

## **Special Procedure and Crisis Guide**

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### **01. Welcome Letter:**

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the fifth edition of Colegio Los Nogales UN Model (CLNMUN V). UN models are a space to grow, not only academically but personally. We hope you take this model as an opportunity to further foment your awareness and dedication to work for a better world. We hope you all give yourselves completely to the UN experience, one that allows you to understand and interact with different realities and positions. The crisis center is a tool available to delegates to direct the committee and make it theirs. We wish for all delegates to use the resources given to make the most out of this committee. Finally, we hope you enjoy the model and take advantage to grow and meet new people. Moreover, if you need any help dont hesitate to connctact us before or during the model.

Sara Torres

### **02. Committee Introduction:**

The Security Council was founded in 1945 to maintain and ensure international peace and security. All UN members must act according to the decisions taken by the Council. The Council is composed of fifteen members, five of them which are veto powers, and ten rotational members who are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. For a resolution to be valid at least two-thirds of the Council must vote in favor of it, however, if a veto power opposes it is automatically deemed invalid. The use of directives will be a key resource the delegates can use to manage the committee.

### **03. Specification of Relevant Roles**

**i. Crisis Center:** The Crisis Center and focus role is to help manage delegates' actions and the committee's direction in regard to its topics. The Crisis Center must review all changes and developments on the committee, including delegates' private and public directives. Directives may pass through the chair for approval but even so, their final approval and response depend on the crisis center. The Crisis Center may produce directives of its own to help the committee unfold.

**ii. Committee chair:** The chair must manage the committee's processes properly. It's in charge of regulating the debate generated by the delegates all throughout the committee. The chair must filter directives in accordance with their relevance before submitting them to the crisis center. The chair must be open and willing to assess delegates' doubts regarding the committee's procedure.

**iii. Delegates:** Delegates will represent an assigned country or character during the duration of the committee. They must act in order to create resolutions that align with their objectives while forming alliances that will benefit their position. They must make use of spaces provided like debates or lobby time and tools such as directives to manage their delegations thought out the committee.

**04. The Crisis Arc:** The Crisis arc is the timeline handled inside the committee. It is composed of all crises that take place during the committee and the outcome they generate. Both the Crisis Center and the delegates can add or alter the Crisis Arc of the committee. The Arc must be available to all delegates in case they wish to verify the veracity of an event.

Due to this committee being a Security Council that deals with current pressing international issues, both topics (Humanitarian situation in Somalia regarding belligerent groups and Iran-Saudi Arabia proxy war) will have their starting dates synchronised with real life.

#### **05. Crisis Tools and Directives:**

**i. Portfolio Power:** A delegate can make specific queries to the Crisis Center regarding economic, military, political etc. resources available as well as the viability of a strategy and/or action. All portfolio powers must include the sending delegation and the doubts present.

**ii. Directives:** Directives are documents where delegations institute a specific action that they want to take place. Delegates must take into account the available resources and their relevance to the committee. All directives must follow the structure shown below:

- Date: The date on which the directive was written must be included.
- Drafters: It must be specified who or who has drafted the directive
- Directive Type: Public or private
- Encryption method: (Applicable for private directives)
- Description of the action: It must be as specific as possible, and must include the following aspects:
  - Place and date of the action to be carried out, including a clear description of the steps to be followed in the action plan.
  - Resources with which the action will be performed (this includes the source or provider of the resources used and, if applicable, their recipient)
  - Specific role of everyone involved
- Expected effect: (Although the Crisis Center will make the final decision in this regard, even if the directive is approved, the delegations must specify what they seek to elicit with the directive)
- Signature: The sender(s) must sign the directive with the complete name of they're delegations at the end.

**iii. Public directives:** Public directives or press releases are statements made by delegates that are shown to the entire committee. These are carried out when a delegate or group of delegates want to inform the committee of an occurrence. All public directives must include the delegations involved and the statement inside the “action description” space.

**v. Private directives:** Private directives are carried out when the reactants want to carry out something without the whole committee’s knowledge. Delegates must be attentive to the encryption method in order to make sure their directive stays private. All permitted types of directives will be listed below. **The only types of directives accepted in this committee will be mentioned below, meaning any directives that have a purpose outside of the ones stated in this document will not be accepted.**

Group directives: These are directives that are drawn up by the committee in its entirety and correspond to various actions, which can range from the defensive to the economic.

Defense Directives: These directives are highly warlike in nature, but their specific purpose has more to do with improving the military or strategic position of one group or side against the actions of another. They can include, for example,

the increase of troops in strategic or vulnerable areas for defense or diplomatic leverage. It's important to note that this type of directive does not allow intrusion in the sovereign territory or attacks of any kind, it simply has the purpose of defending a country or exerting pressure on another

Strategic directives: They are related to movements based on improving an individual or group's strategic position, either through infiltration or kidnapping members of the opposite side, among other things.

Espionage directives: These are directives that are used when a committee member wants to have information about the movements or specific actions taken by another member or group of the committee, for example through intelligence agencies.

Economic directives: These are those that are related to the economic flows that correspond to the sender's side or the opposite side. In this sense, they can be based both on attacking the economy of the opposing side through actions such as economic sanctions and on improving the economy of the reacting side through tools such as new economic treaties, thus increasing the resources available to the side.

Humanitarian directives: They have the purpose of providing aid to civilian populations that fall into a conflict, either through food, medical missions, or other humanitarian aid.

Political/government directives: These are sent to seek government approval from the entities of a country to enact some regulation, make a legislative change, or carry out some specific action, for example with regard to recruitment or production policy armament of a country. They can also allude to the relationship of a country with other countries (peace treaties, military alliances, etc).

\* In this sense, all the directives that have been specified fall within the indicated format, with the necessary variations depending on the nature of the directive. For the directives to be approved, it is essential that adequate use of the format is made.

## **06. Motions and Special Procedure:**

Motion to open/close session: It is used to open the committee at the beginning of the first day and to conclude it on the last day

Motion to suspend/resume session: It is used to temporarily suspend and resume the session during breaks and between days. Must be approved by the majority of delegates

Motion to start a lobby time: It is used when delegates want to approach each other informally. This time can be used to establish alliances and/or redact directives. The duration must be specified when doing the motion and it must be approved by a simple majority.

Motion to start a Round Robin: This motion can be used when the delegates want to know the position of all the delegations present regarding a topic of great importance for the development of the committee.

Motion to Start a Cabinet Consultation: It is used when delegates want to start a debate in which they control the order of speakers themselves, each delegate can make their intervention as long as they wish. It must be approved by a simple majority.

Motion to start an Informal Debate: It is used when delegates want to start a debate where the chair recognizes the speakers. Delegates will have an unlimited amount of time to speak unless it's specifically determined otherwise. It must be approved by a simple majority.

Motion to Introduce a Directive or Press Release: When delegates want to present a public directive or press release to the committee. They must have the prior approval of the board of directors.

Motion to introduce an amendment: It is introduced when the delegates want to modify a directive that has been previously introduced (not applicable for press releases). When it is granted, the senders must decide if it is an amicable or an unfriendly amendment. If it is friendly, the directive will change. If it is not amicable, it will be put to a vote by the committee and will materialize if the majority of the delegates are in favor.

Motion to initiate a voting process: It is introduced as a last resort before sending a side directive to the Crisis Center. Delegates can vote for or against the directive, which must be presented in advance to the board and the committee in its entirety through the motions previously described, and which will be sent to the crisis center if approved by the majority of the committee members.

**Note: The motions specified above are primarily described in a crisis context. In that sense, the motion to introduce an amendment and the motion to start a vote can also be given a place in regard to working papers. For more information on the standard procedure, it is recommended that delegates refer to the Model Handbook.**