

CSIAMUN XVIII Crisis Committee Rules of Procedure

I. Introduction

Ever since its establishment in the wake of the Second World War, the United Nations has held the key to maintaining the principles of humanity as well as protecting world peace. Being an international organization, it has given a platform to the nations to put their points forward, seek dialogue, and solve disputes in peaceful as well as diplomatic ways.

Such conferences offer students a unique opportunity to engage with demanding global issues through diplomatic discourse, enabling them to cultivate the skills and attitude of responsible global citizens who are deeply attuned to the challenges of our time.

Every year, CSIAMUN has managed to host advanced conferences, renowned for their caliber and prestige, which attract around 200 delegates per annum. It has always promoted delegates from around the world, embracing vigorous argumentation as well as extensive bargaining in the spirit of collaboration. These encounters have prompted delegates to enhance their abilities in diplomacy, negotiation, critical thinking, public speaking, and leadership, while broadening their global perspective.

Without question, CSIAMUN has proven to be a rewarding, enjoyable, and enriching experience for all involved delegates, chairs, secretariat members, and staff alike. With its distinctive character and well-established framework, CSIAMUN operates under a refined set of rules and procedures that ensure conferences remain substantive, impactful, and true to their purpose.

Hence, it is officially stated that the Crisis Committee of CSIAMUN abides by the following Rules of Procedure outlined in this document.

II. General Rules

A. Scope & Application

1. These rules apply to the Crisis Committee
2. Unexplained procedures follow the same as CSIAMUN 2025

B. Mandate of Representation

1. Each delegate shall embody a distinct historical figure, thereby not only representing a nation per se, but also personifying the unique influence and strategic imperatives.

C. Language

1. English is the only official and working language of the conference. Other languages are not permitted during any official sessions.
2. While second-person pronouns, such as you and yourself, are forbidden, delegates are not prohibited from using first-person pronouns such as “I” and “we” during the conference, as they represent specific historical or fictional figures.
3. When addressing themselves or other delegates, delegates may also do so by the **entitled position held by the character**, such as:
 - a) The Führer of Nazi Germany (**Adolf Hitler**)
 - b) The Prime Minister of the Empire of Japan (**Tojo Hideki**)
 - c) The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force (**Dwight D. Eisenhower**)
 - d) The President of the United States of America (**Franklin D. Roosevelt**)

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- e) The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (**Winston Churchill**)
- f) The Duce of Fascist Italy (**Benito Mussolini**)
- g) The Chief of State of Vichy France (**Philippe Pétain**)
- h) The Leader of Free France (**Charles de Gaulle**)
- i) The Supreme Leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (**Joseph Stalin**)
- j) The Generalissimo of the Republic of China (**Chiang Kai-shek**)
- k) The Caudillo of Spain (**Francisco Franco**)
- l) The Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary (**Miklós Horthy**)
- m) The General of the Swiss Army (**Henri Guisan**)
- n) The Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire (**Fevzi Çakmak**)
- o) The General Secretary of the Fourth International Republic (**Leon Trotsky**)

D. Use of Electronic Devices

1. Personal Electronic devices, such as cellphones and laptops, are not allowed during the conference and are prohibited without the Director's explicit approval **until the Treaty Phase is invoked**. Delegates are also not allowed to bring laptops or any other electronic devices to the podium.

E. Dress Code

1. Delegates should wear formal attire, such as business attire and school uniforms.

F. Plagiarism

1. Plagiarism is strictly forbidden in CSIAMUN.
2. The delegate will be exempted from award considerations and certificates if:
 - a) any delegate is found to have committed plagiarism;
 - b) any delegate is found to have made unauthorized or undisclosed use of **Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools**, including drafting directives and speech-writing, in a manner contrary to CSIAMUN's academic integrity policy.
3. All AI-assisted work must be disclosed to the Directors if requested.
4. Delegates may send queries to Committee Dais or submit Communication Directives for information.

G. Role of Delegates

1. Delegates are expected to:
 - a) assume the responsibilities of assigned characters;
 - b) craft, propose, and vote upon applicable matters, though Dais retains ultimate decision-making authority.

H. Authority of the Dais

1. The Dais holds discretion to:
 - a) interpret and apply the rules of procedure;
 - b) manage debate and time allocation;
 - c) declare statements or motions out of order when necessary.
2. The Dais possesses ultimate decision-making authority in all such matters.

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I. Decorum

1. Inappropriate behaviors(e.g., profanity, violence) are all prohibited not only in committee rooms but also in dormitories. None of the above will be allowed, regardless of who they are directed to.

J. Note-Passing

1. Direct conversation between individual delegates is not allowed during a Moderated Debate. If a delegate wishes to deliver a message to another delegate, the delegate must do so through note-passing.
2. Write the message on a notepad — which will be provided before the conference starts — and hold it high so that the staff members can recognize it. They will deliver the note pads of all delegates for the sake of a fruitful conference without disorder caused by conversation between delegates. Note-passing content will only be written concerning the actual debate, in English. Delegates should also keep in mind that staff members will not deliver notes irrelevant to the agenda or written in any language other than English.

III. Dais Structure

A. Composition of the Dais

1. For the purpose of the Crisis Committee, **Dais** is referred to as **Director**.
2. References in these Rules of Procedure to the “Dais” shall be understood to mean the Crisis Directors collectively.

B. Crisis Rooms

1. The Dais is composed of two distinctive rooms:
 - a) **Frontroom**, where the formal proceedings of the conference are conducted
 - b) **Backroom**, where all the directives, communiqués, press releases, and crisis updates are received, appraised, and supervised

C. Cabinet Structure

1. Two primary standards govern the Crisis Committee:
 - a) **Single Cabinet Committee (SCC)**
 - b) **Joint Crisis Committee (JCC)**
2. This Crisis Committee shall operate as a **Unified Single-Cabinet format**, distinct from the conventional SCC or JCC, and:
 - a) all delegates sit in one cabinet and deliberate directly with one another, regardless of alignment;
 - b) the Backroom does not simulate an opposing cabinet, as both Allied and Axis representatives are physically present in the same Frontroom;
 - c) the primary objective of this arrangement is to prioritize direct negotiation.

D. Authority of the Dais

1. The directors open and close sessions, direct debate, rule on procedure, enforce regulations, conduct the backroom, and may rule motions out of order.

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2. The Dais may reject or suspend any action, directive, or practice that is:
 - a) implausible in historical or contextual terms;
 - b) disruptive to the orderly progression of debate;
 - c) contrary to the principles and integrity of CSIAMUN.
3. The Dais holds discretion to:
 - a) interpret and apply the rules of procedure;
 - b) manage debate and time allocation;
 - c) declare statements or motions out of order when necessary.
4. The Dais possesses ultimate decision-making authority in all such matters.

IV. Roll Call & Attendance

- A. The director shall initiate the conference with a roll call.
- B. Delegates shall respond by stating “**Present**” or “**Present and Voting**.”
 1. “**Present**” indicates that the delegate reserves the right to abstain on substantive votes.
 2. “**Present and Voting**” indicates that the delegate waives the right to abstain on all substantive matters.
- C. **Quorum** is the minimum number of delegates required to be present for the committee to proceed with the formal debate.
 1. When 2/3 of the committee members are marked present, the committee has met the quorum.
 2. A majority of the total members present shall constitute the simple majority required to pass procedural matters.
 3. If quorum is lost during the session, the Directors may suspend debate until quorum is reestablished.

V. Debate

- A. **Opening Speech**
 1. All delegates must deliver opening speeches after the roll call on the first day of the conference. During the given time, delegates will be given 90 seconds to introduce their delegations’ stance on the agenda. Opening speeches shall be conducted in the format of a Round Robin, with each delegate speaking in turn according to the seating order to ensure equal participation.
 2. The minimum speaking time is not required.
 3. Once a delegate has spoken, the remaining time will be yielded back to the Director.
- B. **Moderated Debate**
 1. Moderated Debate is the default form of debate in the committee. Analogous to the General Assembly, the Frontroom Director identifies delegates to address for a fixed time on a specified subject.
 2. The maximum duration for the Moderated Debate is 15 minutes.
- C. **Unmoderated Caucus**
 1. An Unmoderated Caucus constitutes a temporary suspension of formal debate, during which delegates may move freely and engage

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- in informal negotiation without requiring recognition from the Directors.
2. The foremost purpose of an Unmoderated Caucus is to establish collaborative engagement among delegates unencumbered by structured debate.
 3. The Directors may suggest or encourage an Unmoderated Caucus when circumstances appear to require time for drafting or rapid collaboration for response is requisite.
 4. The maximum duration for the Unmoderated Caucus is 20 minutes.
- D. One of the largest differences between traditional committees and Crisis is the **absence of a General Speakers' List**. There will be no continuous formal Speakers' List or lengthy set-piece speeches. Instead, debate will proceed through a series of short, focused caucuses.
- E. **Yielding**
1. Yielding is allowed only during an opening speech or a Moderated Debate.
 2. **Yield back to the Director**
 - a) If the delegate yields back to the Director, the remaining time is disposed of and the floor is automatically returned to the Director.
 3. **Yield to Points of Information**
 - a) Delegates can yield their time to Points of Information to receive questions from other delegates.
 - b) Delegates may open themselves up to specific numbers of POIs or "any and all" POIs. If delegates state that they will accept Points of Information, delegates are expected to state how many POIs they would like to receive. Those not stated would be automatically rejected.

VI. Voting

- A. Voting Category
- All votes in the Crisis Committee shall be managed through raising placards and taken in one of two categories, namely:
1. **Procedural Vote**, regarding conduct of debate, motions, and committee management;
 - a) Delegates must vote on all procedural voting regardless of "Present" or "Present and Voting" status; abstentions are not permitted.
 2. **Substantive Vote**, regarding the adoption of binding actions.
 - a) Delegates registered as "**Present**" may abstain, while those registered as "**Present and Voting**" may not.
- B. Majority Votes
- Two types of Majority votes shall be recognized, namely:
1. **Majority**, defined as more than one-half of the votes cast being in favor of a motion;
 2. **Supermajority**, defined as more than two-thirds of the votes cast being in favor of a motion.

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Votes cast shall refer to votes in favor and opposed only, excluding abstentions.

C. Voting Procedure

1. Once entering the **Voting Procedure**, no delegate may enter or exit the room until the vote is complete.
2. The Dais shall call for votes in the following order:
 - a) in favor;
 - b) opposed;
 - c) abstentions, if permitted.

VII. Portfolio

A. Definition of Portfolio

1. **Portfolio** indicates the confidential document correspondingly distributed to each delegate, including but not limited to:
 - a) background details;
 - b) authority;
 - c) prior objectives;
 - d) confidential goals.
2. At the outset of the conference, each delegate will receive a confidential portfolio document which contains:
 - a) a description of the delegate's designated historical or fictional character;
 - b) the extent of authority of the given role (e.g., military, diplomatic, political, economic powers);
 - c) specific objectives or missions that the delegate is expected to pursue within the conference.

B. Role of Portfolio

1. Portfolios guide delegates' strategies, and delegates are expected to accomplish the objectives outlined.

VIII. Directives

A. General Conditions

1. A **Directive** is an official order submitted within the Crisis Committee, serving as the primary mechanism of action in place of traditional resolutions. Directives replace traditional resolutions and consist solely of operative clauses.
2. **Directives** shall consist solely of operative clauses, eschewing preambulatory and justificatory language, and be confined to substantial measures intended to influence the course of the Crisis Committee.
3. All directives must be submitted in written form to the Dais for consideration and processing.
4. Directives are categorized into Private Directives and Public Directives.

- ### B. Delegates need not label the type of directive, though directives may fall into categories, including but not limited to:

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- a) **Enforcement Action** — administrative measures, regulations, censorship, emergency laws, removal of officials;
- b) **Political Directives** — communications with local governments, allies, or legislators;
- c) **Internal Communication** — memorandums, instructions to internal ministries or branches;
- d) **External Communication** — directives to foreign governments or international bodies;
- e) **Public Service Announcements** — official public statements such as government declarations or military broadcasts(i.e., Propaganda);
- f) **Military Directives** — orders concerning deployment, maneuvers, or strategic operations;
- g) **Sorties** — deployment of military platforms (e.g., aircraft, ships) for specific missions;
- h) **Invitations and Requests.**

C. Private Directive

A **Private Directive** is independently initiated by a delegate or a small coalition, executed within the powers of their portfolio, consistent with the authority prescribed therein.

1. Private Directives may include, but not limited to:
 - a) **Military orders** (e.g., troop movements, supply of logistics);
 - b) **Diplomatic initiatives** (e.g., covert negotiations and alliances);
 - c) **Internal policies** (e.g., propaganda, domestic resource management, political control).
2. **Submission**
 - a) Private Directives must be submitted in written form, clearly labeled with title, submitter, and action details.
 - b) Verbal declarations do not constitute valid Private Directives.
3. **Processing**
 - a) All Private Directives will be assessed through the Backroom for feasibility and realness.
 - b) What emerges will be contextualized and may be modified by chance or conflicts with other directives.
 - c) Any directive that the Dais finds unattainable or substantially disruptive may be rejected or referred for revision.
4. **Confidentiality**
 - a) Delegates may determine whether to disclose their directives strategically.
 - b) Private Directives remain clandestine unless the effects become publicly visible.
5. **Joint Private Directive** is a confidential directive submitted by two or more delegates, merging their portfolio powers toward a collaborative measure.
 - a) All signatories must be listed, with respective roles specified.

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- b) It will be reviewed under the same circumstances applied to Private Directives.
- D. **Public Directive** is a directive jointly initiated by delegates, executed within the powers of their portfolio, consistent with the authority prescribed therein, representing a collective action or statement sanctioned by delegates.
 - 1. For the purposes of Public Directives, Sponsors are delegates who jointly submit and politically own the directive, while Signatories are delegates who formally express support without assuming sponsorship authority.
 - 2. **Submission**
 - a) Public Directives must be submitted in written form, clearly labeled with title, submitter(s), and action details.
 - b) Verbal declarations do not constitute valid Public Directives.
 - c) All Sponsors and Signatories must be clearly identified.
 - 3. **Processing**
 - a) All Public Directives will be assessed through the Backroom for feasibility and realness.
 - b) If necessary, the Dais may request clarifications or revisions before voting.
 - c) Once adopted, the Backroom shall enforce the directive and communicate its effects through updates or official notices.
 - d) Any directive that the Dais finds unattainable or substantially disruptive may be referred for revision.
 - 4. **Adoption**
 - a) Public Directives shall not be subject to committee voting.
 - b) Once approved by the Dais, the directive becomes binding upon the entire committee, unless it is subsequently determined otherwise due to feasibility or portfolio authority.
 - 5. **Public Directives shall not be subject to amendments.**

IX. External Communication

A. General Principles

- 1. Crisis Updates are the primary means through which the Backroom and Crisis Directors communicate with delegates, delivering the outcomes of directives that have been submitted. These updates introduce sudden and pressing challenges—such as a military offensive, political scandal, or economic crisis—that require an immediate and strategic response from the committee. Crisis Updates may be conveyed in various formats, from written announcements to dramatic reenactments, to immerse delegates in the evolving scenario.

B. Crisis Updates

- 1. Crisis Updates are distinguished into three categories for a Unified Single-Cabinet committee format:
 - a) Global Crisis Updates
 - (1) Shared with all delegates, representing information that is publicly reported and known to the general public

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b) Private Crisis Updates

(1) Private Crisis Updates are confidential communications issued by the Backroom and Crisis Directors and delivered directly to specific delegates. They convey the outcomes or individualized developments that are not publicly observable. Private Crisis Updates shall not be announced on the floor or included in Global Crisis Updates unless the effects become publicly visible.

c) Personal directives submitted in secret

(1) Results of personal directives will only be disclosed to those involved, and directives detailing covert operations will be revealed only to the respective cabinet members.

C. Press Releases

1. A Press Release is a public statement proposed by a delegate and formally issued on behalf of a character to communicate an official message to the public.
2. Press Releases are released to the public from a character addressing personal statements or speaking on behalf of their affiliated governments/countries
3. All press releases must be submitted verbatim (i.e. it must be written in the way you mean it to be published word-for-word)
4. All press releases will be released as a Global Crisis Update.

D. Communiqués

1. A Communiqué is a confidential official message sent through the Backroom to a specific recipient on a delegate's behalf.
2. A Communiqué, similar to a Press Release, must be submitted verbatim
3. This mechanism is used for private communication between individuals or groups
4. The recipient doesn't have to be represented by a delegate; the backroom can respond on behalf of any non-delegate entity
5. Communiqués are distinct from general note-passing as it will be officially addressed to the recipient from the backroom.

E. Note-Passing

1. Note-passing is allowed for all communication between delegates and the Dais regarding procedural rules, delegate negotiations, and other questions regarding the committee in session

X. Treaty Document

A. General Principles

1. The Treaty Phase is a formal diplomatic phase that marks the transition of the Crisis Committee from operational, directive-driven wartime conduct to the negotiation and drafting of a conclusive treaty document.
2. The Treaty Phase is invoked:

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- a) when the simple majority for the Motion to Introduce the Treaty Phase is surpassed;
- b) by the Dais' discretion.

B. Suspension of Directive Authority

1. Effective immediately upon the invocation of the Treaty Phase:
 - a) no new directives shall be submitted, processed, or executed;
 - b) all ongoing covert operations, coups, espionage, and military offensives cease to be actionable;

C. Treaty Documents

1. A Treaty Document is a comprehensive diplomatic instrument that, once adopted, establishes the political, territorial, military, and economic settlements that conclude the crisis.
2. All negotiation and drafting of Treaty Documents shall be processed through the **Unmoderated Caucus**.
3. **Treaty Document** must contain the following components:
 - a) title;
 - b) list of negotiating parties and signatories;
 - c) preamble;
 - d) operative articles;
 - e) implementation and enforcement clauses;
 - f) signature page.
4. Operative Articles may include, but not limited to:
 - a) ceasefire or capitulation terms;
 - b) territorial adjustments;
 - c) demilitarization provisions;
 - d) war crime or leadership accountability measures;
 - e) political restructuring or government formation;
 - f) economic compensation, reparations, or aid;
 - g) long-term alliance structures or post-war institutions;
5. Delegates may draft:
 - a) **Bilateral Treaties** (between two parties);
 - b) **Multilateral Treaties** (three or more parties).

D. Submission and Review

1. Prior to introduction, all draft treaties must be submitted to the Dais for inspection.
2. Upon completion of the inspection and the granting of approvals, the treaty shall be formally acknowledged as an authoritative instrument and accorded the status of a legally binding agreement.
3. Submitters are to inform the Dais of whether there will be a **Treaty Announcement** for the draft treaty.
4. The dais may reject drafts that violate procedural or substantive guidelines.

E. Treaty Announcement

1. Each delegate will receive the announced draft treaties via paper.
2. If there is no **Treaty Announcement**, the treaty is classified as a **Covert Agreement** which is undisclosed until the submitters request disclosure to the Dais. If the **Covert Agreement** remains undisclosed

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until the end of the Treaty Phase, the Dais will announce the treaty via **Crisis Update**.

3. **Covert Agreements** can be disclosed to specific delegates by the submitters during the **Unmoderated Caucus**.

XI. Motions

A. General Principles

1. Motions require debate and voting, whereas Points do not. Motions cannot interrupt a speaker, and all are subject to the recognition and discretion of the Dais.

B. Classification of Motions

1. Motion for Moderated Debate

- a) This motion places the committee into a structured debate.
- b) The Delegate must specify:
 - (1) The topic;
 - (2) Total time;
 - (3) Individual speaking time.
- c) The maximum time allotted for a Moderated Debate is 15 minutes.
- d) A Simple majority is required.

2. Motion for Unmoderated Caucus

- a) This motion proposes suspending formal debate for informal negotiation and drafting.
- b) The delegate must specify the duration.
- c) The maximum time allotted for a unModerated Debate is 20 minutes.
- d) A simple majority is required.

3. Motion to Limit/Extend the Debate/Caucus

- a) This Motion calls for modification of the set debate time.
- b) Delegates must propose a specific time.
- c) A simple majority is required.

4. Motion to Table the Debate/Caucus

- a) This motion proposes suspending the current debating format. If passed, the committee returns to the discretion of the Dais.
- b) A simple majority is required.

5. Motion to Introduce the Treaty Phase

- a) This motion may be raised by any delegate when it's believed that the committee has reached a point where further directives are no longer the primary means of crisis progression.
- b) This motion is out of order unless:
 - (1) the committee has passed the midpoint of the conference;
 - (2) substantial crisis developments have occurred;
 - (3) the Dais agree that the invocation of the Treaty Phase is appropriate.

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- c) A simple majority is required.
- 6. **Motion to Adjourn the Session**
 - a) Motion to Adjourn the Session is raised when the session must be ceased temporarily for lunch, dinner, or end of the day.
 - b) The motion must specify when the meeting will resume.
 - c) A simple majority is required.
- 7. **Motion to Adjourn the Conference**
 - a) A Motion to Adjourn the Conference is raised when the committee intends to formally and permanently conclude all proceedings.
 - b) This motion is entertained only at the final session, once all committee business, such as treaty considerations, has been completed.
 - c) A supermajority is required.
 - d) Once a supermajority is attained, a **Dais Announcement** shall be issued to apprise the Committee of the proceedings and outcomes of the conference.

XII. Points

A. General Principles

- 1. Points do not require debates and voting, whereas motions require debates and voting. Motions cannot interrupt speakers, whereas some points can interrupt speakers.

B. Classification of Points

1. Point of order

- a) When the Dais make procedural mistakes, delegates may inform them by raising a Point of Order.
- b) This Point may interrupt a speaker only if the error is substantive.

2. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

- a) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is made if delegates are confused about the procedures of the debate. Procedural rules of the session only may be asked at this point.
- b) This Point cannot interrupt a speaker; must be raised upon recognition.

3. Point of Personal Privilege

- a) Delegates may make a Point of Personal Privilege for personal reasons, such as asking to condition the room temperature or requesting the Directors to remind the delegate at the podium to speak up. Point of Personal Privilege can only interrupt another delegate's speech when it is related to audibility.

4. Point of Information

- a) When delegates have questions regarding the contents of other delegates' speeches or draft resolutions, they can raise

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a Point of Information (e.g., POI). If one's question is not replied to with a satisfying answer, one can request a "follow-up", which will be granted only once. All Points of Information should be made in clear question form, should not ask for personal opinions, and should not include bias.

- b) This Point cannot interrupt a speaker except when a yield has been granted.

5. **Point of Clarification**

a) Point of Clarification (e.g., POC) is a question related to technicalities and the constitution of the directives. Delegates may raise POCs to ask questions about the definitions of terminologies or the roles of specific organizations that delegates are unfamiliar with.

- b) This Point cannot interrupt a speaker; it must be raised upon recognition.

6. **Delegates must note that all points can be ruled out under the Director's discretion.**