



DPS-East Model United Nations Conference 2018

Committee: Continuous Crisis
Committee

Crisis Procedures

DIRECTIVES

Directives will be very important in this committee as they will allow delegates to influence the upcoming crisis updates and tackle the situation at hand. Directives are basically actions taken by a country/countries independent of the Committee and thus will not be voted upon by committee members.

The Executive Board has the power to pass/fail any and all Directives but even if Directives fail they will be marked for the overall points. Directives will need to be extremely detailed and well thought out to increase their chances of being passed. Directives that are not detailed and well thought out may end up backfiring.

FORMAT OF A DIRECTIVE/SECRET DIRECTIVE

DIRECTIVE/SECRET DIRECTIVE

BY: *****

OBJECTIVE:

- HOW YOU WANT TO CARRY IT OUT
- WHEN YOU WANT TO CARRY IT OUT
- WHY YOU WANT TO CARRY IT OUT

SIGNATURE OF PORTFOLIO

SIDE NOTE: delegates when youre writing a personal directive or personal secret directive make sure it comes under the power of your portfolio for more chances of your directives passing

Also the more detailed your directives are the more chances there are of it passing

TYPES OF DIRECTIVES

Delegates do not need to indicate the type of Directive they are issuing this is just to help you figure out the different kind of directives you can send

Enforcement Action: The committee may issue administrative measures, regulations, or legislation that have the force of law. These may include censorship of media, emergency legal measures, or the removal of officials at or below the ministerial level.

Political Directives: The committee may communicate with and possibly direct local government organizations, legislative leaders, or allies as a method of garnering internal political support.

Internal Communication: The Committee may communicate and issue memorandums to all aspects of a constituent government. Internal communication is meant to provide delegates with specific Directives, instructions, reminders, or suggestions. It may also be used to reinforce specific political stances the Cabinet has elected to take up, or to instruct internal ministries with respect to the media treatment of certain issues and events.

External Communication: The Committee may wish to deliver messages to those outside of its government.

Public Service Announcements: Messages that the committee communicates to the general public, branches of government, and/or the military on a wide-scale basis. They are typically used as a propaganda tool.

Invitations and Requests: The Committee, or members of the Committee, may decide to issue requests to directly meet with witnesses, politicians, prisoners, or any other individuals pertaining to a particular crisis. This type of Directive is useful for direct contact or negotiation with a member outside the delegate's Committee; however, there is no guarantee that these requests will be accepted.

Military Directives: The Committee may order its armed forces to conduct specific military operations. » Operation Order: A military order used specifically to launch a multi-unit military operation. This type of action order requires a detailed explanation of how the operation is to be carried out and a list of the operation's intended objectives.

Sorties: Used for the deployment of an aircraft or ship from a base of operation. Sorties usually have a specific mission, such as reconnaissance, rescue, patrol, sentry, or escort.

Intelligence Directives: The Committee may direct its intelligence assets to covertly obtain information about another state. Intelligence operatives already functioning in foreign countries can also be instructed to perform certain tasks, such as espionage.

Information Collection: Instructs spies to obtain secret information about other countries. Limited resources may make some espionage difficult, and spies may not be on location. Movement by intelligence officers may also increase the risk of being exposed.

Sabotage: Instructs intelligence officials to take deliberate action to weaken another country through subversion, obstruction, disruption, or destruction of productive or vital facilities. The objective of the sabotage must be clearly noted.

Counter-Intelligence: Employs special measures to prevent hostile or enemy intelligence organizations from successfully gathering and collecting intelligence against the Cabinet and its government, through methods such as assassination and the spread of misinformation.

Surveillance: Instructs intelligence officials to monitor a specific individual, a group of individuals, or any persons that meet specific criteria. The surveillance of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, of people or groups of people, is

an excellent method of collecting information about both enemies and friends, domestically or internationally.

Other Directives: If the Committee feels that there is some action that it should take that does not fall within the above categories, a written proposal may be submitted to the Chair for consideration.

Communiqués

Communiqués are messages from the entire committee to another country, organization, person or group of people. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to those topics. Keep in mind that a communiqué needs to be just as well worded as a directive; furthermore, this is the place for your inner linguist to shine! Seriously, the tone of a letter can absolutely change the meaning of it. Communiqués require a second to be considered for voting and must receive a simple majority for passage

Press Release

Press releases are similar to communiqués in the fact that they are sent from the committee as a whole; the difference lies in the fact that a press release is addressed to the public. Press releases can help sway the opinions of the public or provoke public reactions to crises at hand. In some committees, press releases take on different forms. These include propaganda, public announcements, and publications

NORMAL PROCEDURE

Motions

Moderated caucuses

are ordered formal debate with a limit of speakers, speaking time, and topic. Both total time and speaking time as well as the topic of discussion must be requested when the motion is made. Commonly, moderated caucuses are between 5 and 12 minutes in length with a speaking time of 30, 45, or 60 seconds per delegate.

Example: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus of 10 minutes with a 30-second speaking time on the topic of integrating immigrants."

Unmoderated Caucus (Unmod)

Unmoderated caucuses are a form of informal debate in which delegates may get out of their seats and freely talk to each other about potential partnerships, directives, or merging. No speaking time, nor topic are required when making a motion for an unmoderated caucus, but a total time is necessary. Although the topic of the unmoderated caucus is not a necessity, delegates often give a topic to clarify as to the need for an unmoderated caucus. Example: "Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus of 7 minutes"

Points

Points are simply for the benefit of the delegate; to ensure that the comfort and understanding of the delegates are upheld, and to facilitate the full participation of all delegates.

1) Point of Procedural Inquiry

A Point of Procedural Inquiry may be raised to inquire about council proceedings; in case you don't know what's going on in the first place, you may either write a private note to the chair or raise this point to ask what the current motion on the floor is, or to ask how you should go about doing something. May not interrupt a speech; must be raised only between speeches.

2) Point of Order

A point of order is to correct either council proceedings or information raised by a delegate in his speech; if you know that the chair had accidentally messed up council proceedings, or that the information/data raised by a delegate in his speech

is wrong, you may raise this point to the floor. Can interrupt a speech if pertaining to the speech.

3) Point of Personal Privilege

A point of personal privilege is for your personal comfort; if any external, physical circumstances affect your ability to understand the debate, such as the temperature of the room, the font size of the directive discussed or the audibility of the speaker, you may raise a point of personal privilege. Can interrupt a speech if pertaining to the speech, i.e. audibility or visual.

4) Right to Reply

A right to reply is raised when a delegate feels that him or his state has been directly and personally insulted by another delegate's speech. He may then raise the right to reply, and the delegate speaking may explain or correct himself at discretion of the chair. If found to be guilty of personal attack, the other delegate will be forced to apologize. Can interrupt a speech.