

GHOST IN THE SHELL:

INDIVIDUALS OF THE SYSTEM

Background Guide

Director: Yue Ting Kong

ABSTRACT: Welcome to 2042 and the world of Ghost in the Shell. A world where technology and humanity have merged in ways never before imaginable. A world that has encountered new-levels of interconnectedness made possible by technological leaps and where individuals have the power to alter the fates of thousands through manipulation and destruction of the systems that bind us, both in the real-world and the net.



real-world and the net
that bind us, both in the
and destruction of the systems



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Director's Letter

Hello Delegates,

My name is Yue Ting Kong and I welcome you to SSICsim 2020 and the *Ghost in the Shell Committee*. Set in a fictional universe where technology has progressed by leaps and bounds, but where systemic corruption, human desires and political systems have remained unaltered. This committee is based on the work of Masamune Shirow the original manga creator, but it borrows its plot, characters and overall themes more from the *Ghost in the Shell: Stand Alone Complex's* first two seasons as well as a variety of other Cyberpunk properties. This committee will challenge delegates in setting and ability as often you will find yourself limited by entrenched institutions and political maneuvering by opponent delegates.

Delegates themselves will represent the Japanese National Cabinet in the year 2042 and represent a variety of roles meant to act during times of national crisis. The crises themselves are meant to represent our real world with situations that mimic real world events, from a refugees crisis to economic collapse. Additionally, this committee's mechanics and nature is meant to challenge how delegates handle situations, with the goal not being to come up with the best resolution to a crisis, but to create one that will appease their coalition members and general public as popularity and elections are key factors to take into account.

A bit of background on myself, I'm a 3rd Year history specialist at the University of Toronto. This will be the second committee I've directed at SSICsim, my fifth year of doing crisis and my 8th year of doing MUN overall.

I look forward to meeting with all of you at the conference,

And remember: "If we all reacted the same way we'd be predictable and there's always more than one way to view a situation and what's true for the group is also true for the individual. It's simple, overspecialize and you breed in weakness, it's a slow death."- Major Motoko Kusanagi (*Ghost in the Shell, 1995 Directed by Mamoru Oshi and Produced by Studio I.G.*),

Yue Ting Kong
Ghost in the Shell
Committee Director, SSICsim 2020



Introduction

In 2042 the world lies in a chaotic state. It has been only four years since the end of the Fourth World War and once again the world seems to be on the brink of more catastrophe. The EU and Chinese economic zones collapse has sent the world into another Great Depression. UN peacekeeping troops litter the world and former great states such as the US and Russia have become shadows of their former selves.

Amongst all of this lies Japan. A survivor of both the Third and Fourth World Wars, Japan has remained relatively untouched while the rest of the world endured war. It is a nation that helped the world progress in terms of technology and maintained a large peacekeeping force in the Pacific. It is considered a rock in a time of great change, but all is not well in the land of the rising sun as unresolved internal political issues may potentially drive Japan to collapse.

A Disclaimer

While this committee is heavily inspired by Masumune Shirow's *Ghost in the Shell*, and subsequent adaptations such as the *Stand Alone Complex* series, the information in the background guide is entirely unique, hence the lack of a bibliography or external sources you may want to reference as a delegate. There are certain events which bear similarity however all the details of these events do not exist in the show and were created specially for this committee. I highly dissuade delegates from reading any of the source material from the manga or watching the movies and the show. The themes that these properties highlight are extremely different from the committee and the content of the original franchise can run contrary to that of the committee.

Key Global Events June 2023 to June 2042

The 2023 US Economic Crash

The Trump victory in the 2020 national elections furthered nationwide political tensions. These tensions are only made worse when in 2023, another oil price war causes the price of oil to crash well below the negatives and cause OPEC and the global economy to collapse. This was followed by countries pulling gold out from the US causing the US dollar to plummet to historic lows and Trump issued massive bailouts to US companies while implementing mass protectionism and austerity. Within the first month, US unemployment climbed to 46%. US banks would close with the longest being Wells Fargo and the Stock Market for two weeks as well. However, the economic situation in America prompted the global political situation to spiral out of control.

The Third World War (2023-2025)

Russia decides to fully intervene in Ukraine as well as conduct coups and interventions in Belarus, Finland, the Caucasus and Central Asia to rebuild Russia's former territorial borders. This caused tensions between the EU/NATO and Russia. However, the real issue starts in Asia when North Korea decides to invade South Korea with the help of Chinese intelligence and material support. The South Korean forces engage in a fighting withdrawal hoping that the US would send support. Japan and South Korea start secret negotiations to end the trade-war, sending Japanese aid to Korea should the Americans not intervene. The Japanese and South Koreans eventually agreed upon a treaty where Japan



would sell a vast amount of arms for their defence and potential intervention if South Korea's situation became dire.

In Europe, tensions escalate in the Baltics when anti-Russian militant groups start aggressively posturing on the border. Russia sends in expeditionary forces to stop the border terrorists. This sparked a war between NATO, minus the US, and Russia. Conflict in Europe was a conventional war which the Europeans were losing very slowly, becoming standstill on the German border. Leaders in Brussels begin planning for an eventuality where the EU and NATO will need to become independent of American aid and potentially federalize as a way to consolidate resources, manpower, and political capital to fight the war.

By the start of 2024, the war in Europe had ground to a standstill with both sides aggressively considering using nuclear weapons tactically and strategically to break the enemy's defenses and will to fight. However, the war was going worse for the Russians, as their occupation of Eastern European states was turning into a fully fledged guerilla war that saw supply lines and local garrisons being frequently targeted.

In Korea, South Korean forces found themselves pushed past the defensive line around Seoul and towards the mountain region of Daegu. The war evolves to a semi-guerilla war where elite South Korean soldiers tie up North Korean forces in the mountains while the newly consolidated South Korean army is able to win more conventional battles. It was around this time that Japan started rolling back its own restrictions on Article 9, sending war material to South Korea. North Korean submarines picked up the shipping of goods between the two countries, resulting in a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare, sinking dozens of Japanese ships within the first few months. This allowed the conservative government of Japan to use their majority in parliament and utilize the Japanese Self-Defence Force (JSDF) as a way to protect trade and intervene in the conflict. This was the first major conflict the JSDF participated in. The JMSDF (Navy) and JASDF (Airforce) managed to score decisive victories over the North Koreans and when the JASDF (Army) arrived at Busan, they proved to be a somewhat effective supplementary force to the South Koreans. However, they were still green in comparison to their South Korean allies. This lack of experience pressured the Japanese war industry to produce new and more technologies which could give even the greenest Japanese soldier the means to match the enemy in combat. Note: this is the start of advanced human cyberization, military grade AIs, androids, spider tanks, etc.

The North Koreans were becoming increasingly worried about receiving decreased funding from China, due to China's involvement in India and Southeast Asia, and the increasing amount of support the South Koreans were receiving from Japan. In May of 2024, this resulted in what was known as the Mayday Coup where hardline generals of the North Korean army seized power and began preparations to enter nuclear war.

The 24th of August 2024 will be a day that lives infamy, as on that day the North Koreans would launch nuclear missiles at South Korea and southern Japan. This would be met by mass retaliation by US nuclear submarines that defected to support the Japanese and Koreans following the breakout of the 2nd American Civil War. The retaliatory strike caused the North Korean frontline to fall apart and civilian centers in the north were destroyed overnight. In Europe, the word of nuclear weapons being unleashed in strategic and tactical settings was met with immediate acceptance and Britain and France would launch nuclear strikes on the frontline in a bid to end the war and cripple Russian tactical nuclear armed vehicles. This series of events within three days in August would mark what many would believe to become a nuclear apocalypse across the world.

Korea was the 2nd theatre of war to end, with the Japanese and South Koreans pushing the North Koreans back across the 38th Parallel and asserting dominance over the peninsula, establishing a military occupation/integration effort to form a new unified Korean Republic. The Japanese and Koreans also sign the Korean-Japanese Security Treaty that placed the two in an alliance and allowed Japan to participate in the occupation of North Korea, along with other clauses that promote military exercises, political cooperation, economic cooperation and technology sharing. Also, during this time the Japanese and Chinese end their island conflict with the islands still left disputed.

In Asia, conflicts start erupting over pre-existing disputes, as well as fishing rights in the South China Sea. Additionally, sporadic fighting occurs in Kashmir. The conflict escalated dramatically after a rogue squadron of Pakistani airmen bombed Indian territory outside of Kashmir. Large scale conventional war soon ensues with China heavily backing Pakistan and putting pressure on the Chinese-Indian border in the Himalayas. China additionally moves more troops and ships south to protect their borders. The India-Pakistan war used nuclear weapons around a week after the rest of the world with Pakistan targeting large civilian centers in India in a bid to break the Indian will to avoid losing the war on the ground. This backfires on the Pakistanis whose strike is not as effective as anticipated. India retaliates, targeting the Pakistani military and government high-command, sending the entire Pakistani government and military into panic, causing their frontline to collapse and riot due to a lack of orders. The Chinese would effectively assume control over what was left of the Pakistani military to avoid its complete collapse. The remaining Pakistani army combined with the Chinese military would attack India and frequently use nuclear arms to support their advance to great success.

China would begin to invade and establish collaborative governments in Southeast Asia. This drags China into backing regional governments into a combination of proxy and guerilla warfare across Southeast Asia. This also gave China reason to move into Taiwan and dispute islands with Japan as a way to strengthen their supply lines across the Pacific, drawing the JSDF into light combat with the Chinese over disputed islands. Additionally, within China, the amount of money spent on the war meant that the local citizenry has become extremely agitated on decreases in welfare and local development, leading to internal pressure from within the government population to end the war.

The breakout of the 4th Indochina War saw the region descend into a resource based war led by rogue generals and local militias. While across the region, ethnic clashes broke out from Bangladesh to New Guinea, causing formerly stable states like Indonesia to collapse overnight. This breakdown of Southeast Asia caused Chinese, Australian and New Zealand forces to begin extensive intervention missions across the region. Note that throughout this period of time in Africa, the Middle East and South America, the failure of the US economy and lack of global cohesion led to many of these states breaking down and descending into regional and civil wars.

Similarly to China, the war in Russia became too expensive to continue. However, nationalist elements within the country continue to want to carry out the war as they feel that success is on the horizon. This leads to a left-wing revolution in key parts of the country that results in the 2nd Russian Civil War between multiple factions, chief among which were the Republican-Communist Coalition and the Nationalists already in power. NATO would then sign the Treaty of Prague which forced Russian troops out of Eastern Europe, except for Belarus, and handed over all nuclear weapons within 1500kms of the frontline. This effectively ends the Third World War in Europe and ends the threat of Russia for the time being. Additionally, the collapse of Russia allows Japan to annex Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands.

The War in India would end next with the Treaty of Patna which would abolish the McMahon Line and redraw the Chinese-Indian border in favor of China. It allowed China access to ports on the



Indian coast, preferential trade treatment and annexation of formerly Pakistani lands in Kashmir. In Southeast Asia the Chinese, Japanese, Australians and New Zealanders draw up plans to recognize the strongest and most stable governments that had appeared during the conflict. Burma, Thailand, and Indochina form the Siak Republic, and Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines from the Pan-Malay Confederation (Maphilindo). Singapore and Maphilindo are backed by the Australian and New Zealand governments, while China and Japan support Siak. Finally, China annexes Mongolia as the Russian Civil War breaks out. However, this newly added territory along with internal instability leads the People's Republic of China to reform as a confederation where the core territories of China will be directly administered while other territories like Taiwan, Tibet, Hong Kong, etc. are given more autonomy than before and allowed to function independently while paying taxes to China, and supporting it in terms of foreign and economic policy, similar to the England and Scotland's Max-Devolution.

The 2nd American Civil War (2023-2028)

In the United States, domestic tensions reached a point where President Trump attempts to institute a level of martial law unseen in any country in history. The backlash from the civilian governments and the military is almost immediate with the latter disobeying orders. The refusal of the military to step in and the failure of civilian governments allowed right wing militias to seize very local positions of power. This spurs military officers to launch a coup, with several thousand troops and vehicles entering the capital and within hours the President, his family and cabinet are all arrested for crimes against the Constitution. This starts the 2nd American Civil War. The pacific states quickly unify and declare independence, along with Hawaii and New England. Alaska then leaves the Union and Canada annexes it. Fighting immediately breaks out with local militias in the south attacking Federal troops. Meanwhile in Chicago, Noam Chomsky gathers left-wing individuals and union leaders in a congress meant to establish a socialist cause in America. Federal troops consolidate around the Capitol and New York, this solidifies the battlelines of the 2nd American Civil War.

The war was a three sided-ideological conflict that lasted five long years, between the Federal government, Chomsky's republic and the Patriotic front. By 2028, nearly 20 Million Americans would die fighting in the war. Eventually, the Hakodate Conference was called in mid 2026 and saw the EU, Japan and China help the three sides of the war come to a peace agreement by 2028. At the peace conference, the three warring American states would sign the Treaty of Hakodate that saw the recognition of all nations that declared independence. The IAEA would then enter the former USA and dismantle their nuclear weapons. However before this could happen the vast majority were seized by the PDU and Patriotic Front.

Domestically, the fallout of the war was grave. The ideological successor of America, was the Republic of America and it retained the former political system, but its economy was in ruins and it was the most badly damaged during the war. The PDU descended into chaos after the death of Noam Chomsky in 2024 and it became the opposite of what Chomsky wanted, a Syndicalist Dictatorship. The Patriotic Front would then become the most stable state out of the three as former military officers asserted themselves in the new role of President-Protector. The American Patriotic Front in 2027 was renamed and formalized as the American Empire, a military dictatorship that replaced America on the world stage in terms of military strength. The Empire over the years would move to rapidly consolidate power in the former American territories and take over the caribbean and parts of Latin America

Internationally, the war ended America as a superpower. This meant that for the next fifteen years the Chinese Federation would rule as the world's undisputed superpower following its post-war economic boom. The EU would then take up the mantle of global democracy and liberalism, as well as absorb many



American assets to support their own economy. However, the end of America was most important for Japan, as it allowed them to overcome many of the diplomatic restraints placed on them by the Americans, on multiple levels, except, Article 9 which was still a key part of the constitution. Finally, Japan would absorb the entire American military sector seizing blueprints, assets and personnel. The end of the war cemented Japan's position as the core of the global military-industrial complex, as well as Asia's second major financial hub.

The World Between the the Third and Fourth World Wars (2027-2031)

The 2nd Russian Civil War wages between the communists, the federalists, and the nationalist Russian government. The communists and the federalists work together to defeat the nationalist government, but continue the war against each other. After 3 years, the communists push the federalists back past the Ural Mountain range, effectively removing them from Europe. Hostilities mostly end there as the federalists form the New Russian Republic in Asia and the communists create a Neo-Soviet Union in the European part of Russia to the west of the Urals. The Neo-Soviet state soon annexes their fellow communist ally of Belarus and moves to internally reform itself, becoming an isolationist state. The 2nd Russian Republic becomes deeply fractured, and while the area around the Capital, Vladivostok, is centralized, beyond that lies several dozen territories that pay lip service to the central government.

Additionally during this period of time, the EU unifies into a central state based out of Frankfurt. It forms into a federal system based on the previous existing borders of Europe, it moves to declare itself a world power. It also moves to quickly invest in its member states very aggressively, allowing it to surpass Japan and become the second largest economy in the world right after China. The British Commonwealth also unites into the long forgotten Imperial Federation model that was suggested in the 1800 and 1900s. It involved the unification of all the countries where the Royal Family is head of state as a way to combine political, economic and military resources.

Post-War China becomes a strange combination of western liberal democracy in some regions while also maintaining an autocratic socialist model in others. However, this does not hamper their economic prowess and since the United States no longer exists, China has become the premier superpower in the pacific, if not the globe. However, their expenditures in the last war has led them to adopt a policy of less aggressive foreign policy as a way to not find themselves in another gruelling conflict. They maintain strong trade ties with both west and east. While this was a period of economic boom for the "victors" of the Third World War, new and old developing nations across the world lacked major funding and support, as most nations were focused on internal development post-war. This led to an over reliance on the IMF and World Bank, both of which were in dire financial straits following the US economic collapse.

The Fourth World War (2031-2038)

It should be noted that the conflict referred to as the Fourth World War was not one single or semi-singular conflict between superpowers, but instead involved the collapse of many states created during the Third World War, developing nations and other minor states. It is referred to as a world war as the cause can be traced to the IMF and World Bank calling in all their loans across the world and forcing many of these smaller nations into collapse. Additionally, the intervention/invasion of many of these failing states by the global superpowers of the EU, Commonwealth, China, the American Empire and Japan was the other key feature that caused this conflict to be named the Fourth World War.



While the origins of the conflict lay in the economic collapse of the IMF and World Bank in mid-2031, fighting would be relegated to minor skirmishes and riots between the government and average civilians. It wouldn't be until several months later when economic failure resulted in war, when the Siak Republic found itself in the grips of a full communist uprising, otherwise known as the 5th Indochina War. From there other hardline militant movements seeking to overthrow the government for varying goals would breakout across the world in a phenomenon now known as the "Siak Syndrome". Following the collapse of the Siak, central government fighting would begin in neighbouring Maphillindo and Bangladesh and would spread west from there into the Middle-East and Africa.

The reaction from the major superpowers: The American Empire, EU, Commonwealth, Japan, and China was two-fold. There was the initial fear and horror that this could spread to their own countries and that intervention via the UN was needed to stabilize these nations. However, these initial fears were then traded in for opportunity when many government officials realized that this mass instability could be used by the superpowers to boost the global war economy, as well as expand spheres of influence by backing certain elements of collapsing countries. The first concept of the war economy was championed by the American Empire who would move to intervene/invoke Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, annexing nations into their hegemony, as well as instigating the collapse of many South American countries to fuel what was referred to by the Secretary of State Burch, as a "Sustainable War Economy".

The Commonwealth would use this opportunity to bring many former colonies and dominions which had become independent during decolonization back into the fold, with South Africa, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Gulf States joining the Alliance/Neo-Empire. The EU would do something similar with them invading and establishing massive security zones in Eastern Europe and around the Mediterranean, areas which had always been racked with conflict since the end of the Third World War. Both countries would supply other collapsing countries and some superpowers with advisors, weapons and other resources to help persecute the conflicts. This was pushed heavily by the EU's President Ange Bourgeois who wanted to support African regimes and then in turn form collective states that would support the EU in years to come.

The Chinese would intervene heavily in Southeast Asia again. They would spend billions in cash along with sending several hundred-thousand troops into the Siak Republic and Maphillindo to stabilize these regimes, as a way to avoid the horrors of the Third World War to make sure that trade of rubber and fuel could be continued. Additionally, it saw the Chinese under the guise of UN peacekeeping directly intervene in Pakistan, the Middle East and Central Asia to stop ongoing regional conflicts. The conflict in Siak however, would spiral out of control and produce the worst refugee crisis of all time with 160 million displaced people and around 20% of that 160 Million ending up in large Japanese refugee districts of the coast of several metropolises.

Japan would not participate heavily in the Fourth World War. In Southeast Asia, Japan sent over several advisors to support regional governments along with arms sales. In North Korea, the Japanese would continue their joint occupation with South Korea and ramp up anti-communist guerilla activities hoping to wipe them out before the end of the decade. Additionally, the Neo-Russian republic's attempts to invade and retake Sakhalin and Kuril Islands were repelled by the JSDF, the most famous battle of which would be the Nemuro Landing Operation. The Nemuro Landing Operation is so famous that many of those who participated in it became famous within the Japanese military and security establishment and would go on to found new units or become important instructors. Finally, to a much lesser and unofficial degree the Japanese would send numerous special forces units to support the American Empire in their

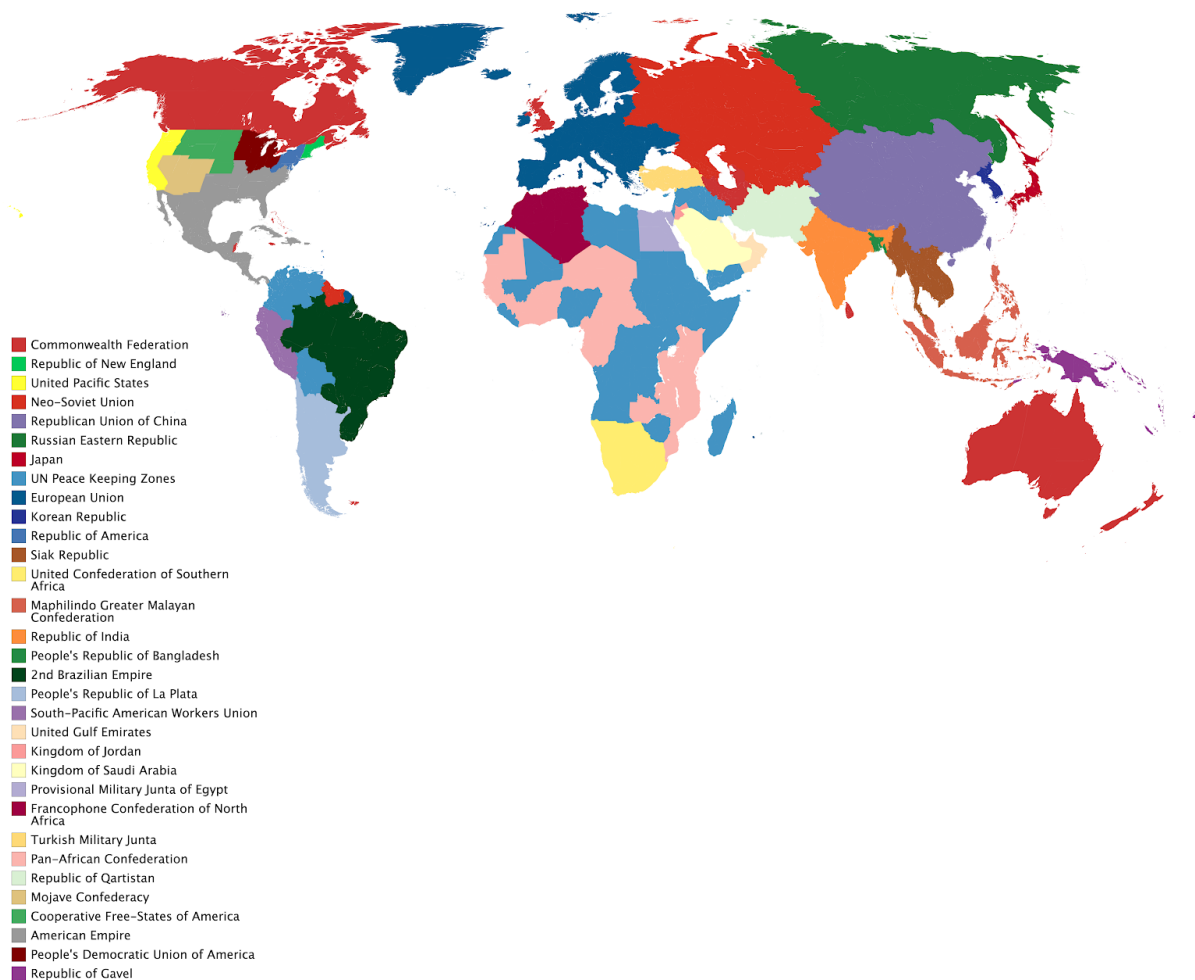
conquest of Central/South America along with Supporting the EU and Commonwealth in the Middle East and Africa.

The Fourth World War did not end with a bang, but with a fizzle. The war eventually lost steam with the fighting state becoming annexed, stabilized, or pacified by UN peacekeeping operations. To this day, the world is littered with UN operations that act more like occupation governments that attempt to hold together any semblance of cohesion in the world. The official end date of the conflict is the 12th of November 2038, when the American's ended their invasion of the Americas signing the Panama Canal treaty consolidating all their newly conquered land in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. However, conflicts that arose from the original IMF and World Bank crash continue to persist.

The 2040 Chinese-EU Economic Crash

Post-World War Four, the world settled into a period of stability and economic growth. However, this growth was seen as not aggressive enough by a cabal of EU and Chinese businessmen who aggressively speculated in land prices in both regions. This leads to a major economic crash that affects the globe. This was due to many of these businessmen selling bonds as a way to speculate on land, these bonds were found in every major or minor country across the globe and so when the economic crash hit it affected everyone. Most notably however, it sent the major world powers into a recession that continues to today.

The World as of 2042



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Key Japanese Events June 2023 to June 2042

The US economic crash and Third World War drastically changed the path of Japan. It effectively freed Japan to be beholden to US foreign policy and it also gave Japan an opportunity to change the declining course of its economy. This was due to the immediate need for the breakout of the 2nd Korean War of military equipment. Korea was not ready for a conflict without US support and it turned to Japan for industrial capacity and supplies to fend off the North Koreans. This created an economic boom similar to Japan's first economic boom following the 1st Korean War. This economic boom coupled with direct involvement gave birth to a massive war industry in Japan which almost instantly replaced the US war industry following its collapse. Additionally, Japan's need to supply its troops and expand its own economic prowess led to it absorbing many US companies that had failed during the war, to supplement its own industry. From a domestic policy perspective, Japan would begin to replace the US as a protector of Korea as well as in developing its own theories on how to conduct itself when the Third World War ended. What resulted was a semi-nationalist state that had somewhat broken free from the restraints of Article 9 in the constitution. Additionally, it would become the eastern bastion of democracy while blending it with Asian cultural values. Also, the war would push Japan to expand its military, intelligence

and security apparatuses. All of these factors combined led Japan to becoming a superpower post-Third World War; they had a powerful economy, respected political institutions and a rapidly growing military. The only issue was that Article 9 was still functioning and nuclear weapons were still banned in Japan.

In the interwar period, Japan's economic growth was artificially lowered, this was due to a desire to avoid the economic crash of the 1980s which sent Japan into a period of economic decline. This allowed the EU to overtake Japan as the second largest economic superpower. However, Japan had only become more powerful in the time being with it having developed numerous cyber technologies which allowed it to become a world leader in this field, surpassing most other countries. This technological advantage by Japan gave them an unmatched sense of superiority over the world, and thus during this period they would retreat from most foreign affairs, except with trade and their Korean alliance. It would also be during this time when the American Empire began to replace the former US on the world stage and it requested with Japan a new security alliance. This new Japanese-American alliance would be signed on in 2029 and it involved Japan retaining Article 9 and allowing AE troops on Japanese soil, but gave Japan more access to US military equipment and their entire satellite network. It also made sure that in this situation Japan would represent the shield in the alliance by supplying weapons while America remained the sword doing all the field work and heavy lifting if war were to start. This period would outline Japan's foreign policy and technological prowess until the start of the committee.

When the Fourth World War broke out, Japan was not concerned at all. It was still tied up in North Korea and it was not interested in sending out its military to fight in small wars across the globe. Economically, the war was another micro-boom financially as it meant that more countries were again buying up Japanese weapons and technology to boost their odds of winning the war. However, when the states of Southeast Asia erupted into civil conflict, Japanese companies were concerned about the possibility of crucial rubber, tin and oil supplies being cut off. The pressure from these companies meant that eventually the JSDF deployed advisors to these countries in small numbers adding to the defence of the central governments. Additionally, Japan would ramp up anti-communist missions in North Korea as their Korean allies had been afraid of an increase in communist attack ever since the Fourth World War broke out. Japan rushing out to support its allies was once again repeated when the American Empire requested troops for its invasions of countries south of its border. The Japanese would oblige and send over small numbers of special forces to assist. The only major combat seen by Japanese troops during the war was when the 2nd Russian republic attempted to retake the Kuril Islands and Sakhalin Island, however, it was repulsed. The main battle in fact at Nemuro, was so legendary that many of those who fought in it would go on to become well respected members of the nation's intelligence, military and security community. Culturally, this would have a massive impact on these units in the years to come.

However, the biggest impact of the Fourth World War would be the massive amounts of North Korean and Southeast Asian refugees fleeing the wars in their home countries. In total, over 232 Million refugees would come to Japan. This was originally welcomed as they provided cheap sources of labour and allowed Japan to improve its image on the world stage. A decent amount of them were already accomplished citizens who would go on to improve Japanese society through different means. However, note that they were never meant to get resident status, this was because they were never meant to be taxed and instead their entire living would be provided to them by the government. Additionally, the vast majority of them would be housed in large refugee districts off the coast of Japanese cities, the largest of which was Dejima off the coast of Nagasaki. There was almost immediate opposition to this program as there were security and economic fears about accepting so many refugees within such a short period of time, and the amount of money it would cost to maintain these refugees in their own specialized districts.

Following the Fourth World War, Japan would enter a third economic boom having again been a heavy seller of military technologies and equipment. However, the Japanese people became restless about Article 9 and how they came to believe that their participation in these foreign wars was due more to obligation to alliance rather than their own benefit. Additionally, the massive increase in refugees has led to elements of the country to form right-wing nationalist parties as a way to oppose the influx of foreign citizens perceived to be taking up taxpayer money. Left-wing groups like the Japanese Communist party would also become popular during this period of time as they promoted both anti-right wing ideology, pacifism and an equal distribution of wealth, something that had been on the decline following the economic boom after World War Three. Note that in terms of policy, the most important thing to come out of the Fourth World War was the expansion of special forces, domestic security groups and the Japanese intelligence community. While these departments had all existed pre-war, the threat of terrorism, cyberwarfare, and other unique threats more organizations were formed under things like the *National Public Security Organization Bill*, in addition to reorganizing pre-existing organization like the *Public Security Intelligence Agency*, under a more cohesive structure. It would move to create a new ministry: *The Ministry of National Information and Public Security*, which consolidate several different units together that could protect the nation from varying threats.

When the Chinese and EU economic zones crashed due to over-aggressive speculation, the Japanese market would be the third worst affected after the first two. This was due to Japanese companies being heavily invested in both China and the EU due to their industrial and technological capabilities, respectively. This sent Japan into an immediate recession with unemployment rising 4.6% yearly since 2040. This would lead extremist parties to develop even more support and anti-refugee sentiment rising to an all time high due to the fact that it costs nearly 10 Billion 7.9 Trillion Yen a year to operate one refugee district and there are a total of five districts across the country.

Background Information leading up to June 2042

Currently Japan is on its 41st Prime Minister and 116th National Cabinet, and it will be heading into its next general election in October of 2042. The current coalition government is between the leading centre-left Constitutional Democratic Party (CDP) who has 176 seats in the Diet and the centre-right Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) who has 160 seats in the Diet. This was a coalition formed to oppose the growing strength of far-left and far-right parties. Note that the rise of extremist parties is partially due to the failure of left and right wing parties such as right-wing Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). Their collapse was not due to political unpopularity, but instead they were plagued by numerous scandals in the case of the DJP. In the case of the DSP, Public Security Bureaus 2 and 6 would forcefully dismantle it due to alleged ties with the Neo-Soviet Union and communist North Korean refugees.

The cabinet has been leading Japan for the past 3 years, with moderate effectiveness. The CDP had come to power vowing for an increase in jobs, welfare and government spending to counter the 2038 Global Recession. They also advocated for a complete withdrawal from Korea, and a long-term naturalization of the refugees. Additionally, they were advocating for the financial subsidization and ethical government oversight of cyberization. Finally, they have been pushing for the disbandment of the Ministry of National Information and Public Security.

Meanwhile the LDP, pushed for similar economic measures only, with more harsh austerity measures to be implemented. Additionally, they insisted on changing their relationship with Korea to form an alliance as well as eliminate the Article 9 clause from the constitution so that Japan can officially



replace the American Empire as a major military power. They also pushed for harsher laws against the refugees and to press for more aggressive assimilation and financial independence. Additionally, they take a more laissez-faire approach to cyberization stating that it was not the role of the government to control what people did with their bodies. Finally, they are currently alright with retaining the Ministry of National Information and Public Security for the time being.

It may then appear that the two parties have more to lose working with each other especially as they disagree on so many topics. This is true to an extent, as many political pundits call this one of the least efficient cabinets in all of history. However, many still believe this inefficiency is preferable to the policies being pushed by the extreme left-wing Japanese Republic Revitalization Party (JRRP) and hardline right-wing Imperial Restoration Party (IRP), who have modeled themselves on the PADUA/Neo-Soviet Union and American Empire, respectively. Unfortunately, both hardline parties have been growing in popularity as they call for Japan to adopt radical solutions to solve the many issues the nation faces.

Issues that the Committee Faces

Slowing Economic Growth Cause by the EU-Chinese Economic Collapse

Japan faced some of the harshest fallout from the economic collapse with demand for their goods drying-up overnight. This has caused the Japanese economic predicted growth to be cut to less than one percent, down from the previous six percent. This has caused many businesses to apply for bankruptcy protection and the unemployment rate to soar. Combine this with the liberal faction of the government's reckless spending on many social services and the refugees, Japan's economic situation has become dire, with its credit rating coming under risk. It has also created a massive issue for Japan's formerly domestic focused economic policy and it might have to return to a more global focused US-style capitalist economy, or remain internalized and accumulate debt to support its population and encourage development which will hopefully stimulate the economy.

Politically, it has also allowed fringe groups advocating for far-left communist and far-right zaibatsu style economics to return. It has also led to terrorist anti-refugee groups to flourish as refugees do not pay taxes but still receive a large amount of benefits from the government; they are seen as economic drains on the already slow economy.

Guiding Questions:

- What economic policy should be adopted to recover the economy?
- What should be done about failing companies?
- Should Japan open its economic sphere?
- Should Japan be accumulating more debt in return of social services?
- What should be done about fringe and terrorist groups seeking to take advantage of economic issues for their own goals?

Article 9 and Japanese Policy in Korea

Japan and Korea's occupation of Korea's Northern Territories since the end of World War Three has been an issue as Japan is (in theory) not allowed to have an overseas fighting force under Article 9 of the constitution. This has caused some global tension in the past, but the domestic issues created by it are of more importance. It has caused a minor divide between the two centrist parties, as the left-wing liberals wish to maintain the current foreign policy of Japan that allows it to avoid large foreign crises. However,



the conservatives want to ditch Article 9 and ferment Japan as a true global superpower both politically and economically. The former of which has never truly been possible since Article 9 has been introduced. However, ditching Article 9 could require approval from the American Empire

However, for the citizenry the large number of Japanese troops in Japan is the sticking point, and they want their soldiers to end this mission and return home. This however, could strain relations with Japan's closest ally, Korea. A careful balance must be found to maintain the alliance while also gaining public support for the upcoming election.

Guiding Questions:

- Should Japan end Article 9?
- What should Japan's relationship be with the American Empire?
- What should Japan do about its troops in Korea?
- What should Japan do with its Alliance with the Koreans?

The Ministry of Intelligence and Public Security

During the Fourth World War, the rise of smaller terrorist organizations and cyber crimes led to Japan passing legislation that consolidated many security agencies and created new ones all under a single ministry. This ministry had a wide array of powers that ranged from intelligence gathering to assassinating enemies of the state. While such a ministry may have been necessary during wartime, the end of the war has brought the question of, does Japan still need such a ministry? The Ministry of Intelligence and Public Security (MIPS) has frequently come under fire for mass state surveillance, intrusion of privacy, torture, misuse of public funds, etc, from both the public and other organs of the government. It has also in the past endured several scandals which have forced it to reorganize itself, resulting in losses of some powers. Now the question is between the liberals and conservatives on whether or not to keep the Ministry with the liberals generally favouring its disbandment, while the Conservatives wishing to keep it in place.

Guiding Questions:

- Should the MIPS be despanded?
- What will replace the MIPS?
- What will happen to those working in the MIPS along with its resources if disbanded?

The Refugee Issue

Following the end of the Fourth World War there was a large number of refugees from Asia, many of which would go to Japan. Currently, there are seven-million refugees living in several districts spread across Japan with the largest being at Nagasaki. Post-war refugees were welcome into Japan, mainly because there was a need for cheap labour to fuel the post-war economic boom. However, as time progressed the need of refugee labour diminished and the economy slowed. The economic slowdown culminated in the collapse of the European and Chinese economic zones, which had a grave effect on the Japanese markets. It was the economic downturn experienced that has led to the current refugee issue.

Firstly, the refugees are caught in a political/citizenship limbo. All refugees are given a special status within the Japanese government, "Special Residential Re-settlement Permit" (SRRP). This was meant to allow refugees to find work, access social services and have a semi-permeint-resident status within Japan. It was also meant to be a way for high-earning refugees to pay taxes, and to work towards eventual citizenship. However, the Conservative government that welcomed the refugees put the citizenship

qualifications so high, that it was partially impossible for a refugee to gain citizenship, and in fact less than 0.5% of refugees have received it since entering Japan. Additionally, there is a clause within the law that allowed refugees into Japan, that Japan wouldn't have to produce any burden of proof or give any reason before deporting refugees. This has meant that refugees could be deported en masse any time the Japanese government wanted to.

Second, the refugees following the global economic collapse have had their standard of living significantly drop. Prior to the collapse, the refugee districts were well, some would say, over funded by successive liberal governments. Additionally, refugees were eligible for massive subsidies and almost always guaranteed government work. However, the economic collapse meant that this was no longer possible. Much of the refugee housing fell into disrepair, subsidies were slashed and many found themselves out of work, as the government subsidies given to companies to hire refugees were no longer being paid. This has meant that refugees went from living in lower-middle class to borderline poverty overnight. Needless to say, this has generated mass resentment against the Japanese government from the refugees.

Finally, there is the issue of the Japanese perception of the refugees. Firstly, there was always a security concern especially because at least 14% of the refugees accepted came from military backgrounds and worked for less-than-savory figures in their former countries. This led to the creation of special security units to monitor the refugees, but even then fringe terrorist groups made up of refugees exist, causing many conservative members of Japanese society to build mass distrust against them. Also, many Japanese people consider the refugees to be an economic drain, as they took up large portions of the budget without contributing much to society in the way of taxes. This only became worse following the economic collapse as people were questioning why the Japanese government still spends their tax money on people who didn't give back to society. Finally, there is the issue that many refugees still hold jobs following the economic collapse, and conservative pundits argue that these jobs should go to tax-paying Japanese citizens instead. It isn't hard to see why the Japanese people have grown resentful against the refugees.

Many solutions have been floated around that range between refugee autonomy and economic independence, a view shared by some more centrist coalition members, to a more gradual societal integration by more left-wing liberals, or a policy of forced integration or deportation championed by more conservative hardliners.

Guiding Questions:

- What should be done about the refugees?
- What should their citizenship status be?
- How should we deal with their economic issues, while also taking into account the concerns of the Japanese people?
- Should autonomy be granted to the refugees?
- Should the refugees be pushed toward self-dependent districts?
- Should the refugees be integrated into Japan and her culture?

Characters

- **Prime Minister Aki Gina:** Gina is the 61st PM of Japan and a moderate-liberal from the CDB. He comes from a long line of politicians, and has had a long career in both the civil service as well as the private sector. He has close relations with the business community commanding great



respect and contracts from corporations. He has a challenging last few months before the election and has to appear to address key issues before the national vote. This all lies on top of Gina's duty to lead Japan through these troubling times and give it solid top-down leadership.

- **Deputy Prime Minister Yoko Kayabuki:** Kayabuki is a leading figure in the center-right LDP, and is a senior politician who served as a public prosecutor all the way to Minister of Justice before becoming the Deputy PM. She embodies the moderate, “don't rock the boat” spirit as well as a tough on crime politician. She is also seen as the candidate for the LDP's 2042 election campaign with hopes that she will be able to carry the party to a majority with her straightforward sense of politics. However, before the election and even after, she is to be the conservative counterbalance to the liberal PM and ensure that the LDP's own national agenda is not forgotten by their coalition allies.
- **Chief Cabinet Secretary Botan Takakura:** A hold-over from the previous cabinet and a committed LDP politician he is seen as a borderline nationalist and pro-Imperial American politician. Takakura is also seen as one of the most ambitious politicians in the entire government, however, his experience as a conservative whip, means that he has been relegated to the role of Chief of Staff. His goal should be to ensure that the government, administratively speaking, stays in line, as well as ensuring that his role as Chief of Staff retains power in the cabinet.
 - **Director of the Cabinet Intelligence Service and Research Office Kazundo Gouda:** Gouda and his CISRO, or CIS, is one of the shadiest and least known government agencies. Is it like the American CIA, or like the Commonwealth's MI5. Does it do intelligence, counter-intelligence, paramilitary operations, government analysis or psychological warfare? The mystery of Gouda applies to his objectives as well, but rest assured, he has the nation's best interests in mind, as a nationalist, who aims to ensure Japan's great power status in the world, and possibly improves it.
- **Finance Minister Yamamura Tatsuo:** Tatsuo in his past life was an economics professor at the University of Tokyo, before being pressured into politics. He is a reluctant official, who has a wealth of information behind him. As a member of the liberal CDP, his economic views are a mixture of market capitalism combined with social services for large sectors of the population, similar to that of Post-World War Two Germany. However, his views are often seen as not radical enough to get Japan out of their economic slump and will have to adapt to ensure his career continues into the future. Additionally, the public has been calling for an end of government corruption, something Public Security Bureau Section 5 is more than adequate enough to investigate and clamp down on.
 - **Minister of Business Coordination Aki Hideo:** Hideo is the son of current PM Aki Gina and the current minister of Business Coordination, a role created during the Third World War. His job is to ensure that the private sector and the government can work together for not just profit, but for the overall development of Japan. If it wasn't for this view of development guided by the government, he'd probably be considered a member of the LDP. As the youngest member of this cabinet, he has a long career ahead of him so winning the upcoming election and contributing some strong policy points will be a must.
- **Minister of Justice Nagasawa Daichi:** Daichi is a former public prosecutor who joined politics during the Fourth World War. He is a staunch reactionary conservative, who seeks to preserve conservative culture, as a LDP member. He is seen not just as an imposing politician in terms of policy but a physically imposing man who doesn't mind asserting dominance through sheer intimidation if necessary. He is somewhat forced into this position as the MOJ has lost a lot of its “teeth”, including the PSIA. Daichi should focus on rebuilding his ministry and asserting rule of

law across Japan without being seen as corrupt and bending towards the will of civil servants, political figures or third parties.

- **Prosecutor General Kishi Sen:** Sen is the most reluctant Chief Public Prosecutor in Japanese history, following his predecessors' assassination by radical refugees. He has one of the trickiest positions as his office is seen by much of the public as corrupt, giving out favors to many politicians, especially in the LDP. He also has to take to court some of the most dangerous criminals who threaten Japan from Yakuza leaders, to terrorists, to possible members of his own cabinet. All while making sure that public prestige doesn't dip lower than it already is.
- **Minister of Communications, Information, Statistics and Internal Affairs Kazue Kanzaki:** Kanzaki is the only former PM in this cabinet and runs the obscure Ministry of Communications. The precise role of this ministry is to manage government information, conduct the census and write press briefs for government officials. However, in the coalition government Kanzaki, a LDP member, has made it to the Ministry of Enforcement, as joked by the press. Essentially whenever the PM needs to whip his ministers into line Kanzaki is called in. However, Kanzaki has greater ambitions with many analysts predicting he will want to return to the role of PM, but his controversial past is prohibiting this.
- **Minister of Home Affairs Sato Yuji:** Yuji, or Frogman, is the Minister of Home Affairs, considered by many to be a push-over ministry full of idealists. Yuji himself is a dedicated CDP member who has tried to put the MOH into a position of strength. In fact he has managed to give it a large budget and some teeth, in some regards. However, Yuji seems to be more focused on maintaining his political career at any costs, and to some, that has entailed making the MOH a buffer/pawn against other ministries to give the PM some space for maneuvering.
 - **Minister of Education Saiki Fumio:** Fumio is the LDP's Minister of Education, but has never had a job as an educator himself. Instead he is known as a staunch nationalist who has been rumored to envisage technocratic Japan that could build up a strong ruling class that would be trained from their youth. He has expanded the national curriculum and has been recently targeting new policies directly at the refugees in a policy of Japanization. This is his main project that has taken up most of his time as an assemblyman.
 - **Chairperson of the Public Safety Commission Takenaka Yori:** Yori is in charge of probably the weakest Public Safety Commission in Japanese history, following the transfer of the National Police Agency from his jurisdiction. The PSC has also endured budget cuts as investing disaster prevention, either natural or man-made has been the doctrine of this cabinet. Yori has been a lifelong CDP politician, but the decline of the PSC could affect his career. The PSC needs to adapt and rebuild itself not just for the sake of the Japanese people, but the career of its head minister.
 - **Minister for Science and Technology Kouzou Fuyutsuki:** Madoka is the latest Science and Technology minister, and a CDP member. A ministry that in the past was relegated to meek obscurity is now one of the rising stars in government. With the MST being the bridge between government and private sector R&D. It has strong links with some of the largest corporations in the world and access to advanced government facilities to develop new technologies. However, since the economic crash development potential has crashed, if the MST wants to remain at the forefront of the global technological arms race it has to seek funding and restart the cycle of development Japan is famous for.
 - **Minister for Infrastructure Kaya Takeo:** Takeo came from one of the first major industrial companies to be born in the chaos that was the Third World War. He made his way through construction and engineering, and when his achievements there satisfied him he moved to politics, with the LDP. He became the Minister for Infrastructure at the start of the Fourth World War and he has kept that role ever since. His latest project is

BABYLON, a project to reclaim all land in Tokyo Bay for development. However, he is not just faced with completing BABYLON, but also repairing an aging national movement network that has lacked investment for the last couple of years owing to the economic crash, and a lack of government and public interest.

- **Minister for Health Labour and Welfare Kondo Yuichi:** Yuichi as an investor in new cyber-medicines that were appearing just as cyberbrains were. He would go on to serve on the boards of many companies before becoming a politician, with the CDP, when the current PM asked him to be the Minister of the MHLW. As the head of the MHLW, his main job has been to crackdown on narcotics. To this end, he has control over Public Security Bureau Section 3, Japan's equivalent to the DEA. However, there have been numerous allegations of corruption by the public against the MHLW for siding with large companies like Serano Genomics, and if these allegations are not cleared the entire ministry could be brought down.
- **President of NHK Yamashiro Minori:** Minori is not the head of a government ministry, instead she is the head of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK); Japanese government funded but privately run broadcaster. While funded by the government, it is meant to independently report on the news as well as produce its own programming. However, since the Third World War it has been accused of steadily supporting the government position and in some cases functioning more like propaganda than independent broadcasting. Minori the former President at TV Tokyo has been brought in to resolve this issue and return the NHK to its previous independent nature.
- **Minister of Defence Kitahara Mamoru:** Kitahara is the current civilian head of the Defence Ministry, having been a loyal LDP member, who has served on many defence-based sub-committees. However, most of the military holds her in contempt as she is more interested in profiting from the global war economy. She is the epitome of government working with big business, and is seen as someone who wants to privatize or contract-out large parts of the JSDF to her corporate allies. She will have to, however, still politically control what has been known as one of the most powerful ministries that has been trapped in a limbo between being a genuine global force and Self-Defence force that is still held back by constitutional laws that prohibit Japan from possessing a tried and true offensive force.
 - **JSDF Chief of Staff Niwa Yoshio:** Yoshio is the current operational head of the entire JSDF and like most of his colleagues is a veteran of the Third and/or Fourth World Wars. He served in the Second Korean War and became a competent staff commander, working his way up to lead the entire JSDF. However, his time has been racked with much change for the military, including what to do about Article 9 of the Constitution which prohibits Japan from having a military, even though they have one of the largest in the world. Additionally, he has to manage the competing interests of the major sections of the military and continually adapt the force to face new threats across the world.
 - **Head of JSDF Intelligence Kubota Toshiaki:** Kubota has been a long serving member of the JSDF, who has recently made his way to head of all JSDF intelligence. He is one of the few officers who has jurisdiction over all subunits of the JSDF, albeit just for intelligence. Kubota has command over a large intelligence network that is designed to gather information on military forces. However, he has been in the intelligence business for far too long and is looking to possibly move up the chain of command.
 - **Head of the JASDF Ueno Sho:** Sho is the current chief of the Japanese defacto air force. The JASDF is considered to be a key element of Japan's defence, and over the years maintains a high budget, but has not maintained a high level of innovation. The service lags behind its counterparts in the army or navy in terms of new technology. Sho, as a former experimental fighter pilot, has been

promoted over the years to remedy this. His expertise of combat operations during the Fourth World War along with R&D expertise makes him ideal to remake the JASDF into a modern force to counter new threats in the coming years.

- **Head of the JMSDF Kiyabu Isao:** Isao is the current head of the Japanese Navy. A force that over the years, due to a lack of inter-state conflict post-World War Three, has fallen to the wayside in terms of budget allocation. However, they are in possession of advanced technological systems and blueprints for new projects. Also as an island nation, and possibly a soon to be super-power, Japan needs a large naval force to protect its waters and project its power overseas. Isao will need to prove to the politicians that the navy has not left its glory days and in fact can still be a force to be reckoned with.
- **Head of the JGSDF Yukihiro Tsuge:** Tsuge is a legendary commander who is considered the genesis of modern mechanized warfare, helping develop new vehicles such as spider tanks and the doctrine behind their use. He served in both World War Three and Four earning high distinction from both his commanders and his men. However, Japan is facing different threats and while considered to be an excellent example of a conventional fighting force, when it comes to asymmetrical warfare, the Japanese Army is considered second-rate. It is up to Tsuge to ensure that his army is able to fight any kind of future conflict, either foreign or domestic.
- **Head of the JOSDF Shinobu Nagumo:** Nagumo has had an interesting career she started out as a police officer who specialized in information coordination and mechanized-tactical-urban warfare, however, after a scandal, she left the police and joined the JASDF, becoming a high ranking officer in Command & Control Operations. This is why she has been chosen to become the first commander of the Japanese Orbital Self Defence Force. She has been given a large budget and must build an entirely new service from the ground up to ensure that Japan's satellite and defence grid priorities are defended at all costs. This presents an entirely new realm of warfare that needs to be explored or else Japan could be left behind by rival states.
- **Minister of Foreign Affairs Shimizu Shig:** A committed LDP party member, Shig was a skilled negotiator who served in the Tokyo Police Department, before joining the civil service and then becoming a politician. His expertise in foreign affairs along with his popularity with foreign leaders at the time has led him to become the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The ministry over the years has become less important as national priorities have turned inward, however, this doesn't mean that it is any less useless. There are still plenty of treaties to be signed, including the Imperial America-Japan Friendship Alliance, as well as a slew of other hot button issues that need to be dealt with, predominantly with certain asylum seekers in the country. Shig must ensure that he acts as the country's shield when it comes to foreign affairs so that internal issues can be resolved without foreign political threats.
 - **Director of Public Security Bureau Section 6 Aki Nakamura:** Nakamura, is the infamous Chief of Section 6, Japan's equivalent to the CIA. It handles foreign intelligence gathering and other overseas covert actions, but over the years has had some focus turn inwards. The blurring of foreign and domestic enemies in recent years has given Section 6 oversight over several areas of domestic security. This however, has caused public uproar as Section 6 is legally bound to only operate overseas. This is on top of allegations of human rights abuses and lack of transparency. Nakamura will have to

guide Section 6 through what appear to be increasingly hostile times and ensure that all levels of security are not compromised in the coming months.

- **Minister of Intelligence and Public Security Iha Nobuo:** Nobuo is the current head of Public Security, the most controversial and infamous of all the major ministries. It was created in the chaos of the Fourth World War, and many question that in a time of peace does Japan need such a consolidated and powerful ministry? It has absorbed many agencies such as PSIA and the NPA, along with creating new ones, giving it wide control over any and all security matters. Public Security's existence has now come under threat and the Diet is debating its disbandment for PR reasons. Nobuo will have to contend with these backdoor politics while also ensuring that his Ministry is able to continue serving effectively.
 - **Director-General of the Public Security Intelligence Agency Hayashi Yori:** Yori is the head of the Public Security Intelligence Agency, Japan's FBI. She has been serving as its head since PSIA was part of the Ministry of Justice and continues to after it has become part of the MIPS. She has seen the organization's highs and lows and has continued to evolve it, with its have to sub-units Section 1 (Serious and Organized Crimes) and Section 2 (Counter-Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism). However, budget cuts in favor of new more advanced units, like Section 4, have left the PSIA running out of funds. Yori will have to contend with this lack of funding and re-organize PSIA into a leaner force without compromising its ability to combat the most serious of national security threats.
 - **Head of the National Police Agency Daido Tadashi:** Daido was previously the head of the Tokyo Police Department before receiving a promotion to administer all police forces in Japan. Under his watch, the NPA has expanded rapidly to counter both growing terrorism, refugee control and crime in the Northern Territories. However, a larger service means that a high level of top-down control is reduced. This has led to accusation of increased police corruption, abuse of power, and disorganization. This has started to affect statistics as crime has grown slowly, but steadily, over the past few years. Diado now has been pressured into taking a long look at the current state of the NPA and what reforms it needs to take to ensure long-term crime reduction.
 - **Director of Public Security Bureau Section 4 Otake Tamotsu:** Tamotsu runs one of the most influential Security Sections, as Section 4 is equivalent to the American NSA. It handles all cyber-based/net-based crimes and specializes in gathering vast quantities of information. It has an extremely large budget and operates the most advanced non-military surveillance technology, however, this has all come at a price. Section 4 is considered by the public to be far too intrusive on the average citizen. Tamotsu is now faced by a key issue, whether to cut-back on surveillance, which would improve public opinion but impact security, or to ramp up surveillance efforts at the cost of the Section's reputation.
 - **Head of Homeland Defense Agency Shimada Dai:** Dai runs what is often referred to as the "forgotten agency", because no one quite knows what it does or that it exists. It consists of Sections 7 and 8, the former of which handles security for key government personnel and sites, while the later handles security and dismantling of nuclear, biological and chemical materials. However, Dai has great ambitions for the agency and has been on the path for the last three years to get extra funding to expand the scope of the HDA.
 - **Chief of Public Security Bureau Section 9 Daisuke Aramaki:** Aramaki runs Section 9, an international rescue unit formerly part of the JSDF. Legislation during the Fourth World War consolidated it under Public Security. Section 9 is meant to go off to foreign countries and rescue Japanese citizens from hostile environments, and do the same in Japan if the need arises. It has less than twenty members most of whom hail from Special

Forces and Police backgrounds, and are supposedly often involved in hostage rescues and evacuations in wartime conditions. However, they are heavily shrouded in secrecy, to the extent no one knows where their base of operations is, what their budget is, or even what operations they've carried out in the past. Even the highest ranked government officials don't know what they do.

- **National Security Advisor Shigeki Arakawa:** Arakawa is a seasoned JGSDF veteran who was steadily promoted for both his overseas actions and theories of domestic security. His post is designed to advise all other government branches on potential threats no matter what they be, and how to handle them. However, other than that, the role is fairly open ended, and Arakawa has been gunning to use his relatively large budget to give the advisorship some teeth. His experience in both the Military Police and as a security theorist may led him to develop some new unit special designed to take on new threats only he can foresee.
- **Refugee Special Policy Advisor Ose Mami:** Mami has only one role in the government, advising on refugee policy. She had previously headed-up a UN sponsored refugee support NGO, before being poached by her home government to resolve the 7-million refugee issue. Her opinions are often quite liberal and is a favorite among the CDP. She has also been given a relatively large budget and oversight powers to resolve this issue before the next election cycle in the coming months.