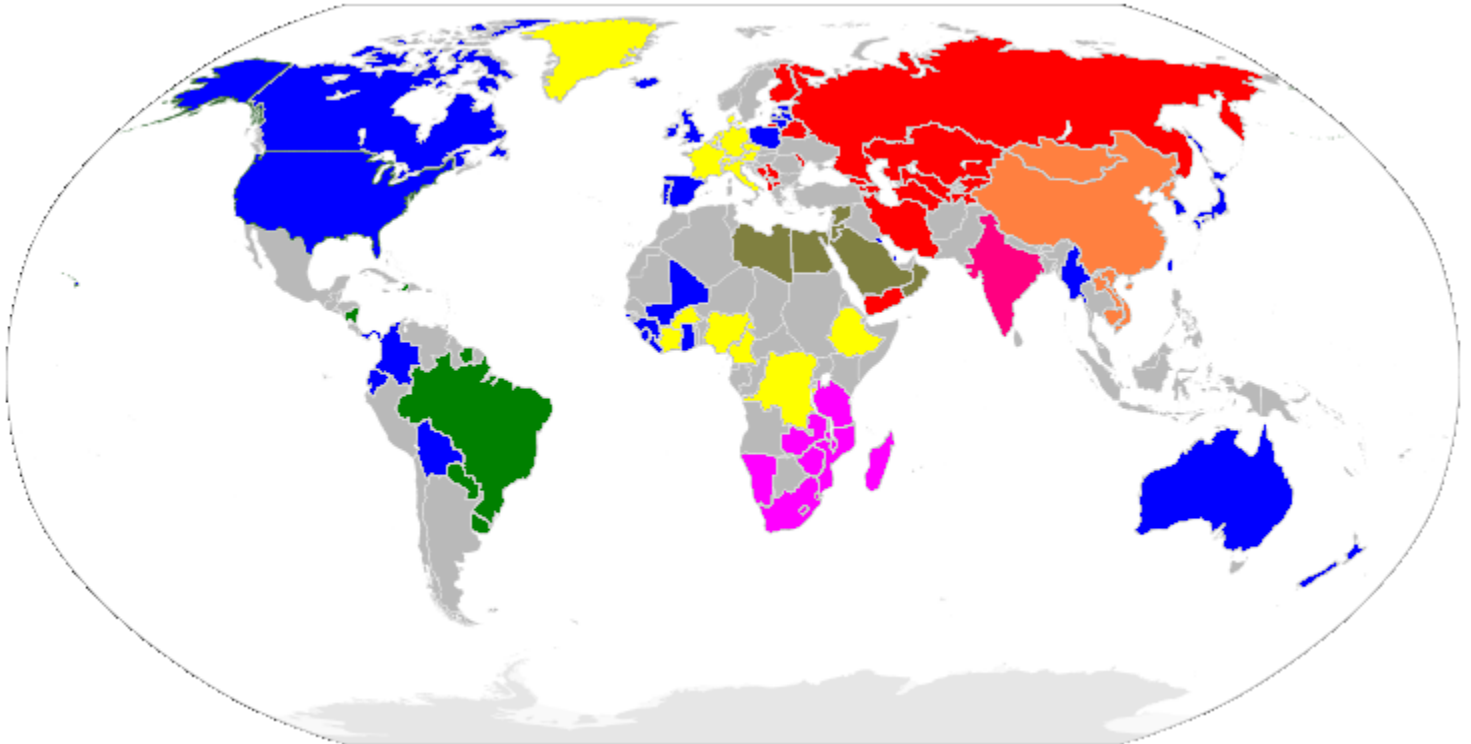
Teetering on continental collapse at the beginning of the 2020's, African economies were severely affected by The Great Oil Crisis. Countries that were dependent upon oil exports as a major source of revenue, such as Angola and Nigeria, have seen their positions weaken visa a vi other countries on the continent. South Africa has risen to become one the primary players in African politics, conducting unilateral interventions in African conflicts and blocking several UN peacekeeping attempts. Countries that survived the Oil Crisis relatively unscathed, such as Botswana and Kenya, are looking to limit South African and other super power influences; weaker states have no option but to look to these countries with the hope that they will be led out of devastation.

In Latin America, economic decline has been a problem since the The Great Oil Crisis. Mexico has particularly suffered, while Brazil, with its abundant supply of ethanol, has become the fastest growing economy in the region. The socialist regimes of Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela have all fallen. Political instability is a regional problem, with UN missions in Guyana and Honduras, and the new phenomenon of Brazilian military bases in Haiti, Nicaragua and Suriname.

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APPROXIMATE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE



FSC MEMBER STATE UPDATES

Botswana	
<p>Well-known internationally as “The Moral Voice” of the Southern Hemisphere, Botswana is disproportionately influential, largely through careful and moderate perspectives, a status that lead to its election to the UN Security Council over the objection of neighboring South Africa. It routinely acts as an advocate for the desires of the UN Secretary-General, former Tajikistan Prime Minister Nigina Sharapova.</p> <p>The HIV/AIDS pandemic severely effected Botswana’s economic growth by the late 2010s due to declining population growth. Although the success of the HIV/AIDS</p>	

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vaccine, created in 2017, greatly helped the country, it is still recovering from the massive pandemic. Even though the disease is now preventable, Botswana still has a 9.8% occurrence within its population.

However, Botswana has become a regional energy center, selling use of its deserts to German and Japanese investors for solar energy farms. After the Great Oil Crisis of 2020 and the collapse of the Nigerian nuclear sector, Botswana's highly productive solar power became the dominant energy source for much of southern Africa. The resurgence of South Africa concerns Botswana, fearful of losing its leading moral voice for the African continent, a position supported by China and Russia.

Brazil	
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After managing to weather the 2020 oil crisis by switching from petroleum based energy economy to a sugar-ethanol one, Brazil is the preeminent Latin American power and the sixth largest economy in the world. It considers itself the leading proponent of Latin American interests without being bogged down too much in Latin American problems, although it now has small military bases in other countries of the region.

Brazil is a large contributor of personnel to UN peace-keeping operations. The country is suspected of reopening its nuclear weapons program and withdrawing from the NPT, which would put great pressure on its historical antagonist, Argentina. The United States is suspected of encouraging Brazil to go nuclear, as are China, Germany and Russia, all courting the favor of the Latin American leader, with varying success. Brazil has dramatically raised its regional profile, fighting a quasi-war with Spain over humanitarian assistance to Uruguay, and challenging Venezuela for dominance of Guyana, where it protects remnants of the deposed Venezuelan government (see below).

Burundi	
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Burundi is an unknown factor in the UN Security Council. The small, poor, landlocked state is best known for its domestic problems and vulnerability to foreign manipulation. It was largely unaffected by the 2020 Oil Crisis mainly because it has no industrial capabilities and its chief exports remain coffee and tea. Germany and China invest in developing a Burundian manufacturing base, but this is limited by transportation problems. However, its political situation remains unstable, with the Hutu majority still in control of an increasingly assertive Tutsi majority. It maintains friendly relations with

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South Africa, knowing South Africa's desire to support African autonomy. However, Burundi is keeping a watchful eye on the situation internally and in Rwanda in regards to ethnic violence.

Canada	
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Canadian politics are dominated by strong divisions between the Western and Maritime provinces, and Quebec always threatening to lead to separation. The current Western Reform Party government of former university professor Piper Palin (a Canadian citizen since 2019) is generally supportive of the United States. But Prime Minister Palin also is described as an *ambivalent* American ally. Canada was an early supporter of AAAPU and the Palin Pact (see United States), but relations with her mother are often described as “tense”. Even so, she is widely criticized in Canada as an ineffective intellectual and an American stooge.

After the 2015 oil embargo and the 2020 Oil Crisis, American and Canadian economic links became further intertwined as Canada provided even more energy resources while the United States contributed sustainable green technology. Despite these ties, Canada actively maintains friendly amiable relations with China, Germany, and Russia. It is an aggressive supporter of UN peacekeeping operations, sometimes pushing such initiatives over the uncertainty of UN Secretary-General Sharapova. This has occasionally led Canada into conflict with Brazil and South Africa, who have attempted to block several peacekeeping measures, especially in their regions.

China	
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After its years as the dominant world power in the 2010's, when it peacefully reunified the wayward Province of Southeast China (formerly known as Taiwan), recent years have been harsh for China. China was greatly harmed by the 2020 oil crisis, which eliminated its sovereign wealth fund and foreign currency surpluses. Only recently has the restoration of international trade and allowed a return to positive economic growth, its economy tied for first rank with Brazil, Germany, Japan and the United States. The consensus-oriented government of President Li Keqiang has to balance efforts by so-called “romanticists” to assert communist orthodoxy, as well as perennial problems of regional separatism, and the rise of Christian-inspired cults.

In its foreign policy, China has sought to limit the influence of the other major powers,

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buying energy from all three powers and actively exporting goods to all three countries. China has openly declared the path of the “Middle Kingdom,” claiming that it will act in good faith to achieve peace and stability. It is a major supporter of UN Secretary-General Nigina Sharopova. Uniquely among major powers, it has not increased the size of its nuclear forces since 2018. China, though, remains committed to protecting Southeast Asia from the influence of Germany, Russia, and the United States. It also is increasingly suspicious of India, whose nuclear arsenal continues to grow, with China its obvious target.

Egypt	
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With the fall of the Gulf monarchies, Egypt is now the clear leader of the Arab states. It has continued its policy of peaceful coexistence with Israel, staying neutral in the 2015 Iran-Israel War despite receiving over a million permanent refugees from Gaza. Egypt also was devastated by the economic effects of that war and the 2020 Great Oil Crisis. With massive population growth and worsening poverty, the country is widely seen as ungovernable. Many observers in the country and outside fear all government will collapse after the impending death of its long-serving president, the aging Gamal Mubarak. Islamist government is widely viewed as the only hope for national unity.

Mubarak has devoted his life to preserving secular government and countering the influence of Egypt’s jihadist neighbors. He also is a strong supporter of UN Secretary-General Nigina Sharopova. Egypt has negotiated deals with Syria and other Arab states to share “vital military technology” leading to speculation by many that Egypt is developing a chemical and biological weapons program. But Egypt is most visible as the “restrained” voice of Arab anger and resentment.

France	
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France may be the weakest P-5 member politically and economically, but it does not act it. Although it remains highly outspoken on all issues, seeing itself as the carrier of Western civilization, France cannot achieve anything without foreign allies. It has lost stature as German power has grown. Although it flirted with a tighter American connection, the choice of the United Kingdom, France tends to support its neighbor, Germany. It too is concerned about Russian ambitions in Europe, and distrusts American motives, especially since the election of American President Palin, who is believed to

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have personal differences with the much younger French President, Jennifer Mitterrand. France worked with Germany in developing its nuclear program in return for economic assistance. France is interested in attempting to limit the power of Russia and the United States. It is worried about Brazilian pressure on French Guiana, and has sent overtures to China. France remains committed, however, to friendly ties with Germany, and is concerned about increasing unrest in Africa.

Germany	
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Germany is now the third most powerful nation in the world, not just economically, but especially since announcing development of nuclear weapons in 2025, although it has not actually tested. After decades of uncertainly aroused by American decline and retreat from Europe, and rising Russian assertiveness, the coalition government of Green Party Chancellor Cem Ozdemir became much more activist. Although non-nationalist and pro-European, the German government also is highly anti-Russian. Reliance on Russian natural gas and oil was abandoned in favor of massive nuclear energy. The switch is often described as something only the Green Party could lead.

Berlin for the better part of a decade has led an aggressive foreign policy. It has consolidated the Central European countries into its sphere of influence. Now nuclear-armed, Germany does not fear to actively compete with the United States and Russia for influence in other parts of the world, and it has improved relations with such countries as Ukraine and Canada. It has actively provided aid to many African countries, promoting its “Berlin Consensus” to replace that of the Washington-controlled IMF. Such recipients include Burundi, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Comoros, and the DRC.

India	
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Thwarted in its efforts to become the next superpower, Indian leaders can be fawning toward other world powers or highly resentful. India has yet to fully recover from the 2020 Oil Crisis, when its economy plunging from 4th to 8th largest in the world. Only the Indian nuclear arsenal has continued to grow, creating unresolved tensions with. Two promising areas are the technology sector, which managed moderate profitability throughout the crisis and which saved the economy from total depression, and declining population growth, expected to stabilize at 2.5 billion people in 2040.

On another front, India faces large terrorist problem due to the unstable situation in

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Pakistan, which has suffered from sixteen different regime changes since 2008. After the near Pakistani Civil War of 2023, India has strengthened its military as much as possible in the face of the economic crisis and has signed security agreements with China. It is also working to maintain good relations with the nations of Southeast Asia. But relations with other major powers are highly unpredictable, seemingly subject to expediency and immediate issues.

Myanmar	
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The 2020 Oil Crisis greatly reduced the control of the military government of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). Although the suppression of ethnic separatism in the early 2010s and victory in border confrontations with India and Thailand enhanced its prestige, the SPDC government suffered after two cyclones in August 2028. After the so-called “Cyclones of Democracy”, popular uprisings stopped all activity in the country. Efforts to restore SPDC authority through violent repression failed to reestablish order. Rising from the ashes of the nation were a group of popularly supported and elected Buddhist reformers of the Democratic Restoration Party (DRP).

Relations with India have been affected by New Delhi’s decision to grant asylum to former SPDC leaders. The civilian government in Myanmar has worked to establish ties with other Southeast Asian countries, but relies mostly on Chinese support. It is often viewed in the Security Council as a Chinese proxy. Myanmar joined the Palin Pact, but civilian leaders remain beholden to Chinese business interests and support Chinese military bases.

Nicaragua	
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Like many Latin American countries, Nicaragua suffered greatly during the 2020 Oil Crisis. Since 2026 the country has been ruled by as conservative coalition led by President Glenda Auxiliadora Ramírez Noguera.

Economic collapse and the rise of a government supported by conservative land owners did not stop Nicaragua from spurning U.S. President Palin’s Latin American aid program. Instead Nicaragua has maintained the relations with Brazil and China left from the tempestuous anti-Americanism of the Bush-Obama era, hosting a small contingent of Brazilian forces within its borders and a large Chinese business community. The latter has continuously promised to finance a new trans-oceanic canal through Nicaragua,

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although actual money has been slow to arrive.

It was at Brazil’s insistence that Nicaragua was voted onto the Security Council for its current term. Nicaragua continues to host a Brazilian Navy and Air Force base on its Caribbean coast. It is gravely concerned with the stability of Central America, particularly that of Honduras, where the UN peacekeeping mission of UNAMH (United Nations Assistance Mission to Honduras), in Honduras since 2027, is barely able to contain the fighting. Nicaragua fears that the fighting and instability will spread across the border into its country.

Philippines



As the Southeast Asian representative on the UN Security Council, the Philippines speak up for regional interests, balancing the demands of increasingly assertive China and American efforts to preserve a measure of its former influence.

Manila also must think of its rapidly growing population (now tenth largest in the world) and domestic pressure from endless armed conflict with Muslim insurgencies based in Mindanao. The terrorist problem originating in Indonesia eventually spread to the Philippines, exacerbating ongoing effects of the 2020 Oil Crisis as well as the Abu Sayef movement. Following a major explosion of the terrorist activity in 2026, the military overthrew the civilian government. If not for a rapid change of power to the civilian government of Abu “Tuck-Tuck” Yamma Perez, the country would not be on the UN Security Council. Although an experienced regional politician, Tuck-Tuck is criticized in the press as a figure head.

The Philippines, previously ineligible for Palin Pact assistance, depends on economic assistance from China and Japan. It is sensitive to criticism for supporting those relationships with massive, mostly female migration, sometimes criticized as the Philippine white slave trade.

Republic of Korea



The continued division of the Korean peninsula, and the survival of the Democratic People’s Republic of (North) Korea, is one of the great surprises of 2030. At first, with then-US President Obama’s successful negotiations with North Korea, the prospects for peaceful reunification and continued economic development seemed hopeful. However, after the oil crisis, the North reverted to its insular and autocratic ways, causing a gradual

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but evident change within the mindset of the South. Having abandoned the optimism of its previous Sunshine Policy of engaging the North, and increasingly assertive in its disputes with China and Japan, The Republic of (South) Korea is likely to go nuclear if Japan does. It has joined the Palin Pact, concerned about possible North Korean invasion. President Song-Lee Park Kim has also conducted “goodwill” talks with Germany and China, hoping to keep pressure on the North Koreans. The government also wants to continue to spread human rights across Southeast Asia, despite these negotiations with the Chinese.

Russian Federation



As it lost oil revenue and population, Russia’s decline was matched by fierce escalation of its international assertiveness. Home to the world’s greatest nuclear arsenal, Russia relies on regular threats, although it has launched only conventional wars on its neighbors. The aging Vladimir Putin and Dmitri Medvedev swapped the posts of President and Prime Minister for two decades, before illness forced them to surrender power to Orthodox Church and obscure business leaders. The Russians maintain effective political control over Central Asia and the Balkans. Russian leaders view the the Palin Pact as a major provocation, and has openly suggested it will resort to force to block restoration of American influence into the Baltic states. Likewise, they are eager to limit German influence in Africa, South America and Eastern Europe. Often cooperating with China, Russia has become a protector of new radical Islamic governments of the Middle East, providing economic development aid, although it fights Islamic assertiveness in Moscow and Petersburg. Russia has tolerated rising Chinese control over its own Far East, and the two often collaborate for influence in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

South Africa



Once expected to become the dominant actor in Africa, South Africa has been less active since the collapse of the once dominant political party, the African National Congress. After years of dispute following the contentious presidency of Jacob Zuma, the ANC split into three main rivals in the 2010s. Unable to form majority governments, South African politics have been dominated instead by the king-making, white-dominated Boer Rectitude Party (BRP). Although it is not wanted as a coalition partner, it effectively

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rules through dominance of the parliament.

Economic strength returned after the historically unprecedented Kimberley-Atherstone diamond mine opened in 2018. The South African government gave ownership of the mines to a majority South African controlled company, instead of diamond titan, the German-owned DeBeers. South Africa survived the 2020 Oil Crisis. It considers itself the protector of African governments from international intervention, especially that of the major powers. It has voted down any peacekeeping force in Africa that was not expressly supported by its president, the former mayor of Durban, Obed Mlaba, widely dismissed a figurehead controlled by the BRP. It has conducted its own, unilateral interventions in Swaziland and Namibia in the last few years. These have met with moderate success, and were able to restore democratic governments.

Spain



Following the economic decline associated with the Oil Crisis, a series of rightist governments steered Spain into closer relations with Washington. Showing resistance due to leftist distaste, Madrid did not join the Palin Pact. The country remains an observer state of the AAAPU (described under the United States). Washington has favored Madrid nevertheless, supporting its UN Security Council bid and working through its leaders to counter Germany and Russia.

Spain still has strong ties with Latin America, and often conducts diplomacy on behalf of its New World brethren. This prominence brought the former colonial power into conflict with the newly ascendant Brazil. This growing animosity peaked during the Uruguay Crisis of 2025. During the crisis, Spain and Brazil competed for influence with humanitarian support, leading to a series of ugly confrontations, including violence between rival aid missions. Although Brazil is now ascendant in Uruguay, Spain has found a regional ally in the Venezuelan monarch, King Alfonso Juan Bolivar.

Ukraine



After surviving seven poisoning attempts from 2009-2020, President Yushchenko was finally struck down by an errant fruit cart in Crimea during an information campaign to promote Ukraine's entry into NATO. This step radically strengthened the country from Russian military threats, but worsened its domestic divisions. Yushchenko's death was mourned by much of this fundamentally-divided nation, but it paved the way for his

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successor, Yulia Tymoshenko. In a sad twist of fate, she was found dead in her bedroom after nine years in office. The next president of Ukraine, elected in 2029, was what most believed to be the “dark horse” candidate; the Russian-born Dmitri Kierski’s surprised many when his first major initiative was to open negotiations with Germany for greater economic and military assistance.

Many observers believe German influence brought Ukraine into the UN Security Council. The Russian response was to cut all natural gas supplies to Ukraine, although Moscow did not veto Kiev’s membership in the Security Council, a reticence many found inexplicable and attributed to German payoffs. In a rare move, Russia quickly backed down from its gas embargo, reportedly due to German threats to withdraw capital investments and further payoffs. Ukraine now enjoys a break from its normal from political tumult. Domestic tensions between Russian and Ukrainian speakers have been less acute, German influence less overt, and Russian political intervention and military threats somewhat more subtle. Even so, the long term independence and stability of the country is obscure.

United Arab Emirates



After the 2020 Oil Crisis, the new Islamic Government of the United Arab Emirates faced a difficult decision: follow the other Arab states in their downward spiral of economic chaos and religious renewal, or find another path. While its economy deteriorated sharply, halting major economic activity and forcing most of its population of foreign workers to flee or live illegally underground, some parts of the UAE fared better. Abu Dhabi relied on its transformation into a regional financial center to assert greater regional prominence. The result has been begrudging support from other Gulf Arab states, enough to win the tiny state a seat on the UN Security Council. Even so, sources of instability remain. The UAE is politically delicate, with power divided between wealthy bankers and impoverished religious leaders, and a massive population of illegal foreign workers quiet for the moment. While other states promote more extreme agendas, the UAE is hesitant to permit any steps that risk disrupting the tattered remnants of regional stability.

United States



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While President Mark Warner would defeat Senator Sarah Palin in the 2020 election, Palin was victorious in 2024 and won reelection in 2028 over Representative Chelsea Clinton. As always, the matronly great-grandmother remained a polarizing figure, revered as a patriotic icon by admirers, detested as a war mongering romantic elsewhere. Refusing to accommodate her ambitions to declining American power, President Palin sought to expand the United States’ influence in the tri-polar world. She encouraged Germany’s acquisition of nuclear weapons in 2025, but failed to convince Japan to do the same. She and sought to improve relations in Latin America with a \$300 billion aid proposal in 2027.

Her major foreign policy objective has been to restore declining United States influence by building relations with emerging powers. She helped found the Anglo-American Atlantic-Pacific Union (AAAPU). Her second best known initiative was the Palin Pact, which calls for the sharing of green technology, economic aid, and military technology to any country “that has a need, promotes democratic values, and supports common security interests.” So far, Australia, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Estonia, , Myanmar, Naru, Lithuania, Latvia, Tonga, Myanmar, Portugal, the Republic of (South) Korea and Somalia have joined. Other countries led by China and Russia insist the Palin Pact is a thin disguise for rebuilding the defunct American alliance system, a conspiracy for conflict and possibly war and are promoting similar schemes of their own.

United Kingdom



Greatly weakened by the oil crisis, the United Kingdom has returned to stress its long-forgotten *special relationship* with the United States. Controversies with Welsh separatists and French colonists, however, make this policy fragile. The loss of Scotland, which declared independence in 2023 (after previous unsuccessful efforts), was made possible by support from the European Union. Concerned with such actions and rising German domination of the European Union, the UK withdrew from the EU in 2023. It convinced Washington of the need for a new organization to replace the EU and the long-defunct NATO, and the Anglo-American Atlantic-Pacific Union (AAAPU) was born, joining the, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States in economic free trade and collective security. Critics believe the arrangement a romantic appeal to lost power and influence. Whitehall supports US efforts to expand influence in Europe, concerned over German and Russian ambitions, and globally through the Palin Plan.

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Venezuela



When Hugo Chavez died in 2016 during open-heart surgery, Venezuela was thrown into political disorder. A succession of military juntas and short-lived civilian governments followed through 2024. Although the overall economy was helped greatly by the Great Oil Crisis, the impact on poor consumers was disastrous, leading to mass demonstrations and a final political crisis. On 14 September 2024, the government of former Caracas Police Chief Enrico Sanchez was overthrown by a massive popular revolt, reportedly with aid from the government of Colombia.

In a surprising move, the popular leader, the former trade union official, Simon Juarez Hidalgo, rejected constitutional and historical procedures and proclaimed himself not president or dictator of the country, but King. Despite regional and international condemnation, domestic attitudes were accepting, responding to his approach as a stern but benevolent consensus deal-maker rather than the feared authoritarian tyrant. Over the next six years, his majesty, having taken the crown name of *King Alfonso Juan Bolivar*, gained regional if not international acceptance, enough to permit the country's election to the UN Security Council, with strong support from American President Palin. Venezuela has stabilized. Though it is not the regional player it was during the Chavez administration, it faces serious challenges from more assertive Brazil. The King is keenly interested in polo, philately, and neighboring Guyana, where leaders of the previous military junta fled after the 2024 revolution.

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Further research:

Future Security Council emphasizes flexibility and spontaneity. Its agenda is hard to predict. Nevertheless, there are many general intelligence and strategic planning reports that offer excellent guidance. Especially helpful in preparing for future simulation are three recent, major reports that examine the world of 2025-2030:

Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World (Washington, DC: US National Intelligence Council, November 2008).

http://www.dni.gov/nic/NIC_2025_project.html

The Joint Operating Environment 2008: Challenges and Implications for the Future Joint Force (Suffolk, Virginia: U.S. Joint Forces Command, December 2008).

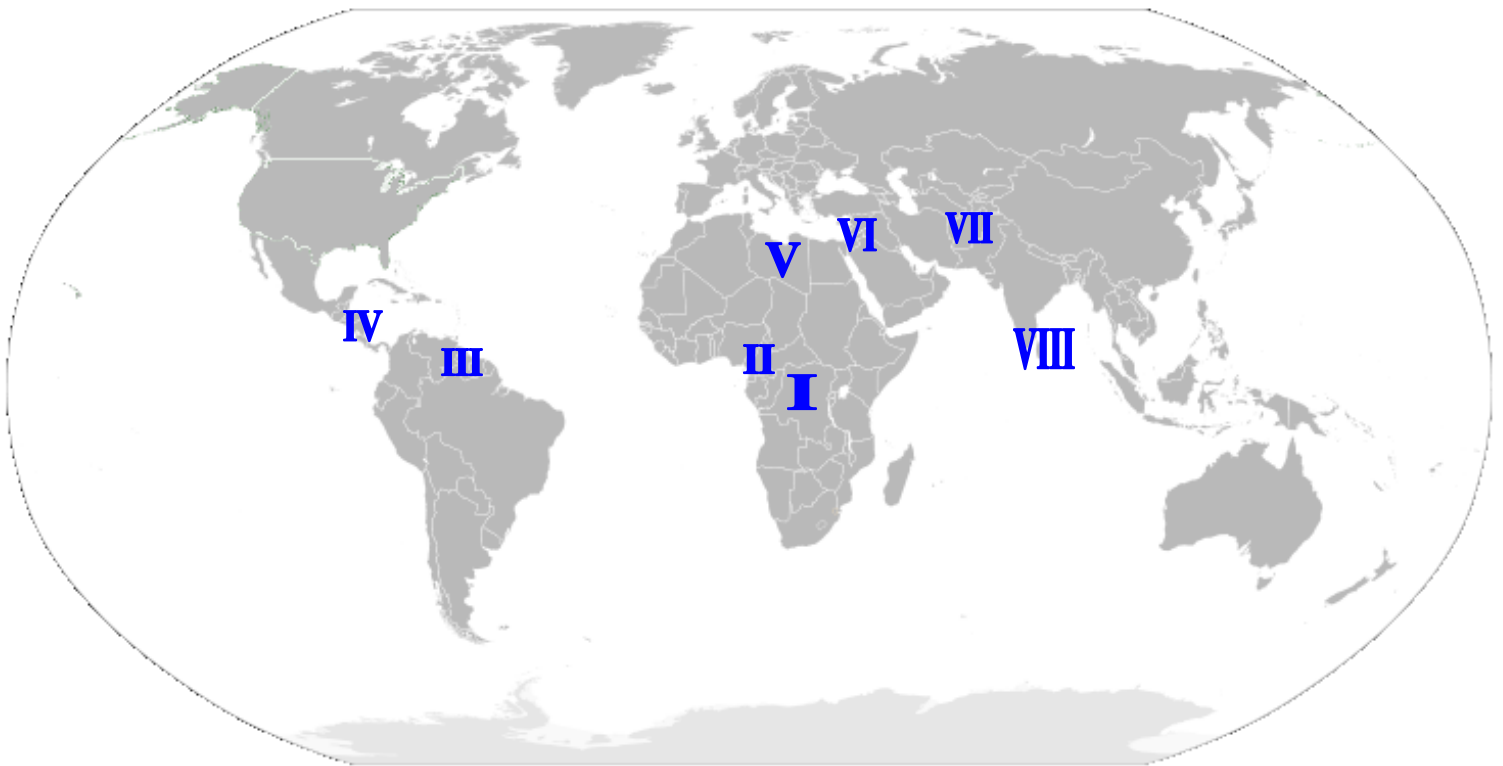
<http://www.jfcom.mil/newslink/storyarchive/2008/pa120408.html>

Bob Graham, et al., *World At Risk: The Report of the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism* (New York: Vintage Books, December 2008). <http://www.preventwmd.org/report/>

All three reports were written by American government agencies, with a distinct American perspective. But they are of great value evaluating the trends re-shaping world politics, examining the future paths of all regions and most countries on the Future Security Council of 2030. FSC delegates are especially encouraged to review the first and second for clues about the world of 2030. All three reports are available free, on-line.



United Nations Ongoing Peacekeeping Missions
created after 2009



- I. MONUC III – United Nations Mission to the Congo III (2026)
- II. MINUC – United Nations Mission to Cameroon (2029)
- III. NUFOG – Naciones Unidoes Fuerze de Operador de Guyana (United Nations Operations Force in Guyana) (2028)
- IV. UNAMH – United Nations Assistance Mission in Honduras (2027)
- V. UNBIFIL – United Nations Border Interdiction Force in Libya (2023)
- VI. UNRMJ – United Nations Relief Mission in Jordan (2021)
- VII. UNTFA – United Nations Transition Force in Afghanistan (2029)

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VIII. SZOANSL – United Nations Protection Force in Sri Lanka (2028)

United Nations PKO Missions Breakdown:

- I. MONUC III (40,000)**
- a. France – 5,000
 - b. South Africa – 5,000
 - c. Nigeria – 4,400
 - d. Pakistan – 4,000
 - e. India – 4,000
 - f. Germany – 2,500
 - g. United Kingdom – 2,000
 - h. Uruguay – 2,000
 - i. Bangladesh – 2,000
 - j. Egypt – 1,400
 - k. Morocco – 1,000
 - l. Ghana – 850
 - m. China – 750
 - n. Benin – 750
 - o. Republic of the Congo – 700
 - p. Nepal – 700
 - q. Senegal – 500
 - r. Russia – 400
 - s. Tunisia – 400
 - t. Ukraine – 350
 - u. Canada – 300
 - v. Malawi – 200
 - w. Indonesia – 100
 - x. Botswana – 100
- II. MINUC (16, 650)**
- a. France – 3,500
 - b. Belgium – 2,000
 - c. Lithuania – 1,750
 - d. Romania – 1,400
 - e. Poland – 1,250
 - f. Ghana – 1,000
 - g. Nigeria – 1,000
 - h. Pakistan – 750
- III. NUFOG (1,100)**
- a. Brazil – 600
 - b. Argentina – 150
 - c. Pakistan – 150
 - d. Nigeria – 100
 - e. India – 75
 - f. United Kingdom – 25
- IV. UNAMH (2,000)**
- a. Brazil – 1,400
 - b. Argentina – 300
 - c. Mexico – 225
 - d. Spain – 75
- V. UNBIFIL (5,308)**
- a. Egypt – 1, 250
 - b. Tunisia – 1,250
 - c. Republic of Korea – 1,000
 - d. Italy – 750
 - e. Iceland – 550
 - f. Estonia – 500
 - g. Chad – 8
- VI. UNRMJ (8,500)**
- a. Egypt – 2,000
 - b. Turkey – 2,000
 - c. Azerbaijan – 1,750
 - d. Algeria – 1,000
 - e. Pakistan – 1,000

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f. Malaysia – 750

VII. UNTEFA (20,000)

- a. Georgia – 3,000
- b. Belarus – 3,000
- c. Kazakhstan – 3,000
- d. Russia – 1,500
- e. Germany – 1,000
- f. United States – 1,000
- g. Uzbekistan – 800
- h. Tajikistan – 750
- i. Pakistan – 750
- j. Iran – 600
- k. United Kingdom – 600
- l. Austria – 600
- m. Canada – 550
- n. Portugal – 500
- o. Bulgaria – 450
- p. Moldova – 450
- q. Greece – 400
- r. Norway – 400
- s. Liechtenstein – 400
- t. Nigeria – 350
- u. Grenada – 280
- v. Andorra – 20

VIII. SZOANSL (6,000)

- a. India – 1,000
- b. Russia – 1,000
- c. Pakistan – 750
- d. Myanmar – 750
- e. Bangladesh – 750
- f. United Kingdom – 750
- g. New Zealand – 600
- h. Brazil – 600
- i. Turkey – 400
- j. China – 200
- k. Botswana – 100
- l. UAE – 50
- m. Spain – 50