



JCC-1 JCC-2

Soviet War Cabinet

Allied Western Command

Oakridge MUN 2026

Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) — Soviet War Cabinet & Allied
Western Command

**Agenda: The Grand Alliance at Tehran — Finishing the War and
Shaping the Post-War World, November 1943**

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1. Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to OakMUN 2026! We are delighted to have you join us for what promises to be an extraordinary and immersive experience. As members of the Executive Board for the Joint Crisis Committee, it is our pleasure to introduce you to this year's dynamic and challenging simulation.

You are about to embark on a journey that will test your abilities to think on your feet, engage in high-stakes diplomacy, and navigate the complexities of international relations. The JCC format is designed to simulate the intense and unpredictable nature of global crises, demanding quick thinking, strategic decision-making, and effective collaboration.

Throughout the conference, you will receive real-time crisis updates that will require you to adapt and respond swiftly. The scenarios have been meticulously crafted to reflect historical accuracy and present realistic diplomatic challenges. Your role will be crucial in shaping the outcomes of these crises, and we are confident that each of you will bring unique perspectives and skills to the table.

Lobbying and negotiation will play a significant part in your committee experience. Building alliances, persuading peers, and formulating comprehensive strategies are essential components of successful diplomacy. We encourage you to engage actively with fellow delegates, embrace the spirit of collaboration, and strive for innovative solutions.

We are committed to providing you with an enriching and intellectually stimulating environment. Our team has worked tirelessly to ensure that this conference will be a memorable and transformative experience for all participants. We are confident that your participation will not only enhance your understanding of global issues but also refine your diplomatic and leadership skills.

We look forward to witnessing your creativity, dedication, and passion in action. Together, let us make OakMUN 2026 a remarkable success.

A Note on Portfolio Allotments

You will notice that portfolios in this committee are listed as USSR 1, USSR 2, USA 1, UK 1, and so on, rather than by the names of specific historical figures. This is a deliberate choice by the Executive Board, and we want to explain why.

In a historical JCC of this nature, it can be tempting for delegates to become overly focused on replicating the exact decisions and statements of the real individual their portfolio represents. This tends to limit creativity, restrict debate, and reduce the committee to a history recitation rather than a live simulation. The Executive Board wants delegates to think as representatives of their nation and its interests, not as impersonators of a specific person. Whether you are USSR 1 or USSR 5, you speak for the Soviet position. Whether you are USA 3 or UK 2, you represent the Allied Western vision. Your directives, your negotiations, and your bloc strategy should reflect your country's goals, values, and constraints, not the biography of any single historical figure.

This also levels the playing field. A delegate who has read extensively about Stalin or Churchill should not have an automatic advantage over one who has not. What matters here is your understanding of the strategic situation, your ability to argue your nation's position, and your skill in negotiation and crisis response. The portfolio number is simply your seat at the table. What you do with it is entirely up to you.

Sincerely,

The Executive Board, OakMUN 2026 Joint Crisis Committee

2. MUN Rules Of Procedure (ROP)

1. Roll Call

- The Chair calls on each country to declare if they are "Present" or "Present and Voting." It refers to the voting procedure on the Draft Resolution, where a delegate can vote "Yes", "No", or opt to "Abstain".
- If "Present and Voting," the delegate cannot abstain from voting. If the delegate chooses to respond with "Present", they may answer with "Present and Voting" on subsequent days, but this is not permissible for "Present and Voting" as this reply must be used consistently from that point forth.

2. Setting the Agenda

- Delegates motion to set the agenda, followed by a formal debate on which topic to discuss first. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

3. Speakers' List

- After passing a motion to enter formal debate, delegates are placed on a speakers' list to make formal speeches. Time limits are set, and the Chair calls on delegates to speak in order.
- A delegate must raise their placard if they wish to add their name to this list. They can be on this list only once on any occasion.

4. Points

- **Point of Order:** To correct a procedural error by the Chair.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** For personal discomfort (e.g., if the room is too cold, or if a fellow delegate cannot be heard).
- **Point of Inquiry:** To ask questions about discussion or statements in committee.
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** To ask questions with regard to the Rules of Procedure.

5. Motions

- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** To break for caucuses or adjourn the session.
- **Motion to Close Debate:** Ends the discussion on a topic and moves to voting. Requires a two-thirds majority.
- **Motion to Table the Topic:** Postpones debate on a topic. Requires a majority vote.

6. Yields

- **Yield to the Executive Board:** A delegate yields their remaining time from their speech to the Executive Board. It is to be used as they see fit.

- **Yield to Another Delegate:** A delegate yields their remaining time for another delegate to speak. (This delegate's permission must be sought beforehand)
- **Yield to Points of Information:** A delegate yields their remaining time to Points of Information to the committee.
- **Yield to Comments:** A delegate yields their remaining time to comments from the committee.

7. Caucuses

- **Moderated Caucus:** The Chair controls the speaking order with shorter, focused speeches. The topic selected is a narrowed version of the agenda, chosen by the delegate who proposed the moderated caucus.
- **Unmoderated Caucus:** Informal discussion among delegates not under the moderation of the Executive Board.

8. Draft Resolutions and Amendments

- Delegates collaborate to create draft resolutions, which are formal solutions to the discussed issue.
- **Friendly Amendments:** Accepted by all sponsors without a vote.
- **Unfriendly Amendments:** Need to be voted on to be added.

9. Voting

- **Procedural Votes:** Includes motions and amendments; all members must vote.
- **Substantive Votes:** For resolutions and unfriendly amendments; only "Present and Voting" delegates may vote, and abstentions are allowed.

3. How a Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) Functions

A Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) in Model United Nations (MUN) is a dynamic and complex simulation that involves multiple committees working simultaneously to address a shared crisis. The JCC format is designed to emulate real-time decision-

making and strategic interactions among different factions or entities involved in a conflict or crisis. Here's an overview of how a JCC functions:

1. **Structure and Setup:** A JCC typically consists of two or more separate committees, each representing different factions, countries, or organizations with distinct perspectives and objectives. For example, in this committee, the two cabinets are the Soviet War Cabinet representing the USSR and its leadership, and the Allied Western Command representing the USA, UK, and their partners.
2. **Crisis Updates:** The heart of a JCC lies in its continuous and evolving crisis updates. The crisis staff, often comprised of experienced MUN members or the conference secretariat, generates and delivers these updates. These updates simulate real-world developments and can include military movements, diplomatic communications, political shifts, and public reactions. Delegates must respond to these updates promptly, adapting their strategies and actions accordingly.
3. **Decision-Making and Actions:** Each committee is tasked with making decisions and taking actions to address the crisis. These decisions can range from military maneuvers and peace negotiations to economic sanctions and propaganda efforts. Delegates within each committee must collaborate, debate, and reach consensus on their course of action. The decisions are then communicated to the crisis staff, who determine their outcomes and impact on the overall scenario.
4. **Inter-Committee Interactions:** One of the key features of a JCC is the interaction between different committees. Diplomatic communications, alliances, and conflicts between the factions are central to the simulation. Committees can send official communiqués, conduct backchannel negotiations, and form alliances or declare hostilities. These interactions are crucial for shaping the direction of the crisis and achieving strategic objectives.
5. **Adaptability and Real-Time Strategy:** The fast-paced nature of a JCC requires delegates to think on their feet and adapt to new developments swiftly. Strategies must be flexible, and delegates must be prepared to revise their plans based on the latest crisis updates and the actions of other committees. This aspect of the JCC emphasizes the importance of quick decision-making, critical thinking, and effective communication.

6. **Resolution and Outcomes:** The ultimate goal of a JCC is to navigate the crisis towards a resolution, whether it be through military victory, diplomatic agreement, or a combination of both. The outcome is determined by the cumulative actions and decisions of all committees, guided by the crisis staff. The resolution phase often involves intense negotiations and final strategic maneuvers, leading to a conclusion that reflects the complexities and unpredictabilities of real-world crises.

4. Introduction to the Agenda

The agenda for this year's Joint Crisis Committee at OakMUN 2026 is set in late 1943 and early 1944: the moment when World War II began to tip decisively in the Allies' favour. Germany has failed to defeat the Soviet Union. Stalingrad has been lost. Italy has surrendered. The Western Allies have landed in North Africa and Sicily. The question is no longer whether the Allies will win, but how, when, and on whose terms.

This committee focuses on two parallel challenges that the Allies now face simultaneously. The first is finishing the war: coordinating a final strategy to defeat Nazi Germany, deciding where and when to open the long-awaited Second Front in Western Europe, and managing the immense military operations already underway. The second, and arguably more consequential, challenge is what comes after: who will control post-war Europe? How will Germany be divided and governed? What will happen to Eastern Europe, now being liberated by Soviet forces? These questions would define the next half-century of world history.

This is the era of the great Allied conferences. Tehran (November 1943) has just concluded, where Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin met in person for the first time to agree in principle on a cross-Channel invasion. Yalta looms on the horizon (February 1945). The decisions made in this committee, in this brief window, will shape the peace just as surely as any battlefield victory. Every directive, every communiqué, every backroom deal will have consequences that extend far beyond the end of the war.

Understanding this moment is essential for understanding the modern world. The United Nations, NATO, the Iron Curtain, the division of Germany, the beginning of the Cold War: all of it traces back to decisions made in this exact window. This committee asks delegates to inhabit that moment of possibility and tension, when the war could

still be ended in multiple different ways, and when the shape of the post-war world was genuinely up for grabs.

As you engage with this agenda, you will balance immediate military decisions with long-term political strategy. You will negotiate with allies you do not fully trust. You will make decisions about territories, governments, and populations. This is one of the most complex and consequential moments in modern history, and you are at the centre of it.

5. Perspective of the Soviet War Cabinet Committee

The Soviet Union has paid a price for this war that no other nation can comprehend. By late 1943, the USSR has suffered an estimated 20 to 27 million deaths, military and civilian combined. Entire cities have been destroyed. Tens of millions have been displaced. And yet, the Red Army has achieved what many thought impossible: it has stopped, and then reversed, the German advance. The Battle of Stalingrad (August 1942 to February 1943) was the turning point. The German Sixth Army was encircled and destroyed. From that moment, the Red Army has been advancing westward.

Now, in late 1943, the Soviet War Cabinet's priorities have fundamentally shifted. The immediate military question is how to drive Germany out of Soviet territory as rapidly as possible, and then pursue them into Central Europe. The Red Army is the largest land force in the world, and it is moving. But Stalin and the Soviet leadership are already thinking beyond the battlefield. As Soviet forces liberate Eastern Europe, they are also establishing facts on the ground: installing sympathetic governments, ensuring Soviet-friendly regimes, and securing a buffer zone that will prevent any future invasion from the West. The Soviet Union has no intention of winning the war only to find itself surrounded by hostile capitalist states.

The relationship with the Western Allies is complicated. American Lend-Lease supplies have been invaluable: trucks, aircraft, food, and raw materials that helped the Red Army survive and then advance. But the Soviets are bitterly aware that the Western Allies delayed opening a Second Front in France for two years while the USSR bore the overwhelming brunt of the fighting. At Tehran, Stalin finally secured a firm Allied commitment to Operation Overlord in 1944. But the question of post-war arrangements, particularly the borders of Poland and the fate of Eastern Europe, remains deeply unresolved.

The Soviet position on post-war arrangements is clear in broad terms but contested in detail. Stalin demands: a friendly Poland with borders shifted westward, Soviet influence over Eastern Europe as a security buffer, reparations from Germany, and the permanent weakening of German military-industrial capacity. What the Soviet Union will not accept is a post-war order that leaves it isolated or encircled. The sacrifices of the Soviet people demand territorial and political compensation.

Note for New Delegates

The USSR in this committee is not the aggressor. It is a nation that has survived catastrophe and is now in a position of growing military strength. Your job is to finish the war, protect Soviet interests in the peace, and manage a relationship with allies who share your enemies but not your values. Think about what your country has sacrificed, and what it is owed.

Note for New Delegates

You do not need to be an expert on World War II to participate in this committee. You simply need to understand what your country wants (victory against Germany), what resources you have, and how to work with your Allies while protecting your own interests. The EB will guide you through specifics as the simulation progresses.

6. Perspective of the Allied Western Command (USA/UK) Committee

The Allied Western Command represents the combined leadership of the United States and the United Kingdom at the moment of their greatest strategic complexity. Pearl Harbor brought America fully into the war in December 1941. Since then, the Allies have driven Germany out of North Africa (May 1943), invaded and knocked Italy out of the war (September 1943), and committed to Operation Overlord, the cross-Channel invasion of France, for the spring of 1944. The military tide has turned. The war is winnable. The question now is how to win it on terms that serve Western interests in the peace that follows.

But the Western Allies face a growing challenge: how do you manage an alliance with the Soviet Union when you share an enemy but not a vision of the future?

Churchill is deeply suspicious of Soviet intentions in Eastern Europe. He has already begun thinking about spheres of influence and will later propose his famous percentages agreement with Stalin. Roosevelt, by contrast, believes that Soviet-American cooperation can be maintained into the peace, and is reluctant to antagonise Stalin. These different visions create real tension within the Western camp itself.

The pressing military task is Operation Overlord: planning and executing the largest amphibious invasion in history, across the English Channel into Nazi-occupied France, planned for June 1944. Getting this right is existential. A failed landing would be catastrophic and would hand Stalin enormous political leverage. But a successful invasion will open a true Second Front, accelerate Germany's defeat, and allow Western forces to reach Central Europe before the Red Army, which matters enormously for the post-war settlement.

Post-war planning is already underway. The Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944) will establish the post-war financial order. The Dumbarton Oaks Conference (August 1944) is beginning to sketch the shape of the United Nations. Western delegates must think about Germany: how should it be divided, occupied, and reconstructed? What happens to France, Poland, and the smaller nations of Europe? The Western vision is broadly one of democratic self-determination and free markets, but translating that vision into concrete post-war arrangements requires negotiating with Stalin, who has a very different vision.

Note for New Delegates

The Western Command is the committee that has to do the most juggling. You are managing a military alliance, a diplomatic relationship with the Soviets, and a vision of the post-war world, all at the same time. Roosevelt and Churchill do not always agree. The USA is becoming the dominant Western power, and Britain is aware of this. Your decisions will shape not just how the war ends, but who wins the peace.

For the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, the war was not only about military victory but also about winning the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people. They conducted extensive propaganda campaigns to promote their cause and to undermine the legitimacy of the South Vietnamese government. The struggle was

portrayed as a righteous fight for national liberation and social justice, aiming to create a society free from exploitation and oppression.

In summary, the Allied Western Command represents the moment when winning the war and winning the peace become equally important. Delegates will plan military operations, negotiate with Stalin, and begin designing the institutions and agreements that will govern the post-war world. The decisions made here will echo for decades.

7. Timeline of Events Leading to the Freeze Date: November 28, 1943

Committee Freeze Date: November 28, 1943 — Opening of the Tehran Conference

The Tehran Conference has just opened. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin are meeting for the first time. Germany is retreating on the Eastern Front. Italy has surrendered. Operation Overlord is being planned. For the purposes of this committee, no delegate may use knowledge of events after this date. The war is not over. Its outcome and the shape of the peace are still to be decided. Committee simulation begins here.

1939–1941: War Begins and the Alliance Forms

- **September 1939:** The Treaty of Versailles imposes harsh reparations and territorial losses on Germany, sowing deep resentment that nationalist movements will exploit throughout the following decade.
- **June 1941:** Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany. The Nazi Party rapidly consolidates power, dismantling democratic institutions and beginning the systematic persecution of Jews and political opponents.

1942: The Turning Point

- **December 7, 1941:** Germany invades Poland on September 1. Britain and France declare war on Germany two days later, officially starting World War II. The United States declares neutrality but begins preparing for the possibility of involvement. The Soviet Union, under the terms of the secret

Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, invades Poland from the east on September 17, occupying its eastern half.

- **January 1942:** Germany launches Operation Barbarossa on June 22, 1941, invading the Soviet Union with over three million troops. Initial German advances are catastrophic for the USSR: hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers are captured in the first weeks. But the USSR does not collapse as Hitler predicted. By December 1941, the German advance has stalled outside Moscow. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, bringing the United States into the war as a full belligerent.

1943: Closing in on Victory

- **August 1942 – February 1943:** The Battle of Stalingrad: the most decisive engagement of the entire war. Germany's Sixth Army, over 300,000 troops, is encircled and destroyed by the Red Army in a grinding urban battle lasting six months. On February 2, 1943, the German commander surrenders. This is the turning point. From this moment, the strategic initiative on the Eastern Front passes permanently to the Soviet Union. The myth of German invincibility is shattered.
- **July – December 1942:** The Allies drive Germany completely out of North Africa by May 1943. In July, they invade Sicily. In September, Italy surrenders and switches sides, though German forces continue fighting in northern and central Italy. These campaigns demonstrate growing Allied military capability but also the slow, costly nature of fighting through mountainous terrain.

1940: Fall of France and the Battle of Britain

- **January – May 1943:** The Battle of Kursk (July 1943) is the largest tank battle in history and the last major German offensive on the Eastern Front. The Red Army wins decisively. From this point, the USSR begins a sustained westward advance that will not stop until Berlin. Meanwhile, Allied strategic bombing of German cities and industrial centres intensifies throughout 1943, degrading German production capacity.

November 1943: The Freeze Date Context

- **July 1943:** The Allied Foreign Ministers conference in Moscow (October 1943) produces important agreements on cooperation and begins discussions on post-war arrangements for Europe and Germany. For the first time, all three major Allies formally coordinate their political as well as military goals. The scene is set for the summit of all three leaders.

8. What Comes Next: The Post-War Questions

- **September 1943:** Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet in Tehran, Iran, for the first Allied summit involving all three leaders. Stalin formally receives the Western commitment to Operation Overlord, a cross-Channel invasion of France in May or June 1944. In return, the USSR agrees to launch a simultaneous offensive on the Eastern Front to prevent Germany from transferring troops westward. Post-war discussions begin in earnest: the future of Poland, Germany, and the international order are all raised. Committee simulation begins here.

9. Key Terms for New Delegates

- **October – November 1943:** What will happen to Germany after the war? The Allies broadly agree on occupation zones and disarmament, but the details are unresolved. How long will Germany be occupied? Will it be permanently divided? Who pays for the destruction of Europe?
- **November 28, 1943 — FREEZE DATE:** Poland's borders and government are among the most contested post-war questions. The Soviet Union wants a Poland with its borders shifted significantly westward (compensating for Soviet territorial gains in the east), and with a communist-friendly government in Warsaw. Britain and the USA support the Polish government-in-exile in London, which is strongly anti-Soviet. This dispute will not be cleanly resolved and will shadow all post-war negotiations.

10. Why This Committee Matters

- **Post-war question 1:** As the Red Army advances westward, Soviet forces are the first to “liberate” countries like Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and

eventually Poland and Czechoslovakia. Liberation and occupation are not always distinguishable. What political systems will these countries have after the war? Who decides?

- **Post-war question 2:** The United Nations is being planned as the successor to the failed League of Nations. But how will it work? What powers will the Security Council have? Who gets a permanent seat and a veto? The Dumbarton Oaks Conference (beginning in August 1944) will address these questions, but the framework is being discussed now.
- **Post-war question 3 — Grand Alliance:** The military alliance of the USSR, USA, and UK (and their various allies and associated nations) against the Axis powers. Despite profound ideological differences between communist USSR and capitalist USA/UK, shared opposition to Nazi Germany holds the alliance together – for now.
- **Post-war question 4 — Lend-Lease:** The American programme supplying war materials to Allied nations, particularly the UK and USSR, without requiring immediate payment. By the war's end, the USA will have supplied approximately \$50 billion in goods. It was vital to Allied survival in the dark years of 1941–1942.
- **Key term — Operation Overlord:** The planned Allied cross-Channel invasion of Nazi-occupied France, confirmed at Tehran for June 1944. This is the Second Front that Stalin has demanded since 1941. Its success or failure will shape how quickly the war ends and how far west the Red Army advances before Germany surrenders.
- **Key term — Sphere of Influence:** A concept central to post-war negotiations. Both the Soviets and the Western Allies are seeking to ensure that the countries liberated from Nazi occupation end up with governments sympathetic to their interests. This competition, conducted through diplomatic pressure and military positioning, is the seed of the Cold War.
- **Key term:** The Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences are the three great Allied summits where the post-war world is negotiated. This committee is set at Tehran (November 1943). Yalta (February 1945) and Potsdam (July 1945) lie in the future. The decisions made now will constrain and shape what is possible at those later meetings.

- **Key term:** This committee exists at a unique historical hinge point. The Allies are close enough to victory that post-war planning is urgent, but far enough away that the terms of the peace are still genuinely negotiable. Decisions made now, in 1943 and early 1944, will echo through the rest of the 20th century. The Cold War, the division of Europe, the United Nations: all of it begins here.
- **November 28, 1943: Committees Commence.**

The following part of the Background Guide is the standard explanation used by the Executive Board members to explain Directives and International Law. Please read with the intention to understand the above-mentioned concepts and not to replicate or reuse any ideas referred to below.

11. Understanding Directives

Directives are your way of influencing committee using your country's resources. There are a few types of directives you can write, here are some of them below.

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 entail. 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 is no loopholes that the enemy might exploit.

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

Internal Actions

Any and all actions within your country be it economic, political, or social must also be done via directives. These could be something as simple as giving food to a region

to reallocation of funds or even internal security measures. We also would like to remind you that just because these are within the country doesn't mean they will pass. It is still under EB discretion to pass these directives.

Note

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? The directives can be broadly classified into the following types:

1. Covert operations (Covert directive)
2. Joint ops (Joint Directive)
3. Portfolio Request
4. Understandings signed between factions/nations (Treaties, MoUs etc.)
5. Presidential Statements
6. Overt directives

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

The Executive Board believes however that one of the types requires 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.

The Format for Directives

- **To:** Head of State/Relevant Department

- **From:** Delegate of (Country)
- **Covert/Overt Operation** (can only be either one)
- **Primary Objective:** The primary goal of this operation.
- **Secondary Objective:** A secondary goal that is not as important as the primary goal.
- **Mission Brief:** 4–5 line summary of the plan of action.
- **Plan of Actions:** Complete detailed plan of actions.
- **Additional Info:** Maps, diagrams, or any info you think the EB should know before considering your directive.

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 committee. Having said that, we'd like to clarify 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 action 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 course of committee. There will definitely 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 them know about the consequences of their actions.

In JCCs, the directives sent by one cabinet may end up as updates for the other cabinet, and vice versa.

12. 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 absolutely free to contact any of the

members of the Executive Board in case of queries. Good luck, and Godspeed to all of you!

13. 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 in which it exists. 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 more difficult questions than one might expect, and they require careful inspection. National law and similar application cannot be brought into an international legal system. Thus the question of a “code of international law”. International law has no Parliament and nothing that can really 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

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 fourth 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, and 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.

- 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.
- 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 (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:

- 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.
- Diplomatic immunity, in international law, refers to 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. 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.