

PACIFIC MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2016

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

General Rules

Rule 1: Scope & Application

The following rules of procedure apply in full to all sessions, ordinary and extraordinary, of the Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) at PACMUN 2016. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

Rule 2: Delegate Conduct

As ranking officials from their respective countries, delegates are expected to remain courteous and respectful to all staff members and other delegates; appropriate diplomatic language, abstention from profanity and/or any other inappropriate behavior, and a willingness to fulfill the duties of individual roles is required.

English will be the official and only working language of the committee, and affected accents are not permitted. Speech is not required to be in third-person - delegates may address each other by last name or by title. Similarly, first-person pronouns (i.e. I, he, we) are allowed. Western business attire is mandatory during all committee sessions, and the Chair will immediately call to order delegates who do not abide by this rule.

Delegates are expected to be present at the beginning of every committee session. Roll call will be taken before debate is opened, and delegates arriving late must submit a note to the dais indicating whether they are present or present and voting. Delegates who will not be present for part or all of a committee session must inform the Dais beforehand by note or by email.

Rule 3: Electronic Aids

Use of electronic devices is not permitted at any time during committee session. Delegates will be expected to come to committee without such devices, or be prepared to leave them in the custody of the Dais for the duration of the scheduled session. Delegates are expected to have a thorough understanding of all provided background materials prior to the start of the conference. However, delegates are permitted to submit a Private Directive to the Dais for the provision of specific information relevant to their direct role and responsibilities. The committee as a whole may also submit a longer query in the form of a Public Directive (see Directives).

Rule 4: General Powers of the Secretariat

The Secretary-General and other members of the Secretariat reserve the right to modify or suspend these rules at any time, and may serve as a member of the Dais at the discretion of the Director.

Committee Rules and Format

Rule 5: General Powers of the Committee Staff

The Committee is comprised of the Director, Chair, and Assistant Director. The Dais withholds the right to override any decisions, directives, and substantive actions of the Committee. Upon approval, all decisions are binding, including actions of a military nature.

The Director holds the final authority on Rules of Procedure and may adapt, amend, or suspend them at any time. The Director may also initiate the adoption of any procedural movement or interrupt the flow of debate to address the committee, present updates, bring in an expert witness or guest speaker, or advise the committee on possible courses of action and debate.

The Chair will announce the opening and closing of each session, as well as any decisions or modifications to the rules of procedure, direct the flow of debate, grant the floor to delegates to speak, and enforce adherence to the Rules of Procedure. The Chair will be responsible for ruling on points of order and may deem any motion dilatory or out of order. If necessary, the Chair may speak as a normal delegate and may make speeches and motions, but cannot vote.

The Assistant Director helps to facilitate debate at their discretion, answer delegates' questions, and may occupy the position of Chair at any time, at the discretion of the Director. The Assistant Director may act as a means of consulting a delegate's home country, should such a consultation become necessary.

Rule 6: Role of Delegates

Delegates assume the responsibilities of their assigned character, which includes obligations to both their government and to their personal agendas. Delegates hold directory privileges with regards to the progress of the Crisis, and it is the responsibility of the Committee to craft, propose, vote upon, and enact directives.

Rule 7: Flow of Debate

As the Joint Crisis Committee is expected to act in response to a central crisis, as well as events that occur as corollaries of their decisions, the actions of the opposing Committee, and other events, the Committee is granted the right to act as it sees fit. There is no set agenda and the default manner of debate is continuous moderated caucus. While there is no speaking time limit, the Chair may institute and enforce a limit should the lack thereof prove to be an impediment to the efficacy of the Committee. Speeches must be germane; the Chair will immediately call to order delegates who do not abide by this rule. Delegates may propose an unmoderated caucus or a round-table debate with a formal motion (see Points and Motions).

Points and Motions

Points and motions are questions or suggestions directed towards the Chair. They can only be made before or after a delegate's speech – with the possible exception of a Point of Personal Privilege –and are entertained at the discretion of the Chair. Motions are proposed actions by the committee that must be voted upon and require a simple majority to pass. For a complete list of points and motions permissible at PACMUN 2015, see the PACMUN 2015 ROP, keeping in mind that some points and motions may not be applicable to this committee.

Rule 8: Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure

If debate on the directive/Declaration is done and amendments are finished before the allotted time/speakers, a delegate may Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure. This causes the council to immediately begin voting for the directive. Requires a 75% majority to pass.

Rule 9: Motion to Divide the House

If the directive being voted on is highly controversial and there are many abstentions, the sponsor of the directive may Motion to Divide the House. This immediately constitutes a revote on the directive, with no abstentions being allowed. Immediately passes. Requires more than 30% of the council in abstention to Motion to Divide the House.

Rule 10: Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an unmoderated caucus suspends the moderated caucus and the custodial responsibility of the Cabinet from the Chair. The motion must include a time

limit, is not debatable, and requires a second. An approved unmoderated caucus may be terminated prior to its expiration at the discretion of the Chair.

At the advent of a new crisis, the council may vote to move into a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis, which will supercede all remaining motions on the floor.

Rule 11: Motion to Amend Council Procedure

If a delegate feels that the total time to speak or individual speaking time per delegate is unsuitable, the delegate may motion to amend council procedure and change either the individual speaking time or the total time to speak. Accepted only at the chair's discretion. Requires a 50% vote to pass. Format: "Motion to Amend Council Procedure, changing total speaking time/individual speaking time per member to (time amount)."

Rule 12: Adjournment

A motion for adjournment ends the ongoing debate and the Committee indefinitely, and must be made only at the end of the conference. This motion is not debatable, requires a second, and requires no objection from any Cabinet member for passage. Motions for adjournment may be ruled dilatory at the discretion of the Chair.

Rule 13: Motion to Suspend Debate

This motion is used to suspend debate for lunch or to end the day. Requires a 75% vote to pass.

Rule 14: Motion to Introduce a Directive

Allows a delegate to introduce a directive.

Rule 15: Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be exercised if a delegate experiences personal discomfort or danger, which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate is in dire discomfort or danger, or cannot hear the speaker.

Rule 16: Point of Order

A Point of Order may be made to indicate an instance of improper procedure. The Chair will rule on the Point of Order in a manner that best facilitates debate, at his/her

discretion; the Chair's ruling is not subject to appeal. A delegate rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter currently under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker. Additionally, the Chair has the right to address a delegate directly if proper procedure is not being followed.

Rule 17: Point of Inquiry

A Point of Inquiry permits delegates to ask questions concerning the Rules of Procedure, crises updates, or for general clarification on a pertinent subject. A Point of Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker. Delegates with lengthier queries or queries specific to their position should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the Dais during unmoderated caucus or send a Request for Information directive.

Rule 18: Right of Reply

A Right of Reply may be granted, upon request, to a delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate. There is no vote on this motion; the Chair will grant the Right of Reply at his or her discretion, and this decision is not appealable. The Chair will recognize the delegate to speak for no longer than two minutes.

A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order, but delegates granted a Right of Reply will be called to order immediately should their own remarks be offensive. A motion for a Right of Reply may not interrupt a speech; the motion must either be made verbally immediately after the offending speech or submitted in writing to the Chair shortly thereafter.

Rule 19: Motion to Amend (a Directive/Declaration)

A directive or Declaration of War that is introduced may not always be the final draft or perfect directive which the delegates wish to achieve; if, throughout the course of the debate on the directive, a delegate wishes to make an amendment to the directive, he may motion to introduce an amendment. They should send a note containing their amendment to the chair, and then Motion to Amend to current Directive. This can only be done after the introduction of the particular directive and a speech from the amending delegate informally introducing and summarizing the amendment. The council must either move into discussion of the amendment or vote on it directly, immediately following a Motion to Amend. Amendments require a 50% majority to pass; abstentions are allowed unless the house is divided.

Rule 20: Yields

Not really a motion, point or action, but still noteworthy. As there is no formal speaking time, delegates may not yield time to any other delegate, however, they may request a formal Q&A session if introducing a Directive.

Directives

Action in the JCC is not carried out in normal resolutions; instead, the Committee uses directives. Directives are documents, binding in the actions they describe. They may consist of policy, plans of action, or implementation of policy or preemptive measures. Directives are used to resolve events and prepare for repercussions or opposing action. A directive can also be any document which requires the legislative or executive authority of the council; for example, it can take the form of military orders, diplomatic letters, espionage plans, speeches, official press releases, official government stance, amendments to law, etc. Each Directive must have a title and will be assigned a reference number by the Dais. Along with its content, each Directive must indicate the type of Directive being enacted; if not properly labelled, all Directives will be presumed public and presented as such.

Rule 21: Private Directives

Private directives are ordered under the authority of a private delegate in the Committee and require the signature of only that individual. No vote is required; however their success is not guaranteed. These types of directives take the form of:

- *Request for Information/Advice*

The delegate may send a request for information (research) to the specified addressee within the country's government/territory. For example, the minister of finance may contact his treasury to find out the amount of state funds left, or the Secretary of State may contact his ambassador to America to ask his opinion on the country. Requests for Information/Advice should be passed discreetly to the chair in note form. A reply will be returned to the delegate promptly.

- *Public Communiqué*

Releases a public statement from a delegate to the general people, media, branches of government, or the military on a wide-scale basis. Generally used as a propaganda tool.

- *Private Letter*

Allows the delegate to send a letter to a person in existence not in the committee.

- *Personal Jurisdiction*

The delegate may act in private upon their own resources without the approval of the Cabinet; however, said action may bring repercussions of the Cabinet upon the delegate, and the success of the action is not guaranteed, repercussion regardless.

Rule 22: Public Directives

A public directive must have a minimum of three sponsors, and the jurisdiction of the sponsors must cover the scope of the directive before it can be introduced. Public directives must be introduced informally during a speech in regular moderated debate. The directive will be introduced formally by its sponsors before voting procedure commences. Directives may only be voted on by a formal Motion to Vote and require a simple majority to pass. Voting on Public Directives requires a quorum of delegates voting, and abstentions will be allowed as long as that number is met. Otherwise, the Dais will require all delegates to vote. Public directives are binding to the committee and can take the form of:

- *Public Communiqué*

Releases a public statement from the Cabinet to the general people, media, branches of government, or the military on a wide-scale basis. Generally used as a propaganda tool.

- *Invitations and Requests*

The Cabinet, or members of the Cabinet, 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 Cabinet; however, there is no guarantee that these requests will be accepted.

- *Military Directive*

The Cabinet may order its military forces to conduct military operations. The more specific the order, the better.

- *Operation Order*

A military order used specifically to launch a multi-unit military operation. This type of action requires a detailed explanation of how the operation is to be carried out, the force details, and a list of the operation's intended objectives.

- *Mission Order*

A military order used specifically to launch single- or small-unit operations. This directive requires an explanation of the objective and forces utilized in the operation.

- *Sorties*

A military order 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.

- *Legislative Directive*

Enacts legislation, specifically regarding social and economic policy, and regarding internal governmental affairs. May be subject to national legislative assemblies, depending on the country. Has the power to boost production in an industry, remove governmental figures, and affect the daily lives of citizens.

- *Political Directive*

Facilitates communication between a Cabinet and local governmental organizations, legislative leaders, or allies as a method of garnering internal political support.

- *Reconnaissance Directive*

Sends an intelligence mission to a foreign-occupied territory. May be covert or non-covert, and may include acts of subterfuge, such as sabotage, coups, or assassination.

- *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.

- *Counterintelligence*

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.

- *Internal Communication*

The Cabinet 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.

- *Treaty Directive*

A Cabinet may issue a directive to form a treaty with another political entity regarding social, economic, foreign, or military policy – which may be secret or public.

If the Cabinet 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 Dais for consideration.

Special Rules

Rule 23: Motion to Introduce a Declaration of War

A Declaration of War is a special document with special requirements, and it signals a shift from a neutral phase to a war phase in the JCC. The Declaration of War is formatted the same as a normal MUN resolution; it must include preambulatory clauses detailing the happenings that necessitate war and operative clauses encompassing the strategy for waging war, large military operations planned, primary endpoints desired, and a plan for the wartime responsibilities of each Council Member. Procedure is the same as the Motion to Introduce Directive. However, a Declaration of War requires an 85% majority to pass.

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