

Futuristic Security Council

The Issue of Overpopulation and Splitting the World into 7 Countries



Forum: FUNSC

Issue: The issue of overpopulation and splitting the world into 7 countries.

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Introduction

Global population, currently estimated at **8.2 billion**, is projected to peak at **10.3 billion** in the **mid-2080s** before slowly declining toward **2100**. This growth intensifies stress on environmental systems, resources, infrastructure, **urban planning**, and **social cohesion**. The proposal to merge existing states into **seven mega-countries** seeks to enable centralised governance, resource management, and population planning. While radical, this model prompts critical examination regarding **state sovereignty**, **cultural preservation**, and **effective crisis response** in the 21st century.

Definition of Key Terms

Overpopulation

A condition where the number of inhabitants exceeds an ecosystem's sustainable capacity

Mega-Country

A proposed supranational entity formed by consolidating multiple nations into a unified political-industrial bloc.

Carrying Capacity

The upper limit of population that an environment can support long-term.

Population Policy

Strategic governmental measures aimed at regulating birth rates, mortality, and migration

Climate Migration

Movement of people forced by environmental changes, such as drought or sea-level rise.

Geopolitical Integration

The process of aligning multiple national governance systems into a cohesive political framework.

General Overview

Historical Context

Warnings about population pressures began with Thomas Malthus and expanded through Al Ehrlich's *The Population Bomb* (1968). The *Limits to Growth* (1972) modelled the environmental consequences of unchecked population expansion

Geographic Disparities

Population growth is now concentrated in **Africa and South Asia**. Africa, with its youthful demographic momentum, may see its population increase to **~4.3 billion** by 2100—nearly matching Asia's numbers. Europe, East Asia, and North America are projected to **stagnate or decline**

The UN's 2024 revision forecasts a **peak at 10.3 billion**, followed by a modest decline. Experts argue that unchecked growth exacerbates ecological collapse, affecting climate stability and biodiversity. Meanwhile, technological advances and women's empowerment are moderating global fertility, though too slowly to alleviate impending pressures

Impacts of Overpopulation

- **Environmental:** Deforestation, loss of biodiversity, freshwater depletion, soil erosion.
- **Climate:** Increased emissions are linked to greater consumption and resource extraction.
- **Social:** Surge in urban poverty, slums, and inadequate infrastructure in rapidly expanding cities.
- **Economic:** Youth bulges create economic potential, but also risk instability without sufficient job creation and governance frameworks.

Major Parties Involved

United Nations (UN/UN DESA/UNFPA)

Central in tracking global population trends and fostering sustainable development under SDG frameworks.

United States of America

A pivotal actor in international security, aid, technology, and demographic policy, significant in shaping any supranational governance model.

People's Republic of China

Transitioned from rapid growth to an ageing population. Its policies for fertility and urban planning remain globally influential.

Republic of India

Emerged as the world's most populous nation in 2023. It faces pressing demands in urban housing, resource management, and demographic opportunity.

European Union (EU)

A precedent of regional integration confronting low fertility. Its governance model offers insights for mega-countries

Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

The region exhibits high youth populations, migration concerns, and political-economic volatility. Demographic strain intensifies water scarcity, unemployment, and governance demands.

Timeline of Key Events

Date	Event	Significance
2050	UN Global Consolidation Summit in Geneva	Formal global debate on splitting the world into 7 mega-countries, legitimizing the concept for the first time.

2049	Civil unrest against mega-country proposals	Ethnic and cultural resistance highlights identity and sovereignty concerns amid forced geopolitical restructuring.
2048	Drafting of the Treaty of Global Consolidation	Detailed proposal for mega-country borders, governance, and migration policies drafted by coalition of 67 countries.
2046	UN Emergency Summit on Planetary Governance	UN convenes due to escalating overpopulation conflicts, assigning working groups to study mega-country feasibility.
2044	Proposal of MENA Bloc 2045	Middle Eastern countries push regional integration to manage youth unemployment and resource scarcity.
2043	African Union proposes Continental Confederacy	African countries consider a continental union to address food insecurity and coordinate development.
2041	Formation of Coalition for Planetary Governance (CPG)	EU, Canada, India lead think tank focused on future border restructuring and mega-country models.
2040	Declared “hyper-saturation” of urban centers	Nigerian, Pakistani, and Egyptian cities reach capacity limits, highlighting need for new governance frameworks.
2039	Middle Eastern tri-water desalination agreement	Regional cooperation on scarce water resources foreshadows mega-regional governance challenges.
2037	Launch of Global Demographic Forecasting AI (GloDem AI)	US, China, African Union collaborate on AI to predict demographic shifts, informing policy on population crises.

2035	MENA youth unemployment surpasses 35%	Youth unrest pushes governments toward regional cooperation efforts like MENA Bloc 2045.
2031	Opening of climate migration corridor Bangladesh–India	First official migration channel due to climate impacts, emphasizing need for supranational migration policy.
2030	Global population reaches 9 billion	Exponential growth intensifies pressure on resources and urban infrastructure worldwide.
2027	Far-right gains in Europe over immigration	Immigration tensions rise in EU, signaling political polarization linked to population pressures.
2023	India overtakes China as most populous country	Shift in global demographic power with implications for resource allocation and geopolitical influence.
1972	Publication of <i>Limits to Growth</i> report	Early warning on population/resource limits, shaping later debates on sustainability and governance.
1968	Publication of <i>The Population Bomb</i>	Raised global awareness of overpopulation risks and policy urgency.
1945	Founding of the United Nations	Establishment of an international forum for cooperation, which becomes a key arena for future mega-country debate.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

- **UN Agenda 2030 & SDGs** (Goals 11 & 13): Promote sustainable urbanization and climate action, though non-binding .
- **China’s One-Child Policy**: Achieved population control but led to demographic imbalance and social issues .

- **Family Planning Programs:** Supported declines in fertility globally, but disparities in access and gender equity remain
- **Regional Integrations (EU, AU):** Provide cooperation models, yet maintain sovereignty and stop short of political unification.
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Possible Solutions

- **UN Global Population Council:** Advisory body with AI-based demographic forecasting to guide ethical policies.
- **Pilot Megaregional Frameworks:** Initiate trials in high-capacity regional unions, ensuring consent and safeguarding sovereignty.
- **Resource Sharing Agreements:** Cross-border pacts for equitable distribution of water, food, and energy.
- **Human Rights Protections:** Design legal guarantees for cultural identity and democratic governance within integrative structures.
- **Technological & Educational Investments:** Promote family planning, urban sustainability, and data-driven governance in rapidly growing regions.

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