



RULES OF ENGAGEMENT COURSE - EXERCISE SCENARIO

The following pages contain the base scenario. Throughout the course, we will conduct exercises that build upon the base scenario. It is important that you read the scenario carefully, and refer back to it as necessary throughout the course. Although the places and names in the scenario are purely fictional, the types of conflict are very real, as are the legal concerns you will discover. This scenario takes place in the past; it is now October 2016.

Scar Island is a former country with a history of ethnic conflicts. The geographical distribution of the ethnic groups which composed Scar Island was such that each ethnic group had a population living in all parts of the country. Scar Island was a conglomeration of three regional republics and one autonomous province that was roughly divided on ethnic lines and split up in 1997 into several independent countries. Tarna is a country that makes up the southern portion of an island: Scar Island. It shares the island with two other countries, Galatia to the north, and Dacia to the East. In 1997 Tarna became a democracy, electing its first representative government. In 2007, after ten years of successful self-governance, Tarna bid to host an upcoming World Cup. After careful consideration of the security situation, the *Fédération Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA) selected Tarna to host the FIFA World Cup in October 2017.

Scar Island

Scar Island is a former country with a history of ethnic conflicts. Scar Island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, East of Brazil.

At 1.200.000 square kilometres (2000 km by 600km), Scar Island has a narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center (from North to South). To the West of this ridge lies a plateau in the center of the island ranging in altitude from 750 to 1,500 m above sea level. These central highlands are characterized by terraced, rice-growing valleys lying between grassy hills and patches of the subhumid forests that formerly covered the highland region. To the west of the highlands, the increasingly arid terrain gradually slopes down to the mangrove swamps along the coast.

The grassy plains that dominate the western landscape are dotted with stony massifs, patches of deciduous forest, while the south is characterized by desert and spiny forests.

The western and southern sides, which lie in the rain shadow of the central highlands, are home to dry deciduous forests, spiny forests, and deserts and xeric shrublands. The western coast features many protected harbors, but silting is a major problem caused by sediment from the high levels of inland erosion carried by rivers crossing the broad western plains.



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Tarna

Geography

Tarna occupies a large area along the western and eastern coast of Scar Island and includes much of the Island's interior, sharing land borders with Galatia to the north and Dacia to the Northeast.

At 660.000 square kilometres (1100 km by 600km) Tarna is the largest nation on Scar Island. Tarna has a narrow coastal plain, and central highland (from North to South) and a high plateau in the South.

Government and politics

The form of government is that of a democratic federative republic, with a presidential system. The president is both head of state and head of government of the Union and is elected for a four-year term, with the possibility of re-election for a second successive term. The President appoints the Ministers of State, who assist in government. Legislative houses in each political entity are the main source of law in Tarna. The National Congress is the Federation's bicameral legislature, consisting of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Judiciary authorities exercise jurisdictional duties almost exclusively. Tarna is a democracy, according to the Democracy Index 2010.

The Tarnian Federation is the "indissoluble union" of the States, the Municipalities and the Federal District. The Union, the states and the Federal District, and the municipalities, are the "spheres of government". The federation is set on five fundamental principles sovereignty, citizenship, dignity of human beings, the social values of labour and freedom of enterprise, and political pluralism. The classic tripartite branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial under a checks and balances system) are formally established by the Constitution. The executive and legislative are organized independently in all three spheres of government, while the judiciary is organized only at the federal and state/Federal District spheres.

All members of the executive and legislative branches are directly elected. Judges and other judicial officials are appointed after passing entry exams. For most of its democratic history, Tarna has had a multi-party system, proportional representation. Voting is compulsory for the literate between 18 and 70 years old and optional for illiterates and those between 16 and 18 or beyond 70.

Administrative Divisions

Tarna is a federation composed of 12 States and Municipalities. States have autonomous administrations, collect their own taxes and receive a share of taxes collected by the Federal government. They have a governor and a unicameral legislative body elected directly by their voters. They also have independent Courts of Law for common justice. Despite this, states have much less autonomy to create their own laws than in the United States. For example, criminal and civil laws can be voted by only the federal bicameral Congress and are uniform throughout the country.

Municipalities, as the states, have autonomous administrations, collect their own taxes and receive a share of taxes collected by the Union and state government. Each has a mayor and an elected legislative body, but no separate Court of Law. Indeed, a Court of Law organized by the state can encompass many municipalities in a single justice administrative division.



Tarna and the region of Scarania
In the Northwest

Demographics

The population of Tarna, as recorded by the 2015 National Research by Household Sample (PNAD), was approximately 20 million. The population is heavily concentrated in the on the coast especially in the Southern part of the nation. According to the PNAD of 2014, 80% of the population described themselves as Tarnian ; 5% as Scaranians; 10% as Dacians and 5 % as Galatians.

The Scaranian region in the Northwestern part of Tarna consisting of a population that consider themselves as Scaranian. Scaranians are an indigenous ethnic group characterised by the Scaranian language, a common culture and shared ancestry to the Galatians. Scaranians are indigenous to and primarily inhabit an area that is located around the northeast of Tarna and southern parts of Galatia.

Economy

Tarna has a mixed economy with cheap labour and abundant natural, (diamonds in the northwest and oil in the southeast) resources. After rapid growth in preceding decade, the country entered an ongoing recession amid a political corruption scandal and nationwide protests.

Military

Tarnian Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force) employed roughly 80,000 service members, including 9,500 volunteers. Despite economic growth in the preceding decade the budget of the Tarnian Armed Forces did not increase significantly.

Galatia

Geography

Galatia occupies a large area in the North of Scar Island sharing land borders with Tarna to Southwest and Dacia to the Southeast.

At 405.000 square kilometers (900 km by 450km) Galatia is the second largest nation on Scar Island. Galatia has a narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center (from West to the East). To the west of this ridge lies a plateau in the center of the island ranging in altitude from 750 to 1,500 m above sea level.

Government and politics

After the independence in 1997, Galatia became a democratic federative republic. However, on 2 March 1999, the military led by General Neem Alles took control of Galatia through a coup d'état, and the government has been under direct or indirect control by the military since then. Between 1999 and 2005, Galatia was ruled by a revolutionary council headed by the general. Almost all aspects of society (business, media, production) were nationalised or brought under government control under the Galatian Way to Marxism, which combined marxist-style nationalisation and central planning.

A new constitution of the Marxist Republic of the Union of Galatia was adopted in 2005. Tthe country was ruled as a one-party system, with the General and other military officers resigning and ruling through the Galatian Marxist Programme Party. During this period, Galatia became one of the world's most impoverished countries.

There were sporadic protests against military rule during the Neem Alles years and these were almost always violently suppressed. On 7 July 1999, the government broke up demonstrations at local universities, killing 15 students. Student protests in 2008 and 2013 were quickly suppressed by overwhelming force.

In recent years Galatian officials have claimed in the media that Scarania and Dacia are a natural part of Galatia but carved off as a result of colonialism.



Galatia

Administrative Divisions

Galatia is divided into three states and seven regions formerly called divisions. Regions are predominantly Galatian (that is, mainly inhabited by the dominant ethnic group). States, in essence, are regions that are home to particular ethnic minorities. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.

Demographics

The population of Galatia, as recorded by the 2015 National Research by Household Sample (PNAD), was approximately 30 million. The population is heavily concentrated in the on the coast especially in the northern part of the nation. According to the PNAD of 2014, 94% of the population described themselves as Galatian ; 5% as Scaranians; 0,5% as Dacians and 0,5% as Tarnians.

The Scaranian region in the Southwestern part of Galatia consisting of a population that consider themselves as Scaranian. Scaranians are an indigenous ethnic group characterised by the Scaranian language, a common culture and shared ancestry to the Galatians. Scaranians are indigenous to and primarily inhabit an area that is located around the northeast of Tarna and southern parts of Galatia.

Economy

Galatia is the poorest nations on Scar Island and one of the poorest the region, suffering from decades of stagnation, mismanagement and isolation. The lack of an educated workforce skilled in modern technology hinders Galatian economy.

The major agricultural product is rice, which covers about 60% of the country's total cultivated land area. Rice accounts for 97% of total food grain production by weight. Through collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute 52 modern rice varieties were released in the country between 1997 and 2008, helping increase national rice production to 14 million tons in 1997 and to 50 million tons in 2008. By 2008, modern varieties were planted on half of the country's ricelands, including 98 percent of the irrigated areas.

Galatia is also the world's second largest producer of opium, accounting for 25% of entire world production and is a major source of illegal drugs, including amphetamines.

Galatia produces precious stones such as rubies, sapphires, pearls, and jade. Rubies are the biggest earner; 90% of the world's rubies come from the country, whose red stones are prized for their purity and hue.

Since 2008, the government has encouraged tourism in the country; however, fewer than 270,000 tourists entered the country in 2010 according to the Galatian Tourism Promotion Board. Galatian's Minister of Hotels and Tourism has stated that the government receives a significant percentage of the income of private sector tourism services.

The Government of Galatia is under economic sanctions by multiple nations and international governmental organisations.

The military has the majority stakeholder position in all of the major industrial corporations of the country (from mining companies and consumer goods to transportation and tourism).

Military

Galatian's armed forces numbers 300,000. The Galatian armed forces comprises the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. The country ranked twelfth in the world for its number of active troops in service. The military is very influential in Galatia, with all top cabinet and ministry posts usually held by military officials. Official figures for military spending are not available. Estimates vary widely because of uncertain exchange rates, but Galatia's military forces' expenses are high. However, the economic stagnation has had a negative influence on investing in modern military equipment.

Dacia

Geography

Dacia occupies a small area in the East of Scar Island sharing land borders with Tarna to the East and South and Galatia to the North.

At 125,000 square kilometres (500 km by 250 km) Dacia is the smallest nation on Scar Island. Dacia has a narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in the West (from North to the South), ranging in altitude from 750 to 1,500 m above sea level. These mountains form a natural border with Tarna except in South.



Dacia

Government and politics

Since the independence of 1997, Dacia has been a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy.

The monarch is the head of state, at present Queen, the position is equipped with limited powers. By law, the Monarch has the right to be periodically briefed and consulted on government affairs. Depending on the personalities and relationships of the Monarch and the ministers, the Monarch might have influence beyond the power granted by the Constitution.

The executive power is formed by the Council of Ministers, the deliberative organ of the Dacian cabinet. The head of government is the Prime Minister.

Administrative Divisions

Dacia is divided into twelve provinces, each under a Monarch's Commissioner.

Demographics

The population of Dacia, as recorded by the 2015 National Research by Household Sample (PNAD), was approximately 22 million. The population is heavily concentrated in the on the coast especially in the northern part of the coastal area. According to the PNAD of 2014, 60% of the population described themselves as Dacian; 10% as Scaranians; 10% as Tarnians and 20% as Galatians.

Economy

Dacia has a social market economy with a highly skilled labour force, a large capital stock, a low level of corruption, and a high level of innovation. It has the largest national economy in the region which is also the world's fourth largest by nominal GDP.

Dacia is considered one of the most advanced countries in the world in economic and industrial development and invested highly in (foreign) mining industry and developed a technology boom in mining industry.

Dacia has abundant natural resources in lithium and platinum.

Military

The Dacian Defence Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Following mandatory service, Dacian men join the reserve forces . The Dacian Defence Forces maintains 190,000 active troops and an additional 445,000 reservists.

The nation's military relies heavily on high-tech weapons systems designed and manufactured in Dacia as well as some foreign imports.