



International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

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Country Profiles

Afghanistan

Head of State: President Salai Mofani

Afghanistan continues to struggle with an ethnically fragmented and conflicted population, although the country made incredible political strides in the past 40 years. After experiencing power struggles between local warlords and the established government for over three decades at the beginning of the century, Afghanistan was able to raise its voter base to over 50% of the population, as well as increase its literacy rate and decrease its gender gap.

The current government, headed by the country's first female leader, Salai Mofani, has emphasised the importance of looking towards a solution that effectively contained the disease, without the isolation of the Indian population.

Commonwealth of Australia

Head of State: Prime Minister Marian Welsh

Australia is the regional super-power in the South Pacific, and a leading force in the alternative energy market. The country has had to host over a million refugees from the region, displaced due to the effects of climate change. Nonetheless, economically, it has managed to stay afloat, despite losing a significant portion of its fishery industry to oceanic pollution.

Australia is for the isolation of Indians from the rest of the world. However, Australia does not feel comfortable with the measures being taken by its allies.

Federative Republic of Brazil

Head of State: General Felipe Lucas

Brazil is currently a military dictatorship led by Felipe Lucas, who seized power in 2079 following massive citizen protests against a governmental plan to mine for Uranium deposits in the Amazon basin. The fallen Brazilian democracy had been extremely weak due to corruption issues, which had resulted in a lack of citizens' trust.

Despite its political struggles, Brazil is an economic power on the rise, specifically on the topic of biofuel and alternative forms of energy.

Brazil is against the isolation of Indians across the globe. It is a close ally to the delegation of India.

People's Republic of China

Head of State: Premier Jiao Xiaogang

As the leading nation in alternative energy production and technology manufacturing, China is the global economic power, replacing the US after the 2040s economic collapses.

Having had manufacturing as their main source of economic growth for the major part of the 20th and 21st century, China faced a pollutant crisis during the 2030s. The air in Beijing and





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Guangzhou reached extremely toxic levels, to the point that it claimed the lives of roughly 5 million citizens across China, who died due to lung-related diseases and cancer. As a result of this, China invested heavily in alternative energy research in order to deal with its pollution crisis. In 2083, China's pollution levels returned to non-toxic levels.

China continues to be a communist state, although its values and ideals have changed significantly. It now embraces free-market policies, but preserves the communist ideology in managing its internal politics. It is currently struggling with political tensions regarding Japan in the South China Sea.

China is against the idea of isolation standing upon the firm believe that funding research is the best way of achieving progress.

French Republic

Head of State: President Amelie Marchand

France played a key role in the 2017 occupation of Syria and Northern Iraq, as well as in helping reconstruct the governments of the region after the war against ISIS culminated. Currently, it continues to be deeply tied to Middle Eastern politics, being a major economic provider in the region and wielding incredible political power.

France's economy is one of the most stable in the world, relying mostly on its service sector. It has also become the global capital regarding climate change policy and investigation.

France is strongly in favor of isolation. It has provided a large amount of aid to the implementation of quarantine camps.

The United German Confederation

Head of State: Chancellor Hans Gottlieb Schäfer

After half a decade of refugee problems and a falling European currency, Germany and other powerful European states analyzed what the best option could be. In 2026, the the German-speaking states of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland met and discussed the future of Europe. They did so annually since then, and after the fall of the UK as a world power, caused by the independence of both Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Unification of Ireland, the German peoples considered doing something similar.

In February of 2039, 5 years after the Irish Unification, the idea of the German Question of the mid-19th century became a new reality, and the countries of Germany and Austria decided to merge. The people celebrated, for their cultural distinctions were respected by both, unified instead by a shared history and language. In October of that year, Switzerland held a referendum over whether it should join as well. The results were surprising, with 64.3% of the Swiss population voting in favor. As of 2040, Switzerland was absorbed into the German Confederacy. However, the French-speaking portion of the nation remained outraged until its secession the following year.

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Apart from these problems, the German Confederacy thrived, with growing nationalistic pride and the attitude of *Euro-Schicksal*, or “Euro-destiny”, which is the idea that it is responsible for the stability of its European counterparts. The German Confederacy, along with the Republic of Ireland, thus became the new leader of the European continent and the conflict-moderator of the world.

The United German Confederation believes that isolation is an ineffective solution to the problem at hand.

India

Head of State: President Madhuri

India’s economy evolved in a series of events that occurred in a ten-year frame (2039-2049) that is now known as the “Golden Decade.” During this period, their economy grew at an astounding rate. Soon after, India made a number of strategic political and economical decision which led the nation to become one of the world's superpowers.

Mashtrim has become a real threat to the country of India as a whole. The isolation of all Indian citizens has led the economy to fall rapidly with no sign of recovery.

As it is evident, India is the most affected country by the issue. Desperation is at an all time high which has the people of India desperately looking for any solution.

Republic of Indonesia

Head of State: President Nurui Sandoko

Located in the South Pacific, Indonesia has been struggling with rising ocean levels and oceanic pollution at unprecedented rates. Since the massive floods of 2021, 45 of Indonesia’s 922 islands have become uninhabitable. The country is also facing a refugee crisis as migrants from smaller, neighboring nations seek refuge within its territory.

Due to its experiences with rising ocean levels, Indonesia has become a pioneer in building ocean cities – underwater structures which will hopefully someday have the capacity to shelter the population. Indonesia also struggles with a severe crisis of polluted ocean water which has affected its fishery industry. The decline in marine population due to the increase of toxins in the waters has endangered many pacific island nations’ economies.

Indonesia was one of the countries who was the most affected by the fall of GLUNT. Since then, it has not maintained a stable relationship with India. Indonesia is completely for isolation, and has taken measures to ensure all Indians living in Indonesia are quarantined.

Iraq

Head of State: President Marcelin Mustaf

In the wake of the violent end of the Iraqi Civil War in 2026, the nation picked itself up from the rubble, finally attaining a state of national stability in 2048.





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With the United States of America as a powerful ally, the state of Iraq followed suit in advocating for the isolation of Indian people as Mashtrim became an international dilemma.

The State of Israel-Palestine

Head of State: Prime Minister Mikhael Gracisky

Israel remained as it was for a while, ridden with Palestinian conflict and a fight for legitimacy internationally. By 2025, Islamic radical terrorist group Tadmira-Algharb, which followed the fall of ISIS, reached Israeli lands, so the Israeli and the Palestinian governments joined forces against them. This helped evaluate the future of the lands, and by 2035, after various resolutions and a decade of decreasing violence, both states shook hands and joined as one state. This created a mixed culture of Jewish and Palestinian traditions, which helped them focus on more humanitarian issues; currently, the State of Israel-Palestine has advocated for the isolation of Indians, believing that quarantine is the only way of containing the disease before it spreads.

Islamic Republic of Iran

Head of State: Ayatollah Ahmad Khaled

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a leading force in space exploration. The Iranian Space Agency (ISA) is leading efforts to establish permanent human settlement on Mars and the Moon.

Iran continues to be an Islamic Republic, although the democratic aspect of its governing system has come to overpower its theocratic institutions. Iran is an active participant of the Asian Intelligence Agency (AIA), working towards finding a cure for the disease. Iran opposes the idea of isolation and is a strong advocate against this.

Japan

Head of State: Prime Minister Misato Hayashi

After PM Ueda called for investments in Japan's technological sector in 2044, the nation quickly became a technological giant that brought about some of the greatest inventions in the century. These innovations have transferred to military power, albeit the weaponry has gone unused, but the United States has made exhaustive efforts to create an alliance with Japan in order to purchase and sell warfare machinery. The country has become a powerful United States ally with the passing of time, advocating for the isolation of Indians in the face of the Mashtrim disease.

Mexico

Head of State: President José Emilio Elizondo

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Mexico is a leading nation in machinery and in the mechanical industry, being responsible for the production of technology used in space exploration. It is currently undergoing a lot of growth considering that humanity is investing in space colonization on both the Moon and Mars.

Mexico has also been identified as a champion of modern democracy. The country struggled with severe corruption during the early and mid 21st century, but, in 2056, there was a breakout of massive protests over the murder of four journalists in the southern state of Chiapas. The journalists had been investigating the drug-war situation in the South, and had written critical pieces about the government, who, after their deaths, performed only minimal investigation. The nationwide protests were evidence of an awakening of civil society in Mexico. Citizens demanded governmental transparency and more efficient democratic channels.

Mexico is decidedly for the isolation of the Indian people, acting upon the belief that keeping potential victims of Mashtrim away from the rest of society is the most effective way towards arriving towards a solution with as few casualties as possible.

Morocco

Head of State: President Zineb Gowmri

Since the early 2000's Morocco has come a long way. When Morocco discovered the true potential it had to become a popular tourist destination, they invested billions on dollars into the industry. The investment quickly paid off in 2065, when Marrakesh, Morocco made it to the list of the top three most visited cities in the world. This helped Morocco's economy grow at an astonishing rate in a very short period of time.

Regarding the issue, Morocco is in favour of isolation. It was one of the first nations to implement policies such as temporarily cutting trade with India.

Nepal

Head of State: President Devnand Khadka

When Nepal discovered the potential that their textile industry had they decided they would cut a considerable amount of funds from other industries and direct them towards the textile industry. Not everyone was in favour of the move, which 10 years later proved to be a costly mistake. The country's bet in the textile industry did not pay off leaving their economy in shambles. Nepal is currently recovering from this and is not in a very favourable position economically.

Although Nepal does not have the resources to contribute to the issue economically, they have expressed their disgust with the idea of isolation. They believe the answer lies in investing money in the further research of Mashtrim.

Russian Union

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Head of State: President Vladimir Anatolyevich Zubkov

In August of 2018, the Ukrainian pro-Russian rebels that took Eastern Ukrainian cities and formed the state of Novorossiia – which includes Donetsk and Luhansk – claimed to have joined Russia as new oblasts. The Ukrainian government in Kiev was outraged, and declared official war. Three months later, around half of Ukraine's Eastern area seceded and joined Russia, with no immediate response from Ukraine. Many speculated that the leaders of Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus met throughout those months and decided to form one state, similar to the former USSR. Ukraine apparently let Russia keep the Eastern half, which was filled with pro-Russian rebels, in order to create peace and avoid further collateral damage. In exchange, Russia would keep giving Ukraine natural gas at a lower price than other countries.

Two years later, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan joined Russia again, with a promise of cultural sovereignty. This sparked an international outcry, for many knew of Russia's intentions. However, this was not the case as Russia lost military power; regardless, the international community remained attentive to the internal relations of the Russian Union.

Regarding the issue at hand, Russia believes that investing money in further research is the most effective way to deal with the problem. They are strong supporters of India and do not want to see their economy be left in shambles.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Head of State: Queen Mahbeer Al-Kané

Facing a rising influence by women, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been rocked by a change in society, economy and government. Starting with the implementation of women's suffrage, women began to gain a growing presence in the country. This movement culminated with the first Queen inheriting the throne. Her Highness Mahbeer Al-Kané rose to the position after the previous king had no male heir, appointing his daughter as head of state.

Saudi Arabia is in favour of spending resources in the further research of Mashtim. They have not implemented all isolation measures nations such as the United States are recommending and are rather confused with the whole issue.

Federal Republic of Somalia

Head of State: President Hassan Egal

Somalia has been hard-hit by the effects of climate change. As a coastal nation, it has experienced rising ocean levels and toxic sea conditions due to oceanic pollution. To add on, the country has dealt with massive heat waves that have destroyed its agricultural sector, leading hundreds in a state of famine.

Politically, the country has been able to stabilize itself, partly due to the efforts of other African nations such as Kenya who aided in helping Somalia create an interim-government, establish elections and rebuild its economy. Its literacy levels and gender equality levels have





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been steadily rising over the past few years. But, the country still struggles with armed militias, especially in its coast, where the poverty situation has left the people vulnerable and the government weak.

Somalia supports the isolation of Indian people in order to prevent further contagion at a global scale.

The Federal Republic of Southern Nigeria

Head of State: President Emmanuel Dairo Osadebe

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has had problems since its borders were formed by British colonialism; breaking up tribal boundaries and sticking three of them together did not help the British control Nigeria. This endured until their independence in 1960 and even more so into the future.

Apart from the tribal distinctions, (that were practically divided in vertical strips along Nigeria), the distinction from the wealthy, Christian south and the poorer, Muslim north of the country helped groups like Boko Haram form and devastate the country in the 2010s. Despite defeating the group in 2024, the country began losing internal stability, because despite becoming one of the fastest-growing countries in Africa and the world -economically and politically- it was mainly the south of the country that enjoyed this growth.

After decades of conflict among Muslim extremist groups in the north and the Nigerian Army in the south, both came to an agreement in 2063 and decided to split the country, which let the new Southern Republic of Nigeria thrive economically and politically while the Islamic State of Nigeria had its way religiously. This of course did not end the conflict completely, since those in the north still struggled economically and saw the south's growth as unfair, but it helped Southern Nigeria succeed and be seen by other strong and developed nations, increasing their influence.

The Federal Republic of Southern Nigeria was one of those nations that was affected by the fall of GLUNT. Regarding the issue, they maintain a rather conservative approach and believe that isolating Indians is the best that can be done.

Republic of South Africa

Head of State: President Anneline Pietersen

South Africa's experiences with the 21st century AIDS crisis propelled it to be a global power in the field of medical research, specifically in pharmaceutical production. Like India, South Africa's medical research has focused on making medicine more attainable for struggling populations, usually producing vast amounts of generic medications and vaccinations.

The country is currently lead by Anneline Pietersen. At the beginning of the 21st century, the nation struggled with severe racial tensions stemming from the fact that, although the Apartheid system had been abolished in 1990s, economically, and politically, the country was

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still divided with privilege favoring the white population. But, during the 2020s, South Africa invested in education and social welfare, with the aim of raising everyone's standard of living and creating a more inclusive society, where wealth, medical care and education would not be predetermined by race.

Currently, the Republic of South Africa has expressed its belief that isolation is the most effective preventive measure that can be taken, especially considering the small amount of information scientists have regarding the pandemic.

Thai-Federation of Burma

Head of State: President Htay Duwa

After the cessation of the sporadic conflict over border alignment that plagued the countries of Thailand and Myanmar, the two nations both suffered financially. In 2073, they decided to abandon the border entirely, spurring the birth of the Thai-Federation of Burma.

When politically faced with the Mashtrim pandemic, the Thai-Federation of Burma has opted for a relatively liberal approach; instead of isolating the Indian people, the nation has proposed that money should instead go towards funding research to eventually arrive at a cure.

Republic of Tunisia

Head of State: President Enaid Hassan

Economically, Tunisia is a flourishing nation having been able to harness the power of solar energy, it is a leading force in the Northern African energy market.

Politically, the country has gone undergone a lot of change. It has recently emerged from a military dictatorship which ruled from 2071 to 2086. The dictatorship was the result of increasing political weakness from the democratic government due to national corruption and segmentarity.

Tunisia is not in favour of the isolation of Indian citizens. They believe that investing in research is a better alternative.

Republic of Turkey

Head of State: President Sofiya Nehir-Zehra

Although it has been more than five decades since the ISIS conflict was dealt with, Turkey continues to reel with the scars. Before being defeated by international forces, ISIS managed to stage multiple attacks on the city of Istanbul, killing multitudes of civilians and shaking Turkey's political stability. To this day, Turkey continues to struggle with pockets of extremist organizations, especially in its rural areas.

To add on, the Syrian refugee crisis affected the nation deeply, and around the 2050s and 60s, it faced a lot of ethnic and cultural tensions.





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Turkey is considered one of the Middle Eastern superpowers, and has been particularly active in the rebuilding of the Syrian state and economy.

In regards to the Mashtrim pandemic, the Republic of Turkey believes in isolating the Indian people until a cure is found.

The United States of America

Head of State: President Frank Saints

After the fall of GLUNT in 2072, the United States experienced a drastic lag in its advancement as a first-world country, falling behind its competitors. The first of many nations that reported cases of the Mashtrim pandemic, the United States became a prime source for updates regarding the disease.

The United States remains entirely convinced that, in order to prevent the spread of the Mashtrim pandemic, the isolation of Indian people is of utmost importance. It has even gone as far as to implement “Hindi Hotels,” luxury safe spaces for Indian people to feel comfortable in quarantine.

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Head of State: President Isabel Barragán

In 2018, Henrique Capriles, leader of the *Primero Justicia* party, won the presidential election, ending the socialist regime that had upset the people under the rule of Nicolas Maduro and his predecessor, Hugo Chávez. This was followed by a period of peace and progress in the nation, benefited by effective political and financial reforms that improved security, education, and the overall economy.

In the early 2020’s crisis struck as the oil market, which accounted for more than 90% of the country’s GDP, began to wane. New technologies, developed mostly by Australia and Tunisia, began replacing oil as an energy source and Venezuela lost many of its exports, getting by only with its business with the United States. In 2026, the country’s oil supply was completely exhausted, catalyzing years riddled with market crashes and soaring unemployment rates, infamously denominated “Los Años Secos”. Finally, around the mid-2030’s, new industries surged and the country began rebuilding its economy, returning to stability by the early 2040’s. Since then, the nation’s situation has remained roughly the same, having only intermittent financial issues.

Considering geographical location, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not actively involved in the issue. However, they have expressed that they do not believe in the isolation of Indian people.

