

Rules of Procedure for a Crisis Committee NMMUN X



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- *The Differences Between Crisis And General Assemblies*
- *The Flow Of Crisis*
- *Motions & Points*
- *Key Terms*
 - *Directives- Private Directives, Joint-Private Directives, Public Directives*
 - *Amendments*
 - *Crisis Updates*
 - *Backroom & Frontroom*
 - *Portfolio Powers & Crisis Arcs*
- *Virtual MUN Proceedings*
- *Scope of Crisis*
- *Position Paper*
- *Background Guide*
- *Final Notes and Tips*

The Difference Between Crisis and General Assemblies

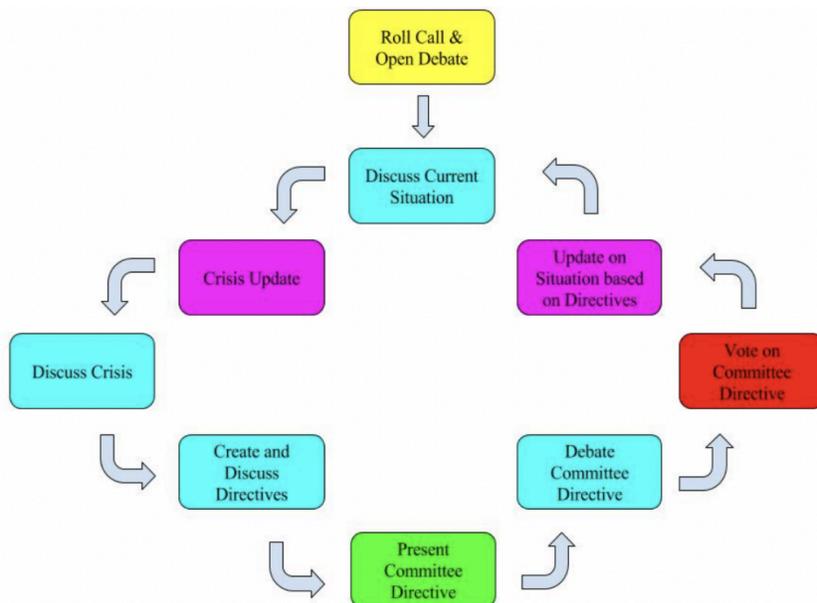
In a MUN, the crisis committee operates differently from a typical committee. There is no General Speakers' List (GSL), resolutions, or resolution-centric debate. Delegates mostly represent characters rather than countries and must act efficiently and fast to affect the flow of debate and events that take place in the committee. The actions of the committee have real-time consequences that alter the flow of debate by presenting more pressing issues from a dynamic topic or setting. Moderated and unmoderated caucuses, as well as periodic crisis updates, make up the crisis committee.

Joint crisis committees are made up of two or more crisis committees (typically two). The acts of each of these committees influence one another; for example, if the German side of a WWII JCC votes to send soldiers to Poland, the British side of the war should determine what to do to counter the opponent's move. The delegates can give remarks to the other committee and have a lot of leeway in how they fulfill their roles. Normally, delegates on a crisis committee would contact their adversaries through the director; at a JCC, your adversary is just next door. As a result, JCCs require even more rapid thinking and planning abilities. Further, for Historical committees, the delegates must be aware of the technology available to them and must ensure to use their limited resources to their fullest. Continuous Crisis refers to the continuous flow of updates.

The Flow of Crisis

A crisis committee works faster than a standard MUN committee. The debate will continue to take place in the round robin, moderated caucuses, and unmoderated caucuses. Instead of lengthy working papers and resolutions, delegates collaborate to craft brief public directives in response to existing issues. Delegates can also influence committee direction using private directives, which are submitted in private and replied to by committee staff members (more on this later). The committee's staff may occasionally interrupt the meeting to announce or play out scenarios that depict an emerging issue that the committee must handle; these interruptions are known as crisis updates. Delegates will share their thoughts and solve the issues after each crisis update.

A schematic representation can be shown below.



DISCRETION: Due to the fluidity of a crisis committee, this is only a general representation of the flow of discussion. Any part of this chart can be amended or rearranged based on the actions of the committee or crisis staff. Delegates may also

impact the crisis through private directives, and not just public directives passed through in-council debate. The debate will also begin with an opening speech- round robin.

Motions & Points

Note: The committee does not default to a General Speakers List if no motions are passed. The floor is open to points and motions once again if no motions are passed.

1. *Point of Inquiry*- Delegates use this point to - as the name suggests - ask a question.
 2. *Point of Order*- Delegates use this point to point out a breach in the procedure.
 3. *Point of Information*- This point is used by delegates mainly when there is a crisis update, to ask questions on the crisis update, but it is also used to ask questions on directives or speeches to other delegates
 4. *Point of Personal Privilege*- Used where you experience some discomfort that hinders you from participating fully in the committee proceedings (e.g. it is too cold in the room, you can't hear the speaker, etc.) This point may interrupt a speaker if the purpose is to get him to speak more loudly.
-
1. *Motion to move into moderated/unmoderated caucus*- Delegates use this motion to move into a moderated or unmoderated caucus. An unmoderated caucus is essentially an open debate and the use of personal pronouns is permitted, however in a moderated caucus, the debate must be formal and the use of personal pronouns is not permitted. In the case the delegates are representing personalities, they may call each other with their personality names.
 2. *Motion to move into a Round Robin*- Going around the room, every delegate on the committee makes a speech. Round robins also have a set topic and speaking time. Example: “Motion for a round-robin with a 30-second speaking time on military vs. diplomatic options.”

3. *Motion to move into a Gentleman's unmoderated caucus OR Consultation Of the Whole (C.O.W)*- A motion for a moderated caucus style setting where the delegates manage themselves. Often a delegate speaks and passes the right of speech to another delegate that they choose. This continues until time elapses. There is no time limit for any delegates' speech. This motion requires the specification of a general length of time.

Example: "Motion to move into a C.O.W for 6 minutes on the topic of war crimes"

4. *Motion to move into trial against ___for ___* - Rarely, a crisis committee may enter into trial procedure if the committee wishes to put a delegate on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors. In those cases, the Chair will lay out the rules of trial, but generally, a delegate will be the prosecuting lawyer to present arguments against the accused, while another delegate will present arguments on behalf of the accused. To conclude the trial, delegates will vote to find the accused delegate innocent or guilty. This generally requires a two-thirds majority, and if found guilty, the offending delegate can be censured, meaning they lose voting or speaking privileges at the discretion of the Chair (or even executed)

5. *Motion to Summon Individuals*- In some crisis committees, it will be possible to summon non-delegate individuals (ex: Secretary of State summoned by the US Senate) to provide the committee with information on a specified topic. They may be called upon to respond to a communiqué.

6. *Motion to challenge ___* - A challenge is a timed, informal debate between 2 or more opposing delegates, mainly used to make a point, or sway the committee into your influence. Is a sign of aggression and usually ceases to be diplomatic. Replaces the Right to Reply in General Assemblies.

Key Terms

1. Directives

Essentially, a directive is a much simpler form of a resolution. A directive is a statement issued to the chairs by a delegate to interact with and influence the crisis. Unless otherwise specified, the total quantity and frequency of directives are not limited. Someone need not draft directives in a specific structure or adhere to specific principles.

Crisis is one of the most difficult committees for both chairpersons and delegates because of its intensity and fluidity. Delegates must not only have a deeper understanding of their issue but they must also be prepared to react rapidly to changing circumstances and urge others to follow their lead. This necessitates not just the conventional characteristics of a MUN Delegate, but also the capacity to effectively identify risks, analyze circumstances, and keep track of many events. These numerous developments will be communicated via crisis updates. The crisis team delivers crisis updates at random intervals to further the situation. It includes all directive results and any information the crisis team believes is important to disclose.

A directive's content should normally answer the following questions:

- a. What is the goal of the directive?
- b. Who should implement the directive?
- c. How should the directive be implemented?

- d. What is the timeline for the directive to be implemented, aka what steps should be taken and how long?
- e. What is the cost of implementing the directive?

There are three types of directives: Private, Joint Private, and Public.

a. Private Directives

In a private directive (also known as a personal directive), one delegate makes the directive. It does not involve other personalities/countries such as invading another country (although this could be done in a public directive with two or more countries), sending aid, building infrastructure within the country, and more.

Example of a private directive:

To Crisis/Backroom

From Emmanuel Macron

Private Directive- 1

Launch an invasion into Germany and attempt to capture Berlin. Deploy 100,000 troops along with 250 tanks 500 fighters and support aircraft.

Blockade German naval ports by deploying 30 ships.

b. Joint-Private Directives

In a joint private directive, two delegates make the directive. It involves only the two delegates and is not open for viewing by the other delegates.

Example of a joint private directive:

To Jean-Marie Roland de la Platière

From Madame Roland and Pierre Joseph Cambon

Joint Private Directive- Expedition to Haiti

On January 1793, Madame Roland, Jacques Pierre Brissot, and Pierre Joseph Cambon traveled to Saint-Domingue with other contributors of the club “Society of the Friends of the Blacks” to coordinate talks between leading affranchis (People of mixed African and European descent) who controlled and benefitted from the slave trade. After deliberation, all residents of Haiti will also be covered under the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen and have agreed to meet a conscription quota of 10 percent into the French Army, resulting in 50,000 new soldiers joining the Society of the Friends of the Blacks and the French Revolutionary Army firstly.

c. Public Directives

In a Public Directive, the directive is defined as an action or order carried out by multiple countries/personalities together such as invading another country, creating a treaty/alliance, reaching a peace deal, launching a multilateral operation of some sort, reaching a trade agreement, and more. It requires to be debated, voted on, and amended by the whole council. These directives are statements on which the full committee must vote. Public directives use the committee's overall jurisdiction to handle a specific problem.

Public directives are typically half a page long and include a catchy title; and a list of signatories who endorse the resolution. Before directives may be introduced, your chair may demand a certain number of signatures. They also include a sequence of provisions and subclauses outlining the committee's responsibilities.

Once your directive has been written, you may move to introduce your directive. After introducing directives, a sponsor may read it out (as per chairs' discretion), and then sponsors will be invited to speak for the directive, followed by speakers who wish to speak against it. If no delegates wish to speak against it, the directive is immediately voted on. A 50% majority of the committee's vote is required to pass a directive. (Procedural votes are sufficient)

Example of a public directive:

To Crisis/Backroom

Sponsors: Angela Merkel, Theresa May, and Emmanuel Macron
Public Directive

Operation Angel

Send a task force of 5,000 German personnel to aid civilians trapped in deadly earthquakes in Iraq and Iran. The task force is to be protected by British troops in the region and the French government will deliver supplies.

2. Amendments

Amendments are similar to how they operate in traditional committees but are more loosely structured — verbal agreement from all the sponsors is enough for it to be considered a friendly amendment. An unfriendly amendment must be voted on before being added to the directive. In some cases, the Chair may choose to vote on adding the amendment to the directive before voting on the directive as a whole, but this can vary with the Chair's discretion.

3. Crisis Updates

Directives thus tackle difficulties presented in the council. These difficulties are frequently presented to the committee in the form of crisis updates; following major crisis updates, delegates will craft a series of directives that address the concerns stated in the crisis break. Crisis updates involve both, developments on the issue and results of directives. They are either verbally read out or enacted in council during crisis breaks, when the backroom may interrupt the proceedings of the council to declare a crisis.

4. Backroom & Frontroom

All council proceedings will take place in a meeting room with all the delegates, a chair present at all times, and security to ensure there are no disturbances to the delegates. Security will ensure no delegates leave the hall during the voting procedure. This room is known as the frontroom.

Crisis staff and chairs deliberate on directives in a separate room known as the backroom. They handle directives and present crisis updates periodically. A

directive will be handled online through a Google Document, and the same must be addressed to the backroom.

If the crisis backroom approves a directive, it may be included in a committee update. Not all notes, however, are updated. The crisis note may partially succeed as well, in which case it might be sent back through a reaction. This achievement gives an extra asset for future crisis arcs. Interacting with the backroom is a balancing act; delegates should be ambitious while also being cognizant of their resources and the potential ramifications of their behavior if discovered. Delegates may discover that distasteful or unethical dealings might come back to haunt them if made public in some situations.

In case a directive is not possible due to a lack of resources, the backroom will communicate the same to the delegate. The backroom will also coordinate efforts to set up clandestine meetings among delegates if requested. In summary, the backroom is where delegates transmit their directives. It determines the result of events (such as battles, invasions, and murder plots) depending on directives and amendments. It is where the crisis team forms crisis updates to be communicated forward, keeping everyone up to date on committee activities (such as crucial battles, international relations, immediate risks, and more).

5. Portfolio Powers & Crisis Arcs

All allocations have specific jurisdictions that they cannot change. For example, the Minister of Food and Agriculture cannot pass a private directive to send an army to the enemy borders. This would require joint coordination with other delegates, for example, this action may be possible by collaborating with the Minister of Defence. The powers of each portfolio will need to be researched by you, and will be

highlighted in the background guide. You will have to ensure your actions are in line with your portfolio.

In council, you may manipulate directives to give you more power, or you may lose power at the hand of others' directives or crisis updates. These allow for opportunities to have a variety of powers and exercise control over jurisdictions that were not initially yours.

Through your powers, you must also think of suitable crisis arcs. Crisis Arcs represent your allocation's influence and development over the days of the conference. An arc that is crucial to the crisis is often one that is acknowledged and appreciated in council.

MUN Proceedings

NMMUN procedure differs slightly from that of a normal MUN. Private directives will be sent to the backroom by the delegates through a Google doc (which will be sent to you ahead of time).

Delegates must communicate with each other using chits.

So inter-delegate communication is done completely through chits only. Communication between the delegates and the backroom is done through Google docs.

Once a private directive or amendment is added to the document, the delegate must wait for the backroom to read and appropriately respond to the directive. In case no response has been given, the delegate must inform the Security that a new directive that has been added to the document. Then, you must wait for the backroom to add their comments to the same document. You must add new directives from the top, i.e do not add newer directives from the bottom of the document. Please check the document regularly, as it

may contain information such as invites to secret meetings, forwarded messages from other delegates, etc.

For joint private documents, you must make a new Google document and share it with Security. Public Directives, once passed, also need to be similarly shared.

Scope Of The Crisis

Given the restricted resources of a MUN Crisis, the scope of a crisis must be reduced to the most critical components. Given the nature of MUN as a concept centered on debate and discussion, the following domains should be prioritized.

Delegates should keep in mind the setting of the council, available resources, technology, etc. Delegates frequently have the opportunity to ask questions about the material they just heard near the end of a crisis update. Don't be scared to inquire! This is an excellent opportunity to clarify anything in the update that may have perplexed you. Among the most often asked questions are:

- a. Resources - What resources does the committee have at its disposal to address the crisis? Money, military equipment, soldiers, or intelligence can all be included. For example, amid the North Korean issue, it could be useful to inquire about the CIA's intelligence on North Korean missile sites.
- b. Who else is aware of the facts that the committee just heard? This is especially crucial in political groups, where scandals frequently emerge and must be preserved.
- c. External reactions — How have entities outside of the committee handled the crisis? In a cabinet committee, it may be useful to inquire about how neighboring countries have responded to an international issue. It may also be beneficial to

inquire about potential partnerships that the committee may form to resolve the situation.

Position paper

A position paper is a document of a couple of pages that highlight the issue, how it affects the delegate, the delegate's character/country/role stance on the topic, and essentially an understanding of the topic from the delegate. In the NMMUN crisis, the position paper must have a minimum word count of at least 400 words, a maximum of 25% plagiarism, and must contain the above-mentioned. A delegate's position paper is taken into consideration while deciding awards.

Example of a position paper:

(The Russian Federation upon Maoist violence in the Indian subcontinent)

As Indian society is ravaged by the violence of Naxalism and various terror groups, it is the collective responsibility of the world to assist the Indian Government in its mission to reduce the very societal ills that fuel the Naxalite, and allied movements. The Russian Federation condemns all forms of terrorism and seeks to stop all such movements that could threaten International security and take innocent lives. The Naxal movement is especially powerful due to its decentralized nature and complicated history, and to lawfully solve the issue at hand, there is a need to strongly incorporate the workings of the region with the state; there must be dialogue started between the citizens and the Naxals. The CPI (Maoist) needs to be forcefully

disbanded or democratically take part in elections. As current trends indicate, the regions most affected by Naxal violence are slowly becoming more democratically involved with the state, and more schools and employment-generating schemes are being rolled out. These schemes should be improved and made more effective. The council must also acknowledge the vague nature of laws, such as the Chhattisgarh Special Public Security Act and the Chhattisgarh Special Public Security Act, and seek to amend them. New laws enacted should have their focus shifted from the law and order aspect of the issue to introducing positive social change. The focus on brute strength and maintaining political order has taken many lives of innocent people, even at the hands of the Government. It is through social change and the ensuring of human security and rights by the Government that their resentment among the territories of the Red Corridor may be solved. Therefore, it is in the council's interest that the United Nations becomes involved in this situation until the Naxal population is granted the social safety they have been fighting for whilst making sure we do not approach the issue like the terrorists at hand themselves do; fighting for a right cause in the wrong manner.

Background Guide

A background guide is a document that contains basic-level research on the topic assigned to the delegate's council. It is used to give an understanding of the topic to the delegate. However, the delegate must conduct ample research and not completely rely on the background guide.

Special Notes

A few special cases may arise in HJCC:

In the case a character is assassinated, a new allocation will be given to the corresponding delegate along with a briefing of their new allocation by the backroom.

In case a character is guilty of conspiring with the opposing side, the council may vote to put the delegate on trial, or the delegate may make arrangements to “defect” to the other council room.

Some tips

First and foremost, diplomacy should be at the forefront of your approach. Engage in respectful and constructive dialogue with your fellow delegates, seeking common ground and understanding. Remember that effective diplomacy involves active listening, empathy, and the ability to find mutually beneficial solutions. By fostering a cooperative atmosphere, you can build alliances and coalitions that will strengthen your position and advance your personal goals.

Secondly, resource management is crucial in a joint crisis committee. Wisely build and allocate your resources, whether they be financial, military, or diplomatic, to achieve your objectives. Consider the long-term consequences of your decisions and prioritize the most critical needs of your delegation. By carefully managing your resources, you can maximize their impact and ensure their availability when they are most needed.

Lastly, be wise with your choices in council. Analyze the situation from multiple perspectives, evaluate the potential outcomes of different actions, and make informed decisions based on thorough research and analysis. Consider the historical context, the interests of your delegation, and the potential consequences of your choices. Strive for strategic thinking and adaptability, as the dynamics of the crisis may change rapidly.

References

<https://munuc.org/crisis/>

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c3e643fda02bc5226f09bd7/t/60c0d72aab55910fd84114ed/1623250731851/Delegate+Guide+to+Crisis.pdf>