

# AUMUN 2021

## Introductory Guide - FCC

Hello, everyone!

Greetings from the Executive Board of Futuristic Crisis Council. We have decided to release this Working guide to give you an insight on how our councils will function for the duration of the Conference in general.

We intend to talk about the usage of directives and flow of debate in Committee, among other things, in this Guide. We hope that this gives you clarity with regards to the functioning of the committee, thereby aiding you in concentrating more on research.

What body/pretext this council actually is or what mandate we fall under will be explained in the subsequent doc. For the sake of simulation, the committee will be an ad hoc body, meeting as a standalone conference to address the situation. **This committee will not function under the mandate of the UN.** (will be explained further in subsequent timeline)

Regards

The Executive Board

FCC.

### Flow of Debate:

The first thing that we want to establish would be the fact that both Committees would not be explicitly functioning using the UNA USA Rules of Procedure, but using a derivative of the same, which will have provisions to have Continuous Moderated Caucuses. This means that the Committee does not have to switch between formal and informal debate periodically. The Moderated Caucuses may or may not have specific topics, and it is up to the discretion of the delegates, but a time limit, both individual and total, is mandatory.

Considering that most Committees would follow derivatives of the UNA USA Rules of Procedure, we have decided to introduce the following provision into the scheme of things: the last 15 minutes of every hour of committee time will be set aside for Unmoderated Caucuses, by the discretion of the Executive Board. The unmoderated caucuses can be used for two purposes; (1) to come to a consensus on further action to be taken and (2) consequently make and submit

directives. Kindly note that unmoderated caucuses will double up as the window for Lines of communication for both committees. **Directives will be accepted only during this window and not at any other times, unless deemed fit by the Executive Board.**

#### **Directives - Explanation of Types and Format:**

What is a directive?

In a generic scenario, each country has

The directives can be broadly classified into

- (i) Covert operations (Covert directive)
- (ii) Joint ops (Joint Directive)
- (iii) Portfolio Request
- (iv) Understandings signed between factions/ nations (Treaties, MoUs etc.)
- (v) Presidential Statements
- (vi) Overt directives

All the above-mentioned types are self-explanatory. It is completely fine if Joint operations intended to be of Covert nature.

The Executive Board believes however that one of the types require clarification and that would be the usage of Portfolio Requests. Portfolio requests are sent in when delegates require specific information that is crucial for their next course of action. This ideally works with them requesting their intelligence/ Government agencies to feed them the required information, by carrying out certain actions. Only such covert directives can be termed as Portfolio requests. The EB will not entertain portfolio requests requesting random pieces of information that would not be viable to present as a response.

Next, the operations themselves can be divided into intel ops and military or strategic ops, broadly. Sufficient understanding of the situation on ground is necessary to implement the right type at appropriate times.

#### **Military Operations:**

Logically there would be military operations on the table. The usage of troops carelessly or needlessly however, is frowned upon. We hope the delegates understand that in the current situation, judicious use of ALL resources is the need of the hour, after taking a firm cognizance of the plausibility of any course of action

#### **Intelligence or Covert Operations:**

Quite literally these will be your way of gathering information and setting the playing field. These are usually covert operations to take actions that will be "Publicly frowned upon". Open to interpretation on what these entails. Again these operations are primarily to get an edge in the committee or for your committee. Again the EB strongly recommends the delegates to proofread these directives twice or thrice over to ensure there are no loopholes that the enemy might exploit.

In an ideal scenario, a war can be won by judicious utilization of such operations and acting upon the intel gained from them.

#### Internal Actions:

Any actions within your country are it economic, political, social or must also be done via directives. These could be something as simple as giving food to a region to the reallocation of funds or even internal security measures. We also would like to remind you just because these are within the country doesn't mean they will pass. It is still under EB discretion to pass these directives.

Delegates need to note that updates will largely be based on the directives received, but not all directives will be converted into updates and displayed to the committee. Having said that, we'd like to clarify on one extremely important concept for crisis committees: Fog of War.

Fog of War, simply put, means that it is impossible to know the results of all activities undertaken by a particular group/cabinet/country immediately, as the success or failure will depend on a lot of factors, most importantly, the timing of these actions and the time that would be taken up for the actions to unfold. Therefore it is only practical that the delegates don't expect **ALL** their directives' statuses to be known throughout the committee. There will be instances where your directives would pass, but won't be reflected as updates due to practical difficulties, and vice versa, where failed directives will make it to updates to let the people who have drafted it know about the consequences of their actions.

#### Miscellaneous:

Apart from this, all basic provisions given to delegates, like the powers to raise points or motions are in order unless stated otherwise by the Executive Board at any given point in Committee. The Executive Board hopes that this document is understood in its entirety by the delegates, and this would eventually lead to easier and smoother functioning of both committees. Please feel free to contact any of the members of the Executive Board in case of queries.

### **International Law**

First and foremost: To clarify, this part of the document is NOT working on the assumption that the committee has a set time frame. It is to guide the delegates in "International Law" and the various types it exists in. Sensible usage of the knowledge below keeping in mind the status of the laws in the existing timeline of the committee is requested by the Executive Board.

Where does international law come from and how is it made?

These are some difficult questions than one might expect and require careful inspection. National law and similar application cannot be bought into an international legal system. Thus the question of "Code of International Law". International law has no Parliament and nothing that can be described as legislation. While there is an International Court of Justice and a range of specialized international courts and tribunals, jurisdiction of the abovementioned is simply voluntary and not in any way compelling or enforceable. To clarify, the following is the general assumption of what International law is, there is no fixed category of any kind that lists what is and what is not international law.

Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice states

“Article 38

1. The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
- b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.”

Let’s look at all four in a simpler way.

To be noted: The assumption is that the contesting states will be all UN members as this is to serve as an equal stepping platform for all delegates. Please do note whether your country’s conformity to the law is ensured before going ahead with quoting the convention or law. (Example: DPRK and the Non-Proliferation treaty in 2018). Also we feel no need to illustrate or explain the 4<sup>th</sup> sub clause mentioned above as it seems to be rather self-explanatory.

- 1) International agreements, conventions and treaties: The Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Geneva Conventions, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties so on and so forth. Documents internationally recognized and ratified by nations involved in the conflict. These are subject to signature and ratification, the difference of which is rather important.
  - a. **The signature to a treaty** indicates that the country accepts the treaty. It commits not to take any actions that would undermine the treaty’s purposes. A treaty is signed by a senior representative of a country such as the president or the foreign minister.
  - b. **The ratification** symbolizes the official sanction of a treaty to make it legally binding for the government of a country. This process involves the treaty’s adoption by the legislature of a country such as the parliament.
- 2) Customary International Law or Customary Law: These are laws that have come to be due to practice and norm. This law is, although not on paper or signed, considered the most binding of its kind due to the scale of practice. Some examples would include the following:
  - a. **The principle of non-refoulement** is the cornerstone of asylum and of international refugee law. Following from the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution, as set forth in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this principle reflects the commitment of the international community to ensure to all persons the enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to life, to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to liberty and security of person. These and other rights are threatened when a refugee is returned to persecution or danger.
  - b. **Diplomatic immunity, in international law**, the immunities enjoyed by foreign states or international organizations and their official representatives from the jurisdiction of the

country in which they are present. The inviolability of diplomatic envoys has been recognized by most civilizations and states throughout history. To ensure exchanges of information and to maintain contact, most societies—even preliterate ones—granted messengers safe-conduct. Traditional mechanisms of protecting diplomats included religious-based codes of hospitality and the frequent use of priests as emissaries. Just as religion buttressed this inviolability, custom sanctified it and reciprocity fortified it, and over time these sanctions became codified in national laws and international treaties.

- 3) **The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations:** General principles of law are used primarily as "lexicon fillers" when treaties or customary international law do not provide a rule of decision. It has been suggested by scholars that as new treaties and customary law develop to address areas of international concern not previously covered, the significance of general principles will fade as these gaps in international law are filled.

As a final note, we'd like to make clear this is **not a war cabinet**. In a state of crisis, the executive board will still expect active debate from delegates and the existence of directives is simply to assist you in said debate. We sincerely hope that directives are used as judiciously as possible and the focus of the council is Foreign-Policy themed debate that is conclusive in nature. Reminder that as a competitive council, our judging criteria will focus on you as a delegate, representing your country, in this council and **NOT** as a general of an army. As delegates, we look forward to diplomacy and debate in all its forms.

## *Timeline of Events:*

### **2021**

April 4th: India hits a new all-time high on COVID cases. Many major cities closed down with lockdowns hoping to stop the spread of the virus.

April 18th: Chinese delegation sends a team to start setting up 4 new Chinese embassies in the African Sub-Continent.

May 5th: Tensions seer up as Chinese troops spotted entering CoK. Indian Ministry of Defence claims there was an exchange of fire while China denies all such claims.

June 3rd: Reuters report reveals a leaked CIA document entailing a 30-year plan uncovered by the CIA with regards to China's expansion. This document entails plans to expand their influence in the South China Sea, Tibet and further east and a complete take over of Taiwan.

June 7th: An alarm was raised by 37 countries (predominantly NATO) at the GA meeting with regards to China's suspected actions and their plans. The Chinese delegate refuted all such claims and stated the following (paraphrased for ease of understanding) "We have no obligation to substantiate "faf" made by any country without a shred of proof to tear down the good image China carries"

July 1st: A Chinese carrier spotted a mere 20 Nautical miles away from the coast of the Philippines. It turned away in a few minutes and headed towards China (mainland).

July 2nd: The ministry of defence of the Philippines makes a statement addressing the move as nothing but hostile and it will be met with a sterner response in the future.

August 1st: Indo-Pak tensions flare as a massive exchange of fire takes and over 20 men are killed on both sides. The Ministry of Pakistan were swift to give a response claiming Indian soldiers were trying to encroach on their territory and simply acted in defence.

August 2nd: Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi attends the funeral held for all the Martyrs and gives a stern speech mentioning that 'Pakistan has acted like a child and now its time for India as a parent to deal the required punishment'. He did not take any questions from the press and did not elaborate any further.

September 3rd: A refugee's death from Bangladesh blows up online creating an outrage. The alleged refugee named "Khalid Hamsaani" was trying to enter India illegally in search of a new home and was brutally assaulted by the Indian border forces which lead to his death.

October 4th: China signs a new bilateral agreement with Bangladesh for multiple infrastructures programs that connect Dhaka via roads and railroads to other major cities.

December 5th: India conducts Operation "Sialkhot". An operation that pushed the existing 'PoK' boundary by 5KM towards the east and north. A large armed force is left to hold the position.

## **2022**

January 3rd: India is met with harsh criticism in the UNSC for their actions which they defend by sighting history of violence by Pakistan.

A resolution is drafted to return PoK to its previous status which is VETOed by the Russians stating that it was a deal that assured nothing for both parties.

February 14th: Wikileaks posts what appears to be leaked satellite images of Chinese naval vessels setting up new bases in islands across the SCS. No official response comes from any of the countries but a lot of government officials of various countries commented stating they were "not surprised" and "we do what we got to do keep the balance"

March 26th: The world is declared COVID-19 free. The WHO makes the announcement saying other than the odd cases across the world, general herd immunity has been established in all the countries. March 26th is to be celebrated as "Freedom from COVID day". The WHO warns that as a general practice, masks and sanitisers being common day practice ensures the spread of another pandemic is nullified to almost full certainty.

April 15th: 34 exchanges have occurred between Pakistan and India since Operation "Sialkhota" which resulted in over 1000 casualties combined on both sides.

May 17th: 8 Indian fishermen are killed by the Sri-Lankan navy for alleged trespassing into domestic waters. All parties in the state of Tamil Nadu raise the issue. The Ministry of foreign affairs has yet to make a response.

June 28th: Brunei, RoC, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines hold a closed-door meeting. The reason for the meeting seems to be simply "mutual cooperation and self-defence".

July 10th: #Whatabouttheprotestsin becomes the worlds most popular hashtag. The trend started, unwittingly, by a few Indians who were a part of the ruling party in South India for raising awareness of the protests in Balochistan.

July 30th: #Whatabouttheprotestsin slowly grew viral with raising the protests by Tibetians, Sri-Lankan Tamils and Muslims in Myanmar, Muslims in China, Taiwan Protests, Kashmir Pandits and their longing protests and so on.

July 31st: US President makes a public statement about how China especially has deteriorated the ideology and the importance given to the Right to Self-Determination and how countries in the SEA region should immediately address the questions raised by their people or they will face the wrath of the people.

August 3rd: A special meeting is organized by India at an undisclosed location with the head of the foreign ministry of every SEA nation to discuss the future course of action.

PS: Any doubts regarding this please send as an E-Mail to [gauthamsrinivas15@gmail.com](mailto:gauthamsrinivas15@gmail.com) or on whatsapp on 7550193837 (email is preferred).

**Good Luck and May the force be with you!**