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Model United Nations
2025



AD-HOC

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Letter from the Executive Board

Delegates,

You have not been invited. You have been called upon — as representatives of your kingdoms — to take command in a time of war. The Ottoman Empire stands tall and with territories held in their name, which must be liberated from their command, and it is now the duty of this **Ad-Hoc Command of the League of Balkans** at the SAJSMUN 2025 to determine how the balance of power in the Balkans will be redrawn.

The Ad-Hoc Command is designed to test more than knowledge. It will demand strategy, clarity of purpose, and the ability to navigate complex military, political, and diplomatic realities. The Background Guide will provide a point of departure, but no delegate should rely on it alone. A sound understanding of each kingdom's capabilities, rivalries, and ambitions will be essential.

This committee will not wait for the unprepared. Every decision made here will carry weight. While the Balkan League was formed on the basis of cooperation, those who mistake camaraderie for security may find themselves vulnerable to ambitions not openly declared. You are advised to remain vigilant — alliances may shift, and assurances may falter. Delegates are expected to come fully equipped with research and ready to act in the interest of their sovereign states and of the command.

Let it be clearly stated: **absenteeism during any of the sessions from the time the council convenes, will not be tolerated.** Your presence is not a formality — it is a requirement. Failure to attend shall result in immediate removal from the command.

We expect diplomacy sharpened by urgency, and leadership forged in pressure. We trust you will approach this committee with the seriousness it warrants.

By Command,

The Executive Board

About the League of Balkans

The League of Balkans was a quadruple regional military alliance formed in 1912 by a series of bilateral treaties between the Kingdoms of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro with the collective aim of ending centuries of Ottoman rule in Southeastern Europe. The alliance emerged in the context of the Ottoman Empire's ongoing decline, rising nationalist movements, and long-standing territorial disputes across the Balkans.

The roots of the League lay in the shared desire among these nations to reclaim territories inhabited by their ethnic populations but still under Ottoman control. Regions such as Macedonia, Thrace, Kosovo, and Epirus held both strategic and cultural significance for all members, though each viewed them through its own nationalist lens.

Diplomatic efforts—especially by Russia, which supported pan-Slavic unity—played a crucial role in encouraging Serbia and Bulgaria to form the core of the alliance. Greece and Montenegro joined shortly after, with each kingdom signing bilateral military agreements that outlined the terms of cooperation. However, the League had no central command structure beyond these agreements, and rivalries between members—particularly over the division of Macedonia—are still quite evident.

Despite these tensions, the Ad-Hoc Command brings together senior leaders from each kingdom to make unified military and political decisions at a critical moment in modern Balkan history.

Pertinent Historical Events

The Long Decline of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire, once a dominant force in Europe, began a prolonged decline in the early 19th century. Key factors contributing to this were military defeats in wars with Russia, Austria, and Britain, coupled with internal administrative inefficiency and financial crises. Moreover, nationalist movements within its diverse provinces—particularly among Christian populations—challenged Ottoman rule. These factors led to the Empire's gradual loss of territory, with the Balkans becoming increasingly difficult to control. By the 1910s, Ottoman authority was severely weakened, and many of its European territories were either autonomously governed or experiencing open resistance.

Greek Independence and the First Great Power Intervention (1832)

The Greek War of Independence, lasting from 1821 to 1830, was one of the early signs of the Ottoman Empire's diminishing power. The intervention of Britain, France, and Russia, under the Treaty of Constantinople (1832), secured the establishment of an independent Greek state. This marked a significant shift in European diplomacy, as the Great Powers stepped in to enforce their own interests in Ottoman-controlled regions under the guise of humanitarian intervention. Greece's independence also set a precedent for further foreign intervention in the Balkans, as the Ottoman Empire struggled to maintain control over its territories.

The Treaty of Paris (1856)

The Treaty of Paris, which concluded the Crimean War (1853-1856), reaffirmed Ottoman sovereignty over its territories but placed it under European scrutiny, particularly concerning the rights of minorities. While the treaty recognized Ottoman territorial integrity, it introduced provisions that required the Empire to allow European powers to oversee the treatment of Christian populations within its borders. This treaty created an international legal framework that undermined Ottoman autonomy. Despite retaining nominal sovereignty, the Empire was increasingly subject to foreign intervention.

Treaty of Berlin (1878)

The Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) resulted in the Treaty of Berlin, which redrew the map of the Balkans. The treaty recognized the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania, while significantly reducing Bulgaria's territorial claims. In return, Bulgaria's political autonomy was compromised by Russian influence. Meanwhile, Macedonia and Albania remained under Ottoman control, creating a complex and unstable situation in these areas. The treaty laid the groundwork for future conflicts, as ethnic tensions and nationalistic ambitions continued to flare. The failure to resolve these issues left the Balkans as a flashpoint for future instability and territorial disputes.

Failure of Treaty Enforcement

The Treaty of Berlin failed to establish a clear and enforceable mechanism for resolving the region's ethnic and territorial disputes, particularly in Macedonia, which had a mixed population of Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Albanians. The lack of binding agreements meant that irredentist movements, especially in Serbia and Bulgaria, flourished, with both countries seeking to reclaim territories left under Ottoman rule. Bosnia-Herzegovina, though formally part of the Ottoman Empire, was under Austrian administration, further complicating the region's political landscape. The absence of enforcement mechanisms allowed nationalistic ideologies to drive territorial ambitions, leading to continued instability in the Balkans.

The Unification of Bulgaria (1885)

In 1885, Bulgaria took a significant step in challenging the Treaty of Berlin by unilaterally annexing Eastern Rumelia, an autonomous Ottoman province. Despite this clear violation of the treaty, the Great Powers did not intervene militarily to reverse the decision. Instead, they diplomatically accepted the new territorial reality. This act set a dangerous precedent in the Balkans, where military actions could be followed by diplomatic normalization. The acceptance of Bulgaria's annexation demonstrated the growing irrelevance of international treaties in the region and marked a shift towards more aggressive nationalism, which would eventually lead to broader regional conflicts.

Growth of Armed Nationalist Movements

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Balkan region saw a rise in militant nationalist movements, which played a crucial role in destabilizing Ottoman control. Groups like the Bulgarian IMRO (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization), Serbian Chetniks, and Greek andartes took up arms against Ottoman authorities, seeking to alter the demographic and territorial realities of the Balkans. These paramilitary organizations were often supported covertly by their respective governments, who hoped to alter the region's balance of power in anticipation of future territorial agreements. Their insurgent actions further weakened Ottoman authority and fueled ethnic tensions within the Empire.

The Ilinden Uprising (1903)

The Ilinden Uprising of 1903, led by the Bulgarian IMRO, was one of the most significant events in the struggle for control over Ottoman Macedonia. Although the rebellion was brutally suppressed by Ottoman forces, it exposed the Empire's inability to maintain control over its restive provinces. The uprising also highlighted the failure of the Ottoman government to implement minority protections promised under international agreements, particularly the Treaty of Paris (1856). The uprising intensified tensions between the various Balkan nationalities, as each sought to gain control of Macedonia, which became the key battleground in the region's nationalist struggles.

Russia's Role and Pan-Slavic Diplomacy

Russia emerged as a key player in Balkan diplomacy during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, using Pan-Slavism as both an ideological tool and a diplomatic strategy. By promoting the idea of a united Slavic front, Russia aimed to strengthen its influence over the Slavic states of the Balkans, particularly Serbia and Bulgaria, both of which were seen as potential allies against the Ottoman Empire. Russia's efforts were focused on creating a united Balkan front, as well as exerting pressure on Austria-Hungary, which had its own ambitions in the region. Russia's support for Pan-Slavism played a key role in the formation of the Balkan League.

The Serbia-Bulgaria Treaty (March 1912)

The Serbia-Bulgaria Treaty of March 1912 was a critical step towards the formation of the Balkan League. The treaty established military coordination between Serbia and Bulgaria, with the two countries agreeing to fight together against the Ottoman Empire. Additionally, the treaty secretly planned on dividing Macedonia into zones of control, laying the groundwork for future territorial disputes, still to be clarified in discussions. Russia's role as a mediator stands crucial, as it sought to maintain influence over both countries while simultaneously preventing conflicts between them. This treaty marked the formalization of the Balkan League.

Expansion of the League: Bulgaria-Greece-Montenegro Treaties

Following the establishment of the Serbia-Bulgaria Treaty, Bulgaria expanded its network of alliances by signing similar agreements with Greece and Montenegro. These treaties created a broader coalition of Balkan states that were united by the goal of defeating the Ottoman Empire and partitioning its European territories. However, the agreements lacked detailed post-war territorial arrangements, particularly regarding the future of Macedonia, which was claimed by all member states. The absence of a shared vision for the post-war settlement has created significant tensions within the League, foreshadowing conflicts that would arise.

Macedonia as the Flashpoint

Macedonia emerged as the central flashpoint in the Balkans, with its ethnically diverse population becoming the focal point of territorial and nationalist competition. The region was home to a complex mix of Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Albanians, all of whom sought control over its strategically important land. The various nationalist movements viewed Macedonia as essential to their broader territorial ambitions, particularly the idea of creating a "greater" national state. The competing claims over the region played a central role in the formation of the Balkan League.

External Distraction

By 1912, the Ottoman Empire was in a state of significant military and political weakness. Having just emerged from the Italo-Turkish War (1911-12), the Empire was depleted both

in terms of resources and manpower. The loss of Libya and the Dodecanese Islands to Italy had drained Ottoman finances, leaving it ill-prepared to defend its European territories. Ottoman forces in the Balkans were under-equipped, and reinforcements were unavailable.

Collapse of the Concert of Europe

By 1912, the diplomatic system known as the Concert of Europe, which had been established in the 19th century to maintain a balance of power and prevent large-scale wars, had effectively collapsed. The Great Powers were increasingly focused on their own interests and were no longer willing to mediate conflicts in the Balkans. This failure to prevent conflict left a vacuum in international diplomacy, which the Balkan League took advantage of by launching its offensive against the weakening Ottoman Empire. Without the intervention of the Great Powers, the Balkan states were able to act unimpeded, setting the stage for the outbreak of the First Balkan War.

Montenegro Declares War

Montenegro, became the first country to declare war on the Ottoman Empire on 8 October 1912. This move was strategically important, as it was meant to signal the beginning of the League's coordinated military campaign against Ottoman positions in the Balkans. Montenegro's declaration targeted Ottoman forces in northern Albania, a region that was seen as both strategically important and symbolically significant. By initiating the war, Montenegro shall be in the hope to inspire the other League members to follow suit and start their own offensives against the Ottoman Empire.

Timeline of Events

July 13, 1878 - Treaty of Berlin

1885 - Unification of Bulgaria

1903 - Ilinden Uprising

July, 1908 - Young Turks Revolution

October 5, 1908 - Austria-Hungary take over Bosnia and Herzegovina

August, 1909 - Goudi Coup in Greece

March, 1911 - Albanian Uprising in Ottoman territory

Mid-1911 - Italian Invasion into Ottoman Empire

January, 1912 - Albanian Revolt

March, 1912 - Agreement signed between Serbia and Montenegro. (details unknown)

March, 1912 - Agreement signed between Serbia and Bulgaria marking the Formalization of the Balkan League.

May, 1912 - Demand for the re-installment of Sultan Abdul Hamid II

October 8th, 1912 - Montenegro declares war on Ottoman Empire

October 13th, 1912 - Ultimatum provided to the Ottomans by the Balkan League

October 15th, 1912 - Italy and Ottoman Empire sign an agreement of peace.

October 15th, 1912 - Ottoman response pending, however, diplomatic channels stay open.

October 17th, 1912 - Ad-Hoc Command of the League of Balkans established.

October 17th, 1912 - First meeting of the Ad-Hoc Command to be convened at 0340 Hrs.

Procedural Guide

Language and Manner:

The representatives must ensure that their language and mannerisms in this meeting are always up to the mark, as each delegate is also a representative of their respective kingdom(s). Dialogue that tries to insult the personal or professional work of a delegate shall not be allowed. Kindly note there is a difference between insult and making the committee aware of something. Remarks pertaining to a delegate's personal life outside the committee or portfolio shall result in expulsion. Whilst referring to the Executive Board, proper protocol must be followed. Any contravention of proper conduct will be penalised.

Roll Call:

A simple roll call shall be initiated at the start of each session by the Executive Board.

The only appropriate response shall only be "present". In the event of absence, other delegates may point out so. You cannot abstain from voting.

Points:

1. **The Point of Personal Privilege** can be raised in case the delegate feels uncomfortable or is unable to properly participate within the council. In case a delegate simply needs to be excused from the committee, a personal message using the chit to the Executive Board will suffice.
2. **The Point of Parliamentary Enquiry** can be raised in case the delegate has concerns about or needs clarifications regarding the procedure and its nuances.
3. **Points of Information** may also simply be referred to as 'Questions' within the committee and will be granted on the discretion of the Executive Board.
4. **Points of Order** will be accepted only in regards to procedural inaccuracies of the Executive Board.

Speaking Forums:

Given that this is an unconventional committee, we shall have the following speaking forums:

1. **Opening Statements:** Delegates shall be presented with an opportunity at the commencement of the first session to put forth their introductory opinion on the agenda and elaborate on the points they feel are of significance.
2. **Provisional Speaker's List/Moderated Caucuses:** The Executive Board selects speakers in a random order to present their views on the crisis updates, underlying situations, etc.
3. **Round Robin:** Each portfolio represented in the committee is required to make a remark during this form of debate, starting from any one corner of the committee room to the other.
4. **Unmoderated Sessions:** This time can be utilised by the representatives to lobby

amongst one another, formulate directives, public communiques, etc. The Executive Board might mark the delegates on factors such as influence in the committee based on their performance in these sessions.

Documentation:

Given that this is a crisis committee, we understand that different circuits often function based on different documentation with their separate formats and nuances. However, given that we wish for the crisis and its solutions to be in depth and to be more representative of the nature of this command, we present the choices in terms of documentation that this Executive Board will accept and the context in which they should be used. There will be no working paper or draft resolution in this committee, unless specified otherwise. Instead, we shall have other documents that will serve as the basis of executing action in committee.

The following documents shall be accepted:

Private Communiques: They are used to ask for information from an outside agency, or to communicate outside with an entity that is not in committee, without letting the rest of the committee know about it. These documents may also serve as a method for two delegates to “conspire within or outside committee” to gain military or intelligence or provide information that they may acquire by an outside source to the executive board members. These are passed by discretion of the Executive Board. In a private communication, information that may or may not be passed by the discretion of the executive board shall be used to provide a crisis update to a specific portfolio or the whole committee, that is, the source of the update that may or may not be provided. Who made communication can also be used to take action that may or may not be given in the committee as a consequence but the same cannot be done in an hour to communicate that is solely for the giving of information but not to take action for that information.

Public Communiques: They are used for the same reasons as a private communique, and the information here is released to the entire committee including you as the source. You can use this to craft your own updates as well, again, this will be passed by the discretion of the Executive Board.

Directives: These are basically Action Orders to avert a crisis. They are a form of documentation; wherein it is specified what action, you as an individual, or you as a group of individuals or as the committee is taking. It is the Crisis Committee version of a Working Paper. Directives can be of 2 types in this committee:

1. Private (Individual) Directive: Private directives are not voted upon therefore they do not require a majority of the committee to be a signatory sponsor or voting members in a private directive. A delegate may individually provide solutions to the executive board for the crisis it may be ratified on the discussion of the executive board and the solutions which will be provided may or may not be passed by the directive as a whole but rather some clauses under crisis updates can be given as a consequence of the implementation of these solutions in the coming part of the committee. However, in this committee, to what extent shall Private Directives be entertained, depends on us, at the panel. Private Directives are mainly used to act behind the knowledge of the rest of the committee, and when you use them, it is you, as an individual, taking action, without alerting the committee, nor the Executive Board. So, if there is any positive update to it, it is all thanks to you. But at the same time, consequences shall lead to your head.

2. Public (Joint and Committee-Wide) Directive: Public Directives are voted upon. Therefore, they require a minimum of 1/5 majority number of the committee as signatories to these Directives in order to make them discussed. So, in a committee of 20, you need a minimum of 4 signatories to introduce the Directive to the Committee. Private Directives are never voted upon. They are passed by the discretion of the Executive Board. Once discussed $\frac{1}{2}$ the majority of the committee shall be required to vote "aye" for the directive to pass. Moreover, Committee-Wide directives can be presented by the entire cabinet unanimously to counter a crisis collectively. This shall not be voted upon given the unanimity of the delegates, however, all actions surely have equal or opposite reactions.

End Committee Documentation:

End committee documentation may or may not be a directive. Other than that changes in this said documentation may be done during the committee seeing how the progress and the crisis that the committee faces. Documents such as a press release may also be entertained.

Discussion on Documentation:

For discussion of any public documentation, delegates shall be required to raise a motion for the discussion of the said document that they may have presented, the authors of the public documentation will be asked to read the entirety of the document out loud to the committee, following a brief question answer session which may be clause by clause or on the document as a whole shall be entertained on the discretion of the Executive Board based on the amount of time that we may have left, after which voting procedures shall be followed.

Note: In case of paperwork, the discretion of the Executive Board will be final and binding.

Annexure 1: Private Communique

From: Walter Turner Monckton, Minister of Defence

To: Head of Sleeper Cells, Israel

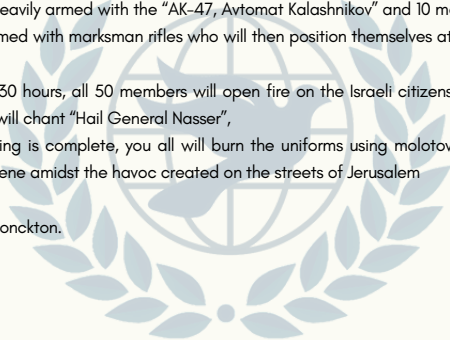
Hello,

It has been long enough that a team of 50 sleeper cells were positioned by me in the Israeli city of Jerusalem, now it is the time that you all have to carry out a task,

1. At exactly 1300 hours, you will disguise in uniforms used by the Egyptian Armed Forces which will be kept ready at a shop named "The Great Stationery" on the "Street of Jerusalem 16" and move to the "Jerusalem Road 21"
2. You will be heavily armed with the "AK-47, Avtomat Kalashnikov" and 10 members of your team will be armed with marksman rifles who will then position themselves at strategic high ground,
3. At exactly 1330 hours, all 50 members will open fire on the Israeli citizens causing mass loss of life and will chant "Hail General Nasser",
4. Once the firing is complete, you all will burn the uniforms using molotov cocktails and then flee the scene amidst the havoc created on the streets of Jerusalem

Signed

Walter Turner Monckton.



Annexure 2: Public Communique

From: The Delegates of Japan and United Kingdom

To: The Special Session on the Russo-Ukrainian War

The Delegations of Japan and the United Kingdom are deeply saddened by the statements put forward by the Delegation of China in support of the oppressor (Russia) in this particular humanitarian crisis which is the Russia-Ukraine Conflict. We have also seen the involvement of China in funding hoax programmes of the Russian Federation such as the underwater project involving an armed unmanned water vehicle named the "Soviet Typhoon" that could have proved to be a threat to the security of other sovereign nations committed to help avert this crisis.

After deliberations between both delegations, we have decided to inform the Special Session at large to impose sanctions on semiconductors exported to China and increase the customs and import duty by 18% for a period of 12 months. This is an effort so that the Chinese Government realises their mistake of supporting an aggressor of war.

Signed

Delegation of Japan

Delegation of United Kingdom



Annexure 3: Private Directive

Objective - To attack Serbia in response to the failure of the establishment of a memorandum of understanding with the Serbian President;

The action plan will focus on but not limit to the following phases:

Phase 1: (Wake Me Up, the Time is Now)

1. The Department of Intelligence of Macedonia shall contact its sleeper cells currently present in Serbia specifically in the region of West Backa, South Backa and Central Banat and order those sleeper cells to advance specifically towards;

- i) Pancevo, South Banat,
- ii) Belgrade,
- iii) Sremska Mitrovica, Srem,

2. These sleeper cells shall meet their counterparts currently present in the region in a safe house in the cities mentioned above and shall;

i) Start the procedure of bomb-making having specialisation in makeshift bombs and explosives,

Phase 2: (All My Wolves Begin to Howl)

While Phase 1 is in action, a team of sleeper cells shall simultaneously lookout for the best strategic spots with the maximum population and high potential of structural damage where the protests are currently in progress to create an illusion of mass havoc amongst the citizens and create political pressure against the President of Serbia,

Phase 3: (Can You Hear The Drumming?)

The sleeper cells follow the following formation;

1. They will be divided into teams of 4; Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta respectively to establish better communication,

2. These teams will be subdivided into two;

i) Alpha and Bravo teams will be responsible for placing the bombs near potential structures while the whole of Bravo Team will be equipped with bombing jackets and move into the protest crowds,

ii) Charlie and Delta teams will act as lookouts and will be heavily armed and placed on strategic high ground to neutralise anything that becomes a hindrance for this operation,

iii) Once all bombs detonate, Charlie and Delta teams will open fire on the crowd while chanting, "Hail Slobodan Milošević" and flee from the area,

iv) If caught, the sleeper cells will maintain their cover of being associated to the rebel faction, "Friends of the Communists"

Phase 4: (Let the Revolution Comin !)

After exactly, 25 minutes from the completion of Phase 3, amidst the havoc in Western Serbia, when the forces will try to apprehend the perpetrators of the bombing, the following will take place:

1. A team of 50 highly trained spies will be sent as a "Surveillance Party" for 48 hours and gain information on the positioning of territorial defence soldiers and lookout for the best strategic high ground,
2. Once the information from the Surveillance Party arrives, 30,000 soldiers of the National Guard of Macedonia along with special heavy artillery will advance towards the borders and infiltrate from East Serbia and create an operational fortification at the highest strategic ground near Vranje, Pcinja after neutralising all soldiers/threats to the operation,
4. If in case the operation doesn't go as planned, a backup team of 5,000 soldiers will be ready for the exfiltration of the troops near the passage of infiltration and the strategic ground near Vranje.

Note: We appreciate such detailed plans coming in from the delegates as it helps us to fuel updates, however, given the time constraints it isn't mandatory to always write such long plans. Just ensure that your plan answers the 5 W's and 1H, i.e, What, Why, When, Where, Who, and How and attention must be paid to minute and practical details in comparison to the hypothetical scenarios and theatrics.

Annexure 4: Public Directive

Author: Walter Turner Monckton, Minister of Defence

Signatories: Secretary of State for Air, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth, Special Representative from the House of Lords,

The Action Plan will focus on but not limit to the following:

- Increase the military strength of the United Kingdom
- To stabilise the economy of the United Kingdom
- Gain control over the Egyptian Republic

Phase 1; (Military Recruitment Programme)

1. The military recruitment plan will focus on increasing our on-ground military strength,
 - a. A team of 50 Talent Scouts will be deployed to various regions of the nation and will collectively prepare a list of potential candidates eligible to serve in the Armed Forces,
 - b. The Department of Education under the orders of the Minister of Education with the help of helicopters will distribute 50,000 pamphlets attracting the young population of the United Kingdom to enlist themselves in the Armed Forces,
2. All potential candidates will then assemble at the Shorncliffe Army Camp of Cheriton where they will;
 - a. Undergo thorough background checks conducted by the Scotland Yard to exclude any risk of breach of security,
 - b. Undergo a specially designed military training programme of 6 weeks, ranging from the tactics of hand to hand combat as well as various other aspects,
3. All candidates who complete the required set of training will then be deployed on either local or foreign emergency assignments under the Royal Armed Forces in direct coordination with the Department of Defence,
4. Review;
 - a. The Department of Defence will use the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis to check the efficiency of the aforementioned mechanism and directly send reports to the Minister of Defence,
 - b. If the mechanism proves to be efficient, it may be used in the future when in need to recruit soldiers to the Royal Armed Forces of the United Kingdom,

Phase 2; (Comic Nose)

1. Trade Strategies:
 - a. Boost manufacturing exports through focusing on the development of those manufacturing industries which play a vital role to the United Kingdom, especially those which require labour-intensive manufacturing processes. Textiles, garments, footwear, agricultural raw materials and mineral ores, metals and precious stones are the specific

sectors which must be focused on. These industries must be boosted by provision of subsidies to these industries and will also create more job opportunities,

b. There is a huge potential for using administrative decentralisation to improve service delivery outcomes by taking advantage of better local information and monitoring.



Annexure 5: Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

From: Warner Turner Monckton (Minister of Defence)

To: Major General Mohammed Abdel Hakim Amer (Minister of Defence of Egypt)

Hello Amer !

In order to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):

We want you to:

- i) Along with your loyalists in the Egyptian Cabinet to take down the Government and take incharge of the Government,
- ii) Not interfere in the Suez Canal Region, when you get power over the Egyptian Government,

In exchange,

- i) You will get power to hold charge of the New Egyptian Government with the help of air and military support for any supplies required for the smooth functioning of the coup,
- ii) 10% of all profits from the Suez Canal Region,

Note- You will have no stake holdings therefore there are no risks of losses or any investments required.

If any party tries to go against the terms and conditions of this MoU, this paper will be considered burnt with immediate effect and repercussions will follow.

Additional Audio-Visual Resources

1. [The First Balkan War – Explained in 10 Minutes](#)
2. [How Did Balkan Wars Start?](#)
3. [Roots of the Conflict](#)



"theory will take you only so far"