
HIXSMUN 2024

1-3rd February 2024

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US Presidential Elections

Freeze Date: *7 July, 2027*

The Republican & Democratic Party

Letter from the Secretariat



Dear Delegates,

We are delighted to extend a warm welcome to the inaugural edition of HIXSMUN, where we explore a theme deeply rooted in the universal essence of uncertainty and peril.

Throughout history, humanity has faced moments of great peril, often standing at the precipice of existential threats. From nuclear standoffs to ecological crises, the countdown to midnight on the metaphorical doomsday clock has served as a stark reminder of our shared vulnerability. Today, the threats may have evolved, encompassing global pandemics, artificial intelligence dilemmas, and climate emergencies, but the sense of urgency and the need for decisive action remain constant.

The theme for HIXSMUN, "A Minute to Midnight," pays homage to this iconic symbol of humanity's vulnerability. However, it also signifies hope and resilience, reminding us that we have the power to turn back the clock, to reset our course, and to confront the challenges that loom on the horizon.

At HIXSMUN, we invite delegates to embody this spirit of hope and resilience as they would navigate the crises of the past, confront those of the present, and anticipate those of the future. We challenge you to come together as global leaders, crisis solvers, and visionaries to move the doomsday clock away from midnight.

To facilitate this endeavor, HIXSMUN combines the best elements of MUNs from around the world, offering a unique and immersive experience. Delegates will have the opportunity to rewrite history, steer nations through moments of turmoil, and shape a future where humanity prevails.

Join us in this collective effort to reset the clock, to rewrite the narrative, and to redefine the potential of Model United Nations. We look forward to welcoming you on the 1st of February 2024, as we embark on a journey to rediscover the power of diplomacy and determination.

Sincerely,

The Secretariat | HIXSMUN24

Letter From the Executive Board of the Republican Party



Dear Esteemed Members of the Republican Party,
Greetings! It is our privilege to welcome you to the HIXSMUN 2024. We have chosen to be a part of the simulation of The Republican Party which is one of the two major political parties of the United States of America.

The simulation is planned with the intention of providing the students an experience of how the US Political system works and afford them an opportunity to participate in the simulation and contribute with their own idea of how the Republican Party should move forward. The different stages of discussion have been enumerated at the end of this guide for your comprehension.

This guide was created to serve as a starting point to your research and to give you a brief overview of the subject matter. It is important that you use this document as a reference point for more research and not as an end in itself. Another important aspect of your preparation will be to analyse your research. Don't just read documents, understand how they fit into the larger context of world events related to the agenda.

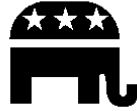
We would suggest that you take notes on your research. This will help you refer to it during committee as well as understand the underlying concept better once you translate it to words you're comfortable in using. The committee, the Executive Board as well as the organisers want to make this as comfortable an experience for you as possible. Your comfort will be a priority for us at all times.

Do not hesitate at any point to approach us with your doubts. As frivolous as they might sound in your head, trust me, we had them when we were starting out as well. Your confidence will grow bit by bit as you get accustomed to your surroundings in committee. Come with an open mind, come with a willingness to observe and most importantly come with a willingness to try. We have learnt that public speaking is somewhat addictive. Give yourself that first chance and it will grow on you. We wish you all the best and hope that we can make this an enriching experience for you. We can be reached to address your doubts and queries at all hours, please don't hesitate in contacting any one of us.

Looking forward to an amazing experience with all the participants.

Sincerely,
The Executive Board | Republican Party

Letter From the Executive Board of the Democratic Party



Dear Esteemed Delegates,

Greetings! We are truly delighted to welcome you to the HIXSMUN Model United Nations. This year, we embark on a journey deep into the heart of the Democratic Party's philosophy and practice, a journey that promises to be both enlightening and challenging.

Our conference is designed to give you a real taste of the Democratic Party's political process. You'll start with the presidential primaries, a crucial phase where persuasive skills and strategic thinking are essential. It's not just about winning debates; it's about understanding the nuances of policy and the art of political engagement.

Then, you'll transition to simulating the national election strategy. This is where things get really interesting. You'll blend traditional MUN debate tactics with the complexities of running a national campaign. Your decisions here aren't just theoretical; they shape the course of our simulated election.

The culmination of your experience at HIXSMUN will be the continuous crisis stage. Here, you'll face real-time scenarios that test your ability to think on your feet and make decisions under pressure. This is where the true essence of leadership and political acumen comes to the fore.

Throughout these sessions, we urge you to stay true to the Democratic Party's core values of progressiveness, inclusivity, and a commitment to social justice. Engage in debates, collaborate on solutions, and above all, respect the diverse perspectives that each of you brings to the table.

Remember, your participation is more than just a simulation. It's a preparation for real-world leadership, where the skills you develop and the insights you gain have the potential to shape your future roles in policy-making and governance.

We are excited to see your innovative ideas and solutions. Your dedication, intellect, and passion are what make HIXSMUN an extraordinary experience. Let's make this session not just a learning opportunity but a platform for meaningful change and personal growth.

Looking forward to a session filled with spirited debates and transformative ideas.

Sincerely,

The Executive Board | Democratic Party

Committee Introduction

It is April 7, 2027. The United States is as dominant as ever, and Biden continues to govern the nation for his 7th year as President. Some look forward to the future with anxiety, others with optimism. The field for the next generation of U.S. politics is beginning to emerge, as many have thrown their hat in the ring. A large number of challengers emerge on both sides of the aisle, ranging from eccentric multibillionaires to seasoned politicians. The time has come for all candidates to declare their agenda as we enter into election season.

Across both parties, the 16 candidates are vying to earn their respective coveted party nomination for the 2028 Presidential Elections. Each committee simulates the Presidential Primary Debates, with each candidate making a case to the voters for why they deserve the party nomination. The executive board here acts merely as a “moderator”, occasionally posing questions, much like a news anchor. Behind the scenes, each delegate is enacting a series of steps to secure campaign donations and public support. As frontrunners emerge, candidates withdraw by choice or by compulsion from a lack of donations, until one remains—the party nomination for President.

The committees then transform into a cabinet advising the party nominated candidate on their campaign, including the vice-president pick, and the strategy to tackle the challenger of the other party. Upon finalization of the strategy, the cabinet moves into continuous crisis, actively responding to challenges which emerge in the presidential campaign, and helping prepare the presidential candidate for the debates against the candidate of the opposite party. The timeline continues to move, until we reach the fateful election day—at which point the results of the elections are announced.

The American Context

Introduction

The United States of America is a federal republic with a presidential system of government. This means that the country is divided into 50 states and a federal district, each with its own laws and powers, and that the head of state and government is the president, who is elected by the people every four years. The president is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and has the power to veto bills passed by the Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government.

The American political system is often considered unique and different from other nations, especially from parliamentary democracies like India. In this section, we will explore the history, evolution, structure, and functioning of the American political system, with a focus on the presidential elections. We will also compare and contrast the American system with the Indian system, and highlight some of the similarities and differences between the two.

A Brief History of America's Political System

The American political system has its roots in the colonial era, when 13 British colonies in North America declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776, after a war that lasted from 1775 to 1783. The colonies formed a confederation, a loose alliance of states, under the Articles of Confederation, which gave most of the power to the states and very little to the central government. However, this system proved to be ineffective and unstable, as the states often disagreed and competed with each other, and the central government lacked the authority and resources to deal with foreign and domestic issues.

In 1787, a constitutional convention was held in Philadelphia, where delegates from 12 states (Rhode Island did not participate) drafted a new constitution that created a federal system of government, with a balance of power between the national and state governments, and a separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The constitution also established a bicameral (two-house) legislature, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and a system of checks and balances, where each branch can limit or influence the actions of the other branches. The constitution was ratified by nine states in 1788, and went into effect in 1789, with George Washington as the first president.

How the System has Evolved from 1776 to Present-Day

The American political system has evolved over time, in response to various social, economic, and political changes and challenges. Some of the major factors that have shaped the system are:

- The expansion of the country, from the original 13 states to the current 50 states and the District of Columbia, which increased the diversity and complexity of the nation and its interests.
- The development of political parties, which emerged as factions or groups of people who shared similar views and goals, and competed for power and influence in the government and the society.
- The civil war (1861-1865), which was fought between the northern states (the Union) and the southern states (the Confederacy) over the issues of slavery, states' rights, and territorial expansion. The war resulted in the preservation of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the reconstruction of the South, but also left deep scars and divisions in the nation.
- The industrial revolution (late 19th and early 20th centuries), which transformed the economy and the society from being based on agriculture and rural life to being based on manufacturing

and urban life. The revolution also brought about social problems such as poverty, inequality, corruption, immigration, labor unrest, etc., and led to the rise of reform movements such as progressivism, populism, and socialism.

- The world wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945), which involved the US in global conflicts and alliances, and established the US as a major military and economic power in the world. The wars also stimulated the growth of the federal government and its role in regulating the economy, providing social welfare, and ensuring national security.

- The cold war (1947-1991), which was a state of political and ideological rivalry and competition between the US and the Soviet Union, and their respective allies, over the issues of democracy, communism, nuclear weapons, and global influence. The cold war also influenced the domestic politics and culture of the US, such as the anti-communist hysteria, the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, the space race, etc.

- The post-cold war era (1991-present), which marked the end of the bipolar world order and the emergence of new challenges and opportunities for the US, such as globalization, terrorism, climate change, human rights, etc. The era also witnessed the rise of new political and social movements and issues, such as feminism, environmentalism, multiculturalism, immigration, health care, etc.

Why the Two Main Parties Emerged

The two main parties in the US are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, which have dominated the political scene since the mid-19th century. However, these parties were not the first or the only parties in US history. In fact, the US has had a multi-party system at various times, with different parties rising and falling in response to different issues and events.

The first parties in the US were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists, who disagreed over the ratification of the constitution and the role of the federal government. The Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, supported a strong central government and a loose interpretation of the constitution, while the Anti-Federalists, led by Thomas Jefferson, favored a weak central government and a strict interpretation of the constitution. The Federalists were more popular in the urban and commercial areas of the North, while the Anti-Federalists were more popular in the rural and agricultural areas of the South and the West.

The Federalist Party declined after the War of 1812, and the Anti-Federalist Party became the Democratic-Republican Party, which was the only major party in the US for a while. However, the Democratic-Republican Party soon split into two factions: the National Republicans, who supported the policies of President John Quincy Adams, such as the tariff, the national bank, and the internal improvements, and the Democratic Party, who supported the policies of President Andrew Jackson, such as the expansion of suffrage, the removal of the Indians, and the opposition to the national bank. The National Republicans later became the Whig Party, which was more popular in the North and the West, while the Democratic Party was more popular in the South and the East.

The Whig Party collapsed in the 1850s, due to the internal divisions over the issue of slavery and its expansion into the new territories. The Republican Party emerged as a new party, which opposed the spread of slavery and supported the preservation of the Union. The Republican Party, led by Abraham Lincoln, won the presidential election of 1860, which triggered the secession of the southern states and the civil war. The Republican Party was more popular in the North and the West, while the Democratic Party was more popular in the South and the East.

The Republican Party and the Democratic Party have remained the two main parties in the US since the civil war, although they have undergone several changes and realignments in their ideologies, platforms, and constituencies. Some of the major realignments are:

- The Progressive Era (1890s-1920s), which saw the rise of reform movements within both parties, such as the Populists, the Progressives, and the Bull Moose Party, which advocated for social justice, economic regulation, and political democracy.
- The New Deal Coalition (1930s-1960s), which was formed by the Democratic Party under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who implemented a series of policies and programs to combat the Great Depression and the World War II. The coalition consisted of various groups, such as the urban workers, the farmers, the ethnic minorities, the immigrants, the liberals, and the Southerners, who supported the Democratic Party for several decades.
- The Southern Strategy (1960s-1980s), which was adopted by the Republican Party under the leadership of Richard Nixon, who appealed to the white voters in the South who were dissatisfied with the civil rights movement and the social changes brought by the Democratic Party. The strategy also involved the use of cultural and moral issues, such as abortion, gun rights, and religion, to attract the conservative and religious voters.
- The Reagan Revolution (1980s-1990s), which was led by Ronald Reagan, who implemented a conservative agenda that emphasized free market, low taxes, deregulation, military spending, and anti-communism. The revolution also shifted the political landscape to the right, and weakened the New Deal Coalition of the Democratic Party.
- The Third Way (1990s-2000s), which was championed by Bill Clinton, who tried to moderate the Democratic Party and appeal to the centrist and independent voters, by adopting some of the

policies and rhetoric of the Republican Party, such as welfare reform, fiscal responsibility, and law and order.

- The Obama Coalition (2000s-2010s), which was formed by Barack Obama, who mobilized a diverse and progressive coalition of voters, such as the young, the women, the minorities, the LGBT, and the educated, who supported his vision of change and hope, and his policies on health care, environment, immigration, etc.

- The Trump Era (2010s-2020s), which was marked by the rise of Donald Trump, who tapped into the populist and nationalist sentiments of the voters, especially the white working-class, who felt left behind and alienated by the political and economic elites, and the cultural and demographic changes. Trump also challenged the norms and institutions of American democracy, and polarized the nation along the lines of identity, ideology, and information.

Why the Two Parties are Polarized

The two parties in the US are polarized, which means that they have become more ideologically distinct and homogeneous, and more hostile and distrustful of each other. The polarization has affected the government, the media, and the public, and has made it harder to reach consensus and compromise on various issues and policies.

The causes of polarization are complex and multifaceted, but some of the major factors are:

- The realignment of the parties, which resulted in the sorting of the voters and the politicians along the ideological and demographic lines, and the elimination of the moderate and cross-cutting factions within the parties.

- The gerrymandering of the congressional districts, which refers to the manipulation of the boundaries of the districts to favor one party over the other, and to create safe and homogeneous

seats for the incumbents, which reduces the incentives for moderation and compromise, and increases the influence of the primary elections and the partisan activists.

- The media fragmentation and polarization, which refers to the proliferation and diversification of the media outlets and platforms, which cater to the different preferences and biases of the audiences, and create echo chambers and filter bubbles, where people are exposed to the information and opinions that confirm and reinforce their existing views, and are isolated from the information and opinions that challenge and contradict their views.

- The social polarization and tribalism, which refers to the increasing division and animosity of the society along the lines of party, race, religion, class, gender, etc., and the formation of ingroups and outgroups, where people identify strongly with their own group and view the other group as the enemy or the threat.

How the US Government is Structured, and the Role of the President in this Government

The US government is structured according to the principle of federalism, which means that the power and authority are divided and shared between the national and state governments, and the principle of separation of powers, which means that the power and authority are divided and distributed among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government.

The executive branch is headed by the president, who is the chief executive and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws passed by the Congress, conducting the foreign policy and the national security of the country, appointing the cabinet members and the federal judges, issuing executive orders and pardons, and proposing the budget and the legislation to the Congress. The president is assisted by the vice president, who is the president of the Senate and the successor of the president in case of death, resignation, or removal, and by the executive

office of the president, which consists of various agencies and offices that advise and support the president, such as the White House Office, the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget, etc.

The legislative branch is composed of the Congress, which is a bicameral (two-house) legislature, consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives has 435 members, who are elected by the people of their districts for two-year terms, and represent the population of the states. The Senate has 100 members, who are elected by the people of their states for six-year terms, and represent the equality of the states. The Congress is responsible for making and passing the laws, levying the taxes, borrowing and spending the money, regulating the commerce, declaring the war, raising and supporting the army and the navy, ratifying the treaties and the appointments made by the president, and overseeing and investigating the executive branch. The Congress can also impeach and remove the president, the vice president, and other federal officials for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts, such as the district courts and the circuit courts of appeals. The Supreme Court has nine justices, who are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate for life terms, and who serve as the final arbiter of the constitutionality of the laws and the actions of the government. The lower federal courts have judges, who are also appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate for life terms, and who hear and decide the cases involving the federal laws and the constitution. The judicial branch is responsible for interpreting and applying the laws, resolving the disputes, protecting the rights and liberties of the people, and checking and balancing the other branches of the government.

Why the US Presidential Elections are so Important to Governance

The US presidential elections are so important to governance, because they determine who will be the leader of the country and the head of the government for the next four years, and what policies and priorities they will pursue and implement. The president has a significant impact on the domestic and foreign affairs of the country, as well as on the lives and well-being of the people. The president also influences the composition and the direction of the other branches of the government, especially the executive and the judicial branches, by appointing the cabinet members, the federal judges, and other officials, who carry out the president's agenda and vision.

The US presidential elections are also important to governance, because they reflect and shape the political culture and the public opinion of the country, and the values and the interests of the people. The presidential elections are the occasions where the people express their preferences and choices, and where the candidates and the parties present their platforms and visions, and compete for the support and the trust of the voters. The presidential elections are the opportunities for the people to participate and engage in the democratic process, and to hold the government accountable and responsive to their needs and demands.

The Party Primaries and the Electoral College

The party primaries are the processes by which the candidates and the parties select their nominees for the presidential elections. The party primaries can take different forms, such as caucuses, primaries, conventions, or a combination of them, depending on the rules and the traditions of the parties and the states. The party primaries are usually held from January to June of the election year, and involve the participation of the party members, the delegates, and sometimes the independent voters, who cast their votes or express their preferences for their preferred candidates. The party primaries are important,

because they narrow down the field of the candidates, and indicate the strength and the popularity of the candidates and their platforms.

The electoral college is the system by which the president and the vice president are elected by the people. The electoral college consists of 538 electors, who are chosen by the states and the District of Columbia, based on their number of representatives and senators in the Congress. Each state and the District of Columbia has a number of electors equal to its number of representatives and senators, except for Maine and Nebraska, which have a different system of allocating their electors. The electors are usually pledged to vote for the candidates of the party that won the popular vote in their state or district, although some states allow the electors to vote for other candidates. The electors meet in their respective states and the District of Columbia in December of the election year, and cast their votes for the president and the vice president. The candidate who receives the majority of the electoral votes (270 or more) wins the presidency, and the candidate who receives the second-most electoral votes wins the vice presidency. If no candidate receives the majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives chooses the president from the top three candidates, and the Senate chooses the vice president from the top two candidates.

The electoral college has a feature of "winner takes all", which means that the candidate who wins the popular vote in a state or a district gets all of its electors, regardless of the margin of victory or the distribution of the votes. The "winner takes all" feature has several implications, such as:

- It makes the presidential elections a state-by-state contest, rather than a national one, and gives more weight and influence to the states with more electors, especially the swing states, which are the states that are not consistently won by either party, and can change the outcome of the election.

- It creates a possibility of a mismatch between the popular vote and the electoral vote, which means that the candidate who wins the most votes from the people may not win the most votes from the electors, and may lose the presidency. This has happened five times in the US history, most recently in 2016, when Donald Trump won the electoral vote, but lost the popular vote to Hillary Clinton by nearly 3 million votes.
- It discourages the participation and representation of the third parties and the independent candidates, who have little chance of winning any electors, unless they win the popular vote in a state or a district, which is very rare and difficult. The last time a third party or an independent candidate won any electors was in 1968, when George Wallace won 46 electors from five southern states.

How do US Presidential Candidates Campaign

The US presidential candidates campaign by engaging in various activities and strategies to persuade and mobilize the voters to support them and vote for them. Some of the common and important aspects of the presidential campaigns are:

- The fundraising, which refers to the collection and spending of money for the campaign purposes, such as advertising, traveling, organizing, etc. The fundraising can come from various sources, such as the candidates themselves, the parties, the political action committees (PACs), the super PACs, the individual donors, etc. The fundraising is regulated by various laws and rules, such as the Federal Election Campaign Act, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, the Citizens United v. FEC decision, etc., which aim to limit the influence of money in politics, but also create loopholes and challenges for the enforcement and transparency of the campaign finance.

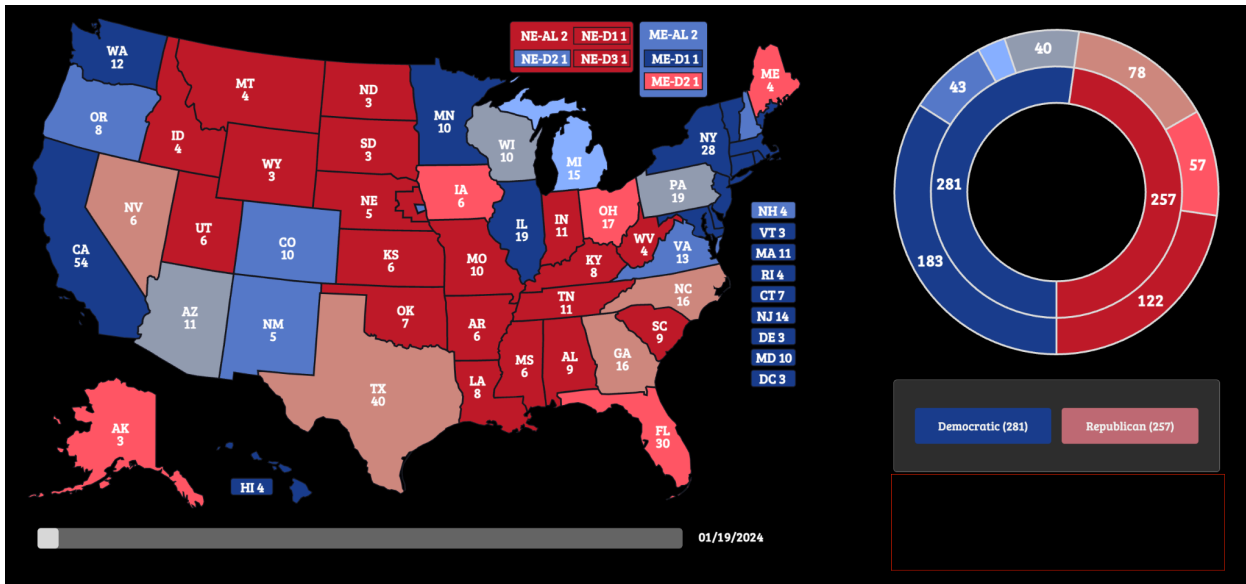
- The advertising, which refers to the use of various media and platforms, such as television, radio, print, online, social media, etc., to communicate the messages and the images of the candidates and the parties, and to influence the opinions and the behaviors of the voters. The advertising can take different forms, such as positive, negative, issue-based, or character-based, and can target different audiences, such as the general, the specific, or the undecided voters. The advertising is often the most expensive and the most visible part of the campaign, and can have a significant impact on the perception and the preference of the voters.
- The polling, which refers to the collection and analysis of the data and the information about the opinions and the attitudes of the voters, and the prediction and projection of the outcomes and the trends of the election. The polling can be conducted by various organizations and entities, such as the media, the academic, the partisan, or the independent ones, and can use different methods and techniques, such as the random sampling, the weighting, the margin of error, etc. The polling is often used by the candidates and the parties to measure and monitor their performance and popularity, and to adjust and improve their strategies and tactics.
- The debating, which refers to the formal and public discussion and exchange of the views and the arguments between the candidates and the parties, on various issues and topics that are relevant and important for the election and the country. The debating can take place at different levels and stages of the campaign, such as the primary, the general, or the vice presidential ones, and can involve different formats and rules, such as the moderator, the panel, the audience, the time limit, etc. The debating is often seen as an opportunity and a challenge for the candidates and the parties to showcase their knowledge and skills, and to persuade and impress the voters.
- The organizing, which refers to the mobilization and coordination of the resources and the people for the campaign purposes, such as the registration, the education, the outreach, the

turnout, the volunteer, the staff, etc. The organizing can take place at different levels and locations of the campaign, such as the national, the state, the local, or the grassroots ones, and can use different tools and technologies, such as the phone, the mail, the email, the text, the app, etc. The organizing is often the most essential and the most effective part of the campaign, as it directly connects and interacts with the voters, and motivates and activates them to support and vote for the candidates and the parties.

Timeline:

12th March, 2024: Nikki Haley and Ron DeSantis withdraw from the 2024 Republican Presidential Primary, firmly leaving Donald Trump Jr. as the Republican candidate. His nomination was later officially confirmed by the Republican Party.

9th June, 2024: Nationwide protests emerge after a man in Texas successfully sues 3 medical personnel for wrongful death due to performing an abortion on his ex-wife. Simultaneously, a woman in Texas dies from being unable to receive an abortion.



5th

November, 2024: Joe Biden was projected as the winner for the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election.

Attached below is a map of the Electoral College, categorized by margin of vote share between the two parties (<1%, 1-5%, 5-15%, 15%+). The Democrats also lost control of the Senate, with the Republicans flipping the Ohio and West Virginia seats. The Democrats regained control of the House by winning 231 seats.

7th December, 2024: The Supreme Court issues a ruling in FDA v. Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine, ruling in favor of Alliance for Hippocratic Medicine. The FDA was restricted in its ability to approve abortion drugs such as Mifepristone.

4th March, 2025: The Russia-Ukraine War comes to an unofficial end as Vladimir Putin is declared dead. Russia enters into a state of chaos as martial law is imposed, with breakaway states, notably Kaliningrad and Chechnya, forming. The Russian military withdraws as a result from Ukraine, including Crimea and other Russian-separatist controlled provinces (eg. Donetsk).

4 July, 2025: 566 people are killed and another 1813 are left injured as 11 shooters targeted a 4th of July music concert in Miami, Florida. 6 of the shooters were under the age of 17, and the shooters used 3D printed guns. Nationwide protests emerge over arms control, and various constitutional questions emerge. The event becomes known as the 4th of July Massacre.

28th August, 2025: The U.S. Congress passes the bipartisan “The American Dream Act”, with significant immigration reform. Pathways to skilled immigration have greatly been increased, especially for those from overrepresented countries like India. The act drastically curbs illegal immigration with strengthened border security, and an objective to reduce the number of illegal immigrants entering the U.S. to 1 million per year. The act is generally well-received by the public.

8th October, 2025: AlphaMed-3 and MedGPT-2 from Google Deepmind and OpenAI respectively receive FDA certification and certification from other government agencies for recommending treatment

on certain symptoms, covering 25-35% of medical cases. Healthcare costs begin to decline as Open-source AI models actively begin to aid universities in drug discovery. Certain philanthropic contributions, including from Open Philanthropy and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, allow for the setup of nonprofits manufacturing these drugs.

3rd December, 2025: OpenAI releases GPT-6, with expert-level in many fields. It begins a phased roll-out, with journalism, financial services, sales/marketing, consumer services all drastically impacted. Over the next year, economic output sharply begins to increase, tax revenues begin to increase, and unemployment also begins to increase. The bipartisan “AI for Prosperity Act” is passed, with the objective of slowing down its adoption, and implementing compute limits which OpenAI can spend in running GPT-6.

23rd January, 2026: Taiwan erupts into chaos as its pro-independence President is assassinated. The perpetrator is unknown, martial law is imposed. China is suspected.

29th March, 2026: New elections are held in Taiwan, with a Mainland China-aligned candidate emerging as the winner. The legitimacy of the elections is called into question.

3rd June, 2026: The Supreme Court strikes down the “4th of July Memorial Act”, which sought to ban 3D Printed guns on the grounds of the 1st and 2nd Amendment, limiting arms to only those sold from state-approved stores. The act had bipartisan support. Nationwide protests once again emerge, with demonstrations in memory of those slain in Miami.

4th November, 2026: Democrats regain control of the Senate by flipping seats in Texas and Maine.

Democrats maintain control of the house, winning 255 seats.

19th January, 2027: Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas passes away, the Democrats nominate and confirm Myrna Pérez as a successor to Clarence Thomas.

9th February, 2027: The U.S. Congress passes the democrat-led “My Choice Act”, codifying abortion rights on a federal level and effectively coercing states into permitting abortion by limiting certain healthcare-related federal grants only to states which permit abortion for any reason up to 20 weeks from pregnancy. In a similar manner, access to Mifepristone and other abortion drugs was codified.

Economic Statistics:

Time Period	GDP Growth	Sovereign Debt Growth	GDP per Capita Growth	Inflation Rate	Real Wage Growth	Unemployment Rate
2024	3.7%	0.2%	3.4%	2.4%	3.5%	4.9%
2025	4.0%	-0.4%	3.7%	1.9%	4.4%	5.1%
2026	6.2%	-3.2%	5.8%	-0.7%	5.9%	7.5%

Procedural Guide:

Areas for Research and General Tips

It is expected that delegates are well-versed with the current political leanings of the candidates they are representing. We expect you to reflect this in the manifesto you create (see the specific Manifesto section). However, given that nearly three years have passed since present-day in this hypothetical committee, we would expect an evolution with respect to these political stances to reflect the events which have transpired thus far, as seen in the timeline. You may also benefit from researching the political leanings of other delegates in the committee. This will enable you to question them when presented with an opportunity to do so.

Some suggested areas for research which may be helpful in committee include:

1. Your party's political ideology, voter base, and organizational structure
2. Fundraising methods, major political donors, and relationships between political parties, bureaucracies, and industrialists, PACs, SuperPACs
3. USA's media landscape, political coverage biases, and media campaign strategies
4. Grassroots campaign strategies, voter outreach strategies, and local campaigning
5. Voting coalitions/blocs, demographic trends, voting trends
6. Foreign actors in USA's politics, key foreign economic stakeholders in the US economy
7. Common agenda in US elections, past key voting issues
8. US's governance and political structures

MUNs ultimately are a learning space and a collaborative activity, so mistakes, while not ideal, are acceptable. Feel free to take risks. In fact, we think delegates who take more risks are more likely to succeed in committee than delegates who remain very reserved in their actions, even with potential mistakes a delegate might make while taking these risks. As in any MUN committee, there may be

first-timers or those new to such a format and so the experienced delegates are expected to help them throughout the committee.

Pre-Committee Documentation

Manifesto

A manifesto is a simple list of policies or ideas you may wish to execute as President. These should be framed in such a manner that the average voter can understand your promises. Keep these as clear and concise as possible. Here is a sample in terms of the kind of language, format, and style we are expecting: <https://www.vivek2024.com/america-first-2-0/>

Of course, your ideas should be quite different to Vivek's. Feel free to experiment with your style. We will be marking your manifesto on the promises you make (and their framing, concision, specificity, and language), any slogans you may use, any categories or broader talking points you categorize your promises by, and any introduction or context you provide prior to your promises.

There are no set number of promises or policies you have to advocate for. Feel free to list as many as you feel are necessary. We recommend anywhere between 10 to 30.

All Manifestos will be released to all delegates to view and consider in their preparation. You may question other delegates on the promises they make when presented with an opportunity, such as during primary debates. All delegates are required to submit a manifesto to be considered for awards. Only PDF submissions will be accepted. The deadline for manifestos is 29th January, 11:59 PM IST. All manifestos should be emailed to mun@hixs.org.

In-Committee Documentation:

Campaign Strategies: Strategy documents are 250 word briefs detailing how you wish to approach your campaign. It should outline your ideological stance, how you plan to fundraise for your campaign, the kinds of demographics you will be targeting as potential voters, and any specific campaign strategies you may wish to implement. We will accept submissions for strategy documents at the end of primary debates from the candidates who are still in the running. These should be written from the perspective of your first portfolio (eg. Kamala Harris), and should be kept specific to the kind of political identity you have created with your manifesto.

Directives: Directives are a space to showcase creativity and undertake specific actions to aid your campaign. They differ from Campaign Strategies in the sense that they are far more specific and tailored, and will reflect in committee in the forms of updates we may give you. These can also be sent anytime after directives are declared open, and do not have a particular window of submission like with campaign strategies. These are addressed to an individual within your campaign staff (it isn't necessary to know the specific person), or to someone outside of it, eg. a campaign donor. An example of a directive is given below.

Sample:

Dear Kohaku Hydro Inc Cold Board of Directors,

As the CEO, I believe that it is in our best interest to invest in green, non-nuclear energy. To do this, I would like to establish a non-profit research sector for our company (woo, tax benefits) that focuses on economically efficient, non-nuclear, green energy (i.e. hydropower, windmills, etc). After these

investigations, I'd like to potentially implement these ideas within our company, and then pitch them to the Japanese government to power Japan in the future.

Yours,

Nishiyama

Committee Proceedings:

Stage 1: Presidential Primary

1. Recess for submitting Campaign Strategies, directives open.
2. Debate amongst all 16 candidates in each party, with opening speeches and cross-questioning.
3. Declaration of results, 8 candidates eliminated. The losing 8 candidates are randomly allotted to the winning 8 candidates, forming "double delegations" or 8 delegations of two. Recess for submitting Campaign Strategies.
4. Debate amongst the 8 candidates, only 1 of the 2 delegates representing the candidate is permitted to speak, and the other is the only delegate of that delegation permitted to send directives.
5. Declaration of results, 4 candidates eliminated. The losing 4 candidates are randomly allotted to the winning 4 candidates, forming 4 delegations of 4.
6. Recess for submitting Campaign strategies.
7. Debate amongst the 4 candidates, only 2 delegates permitted to speak per candidate, the other two responsible for directives.
8. Declaration of results, 2 candidates eliminated. The losing 2 candidates are randomly allotted to the winning 2 candidates. Forming 2 delegations of 8. [Results of the first three caucuses for both parties announced.

9. Recess for submitting Campaign strategies.
10. Debate amongst the final 2 candidates, only 4 delegates permitted to speak per candidate, the other four are responsible for directives.
11. Declaration of results. Winner of the Presidential primary announced.

Stage 2: National Election Strategy & Vice-President Pick

Transition to second portfolios (eg. Director of Youth Outreach). Standard MUN debate procedure, with the end goal of creating a “national election strategy” and choosing the Vice-President. The National Election Strategy is similar to a draft resolution/plan of action.

Stage 3: Continuous Crisis & Final Days

The timeline begins to move, and the cabinet addresses challenges to the campaign as they emerge. It responds to events in the larger world, as well as statements/rhetoric of the other party. A presidential debate between the Republican and Democrat challenger also happens.