

Futuristic Survival Council



Committee: Futuristic Survival Council

Topic: Rebuild a Functional Post Apocalyptic Government and Society.



Written By:

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I. Committee Background

The *Futuristic Survival Council* (FSC) is a specialized *Model United Nations* (MUN) committee structured to address hypothetical scenarios involving global collapse, post-apocalyptic conditions, or extreme survival situations.

a) What is a Crisis Committee?

A crisis committee differs from traditional Model United Nations committees due to its unique protocols and dynamic structure; it is designed to simulate rapidly evolving situations that require immediate decisions, strategic thinking, and adaptability.

Unlike traditional MUN committees, which generally focus on discussing a predefined topic and developing resolutions through formal debate, crisis committees introduce unexpected developments that require delegates to respond continuously throughout the simulation.

In a traditional committee, delegates primarily represent countries or international organizations, follow a structured agenda, and work toward a collective resolution. In a crisis committee, participants may instead represent individuals, officials, or other key actors within a specific situation. Their responsibilities extend beyond representing a position: they must make decisions, negotiate with other participants, manage limited resources, and respond to the consequences of their actions.

What sets crisis committees apart is their reliance on real-time developments. During sessions, debates can be interrupted by breaking news bulletins, surprise appearances by special guests, or the introduction of unforeseen evidence. To navigate these challenges effectively, participants must draw on their critical thinking, leadership, and public speaking skills. Decisions made in one session can significantly alter the course of the debate, often creating entirely new dilemmas that need to be resolved.

b) How Does a Crisis Committee Work?

A crisis committee operates through two distinct types of sessions: moderated and unmoderated caucuses. During the moderated caucus, crisis topics are introduced and developed. Participants have the opportunity to examine and question the evidence and resources presented to them. This portion of the session is guided by the Chair, who oversees the debate, with participants required to raise their placards to be recognized to speak.

The unmoderated caucus, on the other hand, focuses on collaborative problem solving. In this timed session, participants engage in open dialogue to negotiate and propose solutions to the crisis. This less formal setting allows for more unrestricted



discussion, fostering collaboration and consensus-building among the participants.

c) FSC's Procedures

Unlike traditional General Assembly committees that debate current policies, this council projects geopolitics into the future combining the logic of international relations with speculative science fiction.

FSC follows a specialized crisis format with procedures adapted to its institutional structure. Instead of using the standard terms for moderated and unmoderated caucuses, the FSC employs Commanded Debate and Operational Debate.

Commanded Debate is led by the Operations Commander and functions similarly to a moderated caucus. It provides a structured environment for discussing major issues, examining new information, and establishing the committee's priorities. Operational Debate functions similarly to an unmoderated caucus, allowing residents to collaborate, negotiate, and develop policy proposals.

The FSC recognizes three principal categories of policies:

Institutional Policies establish the government's structure, leadership responsibilities, legal framework, and system of governance.

Resource Policies regulate the management and distribution of essential supplies, including food, water, energy, and other materials.

Response Policies document decisions and establish procedures for addressing emergencies and unexpected developments.

The committee may also conduct a **Council Hearing**, initiated by the *Chair* or *Crisis Specialist*, to investigate a resident's actions and determine accountability. During a hearing, participants may raise points of information to question the individual under investigation. The conclusions and any resulting consequences are recorded in a Response Policy.

d) Committee Objectives

The FSC differs from a traditional MUN committee because its participants must build institutions while simultaneously responding to an evolving crisis. Decisions may have immediate consequences for the population, available resources, political stability, and the committee's future options. Participants are therefore expected to defend their assigned characters' beliefs, negotiate effectively, propose practical policies, and adapt their strategies as new information becomes available.

Ultimately, the purpose of the FSC is not simply to debate political ideas, but to apply them to complex situations in which competing priorities must be balanced. Successful participation requires clear communication, strategic cooperation, critical thinking, and an understanding that every decision can influence the development of the simulation.

II. Topic History



a) FSC Overview

The Futuristic Survival Council (FSC) is a provisional governing body established after a global nuclear war destroyed most of humanity's political, economic, and social institutions.

Its headquarters is an underground survival facility established in an unknown location. Originally developed through an international initiative, the bunker was designed to preserve human life, scientific knowledge, and the resources necessary to rebuild civilization.

The facility became operational during the nuclear attacks. Its doors were opened to refugees, civilians, specialists, military personnel, and other individuals seeking protection. Although the bunker was intended to preserve a diverse population, its emergency admission process was disorganized, leaving residents with different backgrounds, beliefs, and expectations of authority.

By present time, the FSC faces a fundamental inquiry: should humanity rebuild the systems that existed before the collapse, or create an entirely new political and social order.

The Council must address more than immediate survival. Its decisions will determine who holds power, how resources are distributed, which rights residents retain, and whether the mistakes that destroyed the old world will be repeated.

1) The Beginning of the Collapse

By 2029, international cooperation was weakening due to political tensions, economic instability, environmental crises, and technological competition. The United States withdrew from the United Nations, while growing tensions between the United States and China created a new Cold War. Nations increasingly prioritized their own security over international cooperation.

In 2033, the fictional Global Peace Assembly attempted to prevent further conflict, but its decisions lacked sufficient authority. Four years later, the Transnational Human Rights Congress sought to establish international standards for protecting human rights. However, political divisions prevented meaningful enforcement.

As governments became less stable, military technology and artificial intelligence advanced rapidly. These developments increased humanity's ability to defend itself but also created new risks.

2) The Race for Survival

As the global situation deteriorated, governments, corporations, and wealthy individuals began constructing underground survival facilities. These bunkers were designed to preserve human life, scientific knowledge, technology, and essential resources in the event of a global catastrophe.

The facility that would eventually become the headquarters of the Futuristic Survival Council (FSC) was originally established through an international initiative. Its purpose



was to protect a diverse population and preserve the knowledge necessary to rebuild civilization. Its exact location remains unknown.

However, disagreements over funding, access, and authority prevented the facility from developing a complete constitution or permanent system of government. Questions about who deserved protection and who should control resources reflected the same inequalities that had weakened the old world.

3) The First Nuclear Strike and Beginning of a Global War

On September 22, 2049, a nuclear weapon struck Warsaw. The exact origin of the attack remained uncertain, with technical failure and military miscommunication among the suspected causes. Retaliatory attacks followed, escalating into a global nuclear war.

Governments collapsed, cities were destroyed, and communication networks failed. The survival facility activated its emergency procedures and opened its gates to refugees, civilians, scientists, medical professionals, and military personnel.

The emergency admission process was disorganized. Although many people were saved, the sudden increase in population placed enormous pressure on food, water, medical supplies, living space, and security. The residents also brought conflicting political beliefs, social divisions, and personal interests into the facility.

4) Unknown Detonation

On September 25, 2050, an unidentified detonation released unknown chemical agents and caused further technological disruption. Satellite systems and communication networks became increasingly unreliable. Radiation-related incidents also raised concerns about the facility's safety.

Nearly half of the residents experienced significant memory loss following the chemical release and a related radiation breach. Many could no longer verify their identities, previous positions, or personal histories. Identification numbers were introduced to organize the population, but they could not resolve questions of identity, responsibility, or authority.

The disaster intensified disagreements over technology, scientific research, surveillance, and the use of artificial intelligence. Some residents considered advanced technology essential for survival, while others feared it could repeat the mistakes that contributed to humanity's collapse.

5) The Formation of the FSC (Present Time)

By 2051, the facility faced serious shortages, uncertain leadership, growing distrust, and disputes over the distribution of resources. No reliable communication had confirmed the existence of other surviving communities, although fragmented radio signals suggested that other survivors might exist.

With no recognized permanent government, a provisional governing body was established: the Futuristic Survival Council (FSC). Its purpose was to maintain order, coordinate survival efforts, and determine how the population should be governed.



The Council now faces a fundamental choice: restore elements of the old world or establish a new political and social order. Its decisions will determine who holds power, how resources are distributed, which rights are protected, and whether the surviving population can build a sustainable society.

The committee begins on October 19, 2051, when the provisional Council must confront these unresolved questions.

III. Current Issues

The FSC must address the following issues to establish a functional, sustainable, and fair society. These topics form the **center of debate** and should guide delegates when proposing policies and responding to crises.

a) Government Structure and Political Authority

The facility has no permanent constitution or universally accepted leadership. Some residents support centralized authority to maintain order, while others demand democratic participation and limits on political power.

b) Resource Distribution and Economic Organization

Food, clean water, medicine, energy, and living space are limited. The population must decide whether these resources should be distributed equally, according to need, through individual contribution, or through another system.

c) Human Rights, Equality, and Social Hierarchies

The facility contains people from different social classes, professions, political backgrounds, and levels of authority. Existing inequalities may influence access to resources, leadership, and protection.

d) Security, Surveillance, and Individual Freedom

The threat of internal conflict and unknown external dangers has increased the demand for security. However, extensive surveillance, restricted movement, and military control could threaten residents' freedom.

e) Memory Loss, Identity, and Accountability

The widespread memory loss has left many residents unable to verify their identities or past actions. Some may have held positions of power, committed crimes, or possessed knowledge essential to the facility's survival.

f) Artificial Intelligence and Scientific Ethics

Advanced technology may help manage resources, diagnose illnesses, restore communications, and protect the facility. However, dependence on artificial



intelligence could create new risks if its decisions are inaccurate, biased, or uncontrolled.

g) Public Health and Human Survival

Overcrowding, limited medical supplies, possible contamination, and the unexplained memory-loss crisis threaten the population. The facility must protect residents while deciding how to prioritize limited healthcare resources.

h) Information Control and Public Trust

Unreliable communications and missing memories have created uncertainty. Controlling information may prevent panic, but censorship and secrecy could allow leaders to manipulate residents.

i) External Contact and Possibility of Other Survivors

Fragmented radio signals suggest that other survivors may exist, but no other community has been confirmed. Contact could provide knowledge and resources, but it might also expose the facility to danger.

j) Rebuilding Civilization and Defining Its Future

The Council must decide whether the old political and economic systems deserve restoration or whether humanity needs a fundamentally different model. Survival alone is insufficient if the new society reproduces the same inequalities and conflicts that contributed to its destruction.

IV. Quorum

As a Resident of the Futuristic Survival Council, you are expected to represent your character's beliefs, interests, and priorities throughout the debate. You will form alliances, propose policies, defend your vision for the future, and respond to emerging crises. Research about your character's background, political beliefs, and role in the bunker, considering how their perspective could influence the society being rebuilt.

General Adrian Volkov — Former Military Commander: Investigate military leadership, centralized authority, and the role of discipline in maintaining order during a crisis.

Dr. Isabella Moretti — Neuroscientist and AI Researcher: Explore memory loss, artificial intelligence, and the ethical limits of scientific research.

Resident 407-219 — The Forgotten President: Investigate political leadership, legitimacy, and how a person's claims to authority can be verified when their memories are missing.

Valentina Reyes — Former Revolutionary Leader: Explore social equality, collective decision-making, and alternatives to traditional power structures.





Felix Von Richter — Billionaire Corporate Executive: Research capitalism, private ownership, economic incentives, and the role of corporations in rebuilding society.

Dr. Amara Okafor — Genetic Engineer: Investigate genetic research, scientific progress, and the ethical challenges of deciding how technology should be used.

Evelyn Hart — Political Science Student: Explore democracy, political representation, government accountability, and the strengths and weaknesses of different political systems.

Colonel Viktor Sokolov — Head of Bunker Security: Research security policies, surveillance, emergency powers, and the balance between public safety and individual freedom.

Resident 119-803 — Unknown Survivor: Investigate identity, trust, and how a person without a verified past could contribute to or threaten the Council.

Sofia Alvarado — Human Rights Lawyer: Explore human rights, equality before the law, constitutional protections, and limits on government authority.

Father Gabriel Laurent — Religious Leader and Philosopher: Research morality, religion, philosophical approaches to rebuilding civilization, and the role of shared values in society.

Dr. Nathaniel Cross — Epidemiologist and Public Health Director: Investigate public health, disease prevention, medical resource allocation, and emergency health policies.

Victoria Sterling — Former Media Executive: Explore freedom of information, censorship, propaganda, and the influence of communication on public opinion.

Sergeant Mateo Castillo — Former Soldier Turned Rebel: Research military accountability, resistance to authoritarianism, civilian rights, and alternatives to excessive government control.

Dr. Elena Vasquez — Chief Medical Officer: Investigate healthcare systems, medical ethics, equal access to treatment, and the prioritization of patients when resources are limited.

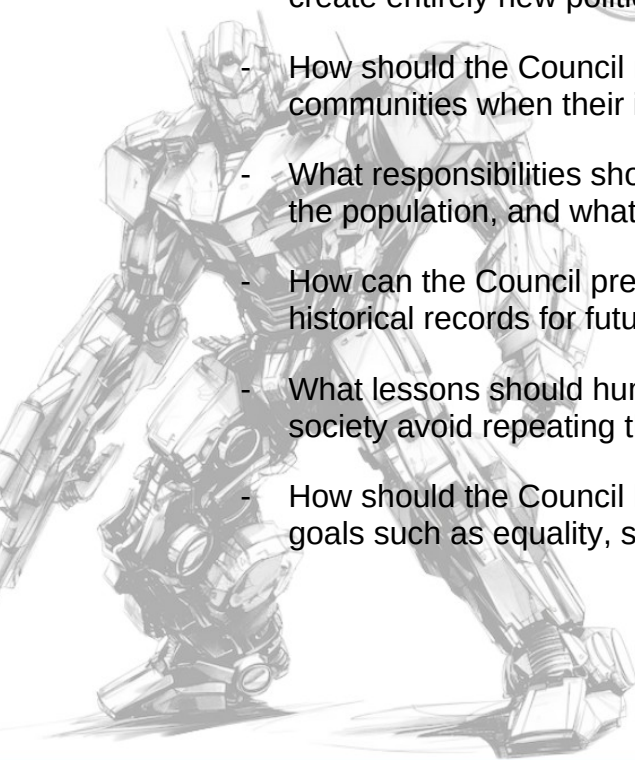
V. Essential Questions

The following questions are intended to guide delegates' research and encourage discussion during the Futuristic Survival Council. Delegates should consider different perspectives, evaluate possible solutions, and determine how their character would respond to the challenges facing the surviving population.

- What type of government would be most effective in rebuilding a stable and sustainable society?



- Should political authority be centralized to ensure survival, or distributed among the population to protect democracy and prevent authoritarianism?
- How should leaders be selected, held accountable, and removed from power?
- Should resources be distributed equally, according to individual needs, or based on each resident's contribution to society?
- Which economic system would best support the facility's survival and long-term development?
- What fundamental rights should every resident possess, regardless of their background, social status, or former position?
- How can the Council maintain security without violating individual freedom or abusing its authority?
- How should residents' identities and past actions be investigated when memory loss prevents reliable verification?
- Should artificial intelligence participate in government decisions, and what limits should be placed on its authority?
- How can scientific progress, including genetic engineering and neurological research, be balanced with human rights and ethical responsibilities?
- Who should receive priority when medical supplies, food, and other essential resources are insufficient for everyone?
- Should the Council restrict information to prevent panic, or guarantee transparency and freedom of expression?
- How can the Council prevent discrimination, corruption, and the concentration of power within the new society?
- Should the surviving population restore institutions from the old world or create entirely new political, economic, and social systems?
- How should the Council respond to possible contact with other survivor communities when their intentions and conditions remain unknown?
- What responsibilities should individuals have toward the collective survival of the population, and what limits should exist on those responsibilities?
- How can the Council preserve scientific knowledge, education, culture, and historical records for future generations?
- What lessons should humanity learn from the collapse, and how can the new society avoid repeating the same mistakes?
- How should the Council balance immediate survival needs with long-term goals such as equality, sustainability, and individual freedom?



- Ultimately, what principles should define a successful civilization, and who should have the authority to decide its future?

VI. References

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