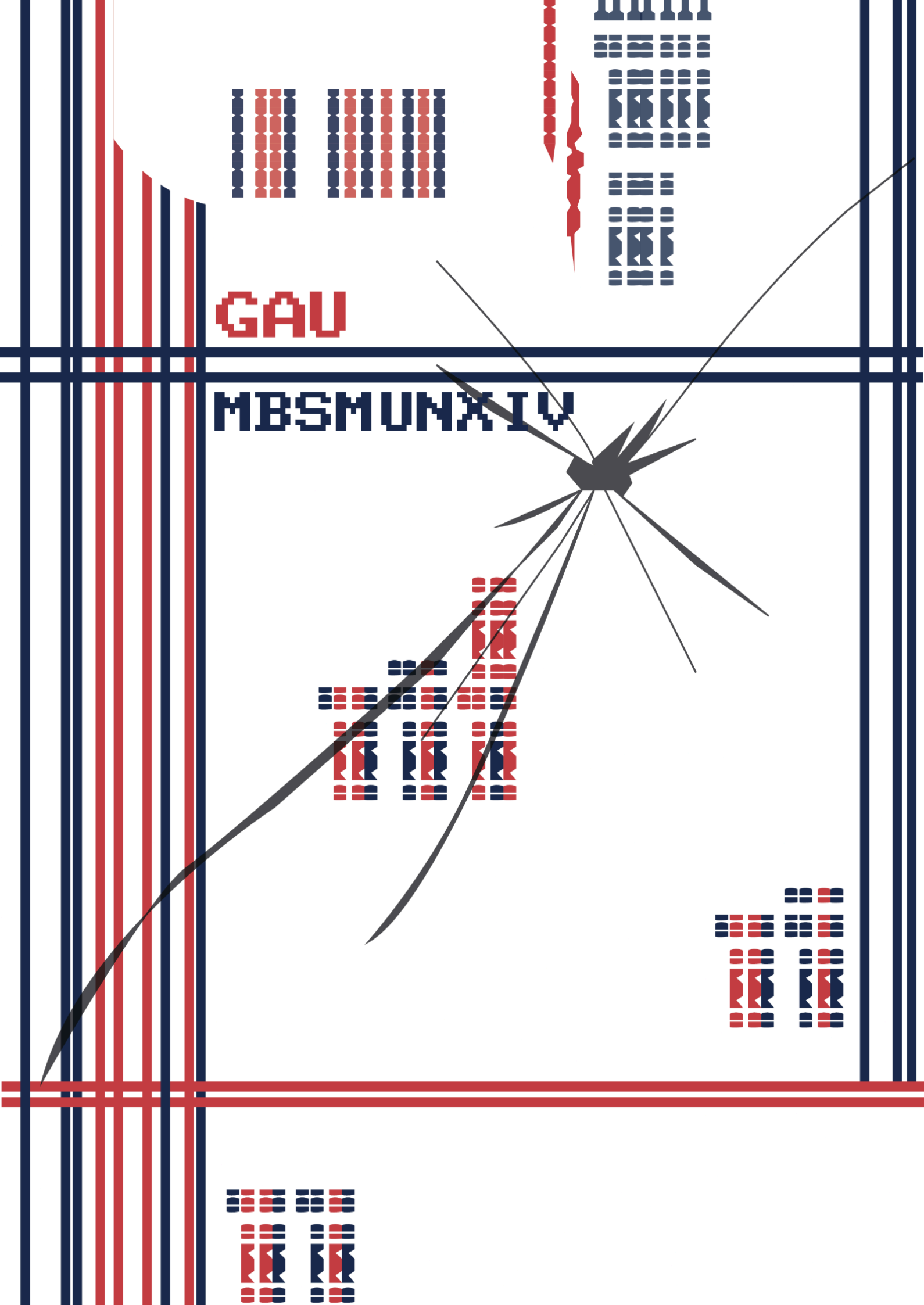
GAU
MBSMUNXIV

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Assignments:
- Opening speech (60 to 90 seconds)

Topic:

Volcano crisis: Mount Fuji is about to explode, what could happen afterwards?

Letter from the Presidents

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the GAU committee of MBSMUN XIV. We are honored to guide you through this United Nations model, a space that was designed to strengthen your analytical thinking, public-speaking and communication abilities. Through this committee we encourage you to embrace collaboration, respect and constructive debate as you work towards an effective solution.

As delegates you will be in the shoes of global leaders, when hesitation is dangerous, division is worse and unison is the only way forward. Through the committee you will be challenged to analyse scientific data, geopolitical consequences and coordinate global responses for determining humanity's survival. Your decisions will determine the future of the planet or if it has one at all. Success will require team work, listening to others and innovative ideas for surpassing the challenge in which gravity has a major power.

This year, the GAU committee was formed to be both interesting and engaging, providing you with an unforgettable experience that will allow you to learn and grow. We hope you enjoy the discussion and research on the topic of the volcanic eruption. By studying the topic

further, you will gain a clearer understanding of how the past and present are connected, and how we can learn from the past to improve the present.

Moreover, we hope that at the end of the committee you will reach an agreement and develop various debate skills, such as persuasion, assertive communication, critical thinking, open-mindedness, and investigative skills, which will be useful later in your life. We hope you invest effort into the tasks and debates, and that you enjoy the MUN days, just as we did by bringing you this committee. Lastly, please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Your presidents,

Miley Alejandra Leguizamon Pardo
Isabella Forero Castillo

Committee Dynamics:

This committee is designed to simulate a fast-paced, high pressure crisis environment in which delegates must take decisions regarding a global threat capable of wiping all out of the Earth's surface.

The debate will follow a semi-crisis structure. While the committee starts with traditional parliamentary procedure, in which delegates deliver opening speeches, form blocks and negotiate. Delegates must expect frequent updates from the Crisis team, who have in their power shifting the direction of the discussion. These updates may include new scientific data, geological activity, political conflicts or resource limitations. While reacting to these developments in real time, delegates must also operate within formal MUN rules. Although resolutions and moderated causes remain central, delegates are expected to adapt to the changes and adjust their strategies accordingly.

Delegates are encouraged to address evacuation plans, international emergency protocols, scientific intervention and global survival strategies. The role of a committee's chair is largely as a facilitator for the delegates, with respect to the committee directives. Delegates will submit their

proposed actions to the committee in the form of a document containing information including which delegation(s) is/are taking the action, the date of the action, if the directive is encrypted or not, and where the document is located. In addition, the committee development must answer the following: What, Where, Who, When, Why, and How.

The crisis center will review each directive and determine whether to approve or reject it. There is no limit to the number of committee directives that a delegation may submit to the crisis center while it is open for evaluation. To be recommended for approval, a directive must contain sufficient specificity, must be reasonable in terms of the topic being discussed in the committee, and must be well written.

If a directive is approved, the crisis center will report back to the delegation the outcomes resulting from the approved directive and keep the delegation informed of any outcomes as they relate to the processes of the committee after each intervening time period. If a directive is not approved, it has no impact on the processes of the committee, and the delegation has the opportunity to amend the directive and resubmit it to the crisis center. The addition of all the directives create the story until the final directive is sent to the crisis center and they choose the result of the crisis committee.

Previous Events and Measures:

Volcanic activity is one of the most destructive and powerful natural processes on Earth, capable of countless deaths and destroyed shelters. Their eruptions affect human life, the environment, infrastructure, and even more. Understanding what volcanoes are, how they form, the dangers they can provoke by their eruptions, and the precautions that could be applied to minimize disasters are crucial for survival, not only yours but everyone who surrounds you.

Volcanoes are points where earth's crust has openings through which melted gases, rocks, and ash can move from inside the earth to the outside. Volcanoes result from inside the earth where rocks converge, and since the temperature and pressure are high, the rocks melt and form magma. The magma then finds its way to the surface because it is less dense than the other rocks. When the magma reaches the outside, it becomes a volcano and has the ability to erupt. When the volcano erupts, magma, ash, gases, and rocks may spill out.

Volcanoes can fall into different categories, these depend on how active they are and their level of destruction. Active volcanoes have erupted

recently and they could explode again. On the other hand dominant volcanoes are volcanoes that are expected not to erupt anymore. Furthermore, volcanoes can also be categorized by their structure, one category is stratovolcanoes, they are steep and explosive, there is a very famous volcano that falls into this category which is Mount Fuji.

Well, there also exist immense dangers of living close to volcanoes, especially when an eruption is about to happen or has just occurred. The lava may spill and destroy homes, roads, and plants; The ash cannot fall, which makes breathing difficult, and the ash also causes roof collapse and plant withering away; An explosion and/or landslide may happen suddenly; Finally, the creation of mud flows because of the mix of water and ash that covers up the land.

As it was said before, living near volcanoes can produce severe consequences. Volcanoes create a massive social impact This include destroyed homes or destruction of shelter, damaging of crops or agriculture, or even displacement, this due to long term economic loss. Communities of low resourced people are the ones that suffer the most, this due that they do not have the resources to "build their lives again" this since they do not have the monetary resources to do it. Even sometimes the government has to assume the damages even though they were not their faults, and made large investments for a long term reconstruction.

Other than the disasters they create, when volcanoes erupt they can create long-term environmental and climatic consequences. Huge amounts of ash or volcanic gases could be released in the sky blocking sunlight, this could lead to cooling or changes in weather. The ash could also contaminate the water disrupting environments. These effects could carry on for a really long time, some could be months or even years. This negatively affects agriculture and food production.

Here are some examples of disasters: Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum were buried under ash and pumice, thousands of people died, and the towns were maintained for years under the volcanic ash; Krakatoa, this volcanic eruption is one of the loudest recorded in history, this led to massive tsunamis that resulted in the deaths of over 36,000 people, the eruption also had effects of famine throughout the entire world as the eruption led to the destruction of crops; And finally Nevado del Ruiz, this volcano erupted and melted glaziers resulting in the formation of mudflows, the eruption led to the deaths of approximately 23,000 Armero inhabitants.

As we can see there is a huge problem, and to this people try to find a good solution. People try to predict when there are going to be volcanic eruptions with different methods. These can include some like: seismographs, satellites, gas sensors, etc... The purpose of using these methods is not only to predict when it is going to explode, they also search for earthquakes, ground expansion, and gas movement; these are all signals that there could be a possible eruption.

New discoveries in science have helped significantly to prevent losses when it comes to volcanic eruptions. Advances not only on investigation but also in technology have helped scientists monitor volcanic activity. Notwithstanding, keeping up on trying to predict the exact time or magnitude of an eruption could be quite a challenge, because as advanced scientific discoveries could be there are always limitations such as insufficient material or research, in addition to that there is a limítate scientific knowledge.

When the safety measurements show that there are increasing chances of earthquakes and the other disasters we have discussed, then it will be predicted that there is a high chance of there being a volcanic eruption, after this there will be announcements to evacuate. In the areas that are close to a volcano there are special evacuation points, as well some cities have some special maps for evacuation in case one is ever needed. Usually cities encourage people to build or leave far away from a volcano in case of an emergency.

There is a really famous safety precaution for ash, which is, to maintain shelter and also wear masks so nobody breathes in ash. It is really common in places that are close to volcanoes to have the tendency to have special roofs that will not collapse with heavy amounts of ash. To take advantage of the precautions, airports are very attentive to see if any eruption is close to happening so they can close the airport early. There are emergency shelters so that low-resourced people can go when there are emergencies, these are packed with food, beverage, clothes, and a safety kit.

But how has this worked out for people? Unfortunately, not the way expected. The majority of these plans have failed in different ways and for several reasons. Warnings have not been made soon enough to maintain shelter or evacuate, sometimes it could also happen during the eruption itself. Or even worse, the damage has been detected on time but

unfortunately the authorities did not work fast enough to help people escape. In another case that has been well known in Colombia is the poor communication, the information does not spread fast enough to act, this is the case of Armero. But it is not always the authorities fault or the scientists fault, sometimes people are very stubborn, they refuse to evacuate due to fear of losing loved ones, pets, or in some cases objects.

Infrastructure can also be a problem because sometimes the roads can make it hard to evacuate or even impossible to, roads can be infested of rocks, soil, ash, or a lot of traffic. In some unfortunate cases the predictions of the eruptions are not accurate, the explosion could be stronger than expected. Talking about not accurate, normally the hazard maps underestimate the quantity of ash, lava, or mudflows. Mudflows are also a problem, they can reach unexpected places where nobody was prepared.

In conclusion, volcanic eruptions are still an extremely dangerous natural disaster no matter how advanced in scientific research could be. Even though plenty of measures have been applied to prevent disaster, failures in communication, monetary resources or infrastructure have gotten in the way, making the process of avoiding volcano disaster harder. On the contrary, if education is improved along with planning, enhancing cooperation with scientists and authorities could reduce tragedies thanks to volcanic activity.

General Context:

But the volcano that matters the most right now is Mount Fuji. Mount Fuji is Japan's highest and most iconic mountain, this volcano appeared more than 100,000 years ago through repeated volcanic eruptions caused by the movement of 3 specific tectonic plates, the Pacific, Eurasian and Philippine sea plates, making it one of the most geologically complex volcanoes in the world, yet not impossible to be controlled (although not completely).

Layers of hard lava, ash, and volcanic rock gradually builded up the massive structure, forming the shape of the volcano, a nearly perfect cone seen today. This volcano stands at 3,776 m, and still is an active volcano until the date, though it last erupted in 2029. The volcano is located on the island of Honshu, nowadays an accessible island for all countries, and about

100 km Southwest of Tokyo. Mount Fuji has been a powerful symbol of Japan for centuries, representing national identity, spirituality and beauty.

The mountain is considered sacred for two main religions, Shinto and Buddhist traditions, and historically many pilgrims climbed it as an act of purification. The area around the mountain includes The Five Fuji lakes, drawing millions of visitors annually to admire its beauty. The official climbing season runs from July to early September, when climatic conditions are safer for taking this long journey to the top of the mountain, although sudden weather changes and altitude sickness remain risks for all. Overall, Mount Fuji is not just a geopolitical formation but a cultural, spiritual and historical treasure of Japan.

Over the course of the 21st and 22nd centuries, scientist Jhonathan Cruz studying Mount Fuji have made significant discoveries that have immense impact of all the information that has been gathered about the volcanoes activity and how does it work, although they have not found an specific way of stooping the volcanos from eruption and doing damage to near villages. Some important information discovered was for example tectonic interactions and how to see them coming before it's too late, and climate geology relationships.

As time passed a scientist called John Arthur King from Japan discovered with deep-mantel scanning technologies that Mount Fuji is sustained by a complex, multichannel magma network fed by 3 main plates, confirming theories that before couldn't have been proved. Advanced isotope analysis of ancient lava layers demonstrated that somehow the volcano was organizing itself in the inside as Fuji's explosions went from unpredictable and random eruptions to more controlled lava flows. Later, automatic sensors placed below the earth's crust detected small movements of magma (a melted rock inside the earth) beneath the volcano.

Because of this, it was concluded that Mount Fuji works in a controlled way, releasing pressure little by little through mild activity instead of causing dangerous eruptions. Additionally, long-term climate records extracted from lava and ice remains showed that the past eruptions had measurable global effects, including short-term temperature drops and some alterations of atmospheric circulation across East Asia. And maybe most importantly, an Italian researcher confirmed that Mount Fuji serves as a natural laboratory for disaster-prevention science, this consists in using high duality technology to go further and understand better how volcanoes work to the point of being able to control them for preventing

major disasters and a big amount of unnecessary deaths. By 2485 it's impossible to continue using Mount Fuji as a place to study nature, but it still provides critical insights into planetary resilience, sustainable risk management and a balance between Earth's internal forces.

In recent months, Japanese scientists and monitoring agencies in Japan have detected unusual activity beneath Mount Fuji, raising serious concerns about security and an imminent eruption which, if it happens, threatens with erasing all humanity due to all the lava that has been contained during the years.

Seismographs, devices that use lines showing how strong the ground movement was and where it came from, have recorded an increase in small but frequent earthquakes around the volcano, while satellite systems have identified slight ground deformation around the base of the volcano, indicating rising magma pressure. In addition to this, higher levels of volcanic gases such as sulfur dioxide have been detected by special devices in the surrounding area.

These warning signs confirm what has been expected for a long time: Mount Fuji is entering a critical period of instability. Although experts from all over the world continue to analyse data, trying to find a gap they could use in their favor, the unpredictable nature of volcanic behavior makes it difficult to determine exactly when the volcano will erupt, but it left clear that all the lava that has been collected will go out in a single blow, creating a climate of uncertainty and urgency.

If Mount Fuji were to erupt in the present day, the consequences would be devastating not only for Japan but also the whole world, as the lava that will come out from the volcano is more advanced than ever and its quantity will improve its danger. Due to its chemicals it will also affect more than thousands of miles that are near from the lava, killing all the living beings in its path. Ashfall, air pollution, and infrastructure will become one of our smallest problems as circumstances have changed.

Statistics have shown that these substances will severely damage the ozone layer, almost eliminating it, contaminate water resources, and create long-lasting atmospheric pollution capable of blocking sunlight, burning our skin even if we are in an underground bunker and eliminating oxygen circulation.

Historical records show that in the early 22nd century, between 2085 and 2134, had a decisive point in global geopolitics, which was marked by an

unexpected collapse of both the United States and Russia, though for profoundly different reasons.

In the case of the United States, scholars such as Michael Moreno, attribute its collapse primarily to internal systemic strain: decades of climate disasters that ended up affecting the big companies that helped the United States economy to go on. There was also an infrastructure overload, in which the country's essential systems, such as transportation, power grids, water supply, healthcare, communications, and housing, were pushed beyond the capacity they were designed to handle, causing them to fail over time.

There was also an escalating state-level autonomy movement, which was a political process in which individual states or regions inside a federal country start constantly gaining more independence from the government until the central authorities lose real control over the situation. The movements began when the regional governments demanded greater decision-making power over their own laws, resources, security or taxes. At first the demands were legal and constitutional, but as disputes became more frequent and widespread, the balance of power shifted.

Records also show that from the early 22nd century the United States ultimately divided into 4 major successor states, while the original federal government retained roughly one-third of its original territory, which is still called the USA. This nation continued to be a constitutional presidential republic led by a scaled down congress and the executive branch.

The western states, consisting primarily of coastal and western states, including California, Oregon, and Washington, along with several inland partners that aligned economically with Pacific trade networks, formed the Pacific Federation. This is controlled by a parliamentary technocracy in which a prime minister is elected each year from a council of scientific, economic and environmental ministers, they can be selected for no more than 4 years consecutively or not. Reflecting the region's emphasis on innovation and sustainability.

The southern and central states drew strength from large interior and southern states such as Texas, Florida, and Georgia, forming a region focused on agriculture, energy production, and regional self-governance, united as the American Commonwealth. This is a federal republic with a strong elected governor-general and a bicameral legislature, a law-making body that has two separate chambers or houses that must both participate

in passing legislation. This was designed with the objective of preserving regional sovereignty while maintaining collective defense and trade policy.

Meanwhile, the northeastern states including New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, creating a densely connected economic and cultural alliance, called the Atlantic Union, a democratic parliamentary federation led by a chancellor, chosen each 2 years, through proportional representation, prioritizing diplomacy, finance, and international alliances. Its legislature consists of two chambers: the House of Delegates and the Council of States, each with distinct structures, election methods, and constitutional responsibilities, but with a goal in common that keeps them together.

Although the USA was divided, all of them still have English as their first language. Despite new borders, the regions maintained tightly linked trade systems. Long-standing supply chains, used for food, technology and energy, were too integrated to be separated completely, so trade agreements were quickly established to keep goods flowing, and a relatively good relationship between countries. Together, these divisions show how the former unified nations reorganized themselves, not randomly, but along economic, geographic, and political lines, with each new country reflecting the priorities and identities of its constituent states.

The Pacific Federation is regarded as the most technologically advanced successor state of the USA, and the third best in the whole world. It's mostly described by scientists from the Mundi Science Research as the world's first fully mature technocratic democracy. The country's constitution was written during the first time period of the fragmentation crisis with the explicit goal of preventing what San Luis Alfonso (an architect) called "policy by impulse". Instead of relying solely on electoral popularity, an executive authority is given to the prime minister which is selected by a council of Ministers composed of specialists in energy science, artificial intelligence ethics. climate engineering, and macroeconomics. Public elections still occur, but citizens vote primarily for legislative delegates and oversight boards rather than the executive leadership that rules the country.

Topic B context:

By the year 2485, scientific consensus and governments all over the world have already known that any future activity from Mount Fuji would only affect human populations, as plant life has had profound evolutionary adaptations. This can be observed in global flora over the previous three centuries.

Botanical studies show that most plant species have adapted to climate change, they have developed enhanced resistance to toxic gases, volcanic ash and a considerable amount of reduction in the sunlight they are able to receive. Plants adapted to increasingly volatile atmospheric conditions caused by industrialization and urbanization during the first 21st and 22nd centuries, when no action was taken leading to an irreversible outcome.

Remarkably, however, this evolutionary shift has been accompanied by a significant biological trade-off, as only a limited percentage of modern plant species now retain strong oxygen-producing capabilities, because in most plants the photosynthesis process has changed completely. Numerous lineages or types of plants evolved alternative metabolic pathways that prioritize survival efficiency, using more common resources, over atmospheric contribution.

As a result, while vegetation ecosystems in volcanic regions are expected to endure better the eruptions with a minimal disruption, human societies remain vulnerable due to their reliance on stable air quality, agriculture and infrastructure. Therefore researchers such as Antoine Castro and Magdalena Romero, have warned the consequences of the eruption would be a complete elimination of human race, atmospheric imbalance, respiratory systems collapse, urban inability, and global oxygen supply instability.

February 12 was a normal day, this is until the earth started quaking in Japan. It was a 4.5 magnitude earthquake. Assemblies were made but nothing out of normal. The day continued passing as if nothing had happened. Until exactly at four in the afternoon a sudden gray cloud covered all of Japan. The well known volcano Mount Fuji suddenly turned gray as well. Unexpected amounts of magma went rushing down the mountain and nothing seemed to even have a chance at stopping it.

It was all something unreal, as the magma flew by, it did not affect anything other than humans. It passed through forests, farms, etc... but none of these were affected. The flow kept going on until it reached humans. It destroyed everyone who came by. It had some weird secondary effects, first the human started shaking, then they came into a paralysis which did not let them move. Eventually the brain sprinter cut through the person's veins which led to sudden and slow death.

A few days passed, but the gray cloud did not leave, and neither did the impact of such tragedy. But, what is going to happen to civilization now? Is it all gone?

People were too blind to understand the magnitude of the situation. The famous and expert scientists tried to explain that the massacre that occurred in Mount Fuji was actually human made. But not any of that mattered now, this since the sky was gray and the air felt heavier as time passed. Everywhere and everyone was talking about this phenomenon. The news, the government, the citizens. There were warnings to stay inside, there were images of the ocean with ashes. It was known that it was no longer safe.

Soon the real chaos came. The air was quite polluted and it became difficult to breathe. The first ones to suffer were the elderly, and the young. Hospitals were full and now the only thing that mattered was health. Doctors had to work all day and night. Then, every single city around the world started to shut down, workers could not go outside to complete their jobs since it was way too dangerous. Roads were empty, it was all alone, not a single soul was seen. The world we knew was gone.

Not long after, another problem was discovered. Resources started to become scarce. The crops that were genetically modified to live with the normal atmosphere were now in crisis since the harsh conditions do not allow them to grow properly. Supermarkets could not continue production, and now the urge for survival activated. Everyone needed resources to survive so the few that were available were the one thing that everyone needed and wanted. Water was now polluted, everything is gone.

In North America, strategic solutions came to mind. First, The Pacific Federation focused on discovering the actual cause of this disaster, while also creating shelters underground to save as many people as possible. The American Commonwealth focused on strength. They prepared their army since they thought that this was an act made by the Russian Federation on purpose. In addition to this, the Atlantic Union wanted to have meetings or international agreements, they were focusing on peace. This was hard since Russia thought that they were the enemy.

The discussion between America and Russia was not over, as a matter of fact it grew, they kept blaming each other for Mount Fuji's explosion. They summoned their armies, and the government tried to show in uncountable situations. Instead of working together they kept fighting. This while knowing that there were people out there who could not even breathe properly. They only cared about their own security and power.

Meanwhile the oxygen levels changed, temperature got to extreme levels, both governments noticed that they only had two options. They could team up, find a solution, and clearly find out who the responsible for

this disaster was, or they could keep fighting to protect their nations, trying to get all of the resources needed. Plants have already adapted to these harsh situations, but humans have not. Right now the human threat is higher than the volcano itself. Other nations are worried, they do not believe that there is any hope, focused on survival, all of the other countries have to start to take sides.

Important questions:

- What if the explosion of the volcano created more subsequent natural disasters?
- What if your delegation discovered who created the volcano eruption?
- What if everyone accuses your delegation of creating the disaster while knowing that it was not your country?
- What if your delegation got the power to control the arguments between the United States and Russia, what would you do?
- What if nobody ever noticed who did the explosion, what would you do?
- What if there was a sudden death crisis in your country, and you do not know what is causing it, maybe it is not even the volcano?
- What if there was a third war created by the volcano, you would have to deal with the war while you deal with the volcano?
- What if the volcano destroys the human race and only a few are left, this includes you, what would you do?
- What if the rules of each country died from this crisis? How would society react? Will they be safe?
- What measurements would you take to save your country in extreme situations to protect your citizens ?

Helpful links:

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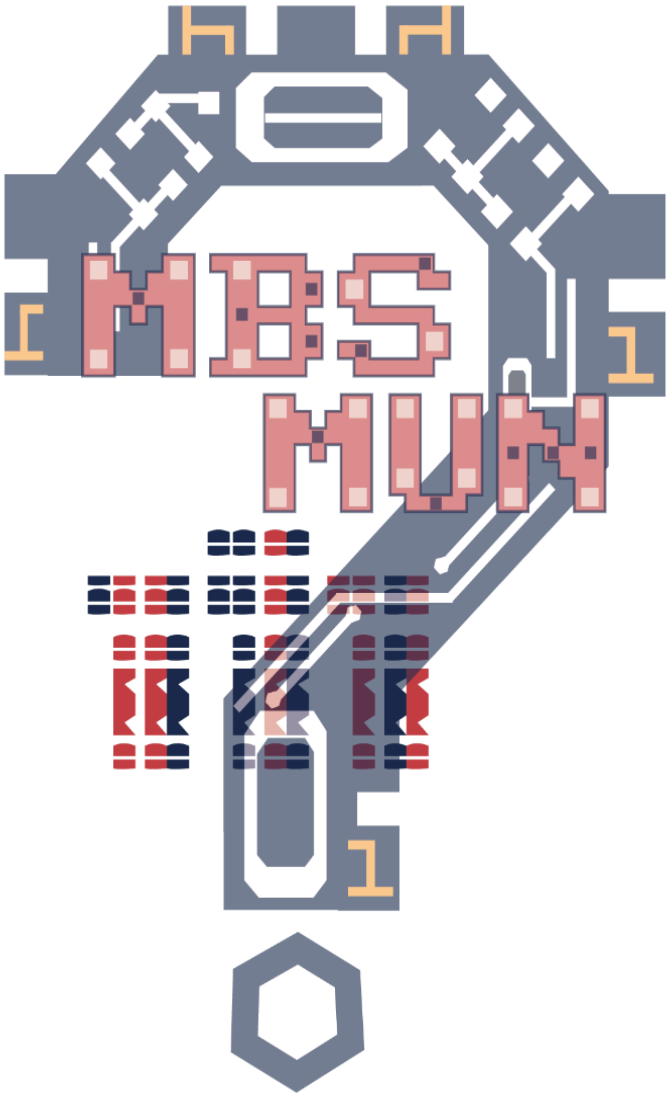
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