

JCC Rules of Procedure

The Joint Crisis Committee is more specialized. We essentially take an occasion with two groups in constant strife, and reproduce the conditions to permit the delegates to get it what the crisis is like.

The board ought to follow to the taking after procedural stream, notwithstanding extraordinary circumstances;

- 1) The Chair will make a role call. Just pick up your posters when you call your name / position..
- 2) Other motions will be presented at the discretion of the Chair at any time between speeches. The Chair also retains the right to make a motion automatically before the Director
- 3) Crises can also interrupt or take place in the middle of motions like a moderated caucus. In this case, a motion is put in motion for a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis and replaces any outstanding proposals on the floor automatically.

RULES GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

1. A collective directive is a motion, action plan, or strategy adopted by the Cabinet as a legal document. Since it is considered as the declarative will of the Cabinet (signed by all Cabinet Members), it is adopted by consensus of the Members present.
2. A directive cannot be adopted without the presence and consent of the Head of Cabinet.
3. Directives vary regarding their content:
 - a. Political Directives: A political directive may entail all measures including but not limited to emergency legal measures, removal of officials, actions conducted through or regarding civil servants, and press conferences.
 - b. Military/Espionage Directives: A military and/or espionage directive will entail any executive order regarding all military and/or espionage measures, including but not limited to orders given to military personnel overseas (particularly military intelligence personnel), deployment of intelligence assets, and interrogation measures.
 - c. Ministerial Directives: A ministerial directive is a unilateral executive order from a minister, or ministerial-level government official within the capacity bestowed upon them, on the expertise, topic, or field of assignment. A

ministerial directive can be drafted without the presence of the Head of Cabinet in the Cabinet room; however, the document will be null and void instantly with a declaration from the Head of Cabinet.

- d. Joint-Ministerial Directives: One or more Ministers, or ministerial level officials may draft and execute a joint-ministerial directive, however the executive action to be taken from thereon must be within the capacity of the Minister(s). The number of drafters of a joint-ministerial directive must always be one less than the Cabinet Members present, or it will be classified as a collective directive. A joint ministerial directive can be drafted without the presence of the Heads of Cabinet in the Cabinet room; however, the document will be null and void instantly with a declaration from the Head of Cabinet.

Directive format and approval

1. Directives require the statement of authority, signatures, and the action that will take place.
2. Directives, whether they are voted upon or not, require the approval of the Head of Cabinet to be recognized and debated upon.
3. Directives must be directly submitted to the respective Heads of Cabinet via message paper when their drafting is finalized.
4. If the Heads of Cabinet accept the content of the submitted Directive, they shall put the document to a vote in the respective Cabinet.

MOTIONS, REQUIREMENTS AND EFFECTS

Motions influence council procedures and the way the debate is as of now conducted. Most motions influence the in general circumstance in a few way, and requires a vote unless something else indicated.

1) Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus is the cornerstone of any MUN; it is essentially a official debate on a particular subject. Speakers are speaking in turn, similar to the list of speakers; the difference is that a moderated caucus is confined to a specific subject, and that any subject is covered in a list of speakers. Great to narrow the debate on particular issues. Needs a majority of 50 percent. Format: "Motion to discuss the topic of (Moderated caucus) for a moderated caucus (total duration) with a speaking time per delegate"Example: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus

of 10 minutes speaking time with an individual speaking time of 1 minute to discuss the issue of border determination.”

2) Unmoderated Caucus

Basically, a non-moderated caucus is an unattended debate; consider it a break if you want. In it, delegates can discuss the issues more freely and openly, without limitation of procedural difficulties. You could also work on research and its guidelines. Good for fast and casual debate and the formulation and consolidation of plans when the moderate caucus reveals the positions of all. It requires a majority of 50 percent.

Format: “Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus of (Total Duration)”

3) Semi-Moderated Caucus

The Semi-moderate Caucus is a form of the discussion held during the Committee's formal proceedings. It is a specially designed of the moderated caucus.

No determination of total time or speaking time shall be made by the Delegates / Experts.

The subject of the caucus shall remain and a total time shall be determined at the discretion of the chairman.

During the semi-moderated caucus, experts will remain sitting in the atmosphere of free discussion.

3) Motion to Amend Council Procedure

If a representative feels that the total speaking time per delegate or the total speaking time is not adequate, the delegate may request that the Council procedure be modified and either the individual speaking time or the total speaking time be changed. Only accepted at the discretion of the chair. Requires 50% voting to pass.

Format: “Motion to Amend Council Procedure, changing total speaking time/individual speaking time per member to (time amount)”

4) Motion to Introduce Directive

We don't write resolutions in JCC. We write guidelines instead. Guidelines are binding documents of the whole Council and may be a policy or action plan. Guidelines are generally used to resolve crises, prepare for temporarily or consolidate; For example, military orders, speeches, official press releases, the government's official stance, diplomatic letters, spy programs, legislative amendments, etc. The proposal is passed automatically to introduce the directive. The board shall immediately take up the introduction / summary of the sponsor directive, followed by three speakers on the directive, and three opponents, each with 2 minutes of speech each, unless amended otherwise. Amendment requirement 50% majority; abstentions are allowed without a house division. The amendments require a majority of 50%.

Format: “Motion to Introduce a Directive pertaining to (Title of the Directive)”

5) Motion to Introduce Amendment

As always, the final draft or perfect directive that delegates want to achieve may never be a directive or a Declaration of War that is introduced; if a delegate wishes to amend the directive throughout the discussions, they may propose to make an amendment. They should send the chair a note with their amendment and then move their amendment.

This can be done only when speeches are concluded for and against the directive. The Council shall immediately introduce / summarize the sponsors' amendment, followed by three speakers for the amendment and three speakers, each having a 2 minutes speaking time, except as otherwise amended. Amendment requires a majority of 50 percent; abstentions are permitted unless the house is divided

6) Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure

A delegate may request a movement to move to the direct voting procedure if a debate on the directive / declaration and the amendments have been terminated before the allocated time / speakers. This leads the Council to vote for the directive immediately. A majority of 75% is needed.

7) Motion to Divide the House

The sponsor of the directive can make a motion to divide the House, if the Directive voted on is highly contentious and there are many abstentions. This is a revision to the Directive immediately without any abstentions. Requires over 30% of the council to be abstained immediately.

8) Motion for the Suspension of Debate

Basically, this motion is for lunch or for the day to end. The Chair would welcome the motion of suspension of debate at lunch break or at the end of the day. A delegate just raises it at that point. Needs 75% voting to pass.

Points

The points are for the delegate's sole benefit ; to ensure that delegates' comfort and understanding is maintained and that the full participation of all delegates is facilitated.

1) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

In order to inquire about the Council proceedings, a point of a parliamentary inquiry may be raised; where you don't know what is happening first, you can either write a private letter to the Chair or raise this item to ask what is the present motion in the floor, or ask how you should do something. Can't interrupt a speech; only between speeches must be raised.

2) Point of Order

A point of order is to amend the proceedings of the boards or information provided by a delegate in his speech; you may make this point to the floor if you are aware that the Chair

has accidentally messed up the proceedings of the board or that the data / dates provided in his speech by a delegate are incorrect. Can interrupt a statement if you are speaking.

3) Point of Information

The Chair is given an information point when a representative asks a question that is not a personal privilege without regard to the rules of procedure.

In order to ask a speaker in a formal debate, a Delegate raises a point of information with the speaker. After the policy statement has finished, the speaker chooses whether or not to give his time to information points.

4) Point of Personal Privilege

Your personal comfort is a personal privilege, if there are external physical circumstances that affect your ability to understand the debate, such as room temperature, directive size font size, or the speaker's listening skill, you can raise a matter of private privilege. Can interrupt a speech in connection with speech, i.e. visual or audible.

5) Right of Reply

A right to reply is raised when a delegate feels that the speech of another delegate has insulted him or his State directly and personally. He may then increase the right to answer and, at the discretion of the chairman, the delegate can explain or correct himself. The other delegate will be forced to apologize if he is found guilty of personal attack. Can interrupt speaking.

Other Rules

1) Request for Information/Advice

Delegates don't have their trusted councils and departments alone for war or peace. They're not alone. Delegates may thus ask their departments / Council for information or advice: for example, the Finance Minister might contact his treasury to find out the amount of the remaining State funds, or the Secretary of State might contact his American ambassador to seek his opinion in relation to that country.

The Chair may discreetly submit requests for information / advice in the note form. The delegate will receive an answer immediately.

2) Yields

Not really a motion, point or action, but still noteworthy, there are three yields a delegate can make at the end of his speech; to the chair, open themselves to points of information and yield to another delegate. If there is no time left or if the delegate does not want to speak again, he can restrain remaining time to the chair.

If the delegate has time left and wants to open up the time for questions and comments, he may do so with opening themselves to points of information.

And he could give that other delegate his time if he wishes a friendly delegate to speak on his behalf.

Special Rules in the JCC

Self-explanatory.

1. Speech in third person is not required; delegates may address each other on a last name basis. I.e. Minister Cambacérès instead of Ministry of Justice - Jean-Jacques-Régis de Cambacérès.

First person pronouns, i.e. I, we, he, are allowed.

2. The Chair may speak as a normal delegate if he wishes; he may make speeches and motions, and has executive power to override directives if necessary. However, he does not vote.

3. 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.

4. Military and assassination action is allowed

5. Direct “War Declaration” is not in order. Proxy warfare, asymmetric warfare, cyber warfare, trade warfare are allowed.