

FCC: SPACE RACE

HANDBOOK

Under Secretaries General: Zühtü Anıl Tutar, Ömer Alp Şiringöz Academic Assistants: Vedat Yıldız, Bora Benli

Bridging The Gap

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I. Introduction

The FCC: Space Race is a futuristic crisis committee, and it includes some special rules of procedure regarding the committee. This handbook will cover those special rules and information about the procedure of the committee. We must note that this is a futuristic committee, and some aspects of the committee might deviate from what is possible with the current technology or current knowledge. Keep in mind that these alterations are made for a smoother committee proceeding and a better experience overall.

II. Agenda Item

Since this is a crisis committee, the agenda of the committee is open. This means that you will need to solve different crises to reach the end goal of the committee, which is to establish and maintain a functional base of operations on Mars for future projects.

In addition to the committee agenda, some members may have personal agendas. These personal agendas may align with the interests of the committee, or oppose it, depending on the character, and delegates are expected to act according to their character for a better experience (and a better chance at awards since the completion of personal agenda items are going to be one of the award criteria). Personal agendas and secret character traits will be shared with delegates via individual e-mails. Please contact the USG if you did not receive a character document before the conference opens.

III. Committee Board

The Committee Directors for this committee are not participants in the committee, and they have no directive capabilities. The board is responsible for the smooth proceedings of the debate and the timely submission of committee documents.

IV. Opening Speeches

There will not be any opening speeches at the start of the committee.



V. Debate

The debate in the committee will be conducted according to special rules that are different from general assembly committees. Said special rules are:

A. Semi-Moderated Caucus

The committee will be conducted in a semi-moderated caucus without the need for a motion for a semi-moderated caucus. Members may raise motions for a moderated or unmoderated caucus. If the time for a moderated or unmoderated caucus has elapsed, the committee will automatically return to a semi-moderated caucus without a need for a motion. The board may terminate any speech at its discretion. The board may form a general speakers list and pass motions for a moderated caucus on discretion if they deem it necessary. These choices are not subject to appeal.

B. Tour de Table

Members may give a motion for a tour de table. This debate format will require that every member of the committee make a speech regarding the specified topic. The duration of the speeches will be determined by the proposer of the motion, and there is no maximum time limit for the caucus. However, the Committee Board may alter the time of the caucus if they deem it necessary. The Board has the right to terminate the caucus.

VI. Documents

There are three kinds of directives in the FCC: Space Race Committee: Personal directives, joint directives, and committee directives. Members may submit personal directives either directly to crisis members or to the committee board to take personal actions. Two or more members may submit joint directives either directly to crisis members or to the committee board to take joint action. Committee directives are written collectively by the whole committee and submitted to the committee board. To pass committee directives, voting is necessary. For a committee directive to pass, a simple majority is needed. All personal and joint directives are considered Top Secret directives, and the contents will not be shared with the remaining members of the committee.



VII. Behavior During the Committee

Participants are expected to act according to their characters. Acting according to your character will also be one of the main criteria for handing out awards, alongside debating skills and directive quality.

VIII. Capabilities of Participants

Actions taken by the participants are limited to their capabilities. For example, a participant without diplomatic power cannot conduct strong diplomatic actions, while a participant without authority over a company cannot conduct company operations. Joint directives can be used to combine the individual powers of two or more participants. Any action taken must be written in the form of a directive and provided to the crisis team. For any action to be considered valid, it must be approved by the academic team.

Directives must cover WH questions (where, who, how, etc.) and have valid reasoning to be evaluated. Directives lacking these properties will be rejected by the academic team or may have unwanted consequences.

Directives with actions affecting the proceedings of the committee, such as but not limited to an assassination of another member of the cabinet, or changing sides, are not forbidden but have strict requirements. If a directive with a strong and well-written motive with a clear and well-explained course of action is provided to the crisis team, said directive will be evaluated. If the directive lacks a strong motive or the actions lack detail, said directive will be rejected without evaluation. As the academic team of the FCC: Space Race committee, we highly encourage the participants to focus on the pre-determined agenda item of the committee, personal agenda items, and the crises at hand.

IX. Special Rules Regarding the Committee

The FCC: Space Race committee has a number of special rules of procedure regarding the committee proceedings and directive submission. In this section of the handbook, these rules are going to be detailed.



A. Time Jumps

The committee will be moving forward with multiple time jumps into the future. During the sessions, an allocated time for the crises at hand will be provided by the academic team, and the delegates are expected to solve the crisis within the allocated time. In the committee story, this period of time is considered the meeting time for the mission command, where all members of the mission meet and try to solve the crises at hand. Upon the completion of the document, the committee will jump in time to the next important event, and another portion of time will be allocated to the committee, along with any updates regarding the previous events or any additional crises. Delegates may also submit personal or joint directives at any point during the allocated time, but for directives involving an action over a period of time, the update will be given in the next time jump corresponding to that time.

B. SPYNET

SPYNET is the simplified espionage system for FCC: Space Race. Any delegates with espionage capabilities who have access to SPYNET can use it anytime during the official session hours. Delegates with SPYNET capabilities can use it to do the following;

- 1. Access any information available to them or their organization by writing an information directive via the SPYNET. This action is instant, and the requested information will be provided to the delegate via a private reply from the academic team.
- 2. Request a mission. This action is performed by writing a directive, detailing the mission goal and method. If accepted, the delegate is now considered "on a mission".
- 3. Get offered a mission. Delegates can either accept or reject a mission offer. If accepted, the delegate is now considered "on a mission".

If a delegate is considered "on a mission", from that point onwards, until the mission is concluded, they lose their regular speech and voting rights in the committee. However, they will actively get updates from the crisis team regarding the mission and will have to take necessary actions based on the updates to complete the mission. During this period, they will continue to have their directive writing powers and can utilize all their capabilities to the maximum.



C. Diplomatic Actions

Delegates with diplomatic powers can write a specialized type of directive to use their powers in the corresponding diplomatic body. To use this power, the delegate must state the agenda they want to be discussed and share their point of view. They can also suggest clauses or actions to their organizations. After the approval of a directive, the agenda is discussed at the next meeting of the said organization, and the update regarding the agenda is published in the next time jump after the meeting.

This is a complicated procedure, so let's give an example for a better understanding. For example, a diplomat character working in the UN, who is also against the use of weapons in space bases, can write a directive about how the use of weaponry is harmful to space operations and can suggest clauses for a resolution paper. After the directive is approved, this agenda item and possible clauses for a resolution paper are discussed in the next UN meeting, and the resulting resolution paper is shared with the committee in the next update.

This power is very important for the committee since it can expand or limit the options of the committee and have a direct impact on individual delegate capabilities. It can also be used to draft a treaty regarding the status of the base and to legalize the presence of different organizations on Mars surface. Delegates with diplomatic capabilities should actively follow the events happening in the committee and try to understand the discussions to form opinions about different ethical issues regarding the mission, and present them to their organizations in their reports.

