



CMRCET MUN



# Background Guide

**Historic Continuous Crisis Committee,  
CMRCETMUN 2026**

# ***Background Guide – Historic Continuous Crisis Committee, CMRCETMUN 2026***

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## Message from the Executive Board

Greetings, dear delegates.

This is a **concise** guide designed with the purpose of providing you a **basic** understanding of the agenda and the conduct of the simulation. Note that the perusal of this guide's content will be **insufficient** if you wish to enjoy a healthy and competitive debate. Use the information you find between these pages as **just an accompaniment** to your research efforts.

I shall be available to clarify any and all of your doubts before the conference. However, I would suggest you consider querying me as an option to be exercised as **last resort**, not first move.

Regards,

Executive Board,  
Historic Continuous Crisis Committee,  
CMRCETMUN 2026

### **Contact information:**

Ishaan Poddar, Chairperson

## **Foreign Policy basics**

### **What is foreign policy?**

Foreign policy, in simple terms, is what your country aims to achieve with regards to the issue at hand or in general with its relations with other countries.

### **What role must foreign policy play in your research?**

Understanding the foreign policy of your country must be a checkbox that you tick off at the very beginning of your research.

Your foreign policy should dictate everything from the arguments you make, the reasoning you give for making those arguments, and the actions you take in the Council.

### **Where do I look to find foreign policy?**

Most of the time, foreign policy is not explicitly stated. It must be inferred from the actions and statements issued by the country.

**Pro tip:** start reading the meeting records from previous meetings of UNSC (or any other UN body where your country might have spoken on the issue). If such records are unavailable, look for statements from your country's Foreign Ministry (or equivalent like Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs etcetera) and top leadership (PM, Pres., Secretary of State, Defense Minister).

## **Directive writing basics**

### **What is a directive?**

A directive is a document formatted in a particular manner that provides instructions to your government on a specific plan of action or set of actions. These plan or set of actions must be aimed primarily at advancing your foreign policy and secondarily at resolving the crisis at hand.

The best directives are those that can achieve both the advancement of foreign policy and the resolution of

the crisis at the same time. However not all portfolios or States would be in a position to aim to write such directives due to their position(s), stakes, and objectives in the given crisis.

Directives can be sent in by an individual delegate or by a group of delegates. When sent in by a group of delegates, it is called as a joint directive.

### **Overt directive**

All directives are by default considered overt in nature. Information on both the execution and outcome of such directive shall be communicated to the committee.

### **Covert directives**

If you want your government to take certain actions but do not wish to have the involvement of your government in taking such actions disclosed, you should send covert directives. Only the outcome - if any - of such directives will be communicated either to the delegate from whom the directive was received or to the committee as a whole.

Such directives are usually used for espionage, sabotage, intelligence, and other such operations the details of which should ideally not be disclosed to the public.

If an action is conspicuous and cannot be carried out covertly, it would not matter if it was enclosed within a covert directive, its execution and outcome will be communicated to the entire committee.

### **Portfolio requests**

These are communications from individual delegates to their respective governments seeking information unavailable to them at the moment based on which they can decide to take action. Such requests are encouraged only when the information sought is publicly unavailable.

### **Press releases**

These are public statements that the delegate(s) want their government(s) to issue. These can be sent in by individual delegates or a group of delegates. If passed, these shall be publicly displayed in the committee.

### **Enclosed epistle**

These are secret communications that delegates can individually or collectively send to other delegates not present in their cabinet, their own government, or governments of States that may or may not be present in the committee. The content of these can include, but are not limited to, negotiations, requests, threats, or demands.

## **Modes and formats Mode of directives**

Usually in MUNs, depending on the discretion of the Executive Board, directives can be sent via either of the two modes:

1. Digital mode (i.e a directive in .pdf or .docx sent via electronic means)
2. Physical mode (i.e a directive written in a paper with a pen or pencil and given to the EB physically)

**Delegates from the Capitalist cabinet must note** that the Chairperson of their cabinet shall accept directives **via both the physical and digital mode.**

### **Format of directives**

Title: [Any title for the operation/mission - required only in case a series of directives from a single operation/mission]

Type: Covert/Overt Directive

From: Delegate of \_\_\_\_ To: [Designation of the person within your government who has the authority to authorise or operationalise this directive's plan of action.]

Primary objective: [A one to two line description of what you wish to accomplish using this directive.]

Secondary objective (if any): [Any objective that may also be achieved while executing this directive.]

Mission brief: [A three to four line description of how the aforementioned objective(s) will be accomplished.]

Plan of action: [A detailed description of what you wish your government or its specific agenc(y)ies) to do to accomplish the aforementioned objective(s).]

Additional information (if any): [Any additional details that you wish to convey.]

References (not mandatory): [Sources of information using which you suggested the above plan of action.]

### ***Format of Portfolio Requests***

From: Delegate of \_\_\_\_

To: [Designation of the person within your government who has the authority to provide you the information you are seeking.]

[Question or query]

### ***Format of enclosed epistle***

From: Delegate of \_\_\_\_

To: [Name of the country to which you wish to send the communiqué]

[Message]

### ***Press release/statement***

From: Delegate of \_\_\_\_

[Statement]

### ***Tips on directive-writing***

- Each directive must be aiming to ***achieve one specific, well-defined objective using the most effective and resource-efficient means.*** There maybe secondary objectives for each action taken but the achievement of secondary objective must always be seen as an added benefit, not an absolute requirement for the plan of action mentioned in the directive.
- Directives must ***be as detailed as possible.*** However, ***details that are redundant and superfluous must be avoided.*** For example, if a directive's aim is to buy your President a burger, it can have details with regards to what kind of burger to buy, where and when to buy it, etcetera. Details such as which service executive to buy it from, the clothing of the person buying the burger, the payment method etcetera would not be required.
- If you require your government to initiate a complex mission or set of actions, divide the mission or set of actions into sensible composite parts and write a directive for each composite part separately. All the directives aimed at accomplishing said mission must be sent together or must have a mention of the name of the mission they are a part of.
- The nature of the directive (cover/overt) must be mentioned clearly. In absence of any mention of the nature of the directive, the Executive Board will assume and evaluate the directive as an overt directive.

**Freeze Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1948**

## 1946

10 Jan 1946 — First session of the UN General Assembly opens in London (Methodist Central Hall).  
30 Jan 1946 — UN Security Council adopts Resolution 2 on “The Iranian Question,” urging Iran and the USSR to resolve the crisis through negotiation. 5 Mar 1946 — Winston Churchill delivers the “Iron Curtain” speech at Fulton, Missouri, widely seen as crystallizing the emerging East–West divide

**29 Apr 1946** — UN Security Council adopts Resolution 4 in the “Spanish Question,” expressing moral condemnation of Franco’s regime and launching further UN study of whether Spain threatened peace.

**25 May 1946** — Transjordan (Jordan) marks independence day (commemorated as 25 May). **June 2:** Italy votes to become a republic in referendum, ending monarchy. **4 Jul 1946** — The Philippines gains independence from the United States (Republic of the Philippines proclaimed). **22 Jul 1946** — King David Hotel bombing in Jerusalem; Irgun attack kills 91 and escalates the Palestine crisis context later brought to the UN. **October 16:** Nuremberg Trials end with 12 Nazi executions, establishing international criminal law principles.

**19 Dec 1946** — Fighting breaks out in Hanoi (Battle of Hanoi), widely treated as the opening salvo of the First Indochina War.

**12 Dec 1946** — UN General Assembly adopts Resolution 39 on Spain, recommending exclusion of Franco’s government from UN-linked international bodies and conferences.

## 1947

**12 Mar 1947** — Truman Doctrine announced (requesting aid for Greece and Turkey), shaping Cold War alignments affecting UN diplomacy.

**5 Jun 1947** — Marshall’s Harvard speech launches the initiative known as the Marshall Plan for European recovery, intensifying bloc politics.

**14–15 Aug 1947** — Partition of British India takes effect; India and Pakistan become independent dominions (appointed date 15 August; Pakistan commemorates 14 August).

**22 Oct 1947** — Conflict in Kashmir escalates sharply with the invasion of Jammu & Kashmir by forces from Pakistan/tribal raiders, marking the beginning phase of the first Indo-Pak war.

**29 Nov 1947** — UN General Assembly adopts Resolution 181 recommending the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states with a special international regime for Jerusalem.

## 1948

**February 25:** Communist coup in Czechoslovakia overthrows democratic government.

**April 3:** U.S. Congress approves Marshall Plan funding for European reconstruction.

**May 14:** State of Israel declares independence; U.S. recognizes it minutes later, leading to Arab invasion.

**29 May 1948** — UN Security Council adopts Resolution 50 calling for a four-week ceasefire in Palestine and directing cooperation with the UN Mediator.

## Sources

### Specific contentious rules

This section covers the Executive Board’s views on some of the contentious rules that usually create

confusion, conflict, and consternation when not explicitly stated in advance. The judgement and scoring during the MUN will be based on the views expressed here.

### ***Regarding this guide and evidence***

Just because a resource has been mentioned in the background guide, ***does not mean that it can surely be used as evidence to your argument in the Council.*** Why? Because:

#### ***Eclectic nature of the resources:***

The guide has resources of wide variety. Some of the resources could be opinion-based articles, some may be from sources sympathetic to one party in the conflict, some could be outdated (we will try our best to not share such resources but we cannot control for things such as emergence of new facts post guide publication).

#### ***Foreign policy commitments:***

To explain this point, we'll be using an example. Pakistan claims Kashmir is legally theirs. India claims, contrary to Pakistan, that Kashmir is theirs. Both sides, many-a-times, use the same evidence to argue their case but still derive completely different conclusions. In such cases, the Executive Board cannot accept the claims of one country while rejecting the claims of the other when both of those claims are backed by acceptable and equivalent evidence.

### ***Hierarchy of evidence***

Evidence can be presented from a wide variety of sources but not all sources are treated as equal. Here's the hierarchy in which evidence is categorised:

#### ***Tier 1:***

Includes: any publication, statement, resolution, or document released by any of the United Nations' official organs or committees; any publication, statement, or document released by a UN member state in its own capacity.

The evidence falling in this tier is considered most reliable during the simulation.

***Tier 2:*** Includes: any news article published by any official media source that is owned and controlled by a UN member state. E.g.: Xinhua News (China), Prasar Bharti (India), BBC (United Kingdom) etcetera.

The evidence falling in this tier is considered sufficiently reliable in case no other evidence from any Tier 1 source is available on that particular fact, event, or situation.

***Tier 3:*** Includes: any publication from news sources of international repute such as Reuters, The New York Times, Agence-France Presse, etcetera.

The evidence falling under this tier is considered the least reliable for the purposes of this simulation. Yet, if no better source is available in a certain scenario, it may be considered.

### ***Plagiarism and machine-generated content***

Under no circumstance shall the Executive Board accept any documentation that is plagiarised or written using Artificial Intelligence technology. Detecting either is not very difficult.

### ***Personal pronouns***

This particular Executive Board does not care very much about whether a delegate uses personal pronouns to refer to herself/himself. As long as the language employed by the delegate is diplomatic in both tone and content, we will not mind the usage of personal pronouns.

### ***Cheat-sheet on ROP***

For the purpose of making the simulation easier to the procedurally-unacquainted, the following ROP cheat-sheet is being made available.

## **Motions**

### ***Setting the agenda***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda as \_\_\_\_.

### ***Establishing a GSL***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to establish the general speakers' list with an individual speaker's time of \_\_\_\_.

### ***Moderated caucuses***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus on the topic \_\_\_\_ for a total time period of \_\_\_\_ minutes with individual speaker's time being \_\_\_\_.

### ***Unmoderated caucuses***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time period of \_\_\_\_ minutes.

### ***Extension to informal debate***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to extend the current moderated/unmoderated caucus by \_\_\_\_ minutes.

### ***Introduction of documentation***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to introduce draft resolution/press statement/Presidential statement [number].

### ***Voting on introduced document(s)***

Delegate of \_\_\_\_ would like to raise a motion to table formal debate and move into voting on [document name].

## **Points**

### ***Point of personal privilege***

- Personal inconvenience e.g. inaudibility of some part of the speech of another delegate
- CAN interrupt an active speaker

### ***Point of parliamentary inquiry***

- Used to clarify doubts on the rules of procedure
- CANNOT interrupt a speaker

### ***Point of information***

- Used to ask questions to other delegates on their speeches
- CANNOT interrupt an active speaker

### ***Point of order***

- Used to point out inaccuracies in procedure and if allowed, even on factual inaccuracies within the speeches of other delegates
- CANNOT interrupt an active speaker

## ***Yields***

### ***Yield to points of information***

Yielding the remaining time to other delegates so that they can question you on the speech you made.

### ***Yield to another delegate***

Yielding remaining time to some specific delegate to let her/him make her/his speech.

### ***Yield to the executive board***

Yielding the remaining time to the EB. Such yielded time is deemed elapsed by the EB but not always. Such time's usage is upto the discretion of the EB.

