

2023

GUIDELINE

UN4MUN/CRISIS COMMITTEE GUIDE



XIV ANNUAL SESSION

April 15-16th, 2023

Unity and Diversity: One Step at a Time
“Be the change you want to see in the world”

By Chloe Lau, DSG of Chair Training, and James Kuo, DSG of Specialized Committees, TASMUN XIV

This document was adapted from the THIMUN Historical Crisis Committee and NBMUN Crisis rules of procedure.

Please note that UN4MUN Crisis Rules of Procedure is different from Crisis Rules of Procedure. UN4MUN uses “directive review” and informal speech when considering directives.

It is most important to note that the Crisis largely revolves around directives. Public directives, or short and straightforward operative clauses, are used for the fast-paced crisis committee instead of resolutions in conventional committees. Private directives, also known as crisis notes, are used by delegates to communicate their actions that can influence the events of the committee.

Powers of the Chairs

1. Additional Powers

In addition to the General Powers of the Chair outlined in the TASMUN Rules of Procedure, the Crisis Chairs shall have the power to coordinate the following activities:

- i. Set the Agenda in the Crisis,
- ii. Make statements to the Crisis, of any nature, at any time, as they deem necessary,
- iii. Call for a Recess for Debating or pass any debate vote as they see fit,
- iv. Facilitate negotiations between Crisis Delegates, and
- v. Modify the Crisis Rules of Procedure, as they deem necessary.

Order of Debate

1. Roll Call

Crisis proceedings will commence with the Formal Roll Call of Delegates. If any Delegates are not present during the Formal Roll Call, it will be understood that they will be temporarily penalized.

Those Delegates not present during Formal Roll Call may request reinstatement of privileges by sending a note to the Chairs.

2. Opening Speeches

The committee generally begins with opening speeches that last around 20-25 minutes depending on the number of delegates. Individual speaking time will be determined at the chair’s discretion. Delegates take turns making previously prepared speeches that will highlight their position and solutions on the topic.

3. Opening of the floor

Following the opening speeches or at any time a debate isn't in session, the chair can open the floor to any points or motions of related nature. The chair may reject a point or motion at any time at their discretion if it isn't conducive to the committee as a whole.

4. Formal Informal

- Formal Informal would be the procedure the chair would use during the entirety of the debate.
- Delegates wishing to engage in debate (discussion) has to raise their placard and be recognized by the chair. The chair can offer a signal that lets the delegate know of their recognition.
- Delegates can stand up and speak freely when recognized. There isn't an allotted speaking time.
- After the debate is done, the chair would open the floor to any other points or motions. Typically, amendments may be introduced in the house here. If there are no delegates who wish to speak, the committee will move on to debate the next directive. If there are delegates wishing to speak, debate will resume on the directive/amendment.

5. Informal informal

- During a caucus of this type, delegates may speak with each other freely to begin collaboration on working papers or exchanging ideas.
- There is no set topic or speaking time for a caucus of this type, but the duration must be set by the delegate proposing the motion, which will then be discussed
- If the Chair feels that having an informal informal caucus would be counterproductive to the efficiency of the committee, they may reject any motions for informal informal caucuses. The most common reason for this occurring would be that the Chair feels there has not been enough debate to warrant the start of working paper discussions.

6. Motions (Note: Crisis is almost completely governed by motions that will be voted on. The Chair may note which motions are favorable for the flow of the committee session).

Motions are how a crisis committee will move forward. Delegates may raise a motion when the floor is open to do so, and multiple motions may be proposed by delegates. After all, motions that delegates wish to raise have been raised, the chair will order them by importance at their discretion. Then, the chair would ask for seconds and objections.

Motion to introduce a public directive

- The director must approve a public directive before this motion is raised.
- Any delegate who submitted a public directive can raise this motion.
- This motion will start a debate process for a public directive that will involve introducing, discussing, and voting.
 - The delegate who raised the motion will read their public directive to the committee, paragraph by paragraph
 - If delegates have any POIS, they need to raise their placard and be recognized by the chair before stating their question. Any and all delegates can raise POIS.
 - If a delegate would like to move into informal informal, they can state it and if the house all agrees, then an informal informal will commence.

Motion to introduce an amendment

- If a delegate has an amendment to the directive, they may stand up and tell the house and the chair what they would like to change.

Motion to review directives

- This begins a committee review about one public directive that is ready to be reviewed by other delegates. There is no set speaking time, but the duration and set topic must be set by the delegate proposing the motion, which will then be voted on. Directive reviews are explained more thoroughly below.

Motion for an extension

- Delegates have the option to motion for a short extension, usually for around five minutes. Extensions are viewed as more destructive to committee flow than unmods.

Motion to close review

- This closes the review session for the directive and ends the debate.

Motion to recess/close debate

- This signals the end of a particular session for a break.

Motion to adjourn debate

- This signals the end of the entire committee session.

Directives

1. Private Directive

- A private directive consists of a submitter, recipient, and content.
 - **Submitter:** the author is the only submitter of a private directive
 - **Recipient:** the recipient may be the director or any other creative, fictional, or historical person, organization, or entity relevant to the crisis
 - **Content:** the content must include an actionable direction, request, or question that is appropriate and relevant to the current crisis
 - Content that may be illegal or highly offensive in modern settings must be filtered by the director. Such content should be forwarded to the Secretariat for review, and the director may not approve it until the Secretariat completes its review.
- A private directive must be within the portfolio power of the submitter.
- A private directive must be submitted to the director or head chair for review.
- A directive has no effect until it is approved and executed by the director, which can be in the form of a written or verbal reply or a future crisis update.
- A denied directive cannot be resubmitted for reapproval unless a director requests changes.

2. Public Directives

- A public directive consists of a main submitter, an optional co-submitter, sponsors, and content.
 - **Main Submitter:** the primary author is the main submitter of a private directive
 - **Optional Co-submitter:** if there are co-submitters who have contributed to the creation of the directive, they may be included as co-submitters
 - **Sponsors:** delegates who support the public directive or are willing to debate on it can be listed as sponsors, given their explicit verbal or written approval
- A public directive must have at least a third of the committee's sponsorship to be submitted for review. Sponsorship should be counted by including the main submitter and co-submitters. Directives that do not meet this requirement must be denied automatically.
- A public directive must be within the portfolio power of the submitter, co-submitters, and the committee as a whole.
- A public directive must be submitted to the director or head chair for review, after which the motion to introduce a public directive can be raised.
- A directive has no effect until it is approved and executed by the director, which can be in the form of a written or verbal reply or a future crisis update.
- A denied directive cannot be resubmitted for reapproval.

3. Directive Review

- A directive review is an informal debate about an approved public directive proposed by the delegate who made the motion.
- The main submitter of the directive may speak first, but any delegates wishing to speak may request the chair to do so following the main submitter's speech.
- Delegates may debate informally with each other standing from their seats about the directive at hand and make modifications to the directive as needed. The chairs reserve the right to reject any modifications if they deem fit.
- Delegates should not talk over each other, and delegates who consistently do so may face consequences from the chairs.
- The chairs may also close the debate at any time or intervene if there is slow progress with the directive.
- Delegates may also move to close the debate using the motion to close review.

Crisis Voting Procedure

1. Voting

For UN4MUN, there is no voting procedure. UN4MUN committees are run by consensus, meaning everyone will have to agree on a directive or amendment for it to pass. This means delegates need to work together if they want to make progress in responding to the threat.

TASMUN XIV
April 15-16, 2023
Designs by TASMUN XIV Promotions.