

The Year 2080 - Crisis



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Feb. 22, 2025

Welcome Letter

Dear King'sMUN 2025 delegates,

As this year's Co-Secretary Generals of King'sMUN, we are truly honored to welcome you to our 11th annual conference. The Secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible, in-person conference with various unique committees, experienced chairs, and a successful day of debate.

Model United Nations, a reenactment of the function of the United Nations, is designed for students to come together to debate, discuss, and develop creative resolutions to various pressing issues that plague our current world. In most committees, students take on the positions of multiple countries, characters, or political figures to create solutions for real and fictional issues and crises. We provide distinctive committees that delve into historical events, future scenarios, and fictional topics.

In our personal experience with MUN, we have developed many valuable skills that we will take with us throughout our lives, such as confidence in public speaking, leadership, and creative problem-solving. Furthermore, MUN promotes lifelong connections, as we meet delegates who share similar passions in committee sessions. We genuinely believe that your participation in MUN will guide you throughout your high school journey and beyond.

At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something of interest for everyone. From very current pressing issues (i.e. UNSC and the ICJ) and issues in sports (i.e. English Premier League and International Olympic Committee) to fictional committees, yet applicable issues (i.e. Pokémon) and issues set in our very own communities (i.e. Government of Ontario). We strive to ensure that there is appeal for a variety of delegates. Whether you have no experience or have attended many conferences, there is a place at King'sMUN for you!

Once again, we are thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back to King'sMUN. We hope you will engage in fruitful debate and have a fantastic time at King'sMUN 2025.

Sincerely,

Aryan Suri and Luciana Ilic

Co-Secretary Generals

King'sMUN 2025

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Crisis Committee Disclaimer: Please Read

The contents of this paper are developed in hopes of stimulating fruitful debate in a Model United Nations style. The scenarios, attributions and all other information is portrayed in a HYPOTHETICAL manner, and does not necessarily represent accurate world scenarios. This is the premise of a crisis committee. Be prepared to adapt accordingly as crises are introduced by the chair.

Background Information:

The year is 2080. Temperatures have increased and the ice caps on Earth are melting rapidly, raising the water levels by a full meter. Because of this, ¼ of Florida is now under water, and other coastal countries are losing vast amounts of land. Some island nations have already disappeared. Antarctica has lost much of its ice, exposing a vast rocky landscapes. What resources could be there? A 2078 study resulted in the discovery of oil; an asset to future global economic activity but also the reason for the rising temperatures globally! The igneous rock also contains valuable minerals. But who can lay claim to this land? Who owns the right to extract these valuable minerals? How will an “oil rush” affect the ‘Antarctic Security Treaty’?

The history of rising water levels is connected to natural cycles, but, because of human influence, the Earth's water levels have changed rapidly (mainly due to human-caused global warming and climate change). For example, sea levels were lower during the last Ice Age because most of the water was trapped in glaciers. As the ice caps and glaciers melted, sea levels rose covering land and creating new coastlines. Since the early 1900s, human activities involved significant increases in the burning of fossil fuels, emitting CO₂ levels in the atmosphere and increasing global temperatures. The resulting “greenhouse effect” caused ice melt and rising sea levels. Seawater has expanded, making it harder for coastal communities, ecosystems, and developing infrastructure.

The Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) is all about peaceful cooperation, working together on science in Antarctica, to ensure it remains safe. It was created during the Cold War when countries didn't always get along, and there were arguments about who owned what in Antarctica. The treaty was signed on December 1, 1959, by 12 scientifically invested

nations during the International Geophysical Year known as the (IGY) in 1957–1958. It officially started on June 23, 1961. The main idea of the treaty is;






















- to keep Antarctica peaceful,
- ensure it is a universal scientific asset, and
- stop any fights over land claims in Antarctica.

The vision was to ensure that Antarctica remains a global asset that serves no more good to one nation than another. The Security Treaty says that countries are not allowed to use any military equipment and force; it also prohibits testing weapons and dumping of nuclear waste. The treaty also asks countries to share scientific research and ensure that scientists can work freely as they pursue new scientific discoveries in Antarctica. A spirit of cooperation was core to the treaty. Later, in 1991, the Madrid Protocol reinforced the treaty by adding more rules to protect Antarctica's environment and resources.

The Antarctic Treaty System makes Antarctica a natural reserve meant for peace and science so new discoveries can be made. The treaty bans mining and works to protect the environment and the resources in Antarctica (to be used only to advance the scientific knowledge of the world). The treaty is managed by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings (ATCM), which happen yearly. These meetings help countries work together to prevent conflicts and deal with protecting plants, agriculture, and animals that reside naturally in Antarctica. When the treaty originally started, only 12 countries signed and were a part of the treaty, but now 57 countries are a part of the treaty, and 29 of them have a larger role due to consultative status. The treaty is a great example of countries working together but there are still challenges. Some of these challenges are climate change, more tourists visiting, and growing interest in the resources Antarctica might have.

Members of the Antarctica security treaty












Consultative Members:





















COUNTRY	ENTRY INTO FORCE 1	CONSULTATIVE STATUS ²	ENVIRONMENT PROTOCOL 3	CCAS 4	CCAMLR	WEB SITE 5
 Argentina *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998 (n)	✓	✓	
 Australia *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Belgium *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Brazil	16 May 1975	12 Sep 1983	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Bulgaria	11 Sep 1978	5 Jun 1998	21 May 1998		✓	
 Chile *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 China	8 Jun 1983	7 Oct 1985	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 Czechia	1 Jan 1993 (n)	1 Apr 2014	24 Sep 2004 (n)			
 Ecuador	15 Sep 1987	19 Nov 1990	14 Jan 1998			
 Finland	15 May 1984	20 Oct 1989	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 France *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Germany	5 Feb 1979 (n)	3 Mar 1981	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 India	19 Aug 1983	12 Sep 1983	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 Italy	18 Mar 1981	5 Oct 1987	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Japan *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Korea (ROK)	28 Nov 1986	9 Oct 1989	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 Netherlands	30 Mar 1967 (n)	19 Nov 1990	14 Jan 1998 (n)		✓	
 New Zealand *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 Norway *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Peru	10 Apr 1981	9 Oct 1989	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 Poland	23 Jun 1961	29 Jul 1977	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Russian Federation *	23 Jun 1961 (n)	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 South Africa *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	

 Spain	31 Mar 1982	21 Sep 1988	14 Jan 1998	✓		
 Sweden	24 Apr 1984	21 Sep 1988	14 Jan 1998	✓		
 Ukraine	28 Oct 1992	4 Jun 2004	24 Jun 2001	✓		
 United Kingdom *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998 (n)	✓	✓	
 United States *	23 Jun 1961	23 Jun 1961	14 Jan 1998	✓	✓	
 Uruguay	11 Jan 1980 (n)	7 Oct 1985	14 Jan 1998	✓		

These countries are consultative states meaning they are the original states that signed the treaty. As a result, these nations have the most say in these matters.

Non-Consultative Members:

COUNTRY	ENTRY INTO FORCE ¹	ENVIRONMENT PROTOCOL ³	CCAS ⁴	CCAMLR	WEB SITE
 Austria	25 Aug 1987	26 Aug 2021 (n)			
 Belarus	27 Dec 2006	15 Aug 2008			
 Canada	4 May 1988	13 Dec 2003	✓	✓	
 Colombia	31 Jan 1989	14 Mar 2020			
 Costa Rica	11 Aug 2022				
 Cuba	16 Aug 1984				
 Denmark	20 May 1965				
 Estonia	17 May 2001				
 Greece	8 Jan 1987	14 Jan 1998		✓	
 Guatemala	31 Jul 1991				
 Hungary	27 Jan 1984				

 Iceland	13 Oct 2015			
 Kazakhstan	27 Jan 2015			
 Korea (DPRK)	21 Jan 1987			
 Malaysia	31 Oct 2011	14 Sep 2016		
 Monaco	31 May 2008	31 Jul 2009		
 Mongolia	23 Mar 2015			
 Pakistan	1 Mar 2012	31 Mar 2012	✓	✓
 Papua New Guinea	16 Mar 1981 ⁽ⁿ⁾			
 Portugal	29 Jan 2010	10 Oct 2014		
 Romania	15 Sep 1971 ⁽ⁿ⁾	5 Mar 2003		
 San Marino	14 Feb 2023			
 Saudi Arabia	22 May 2024			
 Slovakia	1 Jan 1993 ⁽ⁿ⁾	⁽ⁿ⁾		
 Slovenia	22 Apr 2019			
 Switzerland	15 Nov 1990	1 Jun 2017 ⁽ⁿ⁾		
 Türkiye	24 Jan 1996	27 Oct 2017		
 Venezuela	24 Mar 1999	31 Aug 2014		

These are the non-consultative states which means they signed onto the treaty later, meaning they have less of a say in what happens but are encouraged to provide input.

Topics:

Topic 1: Ocean Levels are rising quickly!

As the Earth gets warmer, Antarctica's icebergs and glaciers start to melt faster than ever, and this is making sea levels rise. As of 2080, the ocean has risen by one meter. This creates lots of problems for cities and communities that are in coastal regions, flooding communities, inconveniencing industries, and damaging infrastructure.

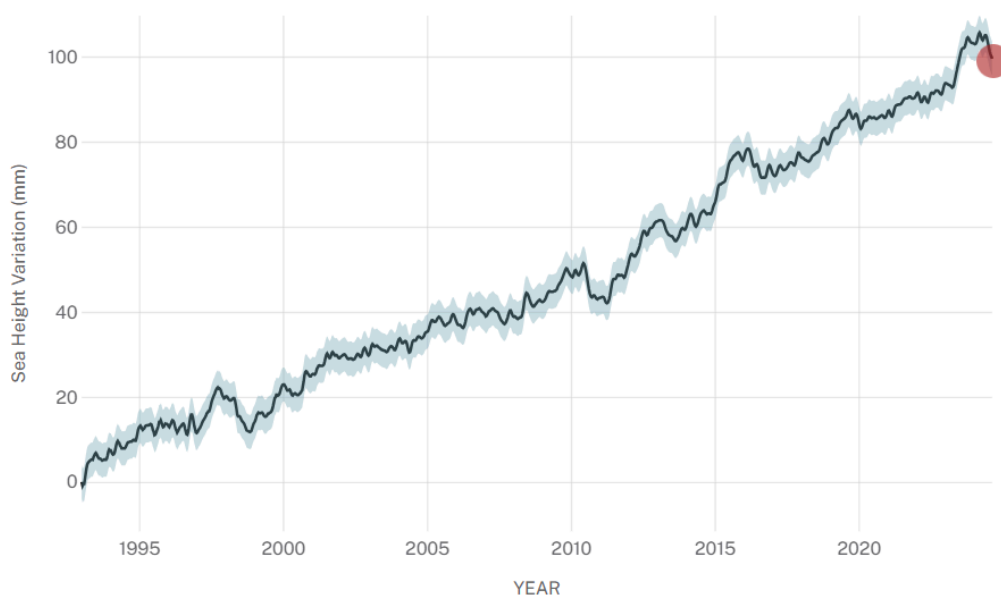
Issue 1: Figuring out how to work together to stop or adapt to rising water levels from the ice melted in Antarctica. This means lowering greenhouse gases, helping areas at the most risk of rising water levels to get ready for changes, and getting countries to work together on solutions. The goal is to act fast while also thinking about what will work in the long run, so we can protect communities, and nature from raising water levels.

SATELLITE DATA: 1993-PRESENT

Data source: Satellite sea level observations.
Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

RISE SINCE 1993

↑ **99.5**
millimeters



This topic connects to some sustainable development goals. The first sustainable development goal is SDG 13: Climate Action melting Antarctic ice is a direct result of climate change, and we need to stop global warming, or water levels will keep rising. Next is, SDG 14: Life Below Water because rising sea levels hurt marine life and coastal ecosystems like coral reefs that need protection. Next is SDG 15: Life on Land which shows how flooding and erosion from rising water threaten land ecosystems and biodiversity.

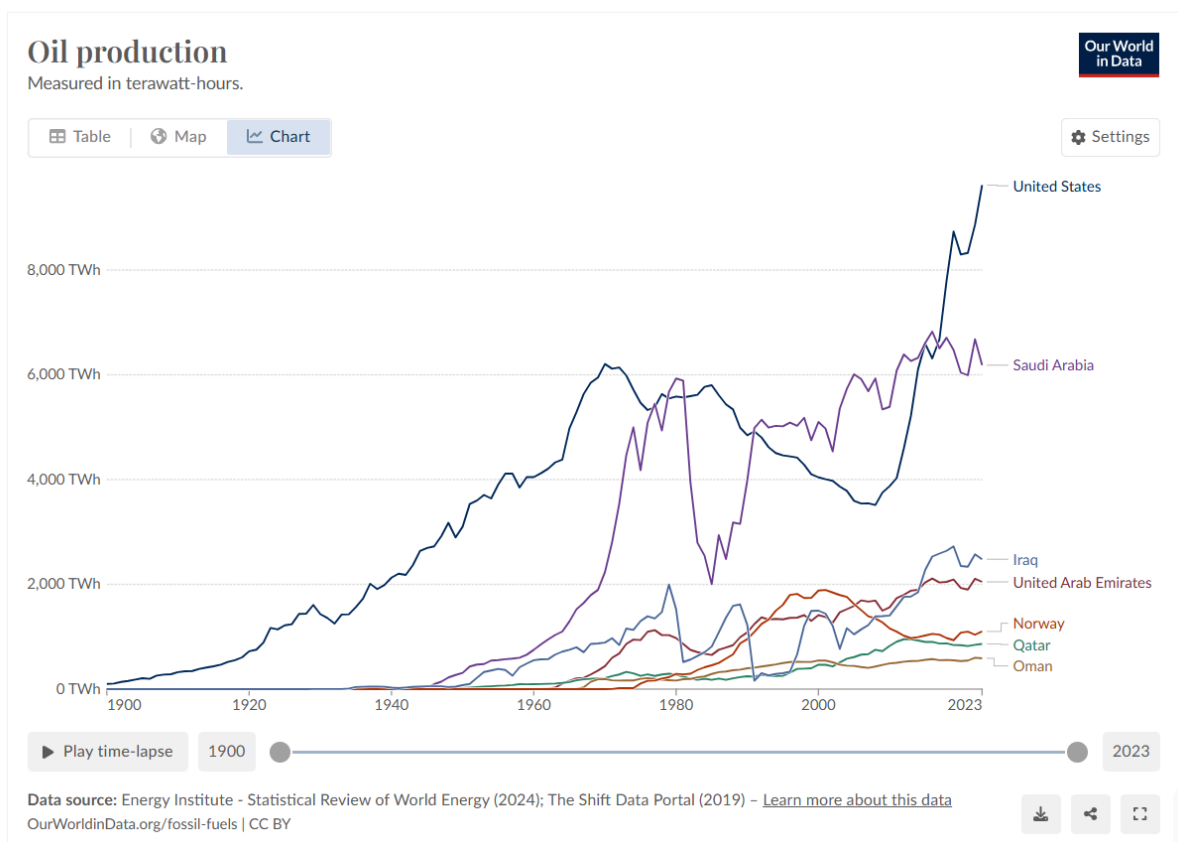


Possible Questions:

- How can countries do a better job of enforcing climate agreements to stop ice from melting and oceans from rising?
- How do we respect the rules of the past whilst adapting to new circumstances?
- Who needs the most help and why?/What are the effects on different nations?
- Who should be held responsible?

Topic 2: Oil has been found in Antarctica!

Issue 2: Melting ice is uncovering oil and gas reserves in Antarctica. Should anyone be allowed to claim or use these resources? The Antarctic Treaty says no to commercial resource extraction, but now countries might start to question ownership. Using oil can harm the environment even more because it burns emissions and causes climate change which melts ice caps and harms the environment. Plus, digging up oil goes against the idea of protecting Antarctica from climate change which the Antarctica Security Treaty tries to prevent. On the contrary, the oil gained from this extraction could stimulate economic activity to a point of, tactfully, allowing the world to develop protective/aiding infrastructure to combat its future issues. It's important to analyze the possibilities with this extraction, refer to the Antarctic Treaty's outlines, and make decisions based on circumstance.



The issue also connects with sustainable development goals such as SDG 7: because

mining oil and using oil creates emissions that are not good for the environment and using this oil for energy is not clean and is also not sustainable which also connects to SDG 13: Climate action because of the harm that emissions cause to the environment. The issue also connects to SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions because the Antarctica security treaty enforces a strong institution that creates peace inside of Antarctica.



Possible Questions:

- What are the benefits and drawbacks of allowing countries to use/not use this oil?
- How can we encourage countries to switch to green energy that does not produce emissions instead of using fossil fuels?
- Are we allowed to change clauses in the Antarctic Treaty based on the circumstance, and who can decide that?
- Is there a use for this oil that could be harmful/helpful? Which countries could use it the most/shouldn't be allowed to have any? Why?

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