

Boston University Academy Model United Nations Conference VII

Saturday, February 2nd to Sunday, February 3rd, 2019

Boston University Academy

Boston, MA



FJCC: Asia

Hello Delegates,

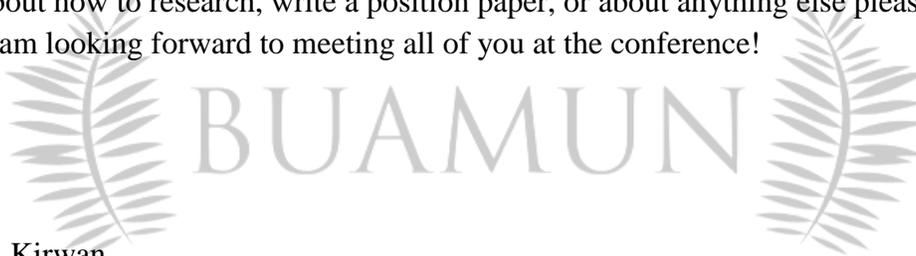
My name is Angus Kirwan and I will be your chair for Asia in the Future Joint Crisis Committee this year. John Lee, a sophomore at Boston University Academy, will be my vice chair this year for committee. Currently, I am a senior at BUA, and I started my BUAMUN career as a freshman, taking part in JCC-Kashmir conflict as a vice-chair of Pakistan. The following year I vice-chaired the GA committee WHO, and last year I chaired NATO in the Crimean Crisis JCC. I am very excited for this coming conference so that I can chair a Crisis Committee once again, and I look forward to your serious discussions to attempt to resolve this conflict!

Outside of Model UN and BUAMUN, I also take part in BUA's Philosophy club, their Robotics club, read a variety of novels, and experiment with cooking and baking.

In committee, we will use a modified version of parliamentary procedure, excluding the speaker's list entirely and participating in permanent moderated caucus (with the occasional un-moderated caucus). We will review this as well as all procedural matters for new delegates—and to refresh the minds of the old ones—during the beginning of committee. If you have any questions about how to research, write a position paper, or about anything else please feel free to email me. I am looking forward to meeting all of you at the conference!

Your Chair,

Angus P. V. Kirwan
BU Academy '19
kirwana@bu.edu



Introduction to Committee

This Crisis simulation will run as part of BUAMUN VII's Future Joint Crisis: The Singularity, and will feature the American Tribes, The Dictatorship of Africa, and the Democratic Federation of the Middle East and Asia (or the DFMEA). This Committee will take on the role of the DFMEA, and as chair I will represent the Chancellor of the High Council. Each Delegate shall be a council representative of their respective districts. While debate and successful members of committee will strive for cooperation, individual delegates will possess portfolio powers, which can shape the situation in various ways. Each delegate will receive their portfolio powers the day of the conference; so do not worry if you cannot find yours (and instead plan on shaping committee through diplomatic argument, rather than your potential portfolio power).

Position Paper Information

All BUAMUN delegates are required to write a position paper prior to the beginning of the first committee session. A position paper is a piece of writing that lays out a delegate's arguments and stance for the upcoming committee. The paper should be about 1 to 2 pages of double spaced writing concerning the delegate's reaction to the topics. The header should be as follows.

Delegate: Angus Kirwan
School: Boston University Academy
Committee: Singularity Future Joint Crisis
Position: Chancellor of [Insert District Here]

Be sure to adjust the header to fit you and your roles in the committee. A delegate's paper should cover all topics, focusing on his or her position in committee. Additionally, make sure that you only have one paper total, covering all topics. Do NOT send in multiple papers.

Crisis Background

Timeline leading up to the year 2100:

2040: Elon Musk and Bill Gates have joined hands to create the company Datadomi, dedicated to the development of Artificial Intelligence. They envision that A.I. will reach intelligence that even humans are not capable of. At the same time, they are taking notice of the potential for A.I. turning against humans.

2055: The death of Elon Musk: On June 28th, 2055, Elon Musk is poisoned in Germany. The suspect of this crime is unknown.

2055: The death of Bill Gates: On December 20th, 2055, a worker at Datadomi finds Gates unresponsive in his room. Again, the suspect is unknown.

2055: Griffin Musk, Elon Musk's son, takes over Datadomi as its new leader. He begins relations with a robotics company in Germany.

2088: Complete power outage in Europe: There are no signals or communications in or out of Europe.

2089: UN forces begin to find survivors in Europe, and refugee centers are created around the world.

2090: Planes start to disappear around Germany.

2091: Many islands begin to submerge underwater, as sea levels rise.

2099: Google shuts down without explanation.

2100: Worldwide shutdown of electricity.

Following the aftermath of the Global shutdown, social order disappears and tribes replace countries. Immediately after the shutdown, there is a ~2 year period of violence, with a lack of moral law. People begin to group together based on their location. There are only three major known tribes known to inhabit earth currently.

Council Background:

Following the disasters of the last century, both natural and man-made, the eastern world has been left to a literally crumbling demise. While the East and Middle-East were not directly affected by the mysterious happenings in Europe, climate change, left unattended for far too long, has finally taken its devastating toll on the Earth. Taking advantage of the Great European Outage of 2088, wherein there was a complete power loss of electricity on the entire continent, several nations attempted to pursue past disagreements, and conflict finally broke out on a massive scale. North Korea finally broke their demilitarization with South Korea and commenced an invasion. China initially sided with South Korea, causing South Korea to gain the upperhand in the war, eventually leading the South Koreans to march on the North. When the southern armies reached Pyongyang, Kim Jong-an, in a last ditch effort to keep their borders, launched their most recent development in nuclear technology. The result was utter chaos, with counterstrikes from South Korea and China, the aftermath being a completely lifeless Korea, as well as the utter destruction of the Liaoning and Jilin provinces of China. Whilst the Chinese people were still recovering from their immense losses, India launched their own surprise campaign into Pakistan. While Pakistan was occupied by India, Afghanistan launched their own invasion into the country. Pakistan called for the aid of China, who responded by engaging in a counter invasion into Afghanistan and India. Taken off guard by the attack and in the wake of the conflict in Korea, India launched its nuclear program against Pakistan and China, resulting in a second nuclear war between the countries and widespread conflict across all of the East. Total war waged from the years 2091 to 2100, until the Global shutdown of electricity. Thereafter, each sovereignty was too weak to continue ruling themselves and all governmental bodies collapsed. Organized society was nowhere to be found.

After a two-year period now known as the Great War's Shadow, however, the people had found ways to reshape themselves into organized communities. Slowly they started to expand into the areas which had not been rendered completely destroyed by war or nuclear fallout, and communication began again. First it was only between the closest communities, but soon word traveled across the Eastern world that each society was not alone. After a few weeks of unorganized plans and promises, all of the remaining communities decided to send an embassy to Kabul, previously the capital of Afghanistan, abandoned following the great war of the years past and the most easily accessible city to most of the communities. The three-week long meeting led to enormous steps in reorganizing the eastern world, leading to the Treaty of Kabul, which discerns boundaries of each community, organizes a somewhat viable mail system, and most importantly the creation of the widespread alliance of what were now to be called the Districts. Thus was born the Democratic Federation of the Middle East and Asia. Each district was to form a democratically elected council unique to their district which would legislate internal laws and maintain order within their borders. Each was also to send a permanent

embassy to Kabul, wherein a permanent collection of the districts was to be held, known as the High Council, which would determine the overarching laws of the Federation.

Individual District Information:

New Qinghai

New Qinghai, the largest of the Council's districts, was also the most quickly formed of the districts. Before the Shadow, much of the population in the areas that surrounded the decimated provinces migrated to the larger western provinces in hopes of avoiding the conflict. Qinghai, being the least affected of the Chinese provinces by the conflict surrounding China, also suffered the least from the collapse of the Chinese government. The previous Administer Chief of Xining gathered the surrounding populace quickly and efficiently after the world-wide failure of electricity. Naming themselves New Qinghai, the newfound district covers all of old Qinghai as well as much of Tibet, Xinjiang, Sichuan, and Gansu.

Greater Wuhan

Greater Wuhan was formed when the citizens of Wuhan city, recently ravaged by a massive earthquake, formed a massive coalition to seek out the nearby surviving populace and recover what they could from the catastrophe. To deal with the impending food shortage, the people of the the coalition set out to convert most of Wuhan's surrounding area to farmlands, and set most of the populace to work on said lands. The climate is never certain, and as such makes for difficult farming, but Greater Wuhan remains primarily as a farming state within the Council.

Congdong

Vietnam, prior to the collapse of electricity, had been reaching out to its neighboring countries in the hope of establishing an alliance so as to protect her people from the ongoing nuclear crisis. The governmental collapse caused political talks to cease, however the citizens continued to attempt a treaty amongst the nearby populace. A group of Buddhist monks traveled over the surrounding lands, helping those they found as they went, and thus inspiring the populace to reignite their past attempts to form an alliance with their neighbors, and after a long period, the Congdong district was formed.

Bangladesh

During the warring period of the East, Bangladesh closed off its borders and entered a state of martial law. After the collapse of electricity, Bangladesh successfully managed to keep its government intact thanks to their lack of interaction with the rest of the world, allowing for a

focus on the country itself and, as such, a quicker and more efficient response to the massive crisis which caused the collapse of so many other governments. While weaker than it was before, Bangladesh stands as the most well established and organized of the districts. As a consequence, it is the most adverse to the Council's supreme power, wishing to keep its previous sovereignty.

North and South Maharashtra

During the war with Pakistan, much of the the southern Indian population wished to pull out of the combat for fear of total nuclear annihilation, and India was in danger of splitting. Tensions were at a high just before the global electricity collapse when the indian separatists attempted a display of power in Mumbai. Part of the official Indian army arrived to attempt to calm down the separatist, but when the collapse occurred panic ensued and a battle between the two forces broke out. After three weeks of fighting both sides suffered numerous losses, and they both fell back. The complete collapse of the Indian government soon followed, and each army turned their attention to reuniting the surrounding populations. By the end of the Shadow, the military districts of North and South Maharashtra had been formed. Tensions between the two districts are high, but they are technically in a state of peace.

Kandahar

The formation of the Kandahar district occurred after the union of the remnants of the struggling Afghanistan population and refugees from the now desolate Pakistan. Most of northern Afghanistan was abandoned due to the Chinese attempt to reorganize the East, and southern Afghanistan suffered from mass starvation due to the lack of resources. The remaining population was weak and in order to properly rebuild a society, needed to combine forces with the refugees of Pakistan. The restructure started in Kandahar, and eventually covered about half of what was once Afghanistan, leading to the creation of the Kandahar district.

The Emba Coalition and East Kazakhstan

Kazakhstani rebels had been conducting operations against the Kazakhstan government for years prior to the Great War, and took full advantage of the worldwide crisis. The rebels liberated city after city and made it all the way to Temirtau before the electricity collapse forced the rebels to retreat. East Kazakhstan quickly formed itself after the crisis due to the massive military presence among the cities, allowing the government to quickly reform itself and focus on rebuilding. Western Kazakhstan, however, did not form until the end of the Shadow when representatives from Chelkar, Oktyabr, and Aqtobe met in Emba to form the Emba Coalition in order to organize their individual power in the hopes of creating a sustainable state.

New Arabia, the Democratic Council of Iraq, and The New Iranian Regime

Saudi Arabia almost immediately felt the consequences of the European crisis and the electronic shutdown. Unable to import food products due to the high tensions among countries and the European outage, Saudi Arabia's population quickly began to starve. In an attempt to save its people from starvation, it attempted to invade Iraq. Iraq, however, pleaded for help by their Iranian neighbors, who obliged and sent forces to help in the war effort. The war was a futile effort, only resulted in an extreme amount of casualties on both sides, eventually causing Saudi Arabia to call a full retreat. The Iraq-Iran forces attempted to follow them briefly, but their own losses were so large that they too pulled out of the war. By the end of the Shadow, the surviving citizens of Saudi Arabia, as well as the remains of the Yemen and Oman people, joined each other under the necessity of sharing resources in order to survive. During the war between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Baghdad was the target of multiple air raids, thereby killing the leaders of the Iraqi government, forcing the creation of a temporary assembly of lower level government officials. Said assembly was still in power by the electrical collapse, and managed to keep hold of the remaining Iraqi people. As for the Iranians, the lack of an army in Iran whilst the electronic collapse crisis occurred caused Iran's government to collapse under the instability. Upon the military's return, the Commander-in-Chief of the Iranian army attempted to rebuild Iran starting from Tehran, called the New Iranian Regime.

The Mongolian Nomads

While almost completely uninvolved in the intergovernmental conflicts of most of the East, Mongolia was one of the most affected by the change in climate. The dropping temperatures in the already infertile region caused most of the country to be uninhabitable. However, when the higher level government failed, the lower level government managed to remain mostly intact. The lack of resources and the inability to self sustain themselves caused most Mongolians to travel searching for food and water in order to sustain themselves. The Nomads, while technically not a "district" travel through the areas not otherwise occupied by other districts, respecting their borders while journeying.

Chiang Rai

Thailand was one of the countries that was negotiating with Vietnam during the nuclear crisis. However, not all of Thailand managed to take part in the Congdong district. The northernmost city of Thailand, Chiang Rai, managed to survive on its own. When the government of Thailand failed, the richest man in Thailand at the time, Asnee Chai-Son, created a capitalist society with an oligarchical rule. They joined the Council in order to engage in trade with the other districts and hope to make contact with the other regions.

Turkish Kurdistan

The Kurds have adjusted to the new climate change much more easily than others, as they are used to the extreme temperatures. Although they have history with extreme temperatures, climate change has killed much of their livestock, causing them to rely on other sources of meat, for they need meat. They, however, are one of the few communities thriving in terms of agriculture, allowing them to assist other groups in exchange for meat, oil, and natural gas.

Topic 1: Immigration in the Federation and Climate Change

Due to climate change around the world, many islands around Asia have started to become submerged underwater, including all of what once made up Japan. As a result, many refugees have started to appear across the Federation, and by Federation law it is up to the High Council to determine the fate of the refugees. The Federation is still under a lot of stress dealing with internal conflicts of its own, given that it has to aid its member districts already, and no individual district is willing to take on all of the refugees as, due to the recent collapse of societal structure and unpredictable farming conditions, all are struggling to feed their current population. It is necessary to determine how if it is even possible, to deal with this new wave of refugees and where to place them.

Additionally, the High Council must address climate change itself. It is already too late to revert the problem completely, but action taken now could prevent exponential damage in the future. Now that the initial panic of the Great War has passed, experts have identified that the cause of the world-wide electricity shutdown was the result of a combination of earthquakes, tsunamis, and typhoons. Experts say that the events were all consequences of climate change and other man made environmental crises. Many of the structures that caused the problems to begin with, such as fracking facilities and industrialized meat production. What with the collapse of the electrical grid across the world, all renewable energy systems have collapsed as well, leaving mankind only able to use coal and oil to power their needs at the moment. It is up to the High Council to determine how they should approach the problem of climate change whilst also dealing with their other conflicts. Perhaps it is better to disregard climate change for the time being in order to more quickly accomplish the Council's other goals, or perhaps the Council should focus on moving forward without making the same mistake made in the past.

Topic 2: Relations of the districts and determining the cause of the global collapse

Relations among the DFMEA are peaceful, yet strained. If the Council is to properly conduct its activities it must resolve the disputes among its districts. This is especially prevalent among North and South Maharashtra, East Kazakhstan and The Emba Coalition, as well as with

the New Arabia the Democratic Council of Iraq and the New Iran Regime. Each district should attempt to accomplish their own individual goals, however they should keep in mind that if the Council does not function, no district will benefit from the organization.

Additionally, many of the citizens of the districts wish to seek answers to the cause of the technological collapse, and our head scientists suspect that it is connected to the mysterious circumstances surrounding the blackout of Europe. Perhaps there are benefits to be had in exploring the European region, if not for anything else but the hope of more resources for the Federation.

Topic 3: Balancing Trade and Power Between the Three regions

Central America was put in charge of overseeing the trade rules and regulations between the North, the South, and other nations. The government of Central America has been corrupted almost to the point of economic failure for other nations. They have been steadily increasing the taxes on the traded goods under the pretense that these raised taxes will be used to bolster the infrastructure of the western hemisphere and put into research facilities to try to get electricity back. On one hand, the re-development of this technology could be beneficial for not only the other tribes, but the whole world if it is not monopolized. However, over-taxation is a clear issue and it will be eventually bring the other tribes to ruin as well as removing any benefit Central America receives from taxing the others. Along with this corruption, Central America is illegally exporting the trade items to Africa in exchange for guerilla armies supplied by the dictator of Africa in order for Central America to gain power over all three tribes that inhabit the Americas.

Asia trades oil and gas for food and resources with both the Americas and Africa, thus allowing the African dictator to live more luxuriously as one of the only people with electricity in Africa. The Americas trades their food and resources for gas and oil to help fuel their research to get the electricity back up.

In Africa, the dictator takes warriors from their tribes and trades them for goods that he desires from the Americas. This approach has made his life comfortable, but has taken the lives of the inhabitants of the African Warrior tribes. The people of Africa are against this, but the dictator continues trading warriors for goods. While the dictator is in control, this will continue. Of course, delegates are free to act as they please, but this committee should strive to have peaceful negotiations to come to a mutual decision. Assume that Northern America and Southern America are on one side of the strife, while Central America and the African Dictator are on the opposing side.

Focus Questions:

- 1.** What should the ultimate goals of the Federation be? What should it prioritize in a time when society cannot accommodate for everything (or everyone)? How should it proceed in accomplishing goals relating to climate change?
- 2.** How should each representative in the High Council consider their own district whilst in the Council? How should it incorporate the refugees into the federation, if at all?
- 3.** What relationship should the High Council seek to have with the African and American region?



Resources to Explore:

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Three Kingdoms." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 5 Jan. 2018, www.britannica.com/event/Three-Kingdoms-ancient-kingdoms-China.

Mark, Joshua J. "Warfare." *Ancient History Encyclopedia*, Ancient History Encyclopedia, 18 Nov. 2018, www.ancient.eu/warfare/.

Gatrell, Peter. "The Question of Refugees: Past and Present." *Front Page*, Ohio State University, Apr. 2017, origins.osu.edu/article/question-refugees-past-and-present.

"Climate Change Evidence: How Do We Know?" NASA, NASA, 21 Sept. 2018, climate.nasa.gov/evidence/.

"Global Climate Change: Effects." NASA, NASA, 16 July 2018, climate.nasa.gov/effects/.

DePillis, Lydia, et al. "75 Years of Major Refugee Crises around the World." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 21 Dec. 2015, www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/world/historical-migrant-crisis/?noredirect=on.

