

GHC

Global High Command

TOPIC:

The Escalation of Contemporary Geopolitical Conflicts: Navigating the Threshold of World War III

President: Wael Abu Zainab

Deputy President: Noura Khattab

Chair: Amar Habanjar



Table Of Contents:

I. Committee Description:	2
A. Definition:	2
B. Operational Committee Mechanics:	2
C. The Global High Command's Duties and Roles:	4
D. Prominent accomplishments:	5
II. Introduction to the topic:	5
A. Significance/importance:	5
B. Main events leading up to March 2nd, 2026:	6
C. Link to SDGs:	10
D. Link to the Theme:	11
E. Link to the Pillars of Good Governance:	11
III. Subtopic:	13
A. Escalation Dynamics in the Shadow of Nuclear Warfare:	13
IV. Main Actors:	14
V. Suggested Resolutions:	21
VI. Questions To Consider, Tips, and Suggested Sites:	22
A. Questions To Consider:	22
B. Tips:	23
C. Suggested Sites:	23
VII. President's Note:	25
VIII. SGs' Note:	26
IX. Delegations Present:	26
X. Contact Information:	28
XI. References:	28

I. Committee Description:

A. Definition:



The Global High Command (1939) is an international committee established as an emergency body to address the threat of dangerous wars, such as World War II, and to coordinate the highest level of diplomatic and strategic decision-making during unstable periods like these. This committee brings together all kinds of world leaders, government officials, and diplomatic representatives who

cooperate on issues involving geopolitical stability and armed conflict to preserve global order and peace between nations.

B. Operational Committee Mechanics:

The modern political climate is characterized by unprecedented volatility that is rapidly turning the world on its head. Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the joint attack by Israel and the United States on Iran, the Global High Command is set to serve as a strategic council tasked with addressing crises before they spiral out of control.

As a delegate, you must approach this summit with a comprehensive understanding of the world's current geopolitical state, relying solely on your nation's existing alliances, interests, and intelligence to shape your decisions and shift your stances. Please be aware that every action taken throughout the conference must remain consistent with your assigned country's policies and priorities. From this point of view, each delegate is expected to respond to unfolding developments

as they arise, knowing that the future settles unsteadily between their hands and has yet to be written.

Some nations have entrusted their most renowned or well-known actors to represent their country at this summit, empowering them to take decisive action on behalf of their people. Other countries have chosen to take part as regular delegations, dispatching one of their many witty and patriotic ambassadors to speak on behalf of the state collectively. Throughout the conference, delegates portraying a specific individual may speak in the first person, implementing personal pronouns to portray their character's perspective and choices. However, envoys representing their country must abide by formal, third-person language and must also refrain from taking a personal identity.

As the committee progresses, the environment will continuously evolve as the chairing panel introduces new events and crisis updates that tip the scales of power. Every emergency will unfold without warning, requiring the urgent attention and quick thinking of delegates. Delegates must keep in mind that each crisis is associated with a particular date that transitions the committee into a new time. In addition, a crisis timeline will be available to assist delegates in monitoring significant occurrences as they emerge.

At the conclusion of the summit, delegates will submit exhaustive resolutions detailing both their immediate measures to prevent crises and long-term strategies to sustain global peace. Whether pursuing a steadfast course of conquest and expansion or ensuring international security, these reports must present a practical and realistic plan. After debate and voting procedures are complete, the fate of the world will be sealed. Will the citizens of the new world witness a novel feat, or do humans just never learn?

C. The Global High Command's Duties and Roles:

The effectiveness of the Global High Command relies on its expertise in coordinating quick, unified responses to global crises. During periods of heated tensions, the Global High Command acts as a primary forum through which political leaders, military officials, and representatives can address rapidly evolving situations and determine the most diplomatic course of action. By facilitating stronger communication and coordination between nations, the Global High Command intends to minimize miscommunications and prevent further escalation.

The main responsibility of the Global High Command is to maintain balance between diplomatic efforts and deliberate decision-making, while ensuring that negotiations and interventions adhere to methods of conflict resolution. Delegates must also assess military developments, intelligence analysis, and the interests of individual states. This requires members to be very considerate of the potential consequences of every decision and remain mindful that any action taken in one region may have significant implications elsewhere.

Despite direct issue management, the Global High Command is also responsible for addressing humanitarian concerns and recognizing the diverse consequences of war. Negotiations may extend beyond military operations to ensure the protection of civilians, the management of refugee movements, and the safe delivery of humanitarian aid. Through careful consideration of these factors, the Global High Command can ensure the international responses address the humanitarian consequences of armed conflicts alongside broader security concerns.

In addition to responding to urgent crises, the Global High Command oversees intelligence control and develops long-term strategies that preserve international stability through the collection and

analysis of military, political, and economic intel. The GHC also identifies emerging threats and anticipates potential escalations before they develop into larger conflicts. Moreover, it evaluates the long-term implications of its decisions by supporting post-conflict reconstruction efforts, strengthening international cooperation, and encouraging initiatives that address the underlying causes of conflict. Finally, through this strategic approach, the Global High Command seeks to ensure both immediate international security and lasting global peace.

D. Prominent accomplishments:

The Global High Command has established itself as a distinguished body tackling the world's most pressing geopolitical crises by positioning delegates in high-stakes scenarios that demand strategic foresight and wise leadership. Throughout its history, the committee has consistently encouraged diplomacy and cooperation, challenging delegates to navigate evolving tensions before they escalate. By facilitating conflict management and mutual benefit, this committee has repeatedly demonstrated an indomitable commitment to preparing future leaders to withstand even the greatest of threats while striving to retain harmony and justice across all regions of the globe.

II. Introduction to the topic:

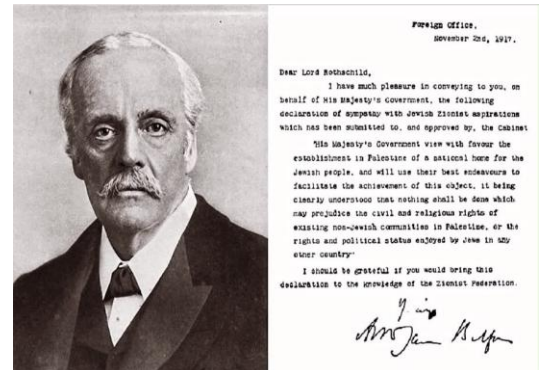
A. Significance/importance:

The escalation of contemporary geopolitical conflicts has transformed the global landscape, highlighting the growing complexity of modern geopolitical conflicts and their potential to reshape the global balance of power. The war between the United States and Iran on February 28th 2026, along with many other geopolitical conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine war and the humanitarian crises in Gaza and Sudan, plays a significant role in what might lead to a third World War, and has

significantly increased concerns over regional spillover and broader international confrontation. These overlapping crises have placed a huge burden on diplomacy, international law, and global security institutions; hence, understanding the causes of escalation and identifying effective methods of de-escalation have become essential to reducing the risk of a broader international conflict in the world we live in today.

B. Main events leading up to March 2nd, 2026:

- 1917-1947: The nation of Palestine was among former Ottoman territories placed under the United Kingdom's administration by the League of Nations in 1922. All of these territories eventually became fully independent states, except Palestine, where, in addition to "the rendering of administrative assistance and advice," the British mandate incorporated the "Balfour Declaration" of 1917, expressing support for "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people". Throughout the mandate period from 1922 to 1947, large-scale Jewish immigration took place, primarily from Eastern Europe. These numbers swelled significantly in the 1930s as refugees fled Nazi persecution. The Arabs' demand for independence and resistance to immigration led to a rebellion in 1937, followed by continued terrorism and violence from both sides. The United Kingdom was considering various formulas to bring independence to a land ravaged by violence. Finally, in 1947, the United Kingdom handed the Palestinian dispute over to the United Nations.
- November 29, 1947: The United Nations voted to divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states.



- May 14, 1948: David Ben-Gurion proclaimed the establishment of the state of Israel as the British Mandate for Palestine came to an end.
- May 15, 1948: The armies of Egypt, Transjordan (Jordan), Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon invaded the region, transforming the civil conflict into a full-scale war.
- October 1, 1949: The People's Republic of China was established following the Chinese Civil War as the Republic of China's government retreated to Taiwan.
- June 5-10, 1967: The Israeli side officially launched airstrikes, and the war began, lasting for six days until June 10th 1967, when Palestine officially claimed the label "Occupied Palestine". The world has raged into chaos for nearly six decades and still counting.
- February 2014: When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Ukraine became independent, yet for Russia, losing Ukraine was as though it had lost a piece of itself, especially Crimea and the east, where many speak Russian. In 2014, while Ukraine was moving toward joining NATO and the EU, Russia viewed this as a threat and seized Crimea; hence, conflict in eastern Ukraine began.
- February 24, 2022: Russia invades Ukraine, escalating the Russo-Ukrainian war, with forces crossing into the country from Belarus in the north, Russia in the east, and Crimea in the south, transforming the regional conflict into Europe's largest war since World War II.
- August 2-10, 2022: China mobilized unprecedented military forces around Taiwan following the visit of a high-ranking U.S. official to Taiwan,



which China viewed as a challenge to its one-China policy; thus, China responded by launching its largest-ever military exercises around Taiwan, including air operations. Since then, China has remained a much more aggressive presence around Taiwan.

- October 7, 2023: Hamas, a Palestinian political and militant organization, launched an unpredicted attack on occupied Palestine, killing around 1,200 people and taking hostages. Therefore, the Zionists declared war on Hamas and launched a massive-scale military campaign in Gaza, triggering regional conflict involving political parties, Iran, and later, direct involvement of many regional and multinational actors.
- April 22, 2025: Gunmen killed 26 people near Pahalgam, Indian-Administrated Kashmir. The attackers reportedly targeted Hindus. “The resistance front” (TRF), a little-known militant group, initially appeared to claim responsibility, but later denied any involvement. Indian officials maintain that TRF is a front for the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a United States-designated terrorist group responsible for previous mass-casualty attacks inside India. President Donald J. Trump of the United States expressed through social media that the U.S stands strong with India against terrorism and offered the country the United States' full support, further raising tensions between India and Pakistan.
- May 7, 2025: India had launched Operation Sindor, conducting strikes against targets in Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan retaliated with missiles, drones, and air operations, which resulted in a serious military confrontation involving both countries’ nuclear powers.
- February 2026: After failing to occupy the capital Kyiv, the Russo-Ukrainian war had entered its fourth year. Russia continued offensives; Ukraine conducted counteroffensives

and long-range strikes, leaving neither side achieving a decisive breakthrough, hence keeping tensions between Russia and the West at a high level.

- February 28, 2026: While China and Taiwan were not necessarily at war, their relations remained incredibly tense and were considered one of the world's most dangerous flashpoints. On the other hand, the Russo-Ukrainian War remained active with ongoing combat. While relations remained extremely tense, India and Pakistan have stabilized compared to the fighting of 2025. However, one issue kept evolving day by day as the

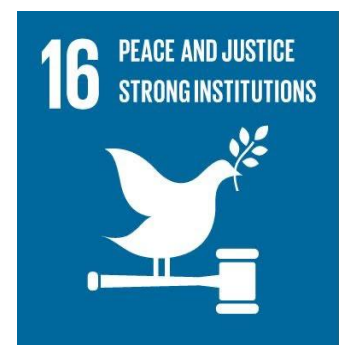


United States and Israel launched massive joint airstrikes against Iran, killing Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei and triggering a regional war.

- March 2, 2026: As the Middle Eastern war continued to evolve, with more than half the Middle East involved, as well as Ukraine and the United Kingdom, growing threats of a Third World War began spreading from all over the globe, wondering whether the world is set for a third round of trauma, shattering, and shrouded skies.

C. [Link to SDGs:](#)

SDG 16 serves as the backbone of the United Nations aspiration for creating peaceful communities, reinforcing justice, and strengthening institutions capable of addressing disputes civilly through crucial means like dialogue rather than violence. As the Global High Command summons delegates during a time of ongoing geopolitical tensions that risk



plunging the world into irreversible conflict, delegates, whether representing nations or key figures, are tasked with facing the underlying factors of global unrest that drive disagreement and undermine the rule of law. In opting for responsible leadership and healthy decision-making, this committee provides its attendees the opportunity to reinforce the values of peace and accountability. Hence, the committee's aim stands at the heart of SDG 16, highlighting that upholding international peace and strengthening global institutions remain fundamental in deterring the outbreak of a wider conflict.

SDG 17 illustrates the vital role of international collaboration and strategic partnerships in resolving humanity's most complex obstacles. In today's world, mistrust accompanied by betrayal has become an emerging trend contributing to false alliances and untrue diplomatic progress, setting the stage for international warfare. The Global High Command immerses delegates in this stressful truth, compelling participants to forge partnerships not out of division or confrontation but on a foundation of collective security and unified ambitions. This committee offers a platform demonstrating that even in the direst situations, joint effort and cooperation are essential tools for overcoming turmoil.



D. [Link to the Theme:](#)

The Global High Command embraces the philosophy of "Yin and Yang: The Harmony in Opposites," believing that opposing forces must coexist in balance. By placing delegates at the center of today's active conflicts while navigating the brink of World War III, this committee mirrors a reality where diplomacy and deterrence, cooperation and competition, and peace and war constantly shape global stability. Ultimately, the committee serves as a powerful reminder that

every speech delivered, alliance formed, and decision made can either preserve that delicate balance or shatter it entirely.

[E. Link to the Pillars of Good Governance:](#)

Accountability: Accountability plays a vital role as the world confronts the escalating consequences of contemporary geopolitical conflicts. At a time when military operations and strategic decisions can potentially reshape international order, delegates must recognize that every action taken by a state has

all kinds of legal consequences. Recent conflicts throughout this decade demonstrated that the lack of accountability can fuel cycles of revenge, undermine diplomatic efforts, and contribute to the expansion of regional crises into wider clashes. This committee challenges delegates to ensure that their decisions balance military necessity with humanitarian responsibility and consider their long-term effects. Accountability is shown to be an important safeguard against unchecked escalation and a cornerstone of responsible international leadership.

Rule of Law: Within the Global High Command, the rule of law stands as an important pillar for all diplomatic decisions that may be taken. As of 2026, the world suffers from erosion of the rule of law, weak accountability, declining transparency, reduced public participation, political instability, corruption, human rights violations, declining government effectiveness, and loss of public trust. In addition to the rise of advanced technology and artificial intelligence. The Global High Command offers a rare opportunity for all delegates to guarantee a stable path by ensuring that no representative or nation stands above international agreements. Maintaining the Rule of Law means that every decision must be made in accordance with legality and justice. It reminds



delegates that a world built on laws rather than power alone is essential to maintain long-term peace and avoid such wars from happening; hence preventing the repetition of history once more.

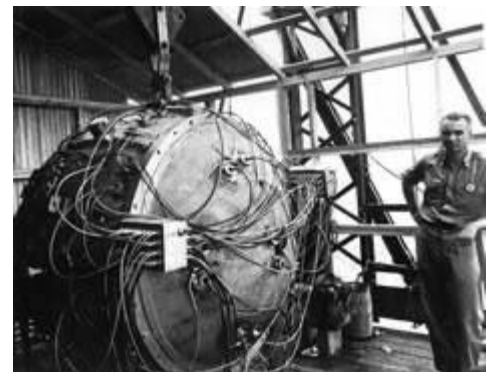


A world map showing the escalations, active wars, and tensions.

III. Subtopic:

A. Escalation Dynamics in the Shadow of Nuclear Warfare

On July 16, 1945, the successful detonation of the first nuclear weapon marked the beginning of the Nuclear Age. Initially, it was developed during the Second World War for the purpose of stopping Nazi Germany and was ultimately used against



Japan to end the war. Although using nuclear weapons to end a horrific war may seem pacifistic,

it introduced humanity to a level of destructive capability never before witnessed. Today, nuclear weapons have evolved from instruments of war into tools of strategic deterrence, centrally reshaping international security by discouraging direct military confrontation between nuclear-armed states and shaping the dynamics of modern conflict.

Despite nuclear deterrence reducing the likelihood of direct war between nations with nuclear weapons, it has not eliminated conflict. Instead, many active wars today still carry the constant risk of nuclear escalation. To add to that, strategic signalling, alliance commitments, and military miscalculations can rapidly transform regional crises into broader confrontations; as a result, danger lies not necessarily in the deliberate use of nuclear weapons, but in the unintentional evolution of conventional conflicts.

Recent geopolitical conflicts prove how conventional warfare now unfolds under the shadow of nuclear deterrence. During the Russo-Ukrainian war, Russia altered its nuclear doctrine in November 2024, which expanded the circumstances under which nuclear weapons could be acknowledged for use. Similarly, the 2025 India-Pakistan crisis illustrated how conventional strikes involving military spaces associated with nuclear capabilities can constantly



increase levels of escalation risks between nuclear-armed states; such developments demonstrate that nuclear weapons have not prevented conflict, yet they have fundamentally changed how states assess military operations and strategic risk.

As of March 2, 2026, major escalating regional tensions in the Middle East, the Russo-Ukrainian war, rising tensions between India and Pakistan, and the China- Taiwan dispute demonstrate how various regional conflicts become increasingly interconnected. While each conflict has distinct causes, they all carry high potential to escalate far beyond their respective regions through alliances, military miscalculation, and nuclear signalling. These crises highlight that the greatest contemporary threat lies not only within a single conflict, but in the possibility that several regional crises could converge and trigger a broader global confrontation under the shadow of nuclear warfare.

IV. Main Actors

1. The United States of America: Donald Trump

The president of the United States of America, Donald Trump, who entered politics after a career in media and business, has become a man far beyond introduction due to his popular influence as the 45th president in 2017, and returning as the 47th president in January 2025. His political approach has emphasized national sovereignty, economic interests, border security, and a more transactional approach to relationships with other states. Trump has



influenced the escalation of Middle Eastern tensions significantly, specifically through his administration's military actions against Iran in late February 2026, which then contributed to a wider regional conflict and increased fears of further geopolitical escalation. Moreover, his foreign policy approach toward Iran, China, and other major powers reflects a more confrontational strategy. His decisions regarding military intervention shaped debates surrounding deterrence and global stability. Overall, Trump's actions contributed to a more uncertain international

environment where regional conflicts, great-power competition, and nuclear risks had become very interconnected.

2. Iran: Masoud Pezeshkian

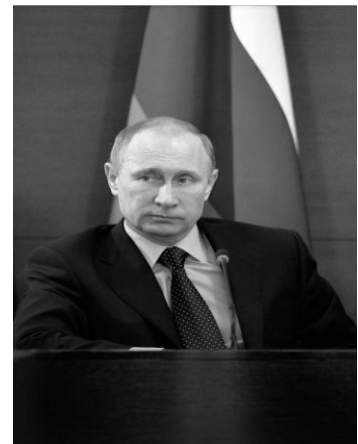
Masoud Pezeshkian entered politics after serving as Iran's Minister of Health and later becoming a member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, serving as deputy speaker. As the president of



Iran since July 2024, following the death of Ebrahim Raisi, and a key figure in managing Iran's role in current geopolitical tensions, Pezeshkian plays an important role in Iran's response to the escalating Middle Eastern conflict. Pezeshkian's position was especially relevant to nuclear tensions, as he defended Iran's peaceful nuclear program while maintaining that Iran does not seek nuclear weapons. Thus, Pezeshkian's role reflects the balance between Iran's confrontation with its adversaries and its efforts to manage nuclear tensions through diplomacy.

3. Russia: Vladimir Putin

Before entering Russian politics following the dissolution of the USSR, Vladimir Putin began his career in the Soviet KGB. In 2000, he became President of Russia and later served as Prime Minister from 2008 to 2012 before returning to the presidency in 2012. Currently, Putin remains a central actor in reshaping global security dynamics through Russia's invasion of Ukraine, its increasingly confrontational relationship with NATO, and its strategic partnerships with China, Iran, and North Korea. Furthermore, Putin has expanded the scope of modern conflict using conventional military



operations and hybrid warfare tactics while reinforcing Russia's nuclear deterrence posture through strategic signaling. His actions have also increased the risk of broader international and nuclear conflict by weakening arms-control dialogue, accelerating global military buildups and defense spending, and heightening the potential for miscalculation among nuclear-armed states. These developments demonstrate how Putin's actions play a vital role in shaping current geopolitical security challenges.

4. Ukraine: Volodymyr Zelenskyy

As prime minister of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy plays a vital role in leading national defense, wartime diplomacy, and resistance against large-scale foreign aggression, safeguarding Ukrainian sovereignty and European Security. His strategic approach, which combines active international diplomacy, high-intensity territorial defense, and deep integration with



Western intelligence while continually seeking advanced conventional weaponry, is deeply rooted in operating within a secure environment shaped by the 1991 independence from the USSR, the 1994 Budapest Memorandum, and the 2014 Russian annexation of Crimea and invasion of Donbas. These events have played a major role in shaping Ukraine's long-term security priorities and its ongoing rivalry with Russia. Driven by this legacy, he has taken major actions such as leading national mobilization during the 2022 full-scale invasion, launching counteroffensives across occupied territories, and conducting long-range strikes targeting strategic adversary infrastructure while balancing alliances with the United States, NATO member states, and the European Union for financial, humanitarian, and military assistance. Ultimately, managing these historical flashpoints alongside commanding a non-nuclear state reliant on international security

guarantees, operating under continuous adversary nuclear threats, and navigating the risks of cross-border strikes, and triggering broader NATO-Russia escalation makes Zelenskyy a central figure in preventing localized friction from escalating into broader global conflict.

5. NATO: Mark Rutte

As the 14th Secretary General of NATO, Mark Rutte plays a pivotal role in closely aligning with NATO allies, especially the United States and the European Powers while viewing Russia as the main security threat and intensely focusing on China, North Korea, and Iran. His prioritization of NATO unity, stronger defense, support for Ukraine, and deterrence, while avoiding direct NATO-Russia confrontation, is deeply rooted in being shaped by the 2014 MH17 disaster and Russia's 2022 invasion



of Ukraine, which established long-lasting rivalries and security priorities. Driven by this legacy, Mark Rutte has taken major actions such as strengthening NATO's eastern flank and pushing for higher defence spending. He has also coordinated support for Ukraine while balancing alliances with the US, the UK, France, Germany, Poland, Canada, Turkey, Ukraine, and NATO's Indo-Pacific partners. Ultimately, managing these historical flashpoints alongside supporting NATO's collective nuclear deterrence while seeking to prevent nuclear escalation and direct NATO-Russia conflict makes Mark Rutte a central figure in preventing localized friction from escalating into broader global conflict.

6. India: Narendra Modi

As the prime minister of India, Narendra Modi plays a pivotal role in driving India's security, diplomatic and foreign policy agendas. His strategic approach is deeply rooted in navigating a complex multi-alignment strategy to strengthen national defense capabilities, while aggressively asserting regional deterrence against threats as he inherits a persistent security legacy shaped by the 1947 partition, the 1962 Sino-Indian War over disputed borders, and the landmark 1974 and 1988 nuclear tests, which established long-standing rivalries and security priorities. Driven by this legacy, he has taken major actions such as directly managing major high-intensity border confrontations, including military clashes with Pakistan in 2019 and deadly frontier disputes with China along the Line of Actual Control in 2020. This is done balancing an alliance with the United States to uphold regional power while maintaining legacy and cooperation with Russia. Ultimately, managing these historical flashpoints alongside keeping a tri-service nuclear triad under an official "No First Use" (NFU) and "Credible Minimum Deterrent" policy, while signaling a strong stance against regional nuclear blackmail to prevent flashpoints from escalating into total war, makes Narendra Modi a central figure in preventing localized friction from escalating into broader global conflict.



7. Pakistan: Shehbaz Sharif

Being the prime minister of Pakistan, Shehbaz Sharif plays a decisive role in directing national security, diplomatic strategy, and military responses against South Asian regional threats. His strategic approach largely revolves around maintaining full-spectrum military readiness alongside active crisis diplomacy to prevent tensions with India from escalating into full-scale war. This approach is rooted in a national identity shaped by the 1947 partition, repeated wars with India (1947-1948, 1965, 1971, 1999) and Pakistan's 1998 nuclear tests; all of which have shaped its

long-term rivalries and security priorities. Oriented by this bequest, he has taken great actions; for instance, he maintains strict military readiness along borders, handles cross-border battles, and pursues diplomatic channels to manage crisis points while stabilizing alliances with China as an economic and defense counterweight to India, alongside strategic defense ties with Gulf partners. In the end, maintaining these historical flashpoints as well as operating under a policy of “ Full Spectrum Deterrence” to counter conventional military superiority, treating nuclear capabilities as the ultimate guarantor of national survival, and keeping weapons on high alert makes Shehbaz Sharif a central figure in preventing localized friction from escalating into broader global conflict.

8. China: Xi Jinping

Following the Communist victory in the Chinese Civil War in 1949, China’s unresolved dispute with Taiwan became a source of ongoing clashes, producing several strait crises. Moreover, China fought India in 1962 and experienced decades of dynamic relations with the Soviet Union and the USA. Under Xi Jinping, these inherited quarrels have been accompanied by military expansion and economic competition with the



White House, with China asserting stronger territorial claims in the South China Sea and around Taiwan. Xi Jinping, the president of China and one of the world’s most influential political leaders, has therefore contributed to contemporary geopolitical tensions through China’s growing military and political pressure around Taiwan as well as its strategic competition with the United States. Moreover, his close strategic relationship with Russia and China’s status as a nuclear-armed power make Xi a significant figure in the broader dynamics of great-power competition, nuclear deterrence, and the risk of wider geopolitical escalation.

9. Taiwan: Lai Ching-te

Although territorial tensions emerged in 1949, when the defeated Chinese government retreated to Taiwan following its loss in the Chinese Civil War, the Taiwan Strait Crises of the 1950s repeatedly drew attention from both China and the United States, increasing the risk of confrontation and shaping Taiwan's security priorities. Later, Taiwan gradually transitioned toward democracy, fostering a distinct identity and stronger calls for independence. As the fierce competitive fire between the two nations could not be extinguished, Taiwan's President and central political figure, Lai Ching-te, has strengthened local defenses and emphasized national sovereignty and its democratic system. These policies have contributed to tensions with China, which claims Taiwan as the land of its mighty republic. His administration has increased security cooperation with the United States and other partners while preparing Taiwan for potential military pressure from the hostile north. His role is truly significant to the risk of wider conflict because a confrontation over Taiwan could involve China and the United States, potentially creating a major escalation between nuclear-armed powers and notable whales in the global economy.

V. Suggested Resolutions:

Diplomatic Resolutions:

- Establish multilateral peace mediation summits and non-bodies to defuse regional proxy wars before they trigger full-scale global conflict.
- Reinstate bilateral nuclear risk-reduction treaties and emergency hotline protocols between nuclear-armed states to prevent accidental nuclear escalation.

- Use limited ceasefires as an advantage to facilitate humanitarian access to basic supplies in critical areas.
- Implement third-party verification mechanisms to investigate disputed military incidents before retaliation.
- Promote temporary diplomatic agreements to reduce foreign involvement in regional conflict.

Militaristic Resolutions:

- Expand strategic military deployments near contested regions to strengthen allied positions.
- Conduct targeted military operations against critical enemy infrastructure to weaken opposing capabilities.
- Build unified multi-national caucus command structures and fortify disputed border zones to deter adversary aggression and prevent global war escalation.
- Install integrated early-warning radar grids and advance tactical nuclear deterrence capabilities to signal immediate strike readiness against rival nuclear powers.
- Limit the deployment of dangerous weapons that may escalate the conflict and endanger civilians more.
- Set a protocol where shipping routes at sea are protected from conflict near its borders.

VI. Questions To Consider, Tips, and Suggested Sites:

A. Questions To Consider:

- What kind of consequences would a wider global conflict have on your country's population and economy?

- What role do nuclear weapons play in your country's national security strategy?
- What are your country's primary interests in the conflicts as it contributes to current geopolitical tensions?
- How does your country balance protecting its national interests with preventing further escalation?
- What actions could your country take to deter aggression without provoking further confrontation?
- What is your country's current nuclear policy and how has it developed over time?
- What military, economic, and diplomatic capabilities does your country have to respond to an escalating conflict?

B. Tips:

- Prepare Resolutions in the form of bullet points before the conference to refine and employ during the conference.
- Prepare questions beforehand to ensure activity throughout the conference.
- Keep an eye out for all information and news happening up until March 2, 2026; after that, you shall decide what happens with the world.
- Keep an acknowledgement of the flow of debate and rules of procedure.
- Remain diplomatic and rein in your emotions.
- If you are assigned as a figure, make sure to fully commit to embodying their character, whether by an accent, a prop, or inspiration and quotes from their speeches.
- Be prepared to face various crises at once, as they may converge and require quick strategic decision-making.

- Primarily, enjoy this experience to the fullest! Learn from it, challenge yourself, jump into every opportunity this conference gives you to grow as a speaker, arbitrator, and above all a world leader.

C. Suggested Sites:

- **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization):**

<https://www.nato.int/en/what-we-do/partnerships-and-cooperation/relations-with-russian-relations-with-russia>

- **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization):**

<https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/official-texts-and-resources/official-texts/1997/05/27/founding-act>

- **Youtube:**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ZvplPk_peQ

- **Congress.gov:**

<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12481>

- **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR):**

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/confrontation-over-taiwan>

- **Youtube:**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_YqKMMJ1PE&t=157s

- **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR):**

[The-u-s-led-middle-east-order-is-over-the-mecca-agreement-proves-it](#)

- **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR):**

https://www.cfr.org/articles/whats-next-for-the-war-in-iran?utm_source=chatgpt.com

- **Pew Research Center:**

<https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2026/08/13/india-and-pakistan-rivals-with-divergent-views-of-the-global-order/>

- **Stimson Center (The Henry L. Stimson Center):**

<https://www.stimson.org/2025/four-days-in-may-the-india-pakistan-crisis-of-2025/>

- **The Japan Times:**

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/commentary/2026/08/12/world/coming-world-war-iii/>

- **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI):**

<https://www.sipri.org/media/press-release/2026/increasing-focus-nuclear-weapons-amid-heightened-escalation-risks-new-sipri-yearbook-out-now>

- **Youtube:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2qy4wQSAH4>

VII. President's Note:

Greetings luminaries, torchbearers, and most importantly, wielders of judgement. I, Wael Abou Zeinab, have the utmost honor to serve as your president in this critical forum of Global

High Command, overseeing this summit manifest into what you transform it into. My team and I are more than ready to witness realism unfold in real time, to watch the hardest decisions be made by the strongest wills, and to observe both the extent and measures delegates are prepared to take in pursuit of a peaceful world, or a world that knows no peace. Dread it, run from it; destiny arrives all the same, and now it's here, or should I say you are here. The fate of the world has already been long written, the same fate that is resting on the tip of your tongue. The only thing left to do is to speak, and the future will come knocking on today's door, taking the form of the words you utter today. Within this committee, the question will be answered. Is the inevitable cruel or kind? Truth be told, it is neither, for it is both cruel to some and kind to others. Thus, it is a true embodiment of the Yin & Yang philosophy, demonstrating the harmony in opposites. Finally, I urge you to get your speeches ready, debate boldly, and squeeze your pens tightly, for you are both the writer and the reader of your own story.



Sincerely, Wael Abou Zeinab,

President of The Global High Command.

VIII. SGs' Note:

Dear Delegates,

As your Secretary-Generals, we hope this background guide gives you a strong foundation for the discussions ahead and helps you approach your committee with confidence. Beyond preparation, this conference is an opportunity to challenge yourself, step into new perspectives, and take part in conversations that demand thought and initiative.

This year's theme, "Yin and Yang: The Harmony in Opposites", reflects the idea that opposing sides can exist in balance, whether between conflict and cooperation or speaking and listening. It reminds us that meaningful progress often begins when we learn to understand perspectives different from our own.

As Leo Buscaglia said, "Change is the end result of all true learning," and we hope this experience leaves you with a stronger sense of the value your voice can carry. We cannot wait to meet you and see what you bring to this conference.

Warm regards,

The 15th HHHSMUN Secretary Generals

Mia, Hani and Omar

IX. Delegations Present:

FIGURES	Donald Trump -The United States Of America
	Masoud Pezeshkian -Iran
	Narendra Modi -India
	Shehbaz Sharif -Pakistan
	Vladimir Putin -Russia

	Volodymyr Zelenskyy- Ukraine
	Xi Jinping -China
	Lai Ching-te -Taiwan
	Mark Rutte- NATO
	Mahmoud Abbas -Occupied Palestine
	Mohamed bin Salman -Saudi Arabia
	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan -Turkey
	Kim Jong Un -North Korea
EUROPE	The United Kingdom
	France
	Germany
	Poland
	Belarus
AMERICAS	Canada
AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST	Lebanon
	Qatar

	The United Arab Emirates
	Egypt
	Jordan
ASIA & PACIFIC	Japan
	Philippines
	South Korea

X. Contact Information:

- President: Wael Abou Zeinab - waelabouzeinab@gmail.com - 81/092/012
- Deputy President: Noura Khattab - khattabnoura25@gmail.com - 81/425/328
- Chair: Amar Habanjar - habanjaramar@gmail.com - 03/813/881

XI. References:

Campbell, C. (2026, June 18). Taiwan: Defense and military issues (CRS In Focus No. IF12481).

Congressional Research Service. <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12481>

Client challenge. (n.d.). <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sc15588.doc.htm>

Cruz, M., & Cruz, M. (2024, September 30). Historical timeline. Question of Palestine.

<https://www.un.org/unispal/historical-timeline/>

Encyclopaedia Britannica. (n.d.). Nuclear strategy. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/nuclear-strategy>

Global Conflict Tracker | Council on Foreign Relations. (n.d.). Global Conflict Tracker.

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker>

Increasing focus on nuclear weapons amid heightened escalation risks—new SIPRI Yearbook out

now. (2026, June 8). SIPRI. <https://www.sipri.org/media/press-release/2026/increasing-focus-nuclear-weapons-amid-heightened-escalation-risks-new-sipri-yearbook-out-now>

Mark Rutte. (n.d.). Organization | NATO. <https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/organization/who-we-are/nato-secretaries-general/mark-rutte>

Office of the President of Ukraine. (n.d.). Volodymyr Zelenskyy's biography.

<https://www.president.gov.ua/en/president/biografiya>

Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations. (2024, September 24).

Statement by His Excellency Dr. Masoud Pezeshkian, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the general debate of the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly [Statement]. United Nations General Debate.

https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/79/ir_en.pdf

Prime Minister of India. (n.d.). <https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/>

Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad, Pakistan. (n.d.). <https://www.pmo.gov.pk/>

President Pezeshkian highlights dignified dialogue as Iran's strategy for regional, global issues.

(n.d.). <https://president.ir/en/163482>

State of Palestine. (n.d.). Official résumé of President Mahmoud Abbas. Presidency of the State of

Palestine. <https://president.ps/Eng/OfficialResume>

Stewart, P., Hafezi, P., Lubell, M., & Mills, A. (2026, February 28). Iranian leader Khamenei

killed in air strikes as U.S., Israel launch attacks. Reuters.

<https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/israel-us-launch-strikes-iran-2026-02-28/>

The war in Ukraine in a transitional world order. (n.d.). University Consortium.

<https://uc.web.ox.ac.uk/article/the-war-in-ukraine-in-a-transitional-world-order>

Unit, D. S. (2023, August 4). Home page - United Nations and the rule of law. United Nations and

the Rule of Law. <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/>

United Nations. (n.d.). UN Charter | United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter>

United Nations. (n.d.-a). Crisis and Emergency Response | United Nations.

<https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/crisis-and-emergency-response>

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. (n.d.). SDG 16: Peace, justice

and strong institutions. <https://www.unescwa.org/publications/sdg-16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions>

United Nations General Assembly. (1947, November 29). Future government of Palestine

(A/RES/181(II)[A]). United Nations Digital Library.

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/667160>

Владимир Путин – личный сайт. (n.d.). Владимир Путин – Личный Сайт.

<http://en.putin.kremlin.ru/bio/page-5/>

White House Historical Association. (n.d.). Donald J. Trump.

<https://www.whitehousehistory.org/bios/donald-j-trump>

World nuclear forces. (n.d.). SIPRI. <https://www.sipri.org/yearbook/2025/06>