

COMMITTEE GUIDE

FSC



Futuristic Security Council

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2021

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1. Presidents' Letter

Dear future leaders,

Welcome to this year's CCBMUN! Our names are Juan Sebastián Cifuentes and Mariana Ramírez Cabal, and we are both 12th graders at Colegio Colombo Británico. This model marks our 7th year participating in MUN models, an activity we thoroughly enjoy. Together, we have participated in over 30 models, have won several best delegate recognitions, and have participated as presidents and secretariat. All of this experience has helped us become knowledgeable in the area of MUNs and, most importantly, to work as a great team.

In addition to this, our experience in models has helped us develop a deep passion for debate, diplomacy, and international issues. This is why we are aware of the enrichment this experience holds intrinsically, and why we want to congratulate you for having made the choice of participating in the model. We hope you can get the most out of it!

In terms of the committee in question, we are very excited to be presiding over the Futuristic Security Council on this occasion, because, as its name suggests, this committee will take place in future years; meaning that the debate topics will be somewhat hypothetical - but still grounded in reality, as they are based on current world dynamics.

This is why we expect all delegates to think critically and creatively about each of the issues that may arise, as we will all get to experience what it's like for world leaders to deal with the unexpected. With that in mind, we also want to highlight the importance of enjoyment of the MUN experience; we want you to learn, practise, and attempt to solve unprecedented matters of international importance, whilst thoroughly enjoying the experience.

We promise to do our best to make this a memorable event for each and every one of you, and we encourage you to contact us with no hesitation in case you have any questions or doubts.

Looking forward to meeting you!

Juan Sebastián and Mariana

2. Committee Information

I. History

After the culmination of WWII in 1945, the UN gave birth to the Security Council (SC), one of the main divisions of the IGO's General Assembly. Under the fifth chapter of the charter, the purpose of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security, and it is granted the liberty to take necessary action to solve issues.

The following are the responsibilities of the Security Council:

- Investigate controversies or security-related situations;
- Recommend methods in order to mitigate said controversies/situations;
- Determine the existence of a threat to peace and recommend measures to be taken;
- Encourage other members to apply sanctions rather than force with the purpose of avoiding violence;
- Suggest the addition of new members;
- Participate in the designation of the UN's secretary general.

II. Structure

The Council, under article 23 of the charter, is to have fifteen members; five of them are permanent members, and the other ten are appointed by the General Assembly for a two-year term, after taking into account factors such as equitable geographic distribution.

On this occasion, the Futuristic Security Council will have the following members:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. California | 12. Netherlands |
| 2. China | 13. Oceanic Aotearoa (OA) |
| 3. Egypt | 14. Russia (New USSR) |
| 4. France | 15. Siberia |
| 5. Germany | 16. Turkey |
| 6. Gran Colombia | 17. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland |
| 7. India | 18. United Mexican States |
| 8. Islamic Republic | 19. United States of America |
| 9. Israel | 20. Vietnam |
| 10. Japan | |
| 11. Korea | |

III. Special Procedures

In the Security Council, basic parliamentary procedure and language remain the same as in other committees in the model. Notwithstanding, the presence of veto power is the main thing that makes the SC different from other committees - the power vested upon the five permanent members of the council (Russia, China, France, United Kingdom and United States of America).

In using the veto power, the delegate representing one of the aforementioned countries can, as its name indicates it, *veto* a resolution; which in other words means that the resolution would not be passed by the Council.

Additionally, the Security Council is the only committee where military action can be authorised and announced by a country. However, it is expected that delegates consult the Chair before any mobilisation or action is launched. The Format below will act as a formal solicitation for a crisis, preceding any discussions with the chair.

Once again, the fact that FSC is set in the future indicates that there are a few considerations to have in mind. Firstly, we would like to mention the fact that, although we encourage creativity and critical thinking, this does not mean that we will accept any given invented piece of information a delegate comes up with. As a chair, we will be eager to hear any propositions you may have to move the debate and the committee along, but reiterate that any claims have to be well supported by research, and need to be coherent.

In order to create a more reasonable environment for the committee, the chair has established regulations, with the intention of rationalizing any militant initiatives from delegates. Military assets per country will be quantified in order to elicit a more sensible approach from delegates who might have a belligerent approach in mind.

However, do not be discouraged from trying to come up with your own ideas as, if they are well-structured, the Chair will most likely accept them. Furthermore, the whole purpose of the committee and the MUN is to find solutions; and in this case, the solutions you propose will have to be creative in order to be effective.

All things considered, please be reminded that we will have the opportunity to put all of this into practice during the simulation, so any queries regarding the special procedures can be solved. However, if any questions do come up before that, please contact us.

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3. Simulation: *The coming of a Messiah and the birth of a new state*

I. History/Context

The following section of the guide will focus on some of the background necessary to understand the major reactions that could occur around the world in the scenario that is being presented as the topic.

Note that the following pieces of information will be based upon the holy writings and their interpretations, meaning that some of the actual beliefs people evidence may differ from the holy writings.

Please be reminded that these pieces of information are in no way a replacement for your own research.

Judaism theology

“Classical Jewish texts depict a Messiah who will come to redeem the Jewish people, gather the exiled to the land of Israel, and rule over a prosperous nation, and relate other more detailed (and diverse) traditions about the Messiah’s arrival as well as the conditions of the messianic era.” (DR Ariel, D. n.d.)

The Book of Isaiah makes allusion to the fact that the Messiah will be “a political leader [who will] create a fair government in Israel, which will become a centre for all politics worldwide.” (BBC GCSE Eduqas. n.d.)

As with any other ancient holy writing, there are multiple interpretations that can be derived from it. For example, some rabbis believe that the coming of the messiah would occur after a dark period of time when social injustice, corruption, poverty, and political problems are at their worst. On the other hand, some believe that the coming of the messiah has nothing to do with social or political events. (DR Ariel, D. n.d.)

Islamic theology

In considering that the Quran is one of the Holy books in Islam as well, the information provided above should also be considered as part of Islamic theology.

The false prophet

According to Islamic theology there exists a false prophet, who they refer to as Ad-Dajjal, and who they see as comparable to the antichrist. This false prophet is said to “lure people into following Shaytan (Satan)”. (BBC, 2019) It is also important to highlight that Dajjal is said to introduce himself as Al-Masih or “messiah”; deceiving believers into following him as if he were the true saviour.

This will explain why the *coming of a new messiah*, perceived as Dajjal by the Islamic community, would explain their reaction to the scenario presented in this guide.

Religious Conflicts

It is almost intrinsic to every religion to want to be the only one human beings follow; indoctrination and fundamentalism have led to behaviours that have powered conflicts based on religious beliefs all throughout history.

The on-going religion-related conflicts that will be present in the years leading up to the coming of the messiah, and that will have important implications in this topic, include but are not limited to the Israel-Palestine conflict and the situation in Afghanistan.

II. Current Situation

The current situation of this topic will be exhibited as the headlines that tell the story of the coming of the messiah from different perspectives. This will give the committee the possibility to acquire new information regarding the topic as the debate is carried out during the model.

Bear in mind that all of the news headlines and information is completely fictitious and not affiliated with the media companies portrayed.

It is the year 2053.

A man who claims to be the messiah starts to gain a large following amongst Jewish people.

The following are accounts of the events as they began to occur.



Is this the Messianic Age?

Who is this man and how is he gaining so many followers?

As the *messiah* phenomenon spreads around the world, the questions keep piling up with no apparent answers in the foreseeable future. The most prominent query is about the real identity of this self-proclaimed messiah: Who is he?; Where did he come from?; and What is his real purpose?

It is clear that he is deemed as divine and powerful by numerous individuals now, but does he have any legitimacy to act as a leader in a way that can affect so many situations and people? Or is everything that is happening right now in the world a simple example of mass hysteria?

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People rejoice about the coming of the messiah

Numerous demonstrations of ecstasy among the Jewish peoples of Israel.

Despite some doubts regarding the nature of the intentions and veracity of this individual, the majority of Israelis identify as “having felt, or feeling, a spiritual connection to the messiah”.

There is disagreement among religious leaders regarding what followers of their church must do regarding the *messiah*.



The birth of a new state

Interconnectivity through social media and telecommunications powers the rapid dispersion of the messiah scenario, and Muslims around the world start to associate the alleged messiah as the false prophet, Dajjal. This means that the possibility of a unified Islamic state, with the purpose of fighting whom they see to be the false prophet, might open the possibility for a new state to emerge.

The birth of a new Islamic state is bound to be an extreme change for the international community, affecting aspects such as security, international relations and culture.

III. Key Points of the Debate

- The effects that the self-proclaimed messiah may have on matters of international security.
- The effects the situation will have on the major on-going religious conflicts.
- The possible emergence of new religious conflicts around the world.
- The effects of the strengthened relations between the Islamic (Muslim-majority) countries and agents.
- Reactions to this from western countries and cultures.

Please note that the listed key points do not account for all issues to be debated. Remember that our committee will be actively receiving information regarding the situation at hand and how it evolves, meaning that the key points of the debate will be ever-changing as well.

IV. Participating Organisms

- Islamic countries/Muslim-majority countries
- Islamic fundamentalist groups
- Great Synagogue

- The Vatican
- Temple Mount
- Masjid al- Haram
- Security Council
- Intelligence services from each country

V. Guiding Questions

1. What are your country's major religions?
2. Ignoring the presence or absence of separation of church and state, is the government and direction of your country religiously-oriented?
3. Is the government of your country involved in religious-based conflicts?
4. In general terms, to what extent are the people of your country involved in the practice of their religion?
5. Based on the answers to the previous questions, theological theory, and conflict involvement, how would you predict your country would respond to the situation at hand?

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4. Topic 1: Race for space

I. History/Context

The context will briefly look into the past and current behaviours of the space exploration industry. Please be reminded that these pieces of information are in no way a replacement for your own research.

The first space race

1955-1975

Recognised for driving innovation and polarising politics into a two-faced world, the first space race happened between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. This competition between states as a means of reaching outer space led to great innovation and created some of the greatest space programs in the world.

At this time, the incentive for creating great equipment and promoting knowledge was that the competitors wanted to beat each other in the race; it was all powered by a deeper, ideology-related competition **between states**.

Privatisation of the race for space

2021

According to Joseph Nye, a recognised global politician and expert in international relations, the rise in power and influence of non-state actors (like monetarily-strong individuals and multinational companies) is an important and almost unprecedented power shift in the 21st century. His theory on the future of power accurately predicted the situation that would later allow for the rise of non-state actors in the space industry. (Nye, J. 2011)

A clear example of the aforementioned was evidenced when a considerable number of non-state actors with enough resources started to show interest in the exploration of space

and what lies beyond our atmosphere. This opened up the possibility of a privatised race for space.

In the year 2021, the world began to see the first results of what came to be known as a privatised “billionaire space race”, in which individuals with enough monetary resources funded their own private space exploration agencies, and began to take off.¹

Climate change and its effects

The climate crisis grew more and more worrisome as the years passed.

Climate action gained more popularity over the years as well, but not enough to stop the predicted effects of climate change. Despite these alarming predictions, reckless behaviour with regard to the environment drove the crisis further, leading humanity to experiencing its most brutal effects.

This committee will consider mainly the climate change effects that relate to loss of physical space (such as islands or coastal cities disappearing underwater due to the rise of sea levels). The loss of physical space will fit into the narrative as it will further incentivise different outer space exploration actors to look for solutions to climate change effects beyond our planetary borders, while also driving other actors to find and take over areas in space.²

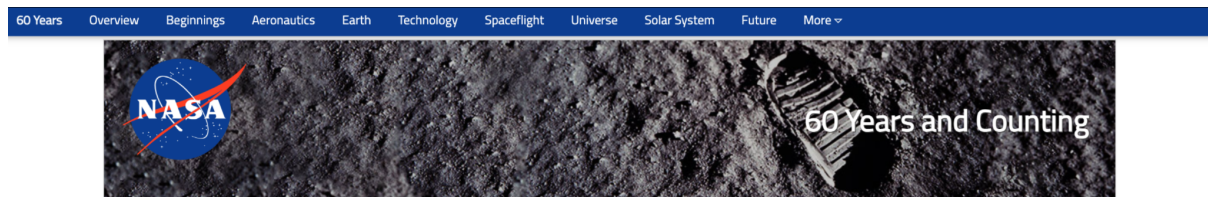
II. Current Situation

The current situation of this topic will be exhibited as headlines that tell the story of the space race, as was done for the simulation. This will give the committee the possibility of acquiring new information regarding the topic as the debate is carried out during the model.

¹ For more information, check this video out: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NY8Rv6PaXVI>

² More of this in “current situation”.

Firstly, we see a 2021 NASA post regarding the future of space exploration, which acknowledges the new players in the space race.



- The Future -

“Unlike the way the space program started, NASA will not be racing a competitor. Rather, we will build upon the community of industrial, international, and academic partnerships forged for the space station. Commercial companies will play an increasing role in the space industry: launching rockets and satellites, transporting cargo and crew, building infrastructure in low-Earth orbit. NASA will continue to be a global leader in scientific discovery, fostering opportunities to turn new knowledge into things that improve life here on Earth.”

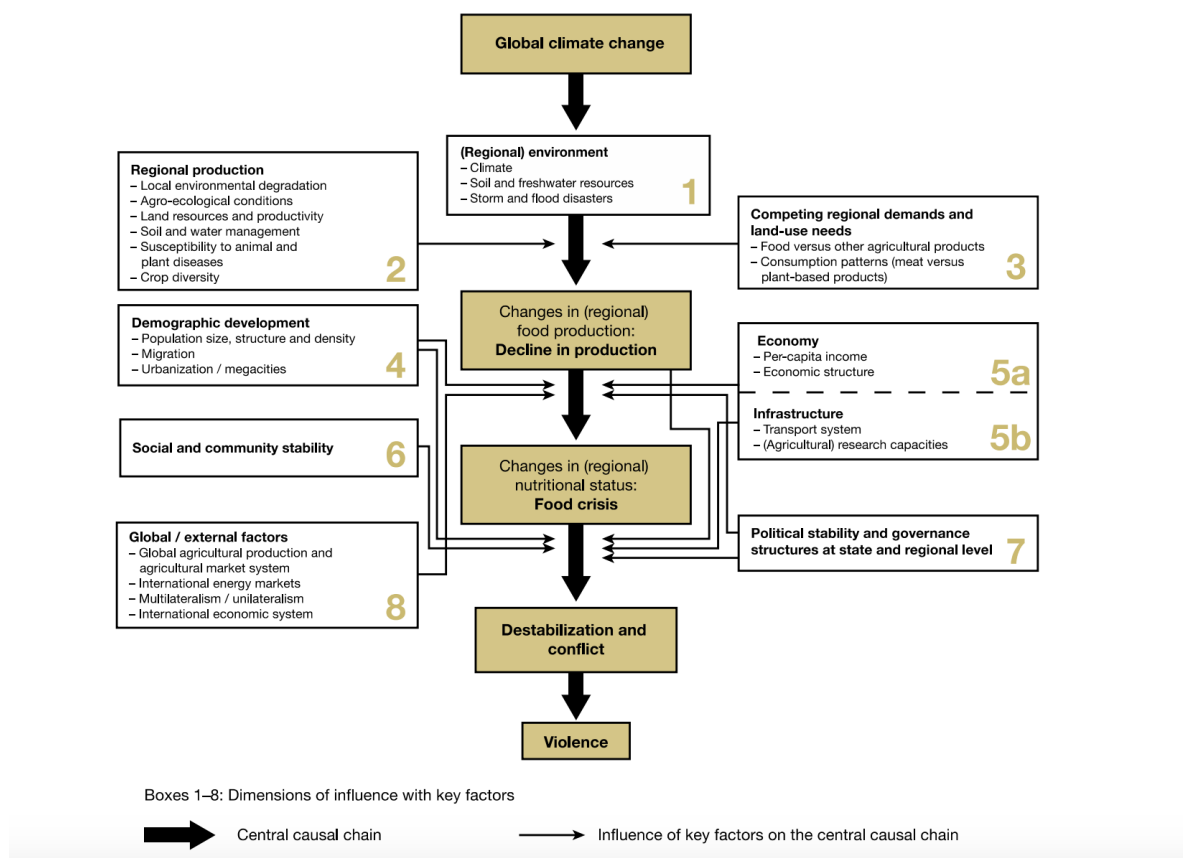
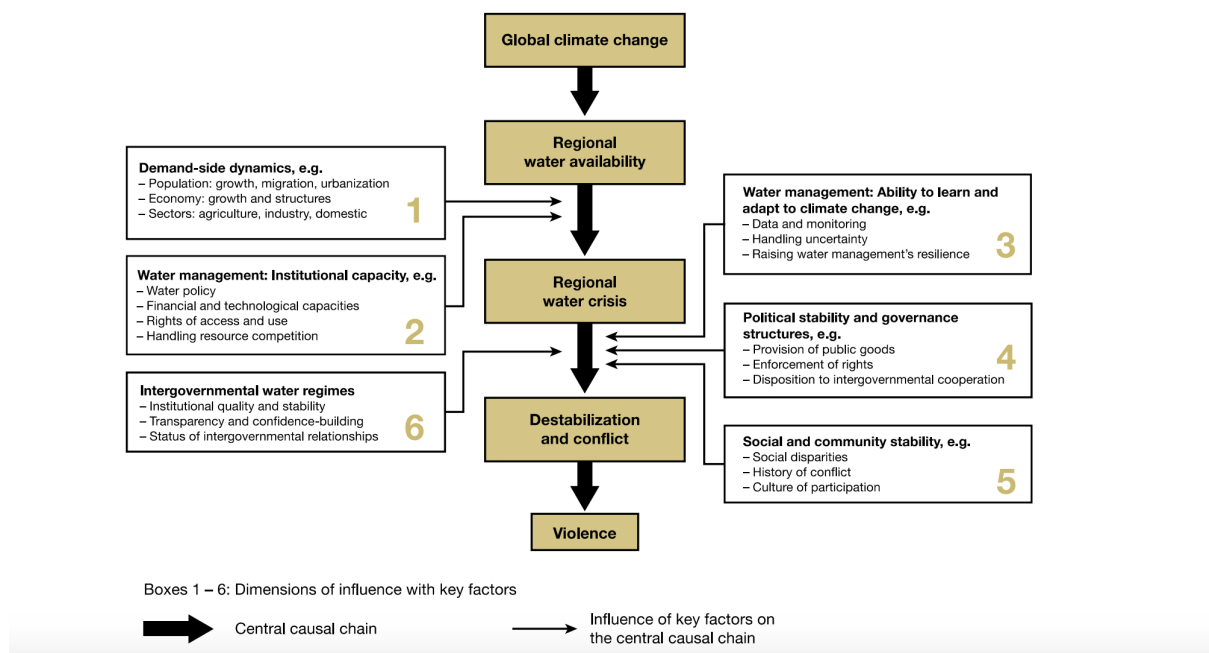
As of the year 2050, physical space and resource scarcity was so imminent, that both state and non-state actors were looking for ways to find a solution beyond planet Earth; in order to find new space for humanity to live in.

Five years later, in 2055, a nearly unprecedented race for space began; in both senses of the words. Firstly, a competition in regards to finding **space** on earth, as there was too little of it for the large numbers of people. The conflict on resources drove security issues further as these became more precious and more actors contested them.

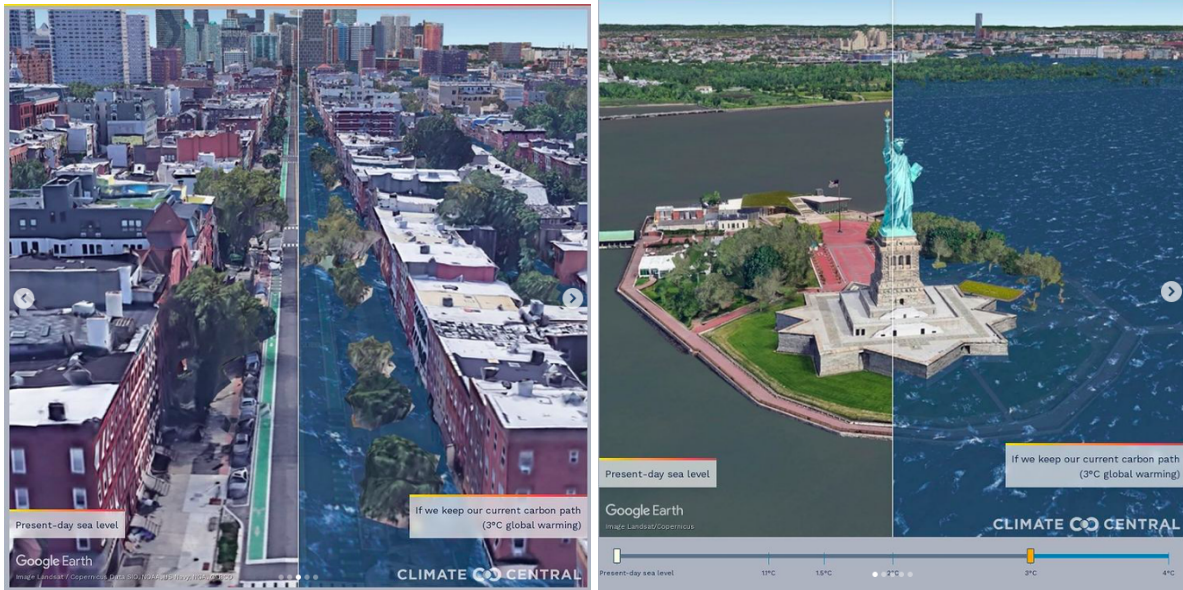
Some of the climate change effects and their relation to conflict are seen in the following figures³: (the first is related to water scarcity, and the second to food scarcity).

Secondly, a race regarding outer space in regards to **how** it might be best to distribute it and regulate it.

³ These figures are part of an annex belonging to a document you should check out: <https://www.unclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/undp304.pdf>



Both figures retrieved from UNDP annex: WBGU Conflict constellation: 'Climate-induced degradation of freshwater resources: Key factors and interactions'.

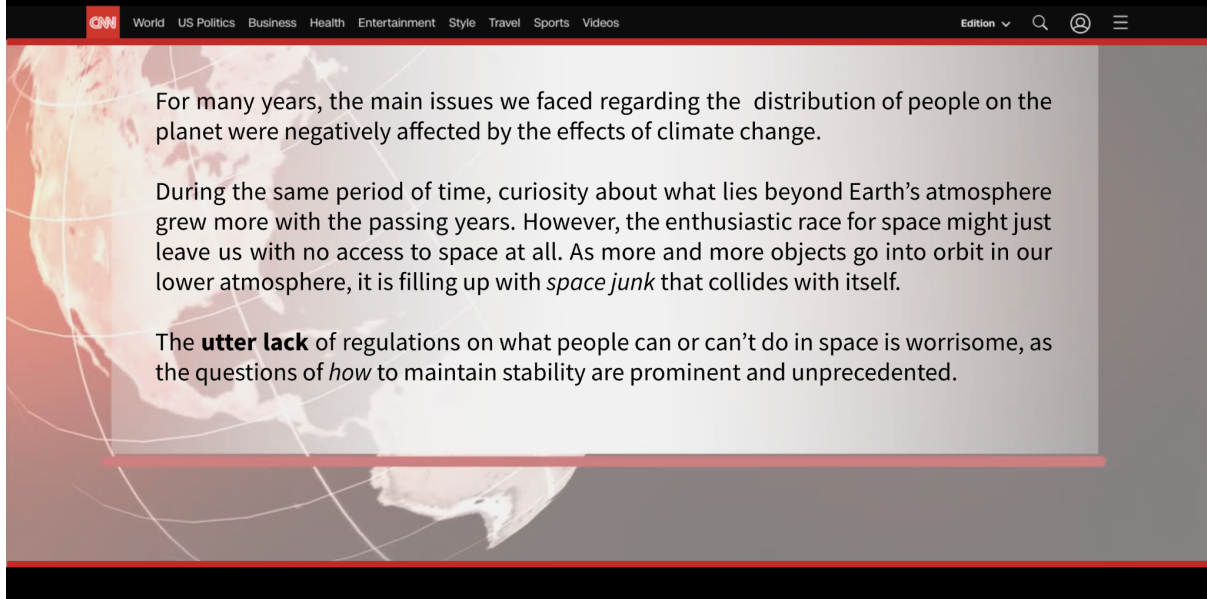


Both images retrieved from Climate Central depicting predictions of rising sea levels

Current race for space

It is no secret that the incentives behind reaching new discoveries about outer space, and the little regulation that exists on this topic, helps pave the way for a tremendously high rising number of objects in our lower atmosphere.

The rising problem in our lower atmosphere



We would like to highlight that the debate must oscillate around discussions regarding the security implications of limited access to resources as a consequence of climate change, as well as the security implications of a rising human-presence in space.

The committee must not begin to bring into discussion ideas like moon colonisation, but rather concentrate on how the Security Council would try to approach the first demonstrations of resource-based conflicts, and regulations on the use of outer space.

III. Key Points of the Debate

- The effects of the climate crisis as a threat to international security
- Should the SC be concerned about this race for space?
- The effects of overcrowding the lower atmosphere with objects like satellites.
- The necessity for up-to-date regulation regarding outer space usage.
- Maintaining peace and stability in outer space.⁴

⁴ For more context regarding the last three points, take a look at this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NY8Rv6PaXVI>

Please note that the listed key points do not account for all issues to be debated. Remember that our committee will be actively receiving information regarding the situation at hand and how it evolves, meaning that the key points of the debate will be ever-changing as well.

IV. Participating Organisms

- NASA
- China National Space Administration
- Roscosmos
- JAXA
- Bigelow Aerospace
- SpaceX
- Blue Origin
- United Nations Security Council Division of Space
- UNDP

V. Guiding Questions

1. In general terms, how will/was your country affected by the climate crisis? Was there any significant loss of living space for the population?
2. To what extent is the rising race for space, and the tensions that come with it, a concern for the UNSC?
3. According to different views on international relations (liberalist or realist perspective), would your country support the involvement of the UNSC in the race for space?
4. According to different views on international relations (liberalist or realist perspective), would your country support the rising influence of non-state actors and their involvement in space exploration?
5. Is the rising number of objects in the lower atmosphere a valid reason to intervene and regulate space exploration programmes?

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5. Topic 2: Open Agenda

The Open Agenda will be based on what is discussed in the previous two topics. The Chair will give delegates the context on the topic, time to prepare, and additional information as the discussion progresses

Amazonic State

Brazil

California

France

Gran Colombia

Islamic Republic

Oceanic Aotearoa (Australia & New Zealand)

Russia (New USSR)

Siberia

United Mexican States

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Vatican State

China

Israel