

PRESIDENTIAL CRISIS COMMITTEE

Topic: The End Of The World Is Coming Owing to Global Warming. So the World Leaders Are Meeting to Find Solutions to the Problem.

Committee Directors: Bahar Nur Yıldız, Ada Şen, Sude Sarıyıldız



Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

My name is Bahar Nur Yıldız and it gives me immense pride to serve you as the chair of the Presidential Crisis Committee. I am graciously welcome you all to the 7th annual session of FIMUN. I am currently studying at Final High School where the conference takes place. This conference will be my 13th conference and second chairing experience in FIMUN. I am extremely eager to be chairing in this committee, and I am looking forward to an outstanding committee session. We all believe that FIMUN is very enjoyable every year. Correspondingly, I want to congratulate you for having the chance to serve as a delegate in our committee. I hope that this study guide provides you with the knowledge to be able to debate and form resolutions on this topic. However, you should not rely on this study guide alone and research the topic on your own to understand the position of your country on the issue. I am looking forward to meeting you all in FIMUN 2020! If you have any further questions do not hesitate to ask; you can contact me via

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My name is Ada Şen and it's a big honor to be in a part of the FIMUN conference in Chairboard for the first time. I would like to welcome every delegate that joined our committee and tell them this year's FIMUN going to be awesome just like the past. I also encourage all the delegates to study on their topic and come to the committee with fruitful solutions. If you have questions; you can contact me via

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Introduction to MUN Crisis Committees

When you think of Model UN you generally think of General Assembly style committee sessions. If you have participated in conferences, you have likely been involved as a delegate for your country in SPECPOL, SOCHUM, UNESCO, the Human Rights Council, or some other UN organ. These bodies are part of how the United Nations generally operates and the Model UN conferences usually simulate those committees. Issues are discussed and resolutions drafted all within the parameters of strict rules and procedures. A Model UN Crisis operates differently.

In the real world, situations arise that cannot be handled in the calm methodical setting of a committee. An international crisis can flare up at any moment and they must be dealt with accordingly or things could get much worse. When this happens, emergency sessions take place at the highest level of government. These situation room situations are unpredictable. They force delegates and representatives to think quickly and decisively. Sometimes errors are made, or remedied, within a short period.

A Model UN Crisis simulates this. It brings an element of excitement to a conference, especially for the delegates who get to sit in the hot seat. Not every conference has a Crisis committee. Generally, they can be found at larger conferences that can handle the extra staffing requirements and can provide the classrooms and other elements needed to run a good crisis.

The philosophy of a MUN crisis is as follows. A regular Model UN topic ends when a resolution is passed. You do not see the outcome of the resolution. You clap and move on to the next topic. In a crisis, much smaller (or larger) decisions are made which work like mini resolutions except that you immediately see the outcome and have to deal with it. It is dealing with the consequences of your actions which makes the crisis so unique and compelling.

Paper Directives

Paper Directives, the original crisis directives, are handwritten on notepaper and are read, and responded to, by the backroom. The plus side of paper directives is that it is old school and crisis committees that use it say it brings about a form of interpersonal debate lost too many Model UN conferences due to the lack of electronics. Some of the downsides of paper directives are that they are slower to move to and from the backroom, harder to keep track of and are sometimes difficult to read due to bad handwriting.

How a Crisis Works

A JCC (Joint Cabinet Crisis) generally starts at the point where the study guide ends. News updates will be regularly delivered by the crisis staff, either electronically or by a staff member coming into the room. Sometimes the backroom makes up the scenarios. Depending on the strength, quality, and clarity of the directives, actions will take place behind the scenes which will be discovered by the rest of the cabinets in the form of some shocking revelation which will often require them to change their plans.

This process continues throughout the conferences as cabinets split or consolidate and treaties are signed or wars are declared. Sometimes entire cabinets are obliterated. Sometimes cabinets decide to go off script and do something never imagined by the Directors. Ideally, the backroom should facilitate whatever the delegates want to do, as long as it is plausible and within reason. The key is that, just like in a real-world emergency, things will change throughout the scenario. The delegates will need to continue to adapt, as the crisis staff will continually give new information. In the end, a victory in a Model United Nations crisis can be both for an individual character, or for the cabinet as a whole. While it is ideal for a cabinet to have a decisive win, a crisis delegate should remember that they are playing against the other cabinets and the backroom. For this reason, while staying alive is impressive, it is rising beyond your station, and having a large impact on the crisis as a whole, which is considered a success in MUN crisis.

Conclusion

A Model UN Crisis scenario is a great way to develop your creativity and rapid response skills in a new environment. It will not be like any ordinary Model UN GA committee session and it is not supposed to be. The real world outside of Model UN operates off of both the regular and the irregular. Most days are predictable which allows the United Nations to focus on long term goals. Our world's governments are also able to go about their business with the usual cooperation and manage expected hostility. Sometimes, though, emergencies arise.

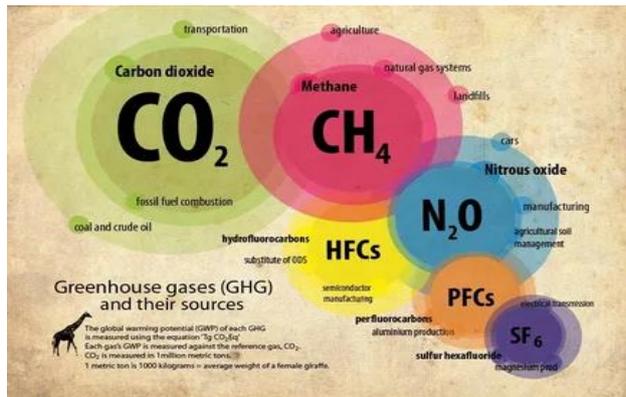
An underwater volcano, a rogue terror organization getting their hands on biochemical weapons or an outbreak of a deadly disease shuts down a country. These kinds of situations are never handled by regular committees and can't afford to wait for real-time or conventional responses. Whether in the present, past, future or alternative dimension, emergency sessions call top leaders, thinkers, and influencers in the country to gather to come up with a solution.

A Model UN Crisis will get you into this type of situation where you can live, breath and learn to handle these kinds of emergencies. If you think you have the skills necessary to navigate these waters or want to find out if you do, then it's time to find yourself a Model UN Crisis.

"In Model UN you play the game, in Model UN crisis, you are the game."

-Daniel Gindis (Crisis Director OxIMUN 2016)

What Is Global Warming?



Global warming is the long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system. It is a major aspect of climate change and has been demonstrated by direct temperature measurements and by measurements of various effects of warming. Global warming and climate change are often used interchangeably. But more accurately, global warming is the mainly human-caused increase in global surface temperatures and

its projected continuation, while climate change includes both global warming and its effects, such as changes in precipitation. While there have been prehistoric periods of global warming, many observed changes since the mid-20th century have been unprecedented over decades to millennia.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report concluded, "It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century." The largest human influence has been the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Climate model projections summarized in the report indicated that during the 21st century the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 0.3 to 1.7 °C (0.5 to 3.1 °F) in a moderate scenario, or as much as 2.6 to 4.8 °C (4.7 to 8.6 °F) in an extreme scenario, depending on the rate of future greenhouse gas emissions and climate feedback effects. These findings have been recognized by the national science academies of the major industrialized nations and are not disputed by any scientific body of national or international standing.

Background

Although Earth's climate naturally changes over time, it is currently changing in ways that most scientists agree are not natural. Instead, human activity is the cause. The evidence for today's rapid climate change includes sea level rise, global temperature rise, warming oceans, shrinking ice sheets, declining Arctic sea ice, glacial retreat, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification.

Earth's air, water, and land are all linked together to create the climate. When one aspect of climate is affected, the others are eventually affected as well through a chain reaction. A change to the temperature of the air can cause a change in the temperature of the water, which can have effects on the land. Scientists agree that human activity is causing climate change, which is often called global warming. Many scientists and academics prefer to use the term climate change instead of global warming because there are more effects than just a rising temperature. Shrinking glaciers, melting Arctic ice, longer and more intense heatwaves, and accelerated sea-level rise can already be seen around the world. Climate change is defined as the increase in Earth's temperature due to human activity by way of greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the UN International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports that scientists expect to see several other possible changes that could

potentially be disastrous to the planet; these changes vary from region to region. In Africa, for example, increased water stress will

decrease agricultural productivity. Floods, heatwaves, and an increase in malaria will cause a higher death rate. North America can expect to see decreased snowpack in the mountains and an increase in the duration and intensity of heatwaves. These heat waves would be even more intense in cities that already experience heat waves. Human activity is causing global climate change. More than 100 years ago, people started burning large amounts of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) to power their homes, factories, and vehicles. Around the world, people continue to burn more and more fossil fuels to meet modern energy needs. Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, along with other greenhouse gasses, stays in the Earth's atmosphere and warms the planet. Earth needs these to help keep it warm enough for plants and animals to live. However, humans are releasing more gases than ever before, which is causing climate change.

The gases in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases, and they trap heat to make the Earth warmer. This process is known as the greenhouse effect. The Earth's atmosphere naturally contains certain chemicals that trap heat from the sun. This trapped heat is what helps warm the planet. Human activity is also contributing to the greenhouse effect by adding more chemicals to the atmosphere. These chemicals are causing the planet to warm more than it would on its own. People are adding and increasing several types of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, among others. These gases are primarily released by burning fossil fuels for energy but gases are also released

from farms (raising livestock and fertilizing soil), landfills (as trash breaks down over time, methane is released), leaking coolants (from air conditioners and refrigerators), cutting down and burning trees, and some factory methods. People produce more carbon dioxide than any other gas, and it is responsible for most of the warming. Once in the air, these gases move around the world. This means that the concentration of gases is about the same throughout the world. Some countries produce more greenhouse gases than others, but all are equally affected. Climate change is an international problem because the climate is a resource that all nations share and the effects of climate change reach everyone. Immediate attention is required to stop our high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

Effects on People and the Environment

- Agriculture: Rising temperatures are affecting when and where crops can grow. Droughts and floods can damage crops.
- Energy: Climate change is affecting the amount of energy people use. Air conditioning requires a lot of energy typically from fossil fuels, which release more greenhouse gases. Higher demands for energy supplies can cause power outages.
- Water supply: Water supplies worldwide are in danger. Rising temperatures, shifting patterns of rain and snow, and longer droughts will affect the amount of water in lakes, streams, rivers and groundwater deposits.
- Human health: Extreme weather, like heat waves and storms, can hurt or even kill people. In hot, humid regions, there is an ever-increasing risk of infectious diseases (mosquito populations are growing and they transmit malaria and West Nile virus).
- Ecosystem changes: Ecosystems around the globe are changing. Arctic ice, glaciers, and tundra are melting. Forests and grasslands are more prone to wildfires. Coral reefs are disappearing.

What is being done?

Climate change is a global issue because the climate is shared by all the world's nations. UNEP works to develop environmental education and awareness as well as promote sustainable development. On December 11, 1997, the international community produced the Kyoto Protocol, which introduced legally binding targets for countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions between 2008-2012. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on February 16, 2005, after being ratified by 163 countries. Neither the United States nor Australia—two of the world's biggest emitters of greenhouse gases—ratified the Protocol. The Earth Summit 2012 took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June of 2012. This was a conference on the sustainable development of the environment. Rio+20 highlighted seven issues; jobs, energy, cities, food,

water, oceans, and disasters. The United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, is encouraging all countries to increase the use of renewable energy sources like hydropower, wind power, and solar power. Cities' main concern is pollution, over-population, and poverty. In September 2015, the United Nations passed the Global Goals. All of the 17 Global Goals are linked to solving the climate crisis. Global Goal 13, climate action, calls for the international community to combat the impacts of climate change.



Possible Solutions

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of this era, and it is up to the international community to come together to implement short-term and long-term solutions to mitigate the effects of climate change. Only through cooperation and innovation will the international community be able to solve this important problem. One of the most comprehensive frameworks to combat climate change is still the Kyoto Protocol, despite ongoing difficulties with its ratification. The Protocol outlines three specific mechanisms that signatory nations must comply with in order to mitigate the effects of climate change:

- Emissions Trading: This mechanism allows nations with excess carbon credits to sell those credits to nations who have not yet met their emissions targets. While the so-called carbon market is indeed a valuable and innovative approach toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions, there are still issues with the mechanism that must be solved.
- Clean Development: This mechanism involves the creation of emissions-reduction projects in developing countries, which can earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits. These CER credits can then be used on the carbon market.
- Joint Implementation: This mechanism allows countries to work together to create sustainable projects in return for emission reduction units. Together, these three mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol have allowed most nations to cut carbon emissions by a total average of 5%. These three mechanisms represent three areas in which the United Nations and the international community can come together to develop possible solutions.

Priorities to be Discussed

- Signs and effects of climate change;
- Ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Ways to adapt to a changing climate;
- Efforts already underway to curb global warming;
- Responsibility of various nations (developing vs. developed nations);
- The relationship between economic development and carbon emissions; and
- The responsibilities of individuals, governments, and the international community to fight climate change.

Conclusion

Climate change affects every country and has potentially disastrous consequences for the world. Delegates should consider those different countries emit different amounts of greenhouse gases, but people everywhere feel the effects of climate change. Delegates should also realize that countries rely on fossil fuels (oil, coal, etc.) for day-to-day life. So, delegates cannot simply pass a resolution banning the use of fossil fuels. Delegates should carefully consider the effects of climate change that are happening in their country and the amount of greenhouse gases their country releases into the atmosphere.

Guiding Questions

- How does climate change affect your country?
- Does your government have any plans for the future that address the effects of climate change?

Helpful links:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/global-warming/global-warming-overview/>

<https://pteacademicexam.com/global-warming-essay/>

<https://www.britannica.com/science/global-warming/Global-warming-and-public-policy>