

COMUN 2017

CRISIS

MANDATE



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INTRODUCTION

The simulation of a crisis, is common place in an MUN conference to test a very specific set of skills and aptitude of a delegate, irrespective of which committee he/she is in. The breakdown of this session has often lead to the misinterpretation and misuse of many procedural and characteristic factors of the United Nations. COMUN 2017 will provide the direction required when entertaining the possibility of a crisis and the fundamental areas of knowledge that every delegate in any committee should be competent in.

DECONSTRUCTION OF NEO-CRISIS SITUATIONS AND AREAS OF RESEARCH

The requirement for this document was born through the systematic lack of specification and depth, into the spontaneous decisions that are mostly done through a “directive” (the structure of which will be explained below) or bilateral, multilateral and/or unilateral decision making. COMUN 2017 will go on to specify the areas of key interest for a delegate that is willing to push for specific, theoretical and efficient solutions for any crisis that is present or may arise.

DIRECTIVES

Directives are the form in which the resolution, made during a crisis session, is put into writing. It holds an immense girth in terms of the power it provides in accessorizing and stimulating any organization or body within one’s own nation, another nation or the UN, provided that proper procedure is upheld.

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Important notice:

- *COMUN 2017 will not entertain randomized and ambiguous directives that violate fellow nations sovereign rights based on a simple majority.*
- *Delegates should be aware that the UN poses a variety of organs and programs (i.e. UN-SPIDER) that may support the fragmentation of responsibilities and should work in order to move on with the solution process when dealing with the crisis.*

A directive could be of 2 types –

a) Committee directive – a directive proposed by an individual nation/delegate or a joint proposal among nations/delegates present in the committee room (max 3) that affects or uses the assets, sovereignty or authority of nations/agencies/NGOs that may be part or not part of the directive (this includes UN organs).

b) Categorical/ personal directive – a directive proposed by an individual nation/delegate or a joint proposal among nations/ delegates present in the committee room(max 3) that uses the assets that are within its sovereign right and requires no approval from any other authority or country other than that of which is within the defined national agency/ institution of the directive. *If the country doesn't have the mandate to immediately pass a motion mentioned in the directive, they will be penalized when brought to the attention of the crisis committee moderators.*

From the above mentioned directives only one type is up for committee debate through the separation of committee time, which is the committee directive.

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A committee directive can be proposed through writing or verbally as per the chairs discursion. Once recognized it will be voted upon, (following the procedure of the moderated caucus) as to whether it should or shouldn't be discussed. Once the directive is discussed, if it passes without any objections, it will be voted upon and immediately set into motion.

Important notice:

- *The grounds to which a directive can be objected are as follows:-*
 - *If the directive questions another nations' sovereignty or requires its approval before being processed. (If the grounds for this objection are considered legitimate the sponsors/proposers of the directive are allowed to amend the directive and reapply removing contentious or ambiguous mentions)*
 - *If the directive is too ambiguous and not categorical in a sense is unfair for a committee to separate debate time.*
 - *If the directive contains exaggerated resource use and/or is based on unjustifiable assumptions.*
 - *If the foreign policy of sponsor nation is violated (this ground can only be drawn if the sponsor nation is also part of the operational service of the directive, it will not be valid if it is a recommendation made for 2 other parties).*

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A categorical directive, in COMUN 2017 will be given an improved recognition. The point being a categorical directive would also be up for contest if it violates the below mentioned intentions. This directive can be objected if:

- It violates the foreign policy of the entities that propose it.
- It goes against long standing domestic legislature.
- The solution requires a distinct protocol and cannot be arbitrarily put into motion.
- The country or entity in proposition isn't equipped economically, militarily or politically (strategically).

**The chair is capable of deciding whether or not to entertain the objection based on merit and the basis of the objection. In a given circumstance, it may even be put up for debate (regardless of the type of directive)*

A directive should encompass either of the following grounds or a selected amount depending on the crisis situation and break down of the directive. It should be noted that a directive's primary requirement is to be very specific and not vague. For example:

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CASE STUDY:

Nuclear contamination and radiation outbreak within the black sea. Source is being processed and isolated, but not located at the given time.

Sample Directive:

Approves the immediate situational analysis through the UN-SPIDER and IAEA satellite imagery analysis to thereby:

- a) Isolate source and identify direction and flow rate of the contamination
- b) Immediately proceed in informing neighboring Eastern European countries to issue a fishing ban and proceed in taking multilateral measures in mitigating the threat and exposure to civilians.
- c) Begin joint effort with the UNSCEAR to determine levels of contamination.

At this point delegates should be notified that the updates will solely depend on the decisions that the delegates have pushed to the operational stage in the crisis.

As mentioned before a directive should deal with either one or a selected amount of the following grounds:-

- Regulation – Situation should be immediately cease (from spread) or controlled from exacerbation. Includes political and technological fronts to be played with efficiency.
- Analysis – Resources should be directed towards situational analysis and political dialogue on an international level.

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- Delegation – If not used coupled to the grounds mentioned above, the supervision and direction of the crisis should immediately be outsourced (in theoretical sense) to different UN organs or international bodies/ agreements that the crisis committee deems fit.
- Retrospection – A short look at sustainability of the resolved crisis is also a good platform for delegates to look at when dealing with simultaneous crisis situations.

Important notice: Delegates should note that the descriptions may not be the only source of directions and varies depending on the basis and standing of the crisis situation.

SUPPLEMENTARY AREAS OF RESEARCH

Situation in South East Asia

Progression and historic elements of the War on Terror

Chemical Weapons Convention

Nuclear Radiation

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Domestic thematic action plans on disaster management

Roman Statute

Progression of neo-terrorist organizations and projected future

Principles behind humanitarian intervention

Rules of Engagement