



**Policy Consultation on Responses to  
Invasive and Endangered Species**

**the Kingdom of Tempeh**

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# POLICY CONSULTATION

## BACKGROUND

1. The Democratic Republic of Seitan (“Seitan”) and the Kingdom of Tempeh (“Tempeh”) are independent, sovereign states adhering to a monist system. Both States are members of the United Nations (“UN”). In respect of human rights, animal rights, and environmental protection, both are parties to various international instruments, listed in the annex under “Key Authorities and Recommended Sources”.
2. Seitan and Tempeh are island nations in the Oat-Milky Way archipelago, with near-identical geographical terrains, climates, and ecosystems. Both States, however, have differing stances on, and priorities and strategies for, animal rights and environmental management. Each State has a total land area of 160,000 square km, of which most is habitable and inhabited today. Historically, due to an unforgiving physical environment, human-animal conflicts were very common in both States, with a very small portion of the total land area being viable to sustain life. However, for different reasons, this position has now changed for both. Though both States had similar human population sizes until about a century ago, Seitan now has a human population of 41 million, whereas Tempeh has a human population of 76 million. Seitan has an annual GDP of 14 trillion USD, and Tempeh has an annual GDP of 310 billion USD. Seitan also has a HDI score of 0.95, and Tempeh of 0.58, with the former scoring considerably higher in all indices, including life expectancy, education, and income.
3. The Seitanese human population was historically composed primarily of gatherers who lived off of naturally-occurring plants on the island, but in the 1960s, they transitioned to plant-based agriculture due to pressures of population growth, which could no longer be met through gathering alone. Driven by a multitude of socio-economic factors, including a strong societal disapproval of animal agriculture as exploitative and abusive—endorsed by 86% of the population—Seitan sought innovative solutions to overcome the limitations of its physical environment to maintain a plant-based diet. With a society deeply committed to animal protection and founded on the principles of scientific inquiry, Seitan successfully developed efficient plant-based agricultural practices. By the 1980s, these efforts culminated in its ability to grow plants at commercially viable rates, leading to a 50% increase in agricultural output of crops and ensuring sustainable food production for its growing population.



4. As of 2025, Seitan uses sustainable agriculture to grow abundant plant food sources, such as fruits, vegetables, grains, and legumes, which contribute to 65% of its national GDP, up from 15% in the 1960s. Seitan is also a leading global exporter of agricultural crops, which make up almost 50% of its international trade by value, an increase from 5% in the 1960s. Seitan's flourishing trade in crops has contributed significantly to its economy, due to which Seitan has now become one of the world economies with the highest GDP and per capita income.
5. Tempeh had a long history of relying on hunting and fishing as the primary means of livelihood for the majority of its human population. These traditional practices had long been integral to the cultural and economic fabric of the region. However, since the 1940s, there was a gradual shift towards factory farming of animals. This transition led to significant socio-economic changes, with many Tempehese human residents finding their traditional livelihoods being replaced by mechanised processes and industrial animal farming practices.
6. By 2025, Tempeh had embraced intensive, factory-based animal agriculture and aquaculture, which then constituted 60% of its GDP. This shift not only transformed the local economy but also positioned Tempeh as a leading global exporter of animal products, particularly meat and fish. These exports accounted for nearly 40% of its international trade by value, underscoring the critical role that modern animal agricultural practices played in the nation's economic landscape. The transition to intensive animal agriculture and aquaculture enabled Tempeh to maximise productivity and meet the global demand for animal products, while also navigating the challenges posed by the decline in traditional hunting and fishing practices.
7. Tempeh has historically remained largely disinterested in developing plant-based agriculture, resulting in its inability to grow many plant sources of food, particularly those rich in protein and omega acids, at commercially competitive rates. However, pursuant to the recent International Court of Justice ("ICJ") judgment of 2025 in *The Case Concerning the Legality of Animal Agriculture and Aquaculture (the Democratic Republic of Seitan v. the Kingdom of Tempeh)*, Tempeh has been ordered to start making a shift to plant-based agriculture. In reliance on common stereotypes surrounding vegans gathered from social media, Tempehese farmers have therefore taken a strong and disproportionate interest in producing almonds and avocados, particularly for export. Tempeh asserts that its strategy holds promise, given the rising global demand for iced almond lattes and smashed avocados on toast.
8. Hoping to attract animal-lovers to its territory and arguably demonstrating a slight misunderstanding of the alignment between vegans and those who visit captive animal facilities for entertainment, in 2015, the Tempehese government imported 12 'rainbow whales' for its newly-



constructed cetacean aquarium. These animals are not native to Tempeh, and have been imported from a private producer in an undisclosed third state. Rainbow whales tend to grow to approximately 25 metres and form strong interpersonal bonds, both within and outside their own species. (They are basically very, very friendly.) Horrified by the fact and conditions of captivity of these whales, a group of animal rights activists staged a rescue and relocation mission, in which they released all 12 captive rainbow whales from Tempeh’s aquarium into the ocean, using means and methods unknown.

9. These whales then established themselves in Tempeh’s territorial ocean ecosystem. They are also rather lazy, and unlike most cetaceans, prefer to stay within established territories. With no natural predators to keep their numbers in check, the rainbow whale population has grown rapidly, and experts are now raising concerns about the imminent possibility of significant disruption of local ecosystems due to the imbalance caused by the whales’ presence in Tempehese waters. One of the most significant concerns relates to Tempeh’s emblematic bird species, the greyscale bird. Experts are reporting a steady decline in the birds’ population within Tempeh, as the rainbow whales’ loud and, quite frankly, alarming mating calls disrupt the birds’ migratory return to Tempeh, driving them to other islands. The greyscale bird is known for neither its general intellect nor specific navigational abilities. This is especially problematic for Tempehese farmers, as the shift to plant-based agriculture has not been easy due to the lack of means of production within Tempeh, and these farmers have grown reliant on greyscale birds for pollination, seed dispersal, and pest control. These birds are the only animals on the island who provide such benefits without harming the crops in any way.
10. Responding to these factors, the Tempehese government invited public consultation, requesting policy proposals for addressing both issues. Various stakeholders, including NGOs, submitted proposals pursuant to this, prime amongst which were the Vigilantes for an Ethical Greyscale Nation (“VEGN”) and the Tempehese Rioters for Initiating Human Understanding of Green Rights (“TRIHUGR”).



## **PROPOSALS**

### **TRIHUGR proposes that:**

- I. The captive breeding of greyscale birds and the culling of rainbow whales is needed to protect human interests and the environment.
- II. The captive breeding of greyscale birds and the culling of rainbow whales will not be detrimental to the animals.

### **VEGN proposes that:**

- III. The captive breeding of greyscale birds and the culling of rainbow whales is not needed to protect human interests and the environment.
- IV. The captive breeding of greyscale birds and the culling of rainbow whales will be detrimental to the animals.

## **KEY AUTHORITIES AND RECOMMENDED SOURCES**

[No sources are provided for this edition; participants remain free to use any source and any number of sources they wish.]



## INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
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ART	Treaty on the Recognition and Protection of Animal Rights
Bill LOA	Organic Law for the Promotion, Protection, and Defense of the Rights of Non-Human Animals
GAG	Greyscale Assessment Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRA	Greyscale Repopulation Act
HDI	Human Development Index
ICJ	International Court of Justice
MEAN	Management and Enforcement Agency for Nature
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
Seitan	The Democratic Republic of Seitan
Tempeh	The Kingdom of Tempeh
TRIHUGR	Tempehnese Rioters for Initiating Human Understanding of Green Rights
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
VEGN	Vigilantes for an Ethical Greyscale Nation



## SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

Email address for submission: [registrations@wmilar.com](mailto:registrations@wmilar.com)

Deadline for submission: 11:59 pm CET on 26 November 2025

Email address for clarification requests: [registrations@wmilar.com](mailto:registrations@wmilar.com)

Deadline for clarification requests: 11:59 pm CET on 26 September 2025

**Please refer to the most recent version on the Handbook available on the [website](#).**

