



STUDY GUIDE

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Letter From The Executive Board

Greetings Delegate,

It is said that the best to truly judge someone's resilience and strength is observing them during their weakest times and seeing them fight out of it. This is what the executive board wishes to see at the G-14 committee at IYC 2017.

Set in an accelerated time frame, we look at problems beyond the horizon. Unlike others, we discuss and resolve issues, not pertaining to a specific region, but to those that threaten the very existence of our kind.

This study guide is just a starting point for research, and gives a background to the futuristic setting. It is vital that each delegate to read this study guide thoroughly to be able to follow proceedings in committee. This is the most basic, fundamental research that is required by the committee. We recommend each delegate to be aware of their country's foreign policy to the tee and are advised to be well versed with the agenda. In this committee, more than your previous MUNing experience or knowledge regarding international relations, your creativity and ability to think in a crisis will be tested. To survive in committee with such heated debate, you shall need to know how to react and defend your 'allies' when problems are thrown in your direction and be ready to leave their side when the time is right.

The Group of 14 is filled with twists and constant crises updates on matters that would not only prove sufficient for debate but also form alliances or give rise to the need to carry out military offensives which can alter the course of the future.

With armies so large and weapons so deadly, it is upon you to decide: Will you fight and

win, or will you stand back and lose?

Warm Regards,

| Chairperson | Vice Chair | Moderator | Rapporteur | R&D Head |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Vedant Jaiswal | Yash Hegde- Borkar | Muskaan Kukreja | Natasha Shah | Ansh Godha |

Agenda

The resurgence of Communism in Central Europe and its ramifications on global powers

Accelerated Time Frame

Committee will begin on January 27th 2046 for the agenda in question. Each hour in committee represents 2 months passing, i.e. after the first hour committee, it will be in March 2046 and so on.

Introduction & Background

Massive overconsumption of energy and food resources, coupled with the ever-rising population all over the world has resulted in a failure of capitalism's methodologies and theories. Marxist ideologies have taken new relevance in this newer, dystopian future as Russia spearheads the march to Communist supremacy in a world where state control of resources appears to be the only solution for suitable living conditions. Central Europe has willingly aligned with the Soviet Union, with Western and Asian nations desperate to reverse these events, with any means necessary, even if it means the extinction of this Union. The war of ideologies has resulted in the formation of 3 central blocs with separate ambitions and plans on progressing with the times.

MPB Powers [Soviet Union, China & DPRK]

On 8th January 2018 Kim Jong Un was assassinated in his home, causing brief political turmoil within the nation. China's support for the nation was exemplified when the nation placed a puppet ruler as a replacement. Due to depleting world energy and food levels and rapidly increasing population boom, Central European nations such as Hungary and Poland turn to the recently converted Communist nation of Russia for administration, heralded by Vladimir Putin. This fuelled tension amongst the newly reformed Soviet Union and the U.S.A. 25th December 2034 marked the formation of the MPB Powers (Soviet Union, China and DPRK), the 3 communist powers. U.S.A's official declaration of war on 5th May 2045 forced the MPB Powers into mobilising their military.

The Allies [U.S.A, Britain & France]

Following the death of Kim Jong Un, Trump's America voices its disapproval for Russia's actions, but does not take any action against it. The 2020 elections of the United States of America saw Donald Trump re-elected as the 46th President. Almost 7 years after USA left the Paris Climate Agreement (which led to its dissolution), repercussions started to show themselves. The formation of a Communist bloc encouraged the U.S.A to launch nuclear strike on the W.A.R.S.A.W WMD base in August 2032. Consequently, stray missiles hit Berlin, causing an uprising in Germany resulting in widespread turmoil. In 2035, the world saw the formal formation of the Allied Power, now consisting of USA, France and Britain. After massive re-armament USA declared war against the MPB, however no action has been taken since.

The Axis Powers [Germany, India & Japan]

While other countries descended into a state of complete turmoil which was sparked by the assassination of one of the most powerful men in the world, with minor, but frequent, acts of aggression starting to give birth to hostilities, Japan started to boost up its investment in the research, development and production of thermonuclear military technologies covertly. However, the conditions were exacerbated after the W.A.R.S.A.W incident, resulting in collateral damage within Germany via 7 stray missiles. Germany lays blame and terminates its relations with the United States. Japan, looking at its prospects for an improved weapons production program, signed a covert agreement with Germany following the 2033 UNSC meeting. India, with its reformed economy, and its technological leaps following the Modi regime, was approached by the newly formed duo and allies with the two nations seeking an opportunity to rise as a superpower. On 19th February 2043, the heads of states publicly announced their intentions.

Timeline

2018

- Kim Jong Un is assassinated in early January and the nation of North Korea stumbles into political turmoil.
- On March 25th, China places a representative as Head of State in DPRK in order to prevent any catastrophes within the rioting nation.
- Donald Trump tweets his disapproval, however does not offer course of action.

2020

- Donald Trump wins the US Presidential Race by landslide (whose opposition was Michelle Obama)
- Following the re-election of Trump, Vladimir Putin utilises the nations failing resources and trade as an excuse to rally the people of Russia for the implementation of a new communist nation. The Russian Government is helpless as many from the within believe in Putin's ideologies and thus official re-establishes a new Soviet Union on October 6th.

2024

- In early February, reports of world energy levels at a critical low plague every nation. The sudden population boom within Western and European countries has results in severe scarcity for energy and food resources.
- Central European nations such as Hungary, Poland, Austria and many more turn to the Soviet Union for support with the belief that a centralised government may command resources better.
- U.S.A threatens the Union to disband or face immediate course correction, with Britain, France & Germany backing America as it strongly opposes the new communist bloc that appears to be forming.

2032

- On August 15th, U.S.A launches a nuclear strike on the suspected WMD base W.A.R.S.A.W (in it's namesake region) and are successful. 7 stray missiles hit the city of Berlin causing collateral damage.
- Despite the clear act of war, the Union do not respond as they are under prepared to take any military action for vengeance. The Soviets formally declare the "inevitable day of reckoning".
- Germany lays blame on the United States and subsequently terminates all foreign relations.

2034

- Clear blocs start to form, with U.S.A, Britain and France on one side and USSR, China and DPRK on the other. Political tensions are on a daily rise.

2043

- Germany, India and Japan subtly announce their intention to become world leaders as they publicly declare that they will internalise trade and weapons manufacturing.

2045

- Wary of the time taken for the Soviets to take any major action, U.S.A formally declares war on Soviets on December 29th.
- Due to the Treaty of Nelson on November 15th, 2038, Britain and France are forced to back the U.S.A despite not being entirely equipped for full fledged war.
- From December 30th onwards, the UN holds a string of failed sessions to end the war before it begins.

2046

- On January 15th, Germany, India, Japan announce support for Soviets in session.
- The UN declares a final emergency session to be held on January 27th.

Country Perspectives

USA

The United States was immediately held in a condemning limelight by nations worldwide, and was allegedly the reason behind “the devastation of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and resource markets worldwide”. Moreover, it was bombarded with accusations that it was involved with the assassination of Kim Jong-Un, and this was claim was supported extensively by DPRK, China and Russia. USA denied all these claims, stating that the world just needed a scapegoat to “dump all of its problems, which can’t resolve diplomatically, on”. It was this assassination which provided the spark which would later light the gunpowder dotting all borders. Furthermore, as countries started to take a turn towards communism, USA noticed a significant drop in its international sales, and the country’s economic conditions took a turn for the worse. When the increased WMD stockpile in Warsaw came on Pentagon’s radar, the President sensed underlying conspiracies, and gave the command for the nuclear strike on Warsaw, the consequences of which have now put the world on the verge of a war, which might just make the World Wars seem like a children’s playground fight.

U.S.S.R

Vladimir Putin had long since been working on methods to re-establish the Soviet Union, unsatisfied by the “weak” capitalist ideologies that he believed were ailing his nation and causing loss of its previous land. Energy and resource scarcity provided the perfect argument for the implementation of a communist nation once more, swaying Russian citizens and staunch believers within the Russian government as they started to place their faith in the might of Marxism once more. Putin was certain that the lack of resources would force neighbouring nations that were previously a part of the Union to request Russian support and had hence devised the Vozrozhdeniye (Rebirth) Agreement in 2025, which states that the U.S.S.R would only aid those nations who chose to join the Soviet Union and allow Putin to act as Head of State. With no other option, countries like Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Belarus, and many other countries spanning from Northwest Europe to the Eurasian land had to join the Soviet Regime. The Russian Federation, now the reestablished Soviet Union, holds a humongous chunk of the Northern Hemisphere. Anticipating that eventually the Union would not have enough energy and resources to build its WMDs as the world moved forward, they set up a base at Warsaw to stockpile atom and hydrogen bombs. However, after the U.S attacks, all functional weapons had

been neutralised and the Soviets had been immobilised for the time being as they round up any remaining prototypes or projects under development in other regions, biding their time until vengeance could be unleashed on the Americans who slowed down the rise of the Soviets. However, tensions escalated in 2045, when war was officially declared on the Union. The question is, can USSR recover from its already crippled state and prepare for this war?

China, DPRK

PRC, seeking to attain its position as the world's most powerful economy, got an opportunity to increase its production and become more powerful on the international market after the assassination of Kim Jong-Un. While the world was shocked by the unexpected event, China sought to gain possession of the resources of its biggest ally and trade partner (which was one of China's main producer of food and energy), and it did so by placing Kim Kardash-Un (an alias for Xi- Lingaping, an asset based in the very heart of DPRK's government), at the reigns of the country, essentially placing the country in hands of Xin Jaomi, who was China's head of state at that time.

However, as technology developed and the worldwide production increased, the natural resources available, despite being superfluously available to China during the time of its publicly unknown acquisition of DPRK, were rapidly depleted, like in many of the world's other countries. The impact of this rapid depletion and lack of natural resources and capital had an extremely detrimental effect on China's intensive manufacturing industries, which were the driving force behind China's economy. International free-markets further restricted China's production capabilities as trade relations developed with exporters which had a relatively larger resource base, and so a lower price for commodities that were necessities. China's economy took a big tumble, and that was the greatest economic downturn the world had ever seen after the infamous Great Depression in 1929. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which had initially allowed for some capitalist legislation, demolished its capitalist ideology completely, thus officially marking the People's Republic of China as a communist state. This step was taken to strengthen China's position on the international market, and to regain its economic strength it once possessed in the early 2000s. At the 2029 G20 Summit, Xin Jaomi announced his desire for all nations that were a part of the Summit to undergo the same economic reform, for it would, as he stated, "be a boon for this world rendered barren by inefficient production propensities".

During the 2030s, the government of China allied with the Soviet states, with both seeking a communist world. DPRK, which was namesake nation controlled by strings manipulated by the Chinese government, declared its conspicuous support for the cause, and so the revolutionary Shaolin Treaty was signed in 2038, along with Ukraine, Poland, Hungary and the reformed Czechoslovakia, in which the nations pledged to provide military support to each other and strengthen trade relationships. Later on, as hostilities developed between the United States and the Soviets, and USA declared war on the Soviets, and when all attempts at diplomacy failed, China and DPRK both stand by their words. War preparations begin, and China and DPRK both expand their armoury through the resources acquired through trades and the nations lie in wait, with the world as their arena, for potentially the biggest, deadliest nuclear showdown the world will have ever seen.

Britain

Britain saw itself flourish under the coalition government led by Prime Minister May. However, because of the pressure on the economy due to Brexit, UK found itself becoming an increasingly trade-dependent country, with the country seeing mass emigration which subsequently resulted in a massive drop in certain sectors of the economy, particularly the primary commodity sector. Because it needed an economically strong nation to support it even after decades of Brexit, UK couldn't not voice its disapproval against the actions of President Trump, resulting in a consequent silence in situations where the country could've prevented straining of relations between the communists and the democratic bloc. UK was bound by the 2022 Treaty of Philadelphia to the US, which subsequently lead to it becoming a member of the democratic bloc. Despite the international turmoil over energy, and President Trump's constant threats on behalf of the Allies, UK found itself in a sticky position where it could neither execute most of its foreign policies, nor could it refrain from participating in the Allied bloc. In 2045, when USA declared war, Britain had no option but to aid USA with the war proceedings, but with its unstable economy, it wasn't in any shape to take any attacks. However, treaties made Britain's participation obligatory. What will Britain's next step be? Should it try to escape from war and remove its country from the risk of permanent damage, or should it support one of its biggest, and most powerful allies?

France

France incorporates similar motives to Britain, looking to the nation as a compatriot and helper to them. However, its motives do not match with Britain's, since France is one of the few countries that managed to maintain its renewable energy reserves, which saw a noticeable spike shortly after the dissolution of the PCA. That was when France saw a jump in investment in renewable energy technologies, which boasted of output and efficiency that surprised the entire scientific community. Being a passive country during the turmoil growing throughout the world, France maintained its WMD stockpile. In 2022, France's Prime Minister, Jacques de Gaulle, aiming to further strengthen France's military strength, signed the Treaty of Philadelphia, in which, in return for WMD supply, France would serve as a production base, with production limits, for the United States.

Germany

Germany was more of a passive country until the mid 2030s, and while other nations went through revolts, revolutions and reconstructions, Germany stood quietly. Already sensing hostile conditions, to prevent a loss like in the World War II, Germany increased its investment in developing thermonuclear weapons technology, but it never actively intervened in the small international conflicts. However, tables turned after the W.A.R.S.A.W. incident. Germans were severely affected by the misplaced nuclear strike, causing more than 200,000 deaths, and the agricultural sector of the country was damaged dramatically. Deeming control over resource allocation as the only option for the survival of the once prosperous, now poverty-stricken nation, due to the sudden plunge in national incomes, Germany was forced to undergo a total economic and constitutional transformation. The apoplectic German government, convinced that the "stray missiles" were just a propagandist cover-up, and that the United States was intimidated by Germany's growing nuclear arsenal and was intent on "eliminating a potential, but non-existent" threat. However, they did not reveal this publicly, since this was a violation of the NPT (Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty). Instead, they painted the United States as the perpetrators, and claimed that they were a nation trying to dominate the international markets, giving a boost to their economy in this barren world, while being nonchalant about the welfare of the citizens of other countries. USA was held under strong condemnation. This event was one which marked the start of the segregation of society, and the fading of the entity once famously known as the 'United Nations'.

Iraq and Syria

2018 was the year that ISIS was overthrown by the combined combat forces of Iraq and Syria. The nations saw a peaceful future for the first time in over a decade. However, this didn't last for long. With the sudden assassination of the DPRK leader, President Trump's disapproval of intervention by China and the resurgence of communism in Central Europe lead to a shift of political focus. The aftermath of the war against terrorism had all the imaginable adverse effects, and took a heavy toll on the food supply and the energy transformation and distribution. Through these times, the countries managed maintain friendly relations. However, after the resurgence of the Communist groups the 2030s, Iraq and Syria saw a complete clash in ideologies. However, due to the vast ideological spectrum of the Axis Powers, the nations saw themselves part of the same Bloc. Syria decided to join the Axis Powers with the hopes of benefiting from the support of the new superpowers India and Germany. Iraq, on the other hand, faced a sudden political crisis, wherein the citizens of Iraq demanded the shift of power from the military to the people. While this was stabilised in a couple of years, the government decided that the support given to it by the Axis Powers would allow for sovereignty of the nation as well as an opportunity for stabilising the political conditions of the nation. So, the two countries, now maintaining hostile relations due to over intervention and sudden withdrawal of support, became part of the Axis Bloc, which aspired to become a superpower in the state of international turmoil.

Italy

After, the World War 2 Italy's economic diplomatic as well as defence relations has been flourishing with the United States of America and all the other Allied powers. Further, as one of the founding members of the North Atlantic treaty organisation Italy condemns the formation of the communist bloc and stood in favour of USA's nuclear attack on WARSAW. However, the damage to Germany infuriated Paolo Gentiloni who is facing an internal conflict due to Italy and Germany's strong economic, political and military relations coupled with their joint endeavours to strengthen the European Union. Evidently seen from the past Italy's decisions are very dynamic and it will pledge its 'allegiance' only to the bloc which will ensure it becoming a much stronger, influential country amongst all the economic reforms.

Turkey

Russian President Vladimir Putin has penned a decree introducing sanctions against Turkey which include suspending the visa-free travel regime for Turkish citizens, Russian employers will not be allowed to hire Turkish nationals, and charter flights will be banned. This has resulted in increased bitterness of these two nations leading to Turkey's suggestion to its major ally US to declare war on the MPB. Although, China's inadequacy of resources caused by infamous Great Depression in 1929 lead them to approach several European countries like Turkey. It is common knowledge that Turkey and Greece have still not reached an agreement on a maritime border between the two countries in Aegean Sea yet as the dispute over several islands and cliffs remains unsettled for the past 40 years. So seeking this opportunity China made a proposition to Turkey that it would guarantee Turkey all the Turkish islands ceded to Greece previously, where there were Turkish sanctuaries and mosques existed. Additionally, it would urge Russia to lay down all sanctions against Turkey and hereby, support Turkey militarily and politically. After this tempting offer, Li Keqiang will either continue to side with the Allies and remain peaceful or it will grab this offer and ensue a nuclear war.

Brazil

Brazil is a potential world power and has immense capabilities for supremacy. Hence, it felt entitled to a permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council but this proposition was vetoed by the United States of America. Moreover, the American stray missiles that hit Berlin created tension between the 5 permanent members, immediately turning Germany against America. Brazil took advantage of this and since Brazil is the only Latin American country with which Germany has enjoyed a "strategic partnership" with since 2008, Germany agreed to amend the UN Charter and replace America with Brazil in exchange for its military and financial allegiance. If this goes through it will be the very first time such an event has taken place in the history of the world and will surely lead to World War 3. Irrespective of this the Axis powers don't mind waging war and sacrificing peace in exchange for power. They have full faith in their military strength and are sure they will triumph if it comes to war.

Canada

With countries ready to go to any limits in their search for power, Canada turned to its longtime ally, the United States of America, for shelter. With an alliance that has lasted for several years, Canada believes in the ideals of United States as it looks to convince the world of Capitalism. However, it remains to be seen if this long-lasting alliance will witness its end or embark yet another journey when the country goes to war.

Japan

The Japanese face a dilemma as they strive for global power and fight with the rest of the world. With their highly advanced technological sector, which, when coupled with Germany's (and India's, to a certain extent), the bloc was indeed transforming into a deadly one. However, Japan was demanding more assets and it wanted more power. However, both these demands are unfulfilled, and so, the country now faces an internal predicament as well. However, in its history, Japan had never been treacherous, and even now, it has lived up to all its commitments, and in this fragile world, keeping civilian conditions into account, Japan considers being a lone ranger an extremely unwise move. But Japan has been a country that is not receiving what it thinks it should, and now it stands at a crossroad- and one path would lead it to unprecedented prosperity. The other? The consequences are too terrible to be named.

Czechoslovakia

As other nations underwent dramatic changes in their economies, international relations and welfare states, Slovakia and Czech Republic, both nations which had just arisen out of a deleterious communist supremacy after the World Wars, were the epitome of history repeating itself. As the United States started to go out on the offensive, after the W.A.R.S.A.W. incident, it started to extend its reach to Eastern European nations, not just for the acquisition of resources, but also for tactical purposes, with nations on the brink of the war. However, diplomacy with Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary failed, so USA resorted to military actions against them, on fabricated claims that the nations were involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the superpower by being a safe haven for a newly forming terrorist organisation which had already made attempts to hack into the Pentagon cyberspace. Even so, the combined military aggression of the three countries was greatly underestimated. The conflict lasted for nearly a year, from 2035-2036, and, with suspected Soviet intervention, the US military was defeated. However, the Slovak economy was greatly disturbed, and the Czech energy reserves at a critical condition.

And so, something which was popularly known as the Tevlev revolution, the world witnessed the resurrection of Czechoslovakia.

Mexico

Mexico's government started running a greater budget deficit as scarce resources resulted in spiralling price levels. The lack of production delivered a big hit to the country's employment sector, and the government, in order to gather money for public spending and transfer payments, had no choice but to covertly reduce its expenditure to fight the DTOs (drug trafficking organisations) which accounted of an astonishing 9% of Mexico's GDP. Even though there weren't any significant ramifications as soon as the expenditure transform was made, a year later, in 2035, there were sudden uprisings all across the country, with all blame falling on the infamous Sinaloa cartel. With the country in riot, the economy crumbling, and the country overrun by never-ending turf wars, all hope was lost, until the sudden intervention of US troops. This was an astonishing event, considering US-Mexico relations in the past few decades. What was going on in Donald Trump's mind was never known, though there had been unconfirmed rumours about a special meeting of the heads of states of the 2 countries.

South Korea

While the rest of the nations were still in shock due to the assassination of Kim Jong Un, South Korea silently celebrated as it saw a window of opportunity to reunite with the North. However, this dream was soon shattered when the Chinese government placed their puppet ruler in the state of North Korea. Having always being backed by the United States, South Korea could never peacefully negotiate with China given the tensions between those two nations. As the world finds itself in the most profound crisis in the history of mankind, South Korea is troubled by a crisis of its own. With no option, other than to support the United States, it finds itself amidst a war where it can be wiped out any minute. The only way that this nation can see the light of day would be if they could come up with a peaceful solution and put an end to a war, which, with its current fragile conditions, has odds stacked up against it.

India

Despite initial developing struggles, India made a meteoric rise as a capitalist nation, helmed by Narendra Modi's government for two turns. Still under BJP leadership, the ambitious nation is looking to capture a seat at the table of greats, determine to be declared as one of the leading superpowers in the world. Since 2024, India has been stockpiling WMDs with the fear of a war culminating due to rising tensions between the Soviets and U.S.A. They have also been researching alternative methods of creating energy and rationalising food resources in order to aid the nation during the scarcity crisis. After discovering the similar ideals held by Germany, India took it up themselves to form a new alliance that would not only shield itself from the possibility of war but also ensure that it would be one of the nations that rises from its ashes.

Spain

Spain was a country which, from the late 2020s, started building up diplomatic relations, strengthening the pre-existing ones, and signing more trade-based agreements. This bode well for the country, as it was one of the few ones which came closest to achieving self-sufficiency, with its fully developed agriculture and renewable energy technologies, which made Spain a very useful ally indeed. However, unsure of future conditions, Spain, while still maintaining its diplomacy, refrained from declaring complete support for any country, since it was not ready to put civilians in harm's way. The question is, should Spain, with its extremely valuable assets, risk being a lone ranger in this state of affairs, or should it start forming alliances which may, in fact, be more beneficial for the country? And should it choose to do the latter, which countries should it ally with?

Ukraine, Hungary and Poland

The countries, under the Vozrozhdeniye Agreement, willingly joined the Soviet Union, believing it was the best option in this world devoid of resources, and that it would be the best way to maintain welfare conditions of their people. However, being the Head of State of the USSR wasn't only what Putin demanded. It was military support, in the event of war, as well, and that is exactly what is happening in this world- the building-up of an all-out war. As the possibilities of massive bloodshed and widespread slaughter increase, these countries have no other option but to lend their support, and hope that harm doesn't come in their countries' way.

A coup d'état?

On 5th November, 2040, news channels were flooded with the news of the Japanese President, Kyoshi Tokoshima making an unplanned visit to Beijing, for unnamed purposes. In fact, the news was said to have come out nearly 2 days after Tokoshima landed in China. Considering the developing hostilities between blocs, this was received in different ways by people all around the world. Was it a final attempt at settling conflicts diplomatically, or was it something else? The details of this meeting were never declared. Germany and India, then Japan's close allies, released public statements which, very subtly, warned Tokoshima against any infidelity. However, there was never any conflict. In fact, China's border conflicts with India gradually subsided, and that was again one event which was strongly indicative of potential world peace. All seemed well, until, in Kyoto, the heads of states of the two countries were spotted again, with reasons unknown. Both countries claim it was a mere trade settlement, considering the expectations of future conditions. Whether it was the real cause or no, no one knew. Whether it was diplomacy or something else was unknown too. There are two ways the world looks at this series of incidents. Either it is the final dash towards the distant concept of world peace, or it is just a pretentious mask which would finally ring the bells for the ultimate showdown to begin. Delegates, you now stand at a do-or-die junction. Which is it going to be? Be prepared. The end is here.

Rules of Procedure

In a conference, Rules of Procedure are used in order to maintain order and decorum during committee.

It must be noted that at any given point, a decision made by the Executive Board is final and binding.

Use of Electronics

Use of laptops, tablet computers, cell phones or other devices is not permitted in the committee room during formal debate or the moderated caucus unless permitted by discretion of the Chair. Electronics may be used outside the committee room or inside only during unmoderated caucuses.

Roll Call

The roll call is the first order of business in a committee. The names of each member state are read aloud in the committee. When a delegate's country's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.

General Speaker's List

A General Speaker's List is a platform for delegates to express the stance of their country on the agenda at hand. Delegates can speak for a maximum time of 90 seconds.

Yields

At the end of a speech in the general speakers list, if a delegate has time remaining, they can yield it in the following ways –

1. To another delegate
2. To questions
3. To comments
4. To the Executive Board

Moderated Caucus

If a delegate wishes to discuss a sub-topic of the main agenda in committee, it can be done by raising a motion for a moderated caucus. The delegate raising the motion must specify the topic of discussion, the total speaking time and time per speaker. Following this, the motion is voted upon. It requires simple majority to pass.

Unmoderated Caucus

If committee wishes to discuss a particular issue in an informal manner, they can do so by raising an unmoderated caucus. The delegate raising the motion must specify the total time of the unmoderated caucus.



Parliamentary Points

- **Point of Personal Privilege**

If a delegate experiences discomfort which prevents him/ her from taking part in committee proceedings, he/ she may rise to a point of personal privilege so that the discomfort may be corrected. Such a point may interrupt a speaker and must be used with utmost discretion.

- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry in order to ask questions related to procedural rules. This must not interrupt a speaker.

- **Point of Order**

A delegate may rise to a point of order if he/she feels that a statement being made in committee is factually incorrect. Delegates must quote the incorrect statement made by the other delegate and then state the correction. However, this must be backed by a credible source of information such as Reuters or BBC. (Wikipedia is not considered a credible source of information.) A Point of Order cannot interrupt a speaker.

- **Point of Information**

A delegate may rise to a point of information to the speaker in order to pose a question to a speaker during formal debate. However, this may not interrupt a speaker.

Right To Reply

If a delegate believes that his/her personal or national integrity has been affronted, a right to reply may be raised.

In case multiple motions/points are raised, they are voted upon /discussed in the order of disruption.

Working Paper

Working papers contain solutions to the set agenda and are aimed at aiding committee in its discussion and the consequent formulation of resolutions.

Since working papers are simply precedents to a resolution they may not be presented in resolution format. However, they must not have more than 2 authors, 2 co-authors and 8 signatories.

Resolutions

Resolutions put forth in committee must contain ideas, solutions and opinions developed in committee. Delegates are not permitted to present pre-drafted resolutions. The expected resolution must contain feasible and coherent solutions to the crisis and the agenda. A resolution must have not more than 2 authors and 3 co-authors. It also requires a minimum of 8 signatories.

The draft resolution must present the same ideas as in the final resolution.

Question- Answer Session

If committee wishes to ask a particular delegations questions relevant to the topic of discussion, they can do so by raising a motion for a Question- Answer Session.

The delegate must mention the total time of the session and the total number of questions to be asked. A maximum of 10 questions can be asked at one time.

One For- One against

When committee is unable to make a decision on a particular issue, a One for - One against, to hear both sides of the argument, can be raised. This can be extended to a 2/3 for and 2/3 against. Each speaker can speak for a maximum of 60 seconds.

Crisis

The following rules, along with the rules mentioned above, are applicable in case of a crisis:

Special Speaker's List

A Special Speaker's List is a platform for delegates to express the stance of their country on the crisis at hand. Delegates can speak for a maximum time of 90 seconds.

Presidential Statement

A delegate can make a presidential statement i.e. words of the Head of State in order to clear his/her stance on a particular issue.

Following this, a maximum of 2 questions can be asked to the delegate. Two or more delegations can make a joint statement, if they wish to.

Directive

Directives, also known as action orders, are the main form of writing in a crisis committee. They consist of orders and actions that the delegate wants to take. Unlike resolutions, the point of an action order is quite clear, to take action and not waste time with verbiage.

Directives can consist of bullet points that delineate specific actions to be taken by the concerned body.

Directives are of two types:

1. Overt directives are those which when executed are also intimidated to all members of the committee. They are read out loud in committee.
2. Covert directives on the other hand are not made public knowledge upon execution

Example of a Directive:

New orders for Minuteman III ICBM silo operators:

- Arm 50% of missiles in silos within 100 miles of the United States Eastern seaboard
- Scramble 35 B-2 Spirit stealth bombers for additional stealth reconnaissance missions over Russian airspace.

Communiqués

Communiqués are messages from the entire committee to another country, organisation, person or group of people. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to those topics. Keep in mind that a communiqué needs to be just as well worded as a directive

Example of a Communiqué:

Dear Mr. Phillip Hammond,

It has come to our attention that British naval forces are currently forming a blockade across the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea, and blocking United States naval vessels. This is a threat to both our national security as well as economic security and we will not take it lightly. We expect full compensation for damages to trade, as well as full reversal of the blockade. In your capacity as the United Kingdom's Secretary of State for Defence, stop this nonsense or face consequences.

Sincerely,

The United States Cabinet.

Press Releases

Press releases are similar to communiqués in the fact that they are sent from the committee as a whole; the difference lies in the fact that a press release is addressed to the public. Press releases can help sway the opinions of the public or provoke public reactions to crises at hand.

Example of a Press Release:

Recent reports from news sources indicate that an alien spacecraft crashed through our atmosphere and landed somewhere in the desert near Las Vegas, Nevada.

After investigation, the Department of Defence has issued a statement that the downed craft was a prototype Air Force research project. Unfortunately, it still needs some work. The Cabinet would like to extend regrets over the lives lost in the crash and dispel rumours of alien landings.

Once a directive, communique or press release has been submitted to the executive board, it may or may not be approved by them. If approved, the actions detailed in them are implemented and if required, they are read out loud in committee.

Guidelines For Further Research

The Executive Board highly recommends that delegates read the study guide thoroughly and be well versed with not only the stance and foreign policy of their own country but also the perspectives of other countries. In the case of those delegates for whom the stance of their country isn't mentioned in the study guide, they must keep in mind their foreign policy and have the ultimate freedom to choose which bloc they wish to align with. They must also be well aware of the history of each of the blocs.

Additionally, it would be extremely beneficial for each delegate to identify the crux of the issues with regards to the agenda and thus prepare a few topics of discussion for the same when committee begins as well as its progression. This would help them to raise moderated caucuses.

As a final note the Executive Board would like to remind the delegates that while secondary research is essential, they must keep in mind that the Group of 14 is a futuristic committee and therefore must be able to think on their feet and face any challenge that comes their way.

Best Wishes,

G14 – Executive Board.