



GUARDIANS OF THE CITY

GAME RESOURCE KIT

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS GUARDIANS OF THE CITY II?

Guardians of the City II (GOTC II) is a Total Defence (TD) strategy card game to help youths have a deeper understanding of TD and the complexity of different security threats, and actions that we can take and play to keep Singapore safe and secure.

It also shows how society can come together to better prepare for crises, respond to them, and recover from them. In February 2019, GOTC II was launched, featuring a refreshed gameplay with new themes that address contemporary issues faced by Singapore.



THE GAME RESOURCE KIT AND HOW TO USE IT

This game resource kit provides you with a detailed plan on introducing GOTC II to participants, and use case studies to discuss and examine in-depth on real-life threats that might possibly impact Singapore.

It includes a Checklist, Game FAQs, and additional reading materials.

INTRODUCTION

ONLINE RESOURCES

You can also access other resources at:

https://www.mindef.gov.sg/oms/imindef/mindef_websites/topics/totaldefence/resources-guardians-of-the-city.html



INSTRUCTIONAL VIDEO

A short video to introduce Guardians of the City II and its gameplay.



INSTRUCTIONAL POWERPOINT SLIDES

PowerPoint slides that can be used to learn the gameplay mechanism in a classroom setting.



BREAKDOWN OF DECK

A document with in-depth breakdown of the cards in a deck.



POST-GAME REFLECTION

PowerPoint slides that can be used for post-game reflection.



GAMEPLAY INFOGRAPHIC

An illustration to explain the game mechanism.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the session, participants should be able to:

1. Understand that Singapore's peace and security should not be taken for granted,
2. Have a deeper appreciation of Total Defence and its relevance in today's context,
3. Understand complexity of the threats faced by Singapore, and the need for trade-offs
4. Put Total Defence into action and recognise simple yet concrete actions to be taken in time of crisis.

SUGGESTED SESSION OUTLINE

USEFUL RESOURCES & SESSION OUTLINE

After reading the Game Resource Kit, and exploring other resources on the website, facilitators are recommended to conduct the session along the following outline:

FOCUS	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE	DURATION
WATCH	A short video that introduces and explains the gameplay of GOTC II	Instructional video	5 min
PLAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Play the GOTC II card game• Use the Checklist on page 5	GOTC II card game set	30 min
REFLECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the Checklist questions as prompts• Use the Reflection Questions on pages 6 to 8 Facilitate discussion	Reflection Questions	25 min
DISCUSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relate the game to real-life situations and current affairs• Refer to Post-Game Reflection slides	Case Studies	

SUGGESTED SESSION OUTLINE

CHECKLIST

You can use this checklist to observe various situations during gameplay and select suitable follow-up questions to ask during the post-game reflection:

CATEGORY	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION QUESTION
DEFENCE PILLARS	Difficulty in building up the Defence Pillars	<p>1. Why is there a need for multiple Defence pillars to overcome any one Crisis?</p> <p><i>(This question is to help participants strengthen their Defence field from attack — Event cards — and understand the importance of the different Defence Pillars.)</i></p>
	Multiple cards of the same Defence Pillars were played	<p>2. How difficult was it to build up the Defence Pillars to overcome the crisis? Was there any disagreement among the team members?</p> <p><i>(This will highlight to participants that there will always be trade-offs and that not every decision will be unanimous.)</i></p>
EVENT	Difficulty in reacting to Event cards	<p>1. How prepared were you for the Event cards played by the opponent?</p> <p><i>(This helps participants realise that there are risks involved in any strategic decision made and that they have to decide which risks they are more willing to take, such as using Event cards to tear down your opponent's Defence field at the expense of building your own Defence pillars to win.)</i></p>
	Change in strategy after an Event card was played	<p>2. How did you feel when your cards were discarded by your opponent when an Event card was played?</p> <p><i>(This question is for participants to realise that crises can happen any time, so we have to be prepared.)</i></p>

CATEGORY	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION QUESTION
COMMUNITY SUPPORT	Importance of playing Community Support cards	<p>1. What advantage does Community Support card give you in the game?</p> <p><i>(This question will allow players to reflect on how having more Community Support cards allow them to be better prepared for the impact of the Event cards, mirroring how a community will be better prepared to handle crisis when there is stronger community support.)</i></p>
GENERAL GAMEPLAY	Gameplay and strategy	<p>1. If you were to play the game again, what are some things you will do differently?</p> <p><i>(This is also covered in the post-game reflection slides.)</i></p>

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

This section uses cards featuring real-life incidents as case studies to help participants understand the threats and challenges that Singapore faces. Through discussing these scenarios, they will learn how they can better prepare for, respond to and recover from these crises. We have provided prompts and questions that you can use for discussions.

MILITARY DEFENCE: HEIGHTENED TERRORIST ALERT



KEY MESSAGES

- Terrorism is a real and present danger. It is not a matter of “if”, but “when” an attack will occur.
- We need to support our National Servicemen (NSmen) when they are called up for training or operations to keep us safe and secure.

BRIEF BACKGROUND¹

On 13 Nov 2015, Paris suffered multiple attacks at six locations spanning food and beverage establishments, a sports stadium and a concert hall. The Islamic State (ISIS) militant group claimed responsibility for the coordinated terrorist attacks which killed 130 people and wounded 494 others.

¹Sources:
Cable News Network (CNN), “2015 Paris Terror Attacks Fast Fact”, 13 Nov 2019
Britannica, “Paris Attacks of 2015”, 6 Nov 2019
BBC News, “Paris Attacks: What Happened on the Night”, 9 Dec 2015

AFTERMATH

Following the attacks, France's then-president Francois Hollande declared a state of emergency and security services combed the capital city of Paris in search of the terrorists.

This also marks the escalation of French military intervention in the Syrian Civil War, with French fighter jets bombing ISIS sites in Raqqa, Syria, on 15 and 16 Nov 2015. France also initiated an airstrike on ISIS on 23 Nov 2015.

Anti-terror raids were carried out across France and Belgium in search of the suspects and the French government extended its state of emergency till May 2016. The French government also imposed temporary border controls.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about what they can do to help prevent a crisis like this. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



NSmen play a part in deterring such threats by patrolling and safeguarding key infrastructures and public places 24/7.

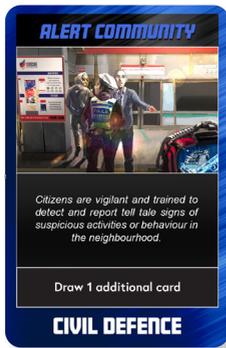


Our security forces will be on high alert and have been trained to respond to such large-scale terror attacks.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



We should stay alert — report any suspicious activity or behaviour by calling the police at 999 or alerting via SMS at 71999 or the SGSecure app.



We should not blame or discriminate against a particular racial/religious group. Instead, stay united to help one another and safeguard our social fabric, and bounce back as one.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We should be united and determined to overcome the crisis together.

CIVIL DEFENCE: LONE WOLF TERRORIST ATTACK

LONE WOLF ATTACK



A self-radicalised terrorist acts independently, driving a lorry at high speed into a crowd of people.

 If your opponent has 2 or less Community Support points

Discard any 1 card from your opponent's field

EVENT CARD

KEY MESSAGES

- There is an increasing number of self-radicalised individuals who attack public venues using ordinary objects.
- We cannot expect our security agencies to be everywhere all the time, so we need to stay vigilant and alert.

BRIEF BACKGROUND²

On 15 March 2019, a lone gunman armed with semi-automatic weapons opened fire at Muslims attending Friday prayers at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, killing 51 people.

The Aussie broadcasted the massacre live on Facebook, and the footage was subsequently shared on other online platforms, causing much distress to those who have watched it.

²Sources:

BBC News, "Christchurch Shootings: Attacker was Lone Gunman", 17 March 2019

BBC News, "Christchurch Shootings: Mosque Attacks Leave City in Shock", 17 March 2019

The Guardian, "Christchurch Attack: New Zealand Tries New Tactic to Disrupt Online Extremism", 14 Oct 2019

The Guardian, "New Zealand Police to Start Armed Patrols After Christchurch Massacre", 18 Oct 2019

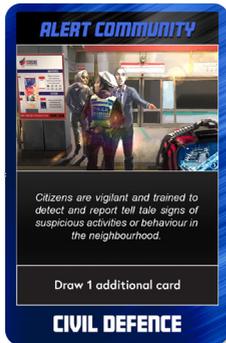
AFTERMATH

After what was one of the worst mass shooting in New Zealand's history, citizens rallied behind anti-gun laws and the government banned semi-automatic and other high-calibre guns. A gun amnesty scheme was also introduced. Frontline police were armed for several weeks and mobile Armed Response Teams were formed in a six-month trial to patrol high-risk areas.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can pay attention to our surroundings and notify the authorities if we see anything suspicious.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



We should report terrorist-related and violent online content, and avoid sharing posts and videos of that nature.



We can be equipped with life-saving skills such as CPR, basic fire-fighting, first aid and psychological first aid so we can help one another in the event of an attack.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We should not blame or discriminate against a particular racial/religious group. Instead, stay united to help one another and safeguard our social fabric, and bounce back as one.

ECONOMIC DEFENCE: RECRUITING DESPERATE PEOPLE

RECRUITING DESPERATE PEOPLE



Some desperate people agree to help terrorists in exchange for money.

  If your opponent has 2 or less Community Support points

Discard any 1 card from your opponent's field

EVENT CARD

KEY MESSAGES

- Individuals in dire financial straits are susceptible to offers of financial support by terrorist cell groups.
- It is important for individuals to upgrade themselves and for the government to ensure that there are sufficient employment opportunities in the country.

BRIEF BACKGROUND³

Terrorist cell groups used offers of economic stability to prey on desperate individuals to join the group. They paraded their wealth online and promised a better life to those who could be lured by a lavish lifestyle and those looking to improve their economic and social status.

Economic vulnerability continues to be exploited in regions that are under greater economic pressure. Since 2013, jihadist recruiters have been targeting disaster-struck areas in Iraq's northern Salahaddin governorate, where low-income or affected farmers were tempted by easy riches and aid.

³Sources:

National Geographic, "Climate Change and Water Woes Drove ISIS Recruiting in Iraq", 14 Nov 2017

The American Enterprise Institute, "Tackling Terrorists' Exploitation of Youth", May 2019

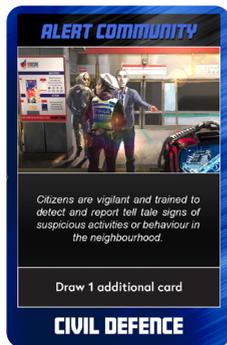
European Institute of Peace, (Interview) Why Do People Join Terrorist Organisations?"

Business Insider, "ISIS Has Mastered A Crucial Recruiting Tactic No Terrorist Group Has Ever Conquered", 9 May 2015

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can pay attention to our surroundings and notify the authorities if we see anything suspicious.

2. *How can we respond to such an incident?*

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



Security forces conduct raids as part of anti-terrorism operations, to hunt down terrorist cell groups, radicalised supporters and sympathisers.

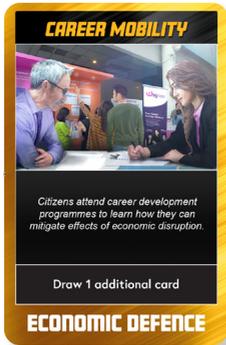
CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Citizens affected by economic downturn can apply for financial aid schemes to help them tide over this period.



Citizens affected by economic downturn can benefit from career-matching services or use the opportunity to upgrade or learn new skills.

SOCIAL DEFENCE: SELF-RADICALISATION

SELF RADICALISATION



Some citizens are influenced by terrorist propaganda on the Internet and start planning terror attacks.

  If your opponent has 2 or less Community Support points

Discard any 1 card from your opponent's field

EVENT CARD

KEY MESSAGES

- We need to keep a lookout for individuals who are vulnerable to radicalisation.
- The Internet has made it easy for individuals to fall victim to extremist ideologies and propaganda.
- It is important to have a strong network of family and friends and the right tools to rehabilitate radicalised individuals.

BRIEF BACKGROUND⁴

There has been an increasing number of radicalised individuals in Singapore, with the number of those flagged by Internal Security Act (ISA) hitting a seven-year high in 2019.

In January 2019, a 40-year-old Singaporean was detained under the ISA for self-radicalisation and for wanting to travel to join ISIS in Syria. The unemployed man had listened to online lectures by foreign religious preachers since 2013 and researched on ways to enter Syria, believing he would achieve martyrdom if he died fighting for ISIS.

⁴Sources:

Today Singapore, "Number of Radicalised Individuals on ISA Orders at Highest in 7 Years", 4 Aug 2019.

CNA, "40-Year-Old Singaporean Detained Under ISA for Intending to Join Islamic State in Syria", 25 June 2019

The Straits Times, "Self-Radicalised People Harder to Rehabilitate: Shanmugam", 14 March 2018.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

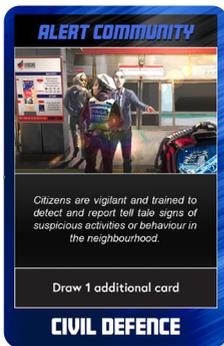
AFTERMATH

Besides detention and restriction orders, self-radicalised Singaporeans have to undergo rehabilitation until they are no longer a security threat. Islamic Religious Council of Singapore has also increased its community engagement efforts to provide religious guidance and counter extremist ideologies.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



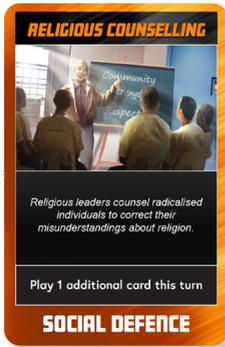
We should pay attention to our surroundings and report any suspicious behaviors from our family or friends



We should look out for one another and be on good terms with our neighbours from different backgrounds.

2. *How can we respond to such an incident?*

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



Religious institutions and teachers guide and counsel radicalised individuals by countering extremist ideologies.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We should not blame or discriminate against a particular racial/religious group. Instead, we should stay united and show support to self-radicalised individuals on rehabilitation, to safeguard our social fabric and bounce back as one.



We should show support for rehabilitated individuals and help them to assimilate back into society

DIGITAL DEFENCE: RANSOMWARE ATTACK

RANSOMWARE ATTACK



Hackers lock citizens out of their computers and demand payment to release them.

 If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points

Discard any 2 Defence cards from your opponent's field

EVENT CARD

KEY MESSAGES

- Hackers carry out cyber-attacks to damage our economy and disrupt our daily lives.
- We can play our part in fighting them by adopting good cyber-security practices.

BRIEF BACKGROUND

In 2015, a cyber-attack disabled a power grid in Ukraine. In 2016, hackers disrupted access to popular websites like Amazon, Twitter and Spotify in the US and Western Europe. A global ransomware attack in 2017 disrupted National Health Service in Britain and affected numerous companies and individuals worldwide.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Employers can train employees to respond appropriately when cyber-attacks occur by sending them to cyber-security courses and emphasising the importance of good cyber practices.

Alternative response: "Beware of Phishing Scams"

Citizens and employees should avoid downloading or opening email and attachments from untrusted sources.

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



Government and businesses should have a robust back-up power source to minimise disruption in times of emergency.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Citizens can take personal responsibility by using strong passwords to keep their personal information and online accounts safe from cyber criminals.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE: RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS TENSION

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS TENSION



Foreign powers blow an issue out of proportion, causing tension between racial and religious groups in the country.

If your opponent has no Community Support points

Look at your opponent's hand and discard 1 card from there

EVENT CARD

KEY MESSAGES

- Racial and religious harmony are vital to the cohesiveness and stability of a country.
- We should always be sensitive to racial and religious differences, and stay united as one.

BRIEF BACKGROUND⁵

Prior to Singapore's separation from the Federation of Malaysia, there were deadly clashes between the ethnic Chinese and Malays in Singapore.

On 21 July 1964, a Chinese individual threw a bottle during a procession to celebrate the Prophet Muhammad's birthday, resulting in clashes between the Malay attendees and Chinese bystanders.

It resulted in four dead and 178 injured, and a month-long of rioting. On 2 Sept 1964, a 57-year-old Malay trishaw rider was killed opposite Changi Market in Geylang Serai, sparking retaliatory action by the Malays against the Chinese.

⁵Source:
National Library Board, Singapore Infopedia, "Communal Riots of 1964"

AFTERMATH

The month-long July riots resulted in 23 dead and 454 injured while the September riots resulted in 13 deaths and 106 injured. There was extensive damage to public and private properties, and some rioters turned violent against the police and military.

In both cases, a nation-wide curfew was imposed for a prolonged period and military intervention was required to quell the unrest.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



It is important for the different racial and religious groups to be tolerant and stay united in face of uncertainty.

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



Citizens trained in basic first aid can provide medical assistance and attend to those injured during conflicts.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We should show support for one another as one united people, regardless of race, language or religion.

CRISIS CARD: PANDEMIC



KEY MESSAGES

- A pandemic is the worldwide outbreak of a new disease. Depending on the severity of the disease, it can have varying levels of disruption on our lives.
- During a pandemic, we need to cooperate with government authorities like the Ministry of Health.
- By following their instructions, we can ensure that the disease will be kept contained and spread to as few people as possible.

BRIEF BACKGROUND⁶

In February 2003, three women returned to Singapore after a holiday where they were infected with SARS. They were wrongly diagnosed and hospitalised for pneumonia.

During that time, SARS had spread from one of the three women to 22 people that were in contact with her, sparking the outbreak in Singapore in March 2003.

Through stringent measures like home quarantining and school closures, SARS was eventually contained in May 2003. Within just 3 months, SARS infected 238 people in Singapore and caused 33 deaths. Service in Britain and affected numerous companies and individuals worldwide.

⁶Sources:

National Library Board, Singapore Infopedia, "Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Outbreak", 2003

National Library Board, Singapore Infopedia, "Influenza A (H1N1 – 2009) Outbreak"

AFTERMATH

After the incident, citizens realised the importance of having good hygiene. Having dealt with both the SARS pandemic and 2009's H1N1 influenza pandemic, the Singapore government came up with the DORSCON table, which allows citizens to assess the danger of various diseases in the country. This increases the level of citizen preparedness in the event of a pandemic.

Singapore's economy plummeted during the outbreak, with travellers avoiding the country from fears of contracting SARS. Many people lost their jobs.

From April to June, when the economic impact of SARS was the greatest, the economy faced a 4.2 per cent downturn. On 17 April 2003, the government announced a \$230 million relief package to assist affected industries.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can equip ourselves with essential first aid skills and keep emergency supplies such as face masks in case of a pandemic.



We can educate citizens on proper hygiene practices to minimise the chance of an outbreak in Singapore.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



We can be resilient in the face of hardship and prepare ourselves to take necessary steps in ensuring that our country continues to survive.

During the SARS outbreak, doctors risk their lives in treating infected patients, resulting in many of them getting infected.



We can look out for anyone who shows symptoms of the disease and alert the authorities to prevent it from spreading.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Companies and businesses can have protocols that allow them to continue running even during a pandemic and plans to assist employees who are affected.



We can educate future generations on the importance of personal hygiene and vaccination to better prepare them in the face of a pandemic.

CRISIS CARD: DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGNS



KEY MESSAGES

- To combat disinformation, we have to ensure that our information comes from a credible source and cross-check facts with other credible sources.
- We should learn to discern that what we read is authentic. For example, we can use the online platform developed by The Straits Times, askST, to check authenticity of an article.

BRIEF BACKGROUND⁷

During the 2016 US General Elections, Russia allegedly launched a disinformation campaign to swing voting results in favour of then-president-hopeful Donald Trump. These campaigns spread false information about a person, organisation or country deliberately in an attempt to deceive. It is presumed that hackers did not directly meddle with the voting results, but rather chose to spread disinformation about Mr Trump's presidential rival at the time, Democrat Hillary Clinton. By leaking highly-classified contents from her email and spreading false messages to put her in a bad light, Americans were swayed to vote for Mr Trump.

⁷Sources:

The New Yorker, "How Russia Helped Swing the Election for Trump", 24 Sept 2018
Council on Foreign Relations, "Russia, Trump and the 2016 US Election"

AFTERMATH

Despite the public favouring Mrs Clinton, who got nearly 2.9 million more votes than Mr Trump throughout the race, the latter emerged winner for being the more popular candidate during the voting of the Electoral College, which carried more weight than the General Elections.

This can be accredited to the Russian disinformation campaigns in which Russian hackers are believed to have used disinformation to swing the votes in Mr Trump's favour, giving him an advantage of 80,000 votes over Mrs Clinton in three states. This incident has shown governments the threat of disinformation, causing them to step up efforts to educate their citizens on how to spot disinformation campaigns.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can educate citizens on how to spot falsehoods online and proper ways to react to such articles.



We should equip citizens with the skillset to discern fake news so that they will not fall victim to such campaigns.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



We can exercise responsible browsing on social media by ensuring that we do not spread disinformation to our family and friends.



We can keep a lookout for fake news that we come across online and alert the authorities.

3. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



When disinformation has spread in our country, we can stand together with those who are accused or affected by it and dispel any falsehood quickly.



We can equip citizens with skillsets that allow them to be discerning in this digital age, so that they are well-informed and know how to deal with disinformation.

CRISIS CARD: ECONOMIC STRANGULATION



KEY MESSAGES

- Singapore, which is dependent on trade as revenue, is especially vulnerable to economic strangulation. Without imports, we have no sustainable local resources to meet our needs.
- During an economic strangulation, our country should be receptive to exploring alternatives to survive.

BRIEF BACKGROUND⁸

In June 2017, Middle-Eastern countries including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt claimed that Qatar's capital Doha supported radical Islamic groups and imposed economic strangulation on the country.

They initiated a land, sea and air blockade on the country, affecting Qatar's economy and food security.

⁸Sources:

The Straits Times, "Qatar Economy Weathers Storms of Year-Long Blockade", 3 June 2018.
Singapore Business Review, "Singapore Has the World's Highest Trade to GDP Ratio"
BBC, "How is Qatar Coping With its Economic Embargo", 10 Jan 2019

AFTERMATH

Qatar suffered a loss of about US\$600 million in tourism revenue and had to reroute flight paths because of the blockade. Visitors to Qatar dropped by 20 per cent and Qatar Airways lost around US\$3 billion in revenue.

In response to this, Qatar opened a new port, Hamad Port to allow cargo ships to bypass its neighbours, bolstering its independence and streamlining its trade processes. This made it easier for Qatar to get the necessary goods for its citizens. The government also quickly ramped up domestic production, such as importing cows to produce its own dairy products.

On the international front, multi-billion-dollar projects linked to 2022 World Cup in Qatar were unaffected by the economic strangulation attempt.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. How is this relevant to Singapore?

Singapore, being land-scarce, is unable to sustain itself without imports from other countries. A large portion of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) consists of revenue gained from imports and exports.

As a result, we are highly dependent on trade, just like Qatar. But Singapore places huge emphasis on spreading its imports to come from all across the globe. This is to minimise the impact should a country is unable to continue exporting goods to Singapore.

Additionally, we are part of many international unions like ASEAN and United Nations, and our government constantly reviews our economic policies to entice foreign businesses and investors. This ensures that we will not be backed into a corner in the event of an economic crisis but will have ways to sustain ourselves.

In the event of an economic strangulation, we would experience a shortage in goods and services. Market prices for many goods would increase drastically because of the lack of supply.

Qatar's case is a good example of how a small country should react — by adapting to the situation quickly and responding with innovative solutions.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



As a country, we can practice resilience by realising that we have to be self-sufficient and take full responsibility for our own survival.

Alternative response: “Good International Relations”

We can ensure that as a country, we establish and maintain good relations with countries around the world, so that economic strangulation is less likely. In the event that it happens, we will have a greater number of countries that we can rely on for assistance.

3. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Companies and organisations can come up with policies that enable businesses to continue running unhindered even during an economic strangulation.



The government can assist citizens by implementing financial assistance schemes which ensure that basic goods remain affordable during an economic strangulation.

4. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can continue to advance our skillsets after an economic strangulation so that we can find jobs more easily.

Alternative response: “Subsidies and Grants”

The government can provide those that were heavily impacted by economic strangulation with subsidies and grants, making it easier for them to afford daily living and allowing them to get their lives back on track more efficiently.

CRISIS CARD: CYBER ATTACK ON INFRASTRUCTURE



KEY MESSAGES

- Cyber attacks have become more prevalent and formidable over the years. To protect ourselves from these attacks, we have to improve to keep up.
- When hit with a cyber attack, we have to work together as a community to overcome the crisis and recover quickly.

BRIEF BACKGROUND⁹

In the early spring of 2014, Russia conducted a military intervention in Ukraine, launching a series of cyber attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure. In 2017, the malware NotPetya hijacked the software of a small tech firm in Ukraine, giving it access to data from Ukrainian utility companies, banks, airports and governmental agencies. It also sabotaged multinational companies (MNCs) in Ukraine, including FedEx. This cost Ukraine \$10 billion to resolve and was the most destructive cyber attack in history.

⁹Sources:

Politico, "How Ukraine Became A Test Bed For Cyberweaponry", 14 Feb 2019

Wired, "How An Entire Nation Became Russia's Test Lab for Cyberwar", 20 June 2017

Business Insider, "Personal Info of 1.5m SingHealth Patients, Including Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, Stolen in Singapore's Most Serious Cyber Attack", 20 July 2018

AFTERMATH

The volatile landscape of Ukraine has led to many organisations around the world exploiting its vulnerability to measure their own cyber capabilities, putting critical infrastructure and election systems in Ukraine under stress.

The cyber attack in 2017 showed European Union (EU) just how vulnerable it was to such breaches, especially with Ukraine's networks being well integrated with EU's. Hacking into EU infrastructure would spell disaster for the social, political and economic structures of its 28 member countries.

This prompted EU to help Ukraine with its cybersecurity. Countries like Estonia and Lithuania are actively engaged in developing better IT security for Ukraine, and many others have established bilateral assistance deals with the country.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. How is this relevant to Singapore?

Singapore prides itself with being a Smart Nation, incorporating new technology across various sectors and attracting a large number of foreign investors. This makes us especially vulnerable to cyber attacks.

A severe attack would leave our infrastructure crippled, causing many MNCs and foreign investors to pull out of Singapore due to a drop in confidence in our country's cyber security capabilities.

Technology has played a larger role in our lives over the years, with initiatives like digital banking becoming the norm in Singapore. A cyber attack would hugely impact our way of living.

In July 2018, SingHealth's security was breached, providing hackers with the non-medical information of more than 1.5 million Singaporeans. This included information like their names, NRIC and address. Among those affected was Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong.

In response, companies in Singapore have been constantly tightening their security efforts and training their staff to observe proper security procedures when dealing with personal information.

We should exercise caution when revealing our personal information and give it away only when necessary.

2. What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Businesses and organisations can have robust emergency protocols to fall back on in the event that they get breached. This allows them to recover efficiently and to minimise the disruption caused to our economy.

¹⁹Sources:

The Straits Times, "MINDEF Aims to Recruit 300 Cyber-Security Specialists", 21 Feb 2019

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

3. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can protect our information by setting strong passwords for all our personal and corporate devices.



We can educate citizens on the importance of protecting personal data, what happens when there's a leak and how we can prevent it.

Alternative response: "Information Sharing"

We can stand together as a community and share knowledge across various industries to be able to swiftly deal with the cyberattack.

4. How can we recover from this in the long run?

This question encourages participants to think about the impact the incident has on society and what is needed for the people to bounce back. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can train the IT personnel in businesses and organisations to be better-equipped and prepared to react to a cyber attack and to better defend our systems from future attacks

CRISIS CARD: MILITARY CONFLICT



KEY MESSAGES

- We must defend Singapore. It is vital for smaller nations such as Singapore to protect and defend its sovereignty.
- Military conflict causes mass destruction to infrastructures and loss of lives — a huge cost for countries involved.

BRIEF BACKGROUND¹¹

In August 2008, conflict sparked between Russia and Georgia in the Georgian region of Abkhazia.

It escalated and a war broke out in the separatist Georgian region of South Ossetia, which had sided with Russia.

This was because the Georgian government had sent troops to recapture the separatist region, while Russia wanted to prevent that from happening.

This led to the “Five-Day War”, with casualties numbering around 2,100 from Georgia, 350 from Russia and 265 from South Ossetia.

¹¹Sources:

Texas National Security Review, War On The Rocks, “The August War, Ten Years On: A Restrospective On the Russo-Georgian War”, 17 Aug 2018
CNN, “2008 Georgia Russia Conflict Fast Facts”, 1 April 2019

AFTERMATH

The war was contained on the fifth day, 12 Aug, thanks to the intervention of the US, the UK and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Russia called for a cease-fire and agreed to negotiate with Georgia, which was successfully brokered in a few days. Georgia was made to sign an order recognising the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

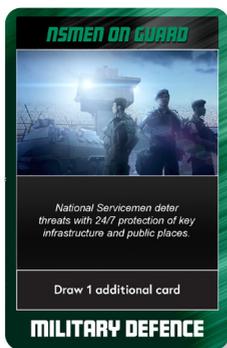
After the war, Georgia signed an association agreement with EU, which ensures mutual cooperation between countries in the EU and the country that signed the agreement. This allowed Georgia to be better prepared when military conflicts threatens it in the future.

Russia, on the other hand, chose to further reinforce its military might, which led to an even more competent military force and the annexation of Crimea afterwards.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. *What can we do to prepare ourselves for an incident like this?*

This question encourages participants to think about how they can be vigilant and alert. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



We can deter potential threats to our country if our army is alert and responsive.

CASE STUDIES: EVENT CARDS

2. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here are examples of Defence cards and responses that they can use:



We can rally behind our country in times of war and conflicts, and show determination in protecting our sovereignty.

3. How can we respond to such an incident?

This question encourages participants to think about the aftermath of an incident, where society suffers from disruption, fear and anxiety. Get the participants to look through their Defence cards. Here's an example of a Defence card and response that they can use:



Citizens should stay united and patriotic, in uncertain times, and volunteer their services to the nation.

Alternative response: "Support for National Service"

Citizens can show support for National Service, and thank NSmen for their contributions and sacrifices.

ABOUT TOTAL DEFENCE

This section explains the fundamentals of TD and its six pillars. It also provides examples of how TD can be applied.

You can use this resource to explain the background context of TD, the six pillars and how participants can contribute to TD.



WHAT IS TOTAL DEFENCE?

The concept of TD was introduced in 1984 and adapted from the experiences of Switzerland and Sweden.

TD involves every Singaporean playing a part, individually and collectively, to build a strong, secure and cohesive nation that is prepared to deal with crisis.

Every small act counts — whether it is being vigilant over suspicious activities, respecting and accepting people of different ethnic backgrounds, taking care of our environment, showing support for our NSmen on duty at home or abroad, or simply looking out for one another.

This is the essence of TD — that when we each play our part, we help to strengthen the nation as well as ourselves.

WHY IS TOTAL DEFENCE IMPORTANT AND RELEVANT?

As a young nation with a small population, we cannot afford to maintain an armed force of only professional regular soldiers. Every Singaporean needs to be involved to multiply our defence capability.

Modern warfare is no longer limited to physical battle. TD can help protect us from non-conventional and non-military threats.

HOW CAN WE PLAY A PART IN TOTAL DEFENCE?

TD is made up of six pillars — Military Defence, Civil Defence, Economic Defence, Social Defence, Psychological Defence and Digital Defence.

MILITARY DEFENCE

To defend ourselves when attacked or, more importantly, to discourage foreign countries from intervention and to prevent ourselves from being attacked, we need a strong Military Defence.

This is why we have built up Singapore Armed Forces (SAF). As a conscript armed force, SAF depends not only on its Regulars, who are professional soldiers, but also on the commitment of its NSmen and Full-Time National Servicemen (NSFs) and the support of their families and employers.

To remain operationally ready, our soldiers must keep fit, train seriously, and keep abreast of the latest military knowledge and equipment. While the men do their part, mothers, wives and sisters can provide much needed encouragement and support.

Military Defence is having a strong ability to deter attacks and to defend the nation when attacked. Besides having advanced military hardware, we need competent and committed servicemen, and strong community support.



CIVIL DEFENCE

Civil Defence involves taking care of our family, friends and people around us in times of crisis and disaster.

During such challenging times, resources will be strained and we will need everyone to pitch in.

If we know what to do, we can save ourselves and our loved ones, help others and ensure that life goes on as normally as possible.

We can do so by learning what to do in an emergency before it happens. We can also attend programmes that Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) conducts on basic first aid, shelter management and emergency arrangements such as relief supply of critical items.

The threat of terrorism will be around for a long time and while much has been done to ensure that Singapore is well-protected against terrorist attacks, security personnel cannot be everywhere. Singaporeans can help by looking out for and reporting anything that is suspicious.

Civil Defence is about being equipped with emergency preparedness skills that can help us take care of our family, friends and people around us in times of crisis. It is also about being vigilant and looking out for security threats.



ECONOMIC DEFENCE

Economic Defence is about building up a strong and robust economy that can support Singapore through economic challenges and national emergencies. It means that the government, employers and trade unions work together during peacetime to ensure that we have good working relations and proper infrastructure and that our economy is competitive.

Individuals also play a part by retraining and upgrading their skills, and by keeping up with new technologies and new ways of doing things.

When we do this, we help ourselves remain employable as the economy changes and old jobs give way to new ones. Saving for a rainy day and adopting eco-friendly practices are also ways to protect ourselves and our future generations.

To prepare for national emergencies, the government and businesses work together to put plans in place to keep offices and factories running even after NSmen and equipment have been called up, and to maintain national stockpiles of essential items to keep the economy going.

Economic Defence is about building up a strong and robust economy that can withstand economic challenges and national emergencies. Individuals play their part by keeping their skills relevant to the economy.



SOCIAL DEFENCE

Social Defence involves living harmoniously and looking out for one another. Singapore enjoys social stability because Singaporeans have learnt to live harmoniously with people of all races and religions.

We befriend, accept and help people of different ethnicities. We show consideration for one another. We respect and are sensitive to the needs and practices of others' cultures and religions. We have meals together and invite friends to join in our festivities.

Through such small efforts in our daily lives, we are able to better understand and appreciate the heritage, culture and practices of our fellow countrymen and strengthen our bonds as Singaporeans.

Social Defence is about strengthening social bonds by promoting cross-cultural understanding among citizens of different races and religions, and helping the less fortunate in society.



PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE

We can also contribute towards an inclusive, gracious, and compassionate society by helping the less fortunate and underprivileged among us.

While being prepared is the key to TD, it is always the fighting spirit, the will, the resilience of Singaporeans that determines whether or not our nation will overcome a crisis. Psychologically, each Singaporean must have the resolve and determination to overcome any crisis together.

When we are united in pride for our country, we will stand up to defend what is ours, and protect our independence as a nation. When every Singaporean feels this way, we can be assured of a secure future, regardless of the challenge.

Psychological Defence is our pride and confidence in our nation, our commitment and determination in defending what we stand for, and our resilience in overcoming any crisis together.



DIGITAL DEFENCE

Introduced as the new sixth pillar of Total Defence, Digital Defence — Be Secure, Alert and Responsible Online — is a whole-of-nation effort to protect and defend ourselves and our nation online.

The heightened awareness of defence in the digital domain is critical for Singapore and Singaporeans in view of the increasing pace of global digitalisation. It requires Singaporeans to practise good cybersecurity habits, guard against fake news and disinformation, and consider the impact of our actions on the community.

Digital Defence can be successful only if every Singaporean is on board with Digital Defence efforts, and it is important to understand the role that we play in Digital Defence, and to take action to ensure that we have the knowledge and skills to guard against threats from the digital domain.



While playing GOTC II, some participants may have questions about the game. This set of FAQs is to provide them with more information.

BASIC GAME RULES

What is the recommended number of players per game?

The game can be played as a one-on-one with two players or as a two-on-two with four players. It is recommended to keep the number of players to a maximum of four.

How do I win the game?

The first player to build up the relevant Defence Pillars to defeat either Crisis cards drawn will win the game.

How many cards can I play each turn?

You can play one (Defence, Event or Community Support) card per turn. These cards can have special effects that allow you to either draw or play more cards at each turn.

Is there a time limit for every round?

Players are advised to spend no more than 2 minutes on their turn.

What are the texts below the illustrations on every card for?

Players should read the texts before playing each card to better understand how we can put TD into action. Facilitators can also choose to elaborate on certain cards, using the texts as a reference.

SETTING UP THE DECK

When incorporating expansion packs into the main deck, do I have to keep to the limit of 54 cards?

Yes, you should keep to 54 cards per deck. A detailed breakdown of the cards can be found here:

[https://www.mindef.gov.sg/oms/imindef/mindef_websites/topics/totaldefence/resources/Folio1-BreakdownofGOTCIICards\(1\).pdf](https://www.mindef.gov.sg/oms/imindef/mindef_websites/topics/totaldefence/resources/Folio1-BreakdownofGOTCIICards(1).pdf)

How many cards of each Defence Pillar can I have in my deck?

You should have five Defence cards from each Defence Pillar in your deck when playing the game. These can be a mix of cards from the main deck and those from expansion packs.



PLAYING THE GAME

How do I use the Event cards and how does it affect my opponent?

Event cards disrupt your opponent's progress. The requirements of Event cards are dependent on the number of Community Support cards your opponents have, rather than your own. Playing an Event card counts as an action and can have effects like removing a card from your opponent's field or hand.

Can I play cards of a Defence Pillar not required by my Crisis Card?

Yes, and its effects will work as per normal. But the card played will have no effect on your completion of the Crisis Card.

Can I choose not to play any card during my turn?

No, each player must play a card during his/her turn.

How do I win the game?

The first player to build up the relevant Defence Pillars to defeat the Crisis will win the game.

Is there a limit to how many cards I can stack for each Defence Pillar during the game?

You can stack as many of the cards as you want from the same Defence Pillar that you have in your deck.

Am I allowed to retrieve Community Support cards when using the bonus effect of drawing a card from the discard pile?

Yes, the effect allows you to draw any card from your own discard pile.

AFTER THE GAME

How can I use the cards to discuss TD pillars and messages?

You can use the case studies in the facilitators' guide to encourage students to talk about TD and the challenges that Singapore faces/might face in the near future.

You can also use the checklist in the facilitators' guide to prompt students to ask questions and to reflect on their actions.



TERRORISTS ATTACK 3

D
P
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MILITARY CONFLICT 6

E
P
S M

ECONOMIC DISRUPTION 4

D E
P C
M

DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGNS 2

D E
P
S M

CYBER ATTACK DISRUPTS INFRASTRUCTURE 5

D E
C
S M

PATRIOTIC 1

D E
P C
S

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

A group-up movement takes off with many citizens joining their part to keep the region unified and strong.

INCREASE SURVEILLANCE AT BORDER POINT

Alert border and maritime agencies to increase surveillance of shipping activities.

Draw 3 additional cards.
OR
Take any card from your discard pile and place it back into your hand.

ECONOMIC DEFENCE

FINANCIAL AID SCHEMES

Provision aid schemes help citizens who experience financial difficulties.

Draw 1 additional card.
OR
Take any card from your discard pile and place it back into your hand.

ECONOMIC DEFENCE

CAREER MOBILITY

Citizens attend career development programmes to learn how they can mitigate effects of economic disruption.

Draw 1 additional card.

ECONOMIC DEFENCE

BUSINESS RESILIENCE

Businesses develop plans and train employees to keep operations running during emergencies.

Draw 1 additional card.

ECONOMIC DEFENCE

SKILLS UPGRADING

Citizens attend job programmes that help them advance their potential and acquire the skills they need.

Look at the cards in your opponent's hand.
OR
Draw 1 additional card AND play 1 additional card from there.

ECONOMIC DEFENCE

STRONG RESOLVE

Citizens are proud of their country with a strong resolve to overcome any crisis and to strive for the common good.

Look at the cards in your opponent's hand.
OR
Draw 1 additional card AND play 1 additional card from there.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE

EDUCATION

Teachers nurture youths to be responsible and committed to the future of Singapore.

Play 1 additional card this turn.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS COHESION

Citizens celebrate their national identity and a strong understanding and tolerance to the beliefs.

Draw an additional card.
OR
Draw ANOTHER additional card.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

SHOW OF SOLIDARITY

Citizens rally behind a cause or religious observance to demonstrate their solidarity against and beyond after a natural disaster.

Look at the cards in your opponent's hand.
OR
Draw 1 additional card AND play 1 additional card from there.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

RELIGIOUS COUNSELLING

Religious leaders counsel and reduce the emotional distress of citizens by providing them with understanding about religion.

Play 1 additional card this turn.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

NEIGHBOURLINESS

Citizens engage neighbours, parties and organisations to help them get to know each other better.

Draw an additional card.
OR
Draw ANOTHER additional card.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

RESPONSIBLE SOCIAL MEDIA USE

Citizens are advised to spread only accurate and credible news and to avoid to spread false information and cyber hoaxes.

Look at the cards in your opponent's hand.
OR
Draw 1 additional card AND play 1 additional card from there.

DIGITAL DEFENCE

USE OF STRONG PASSWORDS

Citizens use strong passwords that are complex and random to keep their personal information and online accounts safe from cyber criminals.

Play 1 additional card this turn.

DIGITAL DEFENCE

CARDS AT A GLANCE

PREPARED FOR CRISIS

Citizens are briefed to listen first and not fire fighting alarms, and leave emergency facilities at home.

Draw 2 additional cards.
OR
Take any card from your discard pile and place it back into your hand.

CIVIL DEFENCE

CIVIL EMERGENCY

Citizens help to put out a fire as an MRT station and prevent the fire of cars.

Look at the cards in your opponent's hand.
OR
Draw 1 additional card AND play 1 additional card from there.

CIVIL DEFENCE

ROBUST EMERGENCY PROTOCOLS

Quick power recovery restores electricity after a cyber attack on the power grid.

Draw 1 additional card.
OR
Draw ANOTHER additional card.

DIGITAL DEFENCE

ASMET ON GROUND

National Security Agency monitors the military infrastructure and public places.

Draw 1 additional card.

MILITARY DEFENCE

NAVAL CAPABILITIES

Naval vessels escort merchant ships to safeguard trade routes.

Draw 3 additional cards.
OR
Take any card from your discard pile and place it back into your hand.

MILITARY DEFENCE

INCREASED SECURITY CHECKS

Security forces increase their patrols and stop or check in other terminals.

Draw 2 additional cards.
OR
Take any card from your discard pile and place it back into your hand.

MILITARY DEFENCE

CONDUCT OF DRILLS

Units are conducted to security force to back out terrorists within the country.

Draw 1 additional card AND play 1 additional card from there.

MILITARY DEFENCE

ALERT COMMUNITY

Citizens are vigilant and trained to detect and report the signs of suspicious activities or behaviour in the neighbourhood.

Draw 1 additional card.

CIVIL DEFENCE

LONE WOLF ATTACK

A self-radicalised terrorist acts independently, striking a vital or high profile site as a crowd of people.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Discard any 1 card from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS TENSION

Foreign powers bow an stake out of political objectives, stirring racial and religious groups in the country.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Look at your opponent's hand and discard 1 card from there.

EVENT CARD

RAISONWARE ATTACK

Hackers lock citizens out of their computers and demand payment to release data.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Discard any 2 Defence cards from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

RECRUITING DESPERATE PEOPLE

Some Al-Qaeda people begin to train recruits in makeshift for money.

Discard any 1 card from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

SELF RADICALISATION

Some citizens are influenced by terrorist propaganda delivered and sent through social media.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Discard any 1 card from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

STOLEN PERSONAL DATA

Hackers break into databases containing citizens' private information.

Look at your opponent's hand and discard 1 card from there.

EVENT CARD

RESEMMITTED CITIZENS

Citizens become wary to re-examine their organisations as well as security checks, letting fear gain ground.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Look at your opponent's hand and discard 1 card from there.

EVENT CARD

COMPLAINT CULTURE

Citizens accustomed to a comfortable life complain against the authorities about small and trivial problems.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Look at your opponent's hand and discard 1 card from there.

EVENT CARD

CRIMINAL COLLABORATION

Terrorists seek with criminal syndicates to launch terror through legal activities.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Discard any 2 Defence cards from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

HEIGHTENED TERRORIST ALERT

Security forces are placed on high alert to respond to a possible terrorist attack.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Discard any 1 card from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

DISGRUNTLED ISMETH

National Security Councils consider about additional security risks and set of support from family and employers.

If your opponent has 1 or less Community Support points:
Discard any 2 Defence cards from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD

BLOOD BATH RUNS DRY

There is insufficient blood supply for the medical centre and the emergency.

Discard any 2 Defence cards from your opponent's hand.

EVENT CARD



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