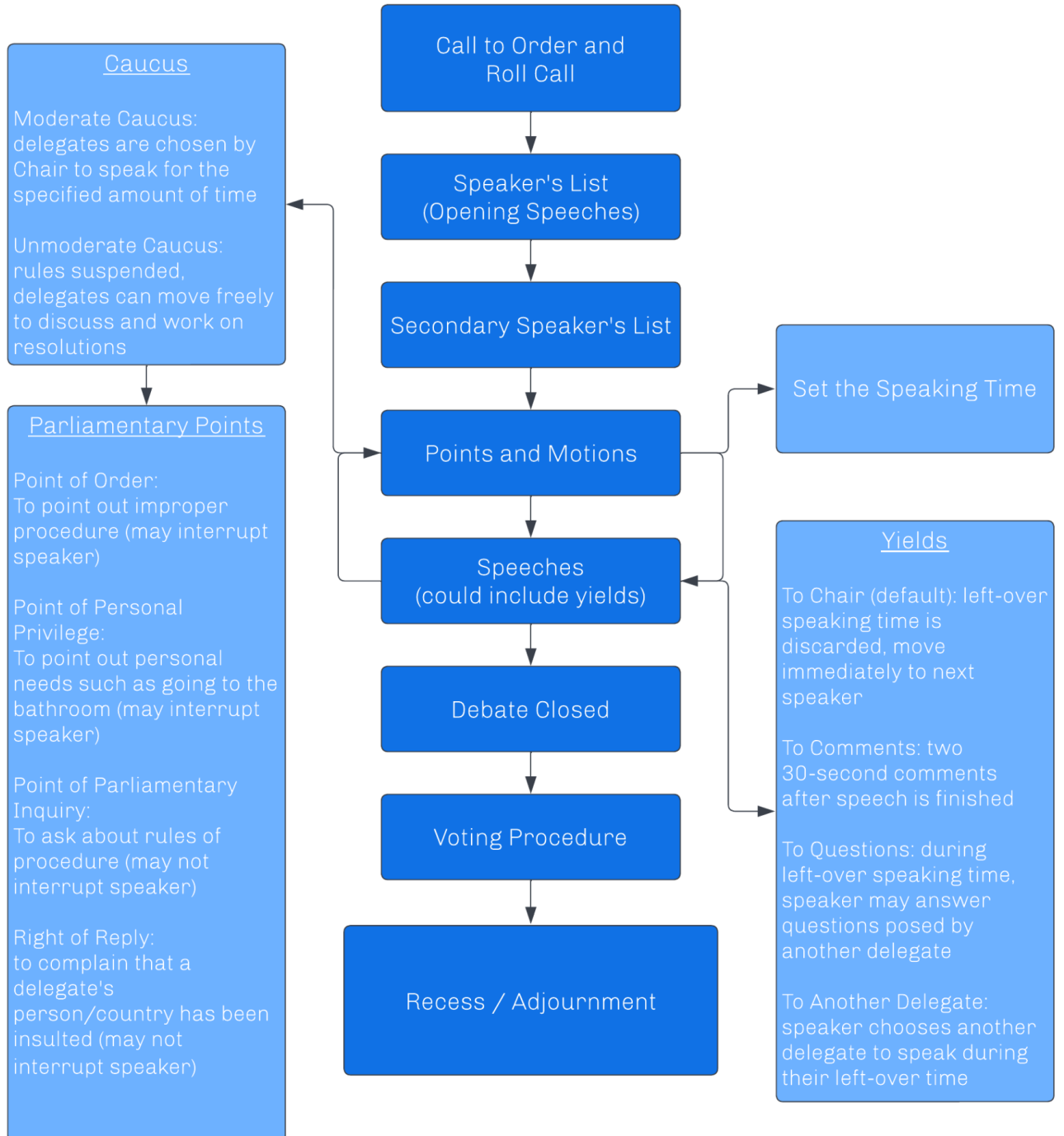


# Rules of Procedures



## Behaviour Expectations

We expect all delegates to present themselves in a professional, respectful manner. Any forms of bullying, harassment, discrimination, or otherwise offensive behaviour will not be tolerated. Throughout the conference, chairs and staff members will be monitoring delegates, in moderated caucuses and unmoderated caucuses, to ensure everyone is behaving appropriately. If you have any equity concerns, please bring them up with a staff member or dais member in your committee.

## General Assembly Committees Guide

### Flow of Debate

- Roll Call
- Motion to open debate
- Motion to open the Secondary speakers list
- Secondary Speeches: The opening speeches of delegates. After the opening speeches, the secondary speakers list will only be revisited if every motion fails. After the opening speeches, delegates can send a note to the dais if they would like to be added to this.
- Moderated ("Mods") and Unmoderated ("Unmods") Caucuses:
  - Moderated ("Mod) Caucus: an allotted time wherein delegates will give speeches on a topic determined in the motion making process (ex. "Motion for a 10 minute, 30 second speaking time moderated caucus on the topic of climate change")
  - Unmoderated ("Unmod"): Caucus: allotted time wherein delegates can freely discuss the committee with other members (ex. "Motion for a 10 minute unmod")
- Author's Panel and Question Period: each working paper group (bloc) will select a certain number of delegates to serve as "sponsors" these delegates will have the opportunity to present their bloc's resolution and answer questions from the rest of the committee
- Voting: the committee will vote on all the resolutions to see which ones will pass.

### Points

- Point of Inquiry: if you have any questions that are necessary to bring up to the entire committee (ex. "Point of Inquiry: could the chair repeat themselves, their audio cut out").
- Point of Order: if you notice an error with the Rules of Procedure (ex. "Point of Order: the delegate of Canada was skipped on the speaker's list")

# Crisis Committees Guide

## Introduction

A crisis committee is a spin on the traditional Model UN experience. Crisis committees are distinguished by their relatively small size and dynamic structure. They allow for delegates to interact with the world being simulated around them in real time. Delegates are encouraged to balance cooperation and individual pursuits. Crisis committees follow similar rules of procedure regarding debate but differ drastically from General Assemblies and Specialized Agencies in terms of what delegates are personally capable of doing. This guide will give a brief overview of how crisis committees function.

## Structure of Crisis Committees

Crisis committees are smaller to typical Model UN conferences, containing 15-25 delegates. In a crisis committee, delegates are representing characters instead of countries. These characters can be real or fictional persons. Some committees have a mix of both real and fictional characters. The background guide provided to delegates is intended to provide general context of the committee, whereas the topics of debate will arise in an ad-hoc manner through crisis updates. These updates are presented by the crisis staff, who are responsible for simulating the world behind the crisis committee. The updates they present will provide delegates with a pressing issue that requires immediate action through the passing of a directive (see example below).

## Directives

A directive is similar to a resolution; however, it is much shorter and only lists operative clauses (specifically what the directive wants to do). Delegates may work in groups or separately on their directives. A crisis committee will often have multiple proposed directives, of which delegates must debate and vote on. Multiple directives can be passed to address a single issue. When a directive is passed, it is considered the policy that the committee undertakes. The crisis staff then work to incorporate this action into the world being simulated. Updates come often enough that there is always something for delegates to debate. Crisis updates thus serve two purposes: to present a new issue to the committee and to inform the committee of the results of the various directives passed. In between crisis updates, delegates usually debate the issues through moderated or unmoderated caucuses. These are the same debate frameworks as found in a typical Model UN committee.

## Personal Crisis Notes

The most distinct factor of crisis committees is how they permit delegates to influence the world around them without the consensus of the committee. Delegates are playing the role of the character assigned, and this character has a personal agenda aside from group aspirations (the delegate has free reign to determine what this agenda is). Personal crisis notes are written by delegates at any time during the committee session.

They are most commonly formatted as a letter: the delegate addresses an individual and explains specific actions that they would like carried out. Specifying the goal of the action within the crisis note is important. This gives more context to the proposed action and helps the crisis staff better understand the delegate's intention. The delegate then gives it to a crisis staffer who is collecting notes. The crisis staff then considers the note and writes a response. This may confirm that the action will be carried out or it may ask for further details. Delegates are then given back their notes and respond accordingly - this may mean writing the next step of their overall plan or adding detail to their rejected note. This is a dynamic process that continues throughout all committee sessions.

### **Example Directive**

Sponser: Lord Liverpool, Elizabeth Coles Stewart, Gordon Drummond

Signatories: Cochrane, Lord Wellington

Title: Mission to Improve the Military

1. Having the colonies of Canada to push for a stronger military force by recruiting men and women of Canada as well as indigenous peoples within the canadian borders
  - a. Starting a public campaign to push for all people who can fight to join the British military in Canada including messages of prosperity of joining the military, as well as monetary support for all those who join the military coming from the secretary of state for war and the colonies budget
  - b. Create a seperate regiment in these military forces in order to gather information and intelligence on American forces, as both spies and disguised on American ships, within the new organization of Daughters for British Liberation
  - c. Urge the British to send more troops to Upper Canada as a defensive measure by incentivizing sailor travel
    - i. Soldiers will be paid at least 15 pounds, to incentivize more soldiers to move to Upper Canada
    - ii. Soldiers will be provided clothing, food, and shelter in Upper Canada
      1. In the case of soldiers having family, they will be provided separate shelter, close enough for visiting, but far enough to be safe in case of an attack
    - iii. Station at least 10,000 troops in Upper Canada
2. Focuses the British resource accumulation for the war into North America, allowing for the vast resources of Canada to be used to prevent invasions and protect Canadians

3. Allows for the training of Canadian men and women of all creeds into the Canadian regiment of the British armed forces
  - a. Trains these new recruits both in traditional British tactics and innovative war techniques learned from Revolutionary War
  - b. Calls upon Indigenous peoples within Canadian Borders to join these forces and use their knowledge of land and communities to further these tactics
4. Directs the resources of lumber from Lower Canada towards the building up of the Royal Navy of Britain, focusing new production of boats and ships into Lower Canada
  - a. Such will be done in various areas of Lower Canada so as to separate the manufacturing, so as to protect the areas of building if the lumber were to be destroyed
  - b. This building of military boats will work in tandem with the directive Boats Boats Boats

#### **Example Personal Crisis Note**

To my dearest brother Esteban,

How are you? It has been since before the revolution that we have been able to fully catch up. I have recently been initiated on Ortega's Council, but I do not agree with his economics. I would personally like to take action. Here are the first steps in achieving this:

1. Take C\$100,000 from my personal bank account.
2. Assume the identity of a rural peasant. Please wear garb that covers your face - I do not want anyone to identify you during this mission.
3. Purchase a mule and rifle, and in the dead of night, cross the Honduran border.
4. Locate the nearest band of mercenaries and begin negotiations on acquiring their services for use in Nicaragua.
5. Contact me before you make a deal so I can confirm the costs.

Good luck,  
Your brother Sergio Ramirez