

Foreign Policy Report - GIVMUN 2025 - GRAND International

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Delegation: United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Basic Information:

1.- **Currency:** Pound sterling.

2.- **Official Language:** English.

3.- **Population Density:** 287/km².

4.- **Capital:** London.

5.- **Form of Government:** Parliamentary constitutional monarchy.

6.- Description of the delegation:

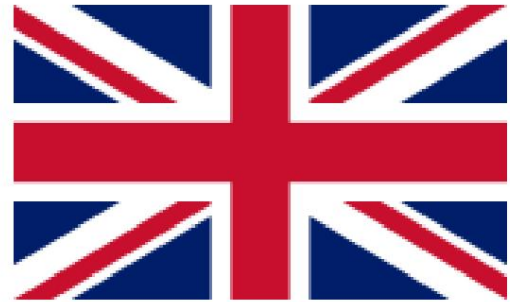
The United Kingdom, officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is a country island located in Western Europe, made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. With a history marked by its role as a colonial power, it has maintained a significant influence on politics, economics and culture at a global level.

At the international level, the United Kingdom is one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, along with the United States, Russia, China and France. This position gives it the right to veto substantive resolutions, which gives it allows decisions to be blocked even if they have majority support. Their participation in the Security Council focuses on diplomacy, the promotion of human rights, conflict resolution and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Over time, he has been a staunch defender of multilateralism and the international order rules-based, although its actions may vary depending on its strategic interests and the policies of his government.

Economic Situation: —————

The United Kingdom is the world's sixth-largest economy. According to the ONS, GDP grew by 0.8% in 2024,



after a 0.4% increase in 2023. Services led the growth with an increase of 1.3%, while construction and agriculture, forestry and fishing experienced increases of 0.4% and 1.0%, respectively.

Key Economic Indicators: The UK currently has a GDP of 3,643.83

millions of dollars approximately, with an inflation rate of 3.5% and an unemployment rate

With a growth of 4.6%, it is currently the sixth largest economy in the world.

Important economic sectors: The United Kingdom dominates the agricultural, livestock, and industrial and tourism.

Social Situation: -----

Social challenges: The United Kingdom is facing a variety of social challenges that affect a wide range of people.

sectors of the population. Economic inequality between regions, especially between the south

and the north of the country, remains a persistent problem, as does the housing crisis,

which makes it difficult to access affordable housing, especially for young people. The system

Public health (NHS) is facing increasing pressure due to a lack of resources and personnel, which has

generated delays in care. In addition, tensions persist around social integration

and racism, affecting various minorities. Education also shows gaps

significant according to the socioeconomic context, and mental health, especially in young people, is

has become a growing concern. These challenges require more comprehensive public policies

equitable and a strengthening of social services.

Social policies implemented: The United Kingdom has implemented different measures

social in order to reduce inequalities and improve the quality of life of its citizens.

Among the most important is the NHS, which offers free healthcare funded by the

State. There is also Universal Credit, which groups several social benefits into one

single monthly payment, designed for those with low incomes or who are unemployed.

In terms of housing, programs such as "Help to Buy" and "Affordable Homes" have been launched.

Programme" to expand access to affordable housing. Basic education is free, and

There are scholarships for higher education. A minimum wage has also been established and promotes a living wage. To combat social exclusion, the following have been launched: equality and anti-discrimination policies. Finally, attention to the mental health, especially among young people, with more resources and preventive measures.

Cultural Situation: —————

Cultural characteristics: The United Kingdom has a rich and diverse culture, marked for its ancient history and global influence. It is the birthplace of the English language, which has become a universal language, and has produced great figures in literature, such as Shakespeare and Jane Austen. British society is multicultural, with a mix of own traditions and contributions from communities around the world. The institutions democratic and monarchy are important pillars of their cultural identity. In addition, customs such as tea time, football, rugby and events like the Notting Carnival Hill reflect their cultural and social variety.

Cultural and Tourist Heritage: The United Kingdom has a rich cultural and tourist heritage. tourist, with historic sites such as Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London and Stonehenge, as well as world-renowned museums and natural landscapes such as the Scottish Highlands, which attract millions of visitors each year.

Foreign Policy: —————

The United Kingdom directs its foreign policy to maintain its global influence, protect its national security, promote international trade and defend values such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law. After Brexit, he has sought to strengthen its role as an independent power, prioritizing bilateral agreements and alliances strategic. It maintains a close relationship with the United States, considered its main ally, and has strengthened ties with the Indo-Pacific region, especially with Japan, India and Australia. Although their relationship with the European Union has become more complex, continues to cooperate on key issues such as security, defense and climate change. In addition, the

The United Kingdom is a permanent member of the UN Security Council, a member of NATO, the G7, the G20, and is actively involved in the Commonwealth, maintaining political links, economic and cultural relations with its former colonial territories. Its foreign policy also prioritizes support for Ukraine, control of global threats such as terrorism, and response to climate change.

Domestic Policy: —————

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy with a democratic system, where the Prime Minister The Minister leads the government and Parliament legislates. His key domestic policies include the public health, education, security, and the economy. It currently faces challenges such as regional inequality, the housing crisis, pressure on the NHS, inflation and tensions over national identity in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Additional Details —————

The United Kingdom maintains a prominent role on the international scene, especially in areas related to security, climate change and the promotion of human rights.

A specific and urgent issue to present to the UN Security Council is the

protection of critical infrastructures against hybrid and cyber threats. This

This issue is especially relevant due to the constant increase in cyber attacks.

targeting essential systems such as power grids, water services, transportation and communications, which put at risk not only the national security of countries, but also regional and global stability.

The United Kingdom, with its expertise in cyber defense and international collaboration, can propose a global cooperation framework to share information, improve the resilience of critical infrastructures and establish common standards for response to cyber incidents. This initiative would highlight the importance of addressing threats hybrid, which combine conventional and digital methods, and would promote respect for the digital sovereignty, which is essential in an increasingly interconnected world and

vulnerable.

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