



GOMUN 2025 OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

Rules of Procedure:

Crisis Committee

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the official Rules of Procedure document for the GOMUN 2025 conference – Crisis Committee. The Rules do not correspond with the general MUN concept and thus we recommend that you read this document thoroughly prior to the start of the conference.

Should you have any further questions regarding the Rules of Procedure, ask your Chairs or any one of the Secretariat members. We suggest that you check our social media sites for current confirmed information and the website for further editions of our documents.

Your GOMUN Secretariat

Introductory Rules

Before we get into the rules of the debate, here are some important rules of the conference that apply to all participants.

- The Rules of Procedure are not subject to change and are adopted prior to the beginning of the conference.
- English is the official working language of the conference. No delegate is allowed to act, speak or submit documents in any other language during the committee work or the General Assembly.
- Every participant is obliged to have full knowledge of the Rules of Procedure for the whole duration of the conference. Ignorance of these rules is no excuse for failing to abide by them.
- Each member state of a committee will be represented by one delegate and will be granted one vote during voting procedures (except for crisis delegates and observers).
- All participants are obliged to dress accordingly. The dress code is set prior to each event. Failure to abide by the dress code may result in an appropriate punishment from the Chairs.
- The organisers of GOMUN do not assume any responsibility for the participants for the whole duration of the conference.
- All participants of the conference must be mindful of their environment and surroundings. In case of causing damage, participants are committed to admission.

- The participants or their legal guardians are responsible for financial or material damage if they themselves inflict such during the conference.
- The delegates are required to be on time at the venues of the conference and to not leave before the end of the official programme without prior notice to their Chairs or to the Secretariat.
- Punishments are funny actions performed by the delegates in front of their committee such as singing, dancing or acting. The delegates may refuse to take part in punishment if they deem it deeply dishonouring, against their beliefs or morality. Punishments are most usually inflicted for being late to the committee, improper dressing or failure to adhere to the rules of the conference.

Key Terms

Crisis Committee is a decision-making body that has more power than a traditional committee. Unlike in the GA committees, the crisis delegates represent actual personalities.

Secretariat is the main organising body of GOMUN. This body creates the schedule and is responsible for the programme and the flow of the conference. As well as that, Secretariat members set the Rules of Procedure and have the right to enforce them.

Secretary-General (SG) is the highest-ranking member of the Secretariat. This figure has the right to overrule any decision of a Chair or the President of the GA and has the final say on the rules of the conference and disputes in committees or the GA.

The President of the General Assembly (PGA) presides over the General Assembly, directs its proceedings and moderates the debate. Being the second highest ranking member of the Secretariat after the Secretary-General, they may overrule decisions of the Chairs of individual committees.

General Assembly (GA) is the main body of the UN, a forum where all committees meet to debate the issues together and to officially pass the resolutions which only enter into force after passing in the GA (except the Security Council, the Historical Security Council and the Crisis Committee). The Crisis delegates will represent their personalities even at the GA. While they do not possess a vote, they may submit amendments and engage in the debate.

Chairs direct the proceedings of a committee and moderate the debate. Chairs are always bound by decisions made by the delegates via motions and can only overrule such decisions (specified in the Motions section). In the Crisis Committee, the Chair cabinet consists of a main chair who will moderate the debate in the Frontroom, and 5 assistant chairs who

constantly develop the story from the Backroom.

Directive is a message sent by a delegate to the chairs in order to interact with and influence the crisis. Directives use the resources that the committee controls and can create military actions, policy proposals, press releases, and more. The overall frequency of directives is generally not limited unless stated otherwise.

Frontroom is the committee room itself. Instead of writing resolutions, the Frontroom will pass Directives.

Backroom is where the assistant chairs evaluate all directives sent in from the Frontroom and further decide in what way has the attempt shaped the current state of crisis, plan crisis breaks, and craft the world outside the committee itself. The delegates are prohibited to enter the Backroom at all times.

Motions are proposals to the delegates and Chairs of the committee, which suggest a change in the proceedings of a committee.

REFERRING & ADDRESSING

Seeing as Crisis delegates represent actual personalities instead of countries as in the traditional GA committees, the delegates may refer to themselves as well as to other delegates and chairs with personal pronouns.

TAKING & YIELDING THE FLOOR

Speeches in a crisis committee will rarely last more than a minute, so yielding to question or to another delegate is often not possible or impractical.

Points still function largely the same as in traditional committees. Due to the small size of the committee, a delegate can simply say the point when another delegate is not speaking, instead of waiting for the Chair to recognize them.

After yielding the floor, delegates must assume their place in the committee (sit down) and remain silent. They may communicate with others by sending virtual or paper notes.

DEBATE

Debating is one of the main reasons why the United Nations and the MUN concept exist. However, it is not as simple as it would seem. There are some crucial guidelines that the delegates must adhere to. During committee work, you will come across several types of debate.

Beginning debate

Committee will begin with a roll call. Unlike General Assemblies, a formal motion to open debate is not necessary, and motions do not need to be seconded by another delegate. The largest difference between traditional and crisis parliamentary procedures is the lack of a Speaker's List in crisis committees. As such, a Motion to Set the Speaking Time or Set the Agenda are unnecessary. In place of the Speaker's List, crisis committees use three primary tools for discussion about the topic at hand: round robins, moderated caucuses, and unmoderated caucuses.

Moderated Caucus*

Moderated caucus is the more frequent type of debate used during committee work. During a moderated caucus, delegates sit in the committee room. The debate is conducted (or "moderated") by the Chairs. If a delegate wishes to speak, they have to raise their placard and wait for the Chair to recognise them and yield the floor to them. Delegates must not take the floor unless the Chair or another delegate yields it to them. When a delegate finishes their speech, they are obliged to yield the floor back.

Moderated Debate is set on a specific topic for a specific duration of time, where points of information are not in order. Designed for quick speeches to state an issue, opinion or a response to the previous speaker. Probably the most dynamic and fast-paced type of debate.

During Open Debate, delegates are free to take the floor in order to present a group directive, give a speech or address another delegate and submit any possible document. After finishing a speech during open debate, the delegates may or may not open themselves to points of information.

During the Closed Debate, an equal amount of speeches for and against (usually two and two) are entertained by the Chairs. At the end of such a speech, delegates may open themselves to points of information. Closed debate is most often used just before moving to the voting procedure upon the current amendment/document. It is not a necessity, however, it most often serves the purpose to summarise all the speeches given for and

against and to allow the delegates to form their final standpoint before the voting. If there are no speeches against, the subject of the closed debate may pass automatically upon the Chair's discretion.

Unmoderated Caucus

During the unmoderated caucuses (or lobbying sessions), the Chairs do not moderate the proceedings of the committee. Committee members are free to move around the room and informally discuss the issue at hand, most often a directive, an amendment or their standpoints during the voting procedure. Unmoderated caucus also serves the purpose of creating new draft resolutions or amendments by a group of delegates. Proposed documents will be checked and entertained in the debate.

Round Robins

A round robin is a variation of the moderated caucus, where every delegate in the committee gives a speech in order of chairs around the room. The delegate proposing a Round Robin also specifies the speaking time per delegate, which is usually not more than one minute. Round Robins are especially useful at the very beginning of a committee since it allows each delegate to lay out their position and discuss what issues they believe to be most worthy of further discussion. They can also be useful after a major crisis update to allow all delegates to give their opinion on how to resolve the latest crisis.

SUBMITTING RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Standard Committees

Resolutions are created in an unmoderated caucus (lobbying session), a resolution must have at least one operative and one preambulatory clause, must have only one main submitter, at least two co-submitters and at least three signatories (or five co-submitters)

Amendments must be sent in a paper form or electronically to the Chair/PGA, must contain the text of the amendment, the name of the state submitting the amendment, the number of the clause to which the amendment relates, may amend multiple clauses at the same time, does not require any signatories or co-submitters.

Amendments to the 2nd degree must be sent in a paper form or electronically to the Chair/PGA, must contain the text of the amendment, name of the state submitting the amendment, the number of the clause to which the amendment relates, does not require any signatories or co-submitters.

Security Council, Historical Security Council

The system of these committees is different. There are only amendments submitted, not resolutions. Amendments are created during a moderated debate from individual amendments, one by one. Therefore, an amendment submitting a new clause requires a main submitter and two co-submitters or two signatories. An amendment must be sent electronically or via a paper note to the Chair with the names of sponsors included.

Amendments of the 2nd degree: Since an amendment always submits a whole clause, 2nd-degree amendment is any amendment that does not submit a whole clause. It has the same requirements as an amendment in a common committee; must be sent electronically or via a paper note to the Chair/PGA, must contain the text of the amendment, the name of the state submitting the amendment, number of clauses to which the amendment relates. However, it does not require any signatories or co-submitters. Amendment of the 3rd degree: It complies with the same rules as the amendment of the 2nd degree.

SUBMITTING DIRECTIVES

As already mentioned, the crisis delegates will form directives instead of resolutions during their committee work. Directives are similar to resolutions in traditional committees, with the notable exception that they do not include preambulatory clauses and are much shorter and more concise. Directives are generally written in response to a specific crisis update and can be as short as two or three clauses. Once a directive has collected the required number of signatories (at least a $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of present delegates), it is sent to the backroom.

Once a directive has been introduced, a delegate may motion to enter into the voting procedure. It is also possible to combine the two if the directives have broad support: a delegate may motion to introduce each directive and immediately enter into voting procedure after introduction. Unlike resolutions in traditional committees, there are no points of information. Instead, the motion to enter voting procedure will also specify a two-for, two-against speeches. The Chair will then choose two delegates to speak in favour of the directive and two to speak against the directive. If no delegates wish to speak against the directive, it automatically passes. Otherwise, after the for and against speeches, delegates will vote on the directive. Voting is similar to traditional committees: a delegate may vote in favour, against or abstain. Roll call votes are usually not used in crisis committees.

During the for and against speeches, or if a moderated caucus occurs after a directive is

introduced, a delegate may raise an objection that the sponsoring delegate may wish to address with an amendment. Amendments are similar to how they operate in traditional committees, but are more loosely structured – verbal agreement from all sponsors is enough for it to be considered a friendly amendment. An unfriendly amendment must be voted on before being added to the directive. In some cases, the Chair may choose to vote on adding the amendment to the directive before voting on the directive as a whole, but this can vary with the Chair's discretion.

A delegate may propose to divide the question during voting. Dividing the question means they propose to split the directive into two or more parts, voting on each part individually. The committee must vote by $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of present delegates to divide the question, and then sections of the directive will be voted on separately.

Delegates do not need to indicate the type of directive they are issuing. However, types of directives include;

Enforcement action

The committee may issue administrative measures, regulations, or legislation that have the force of law. These may include the censorship of media, emergency legal measures, or the removal of officials at or below the ministerial level.

Political directives

The committee may communicate and possibly direct local government organisations, legislative leaders, or allies as a method of garnering internal political support.

Internal communication

The committee may communicate and issue memorandums to all aspects of a constituent government. Internal communication is meant to provide delegates with specific directives, instructions, reminders, or suggestions. It may also be used to reinforce specific political stances the committee has elected to take up or to instruct internal ministries with respect to the media treatment of certain issues and events.

External communication

The committee may wish to deliver messages to those outside of its government;

- a) **Communiqués:** Used to communicate with foreign governments or bodies expressing national policies or intentions.
- b) **Public Service Announcements:** Messages that the Cabinet communicates to the general public, branches of government, and/or military on a wide-scale basis. They are typically used as propaganda tools.
- c) **Invitations and Requests:** The Cabinet, or members of the Cabinet, may decide to issue requests to directly meet with witnesses, politicians, prisoners, or any other

individuals pertaining to a particular crisis. This type of directive is useful for direct contact or negotiation, however, there is no guarantee that these requests will be accepted.

Military directives

The committee may order its armed forces to conduct specific military operations;

- a) Operation Order: A military order used specifically to launch a multi-unit military operation. This type of action order requires a detailed explanation of how the operation is to be carried out and a list of the operation's intended objectives.
- b) Sorties: Used for the deployment of an aircraft or ship from a base of operation. Sorties usually have a specific mission, such as reconnaissance, rescue, patrol, sentry, or escort.

Intelligence directives

The committee may direct its intelligence assets to covertly obtain information about another state. Intelligence operatives already functioning in foreign countries can also be instructed to perform certain tasks, such as espionage;

- a) Information Collection: Instructs spies to obtain secret information about other countries. Limited resources may make some espionage difficult, and spies may not be on location. Movement by intelligence officers may also increase the risk of being exposed.
- b) Sabotage: Instructs intelligence officials to take deliberate action to weaken another country through subversion, obstruction, disruption, or destruction of productive or vital facilities. The objective of the sabotage must be clearly noted.
- c) Counter-Intelligence: Employs special measures to prevent hostile or enemy intelligence organisations from successfully gathering and collecting intelligence against the Cabinet and its government, through methods such as assassination and the spread of misinformation.
- d) Surveillance: Instructs intelligence officials to monitor a specific individual, a group of individuals, or any persons that meet specific criteria. The surveillance of the behaviour, activities, or other changing information, of people or groups of people, is an excellent method of collecting information about both enemies and friends, domestically or internationally.

Other directives

If the committee feels that there is some action that it should take that does not fall within the above categories, a written proposal may be submitted to the Chair for consideration.

SUBMITTING SECRET ACTIONS

A Secret Action allows the delegate to privately take action, usually against other delegates, or to take action by corrupt means or for corrupt purposes. Obviously, these do not need to be voted on.

More on how to successfully write directives in the Directives Guide document on gomun.cz

VOTING

When a motion to move into voting procedure has passed and has been entertained or when there have been objections to a motion, the committee or the General Assembly moves into voting about the document/procedural matter at hand. The voting procedure may be conducted via acclamation or via roll call (further described in the motions sections along with the correct conduct during these voting procedures). Voting on different things, however, requires a different majority. Delegates may vote either in favour, against or abstain from the voting procedure (neither for nor against) and in Security Council P5 nations may use their veto right.

Present delegates are delegates physically present in the committee during the vote and have not been censured or left the room under a point of personal privilege. All delegates represent the full number of delegates who are participating at the conference in a committee or the GA.

VOTING ON A MOTION (PROCEDURAL VOTE)

No abstentions or vetoes are in order (i.e. cannot be used), $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of present delegates are required for the motion to pass.

VOTING ON AN AMENDMENT

At least a $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of present delegates is required to pass; if an amendment to the second degree is passed, the original amendment is automatically passed, too. In the SC, HSC and SCES, if the 3rd-degree amendment is passed, only the 2nd-degree amendment passes. The original amendment must be passed in a separate voting procedure.

VOTING ON A RESOLUTION

A $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of all delegates is necessary for the resolution to pass.

VOTING ON INDIVIDUAL CLAUSES OF A FINISHED RESOLUTION WHEN DIVIDING THE QUESTION

Further described in the motions section. A $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of all delegates for each clause to pass, a simple majority for any subclause, if a clause does not pass all its sub-clauses do

not pass either.

VOTING ON A DIRECTIVE

At least a $\frac{1}{2}$ majority of present delegates is necessary for the directive to pass.

VOTING ON A RESOLUTION WHICH CHANGES BORDERS, GOVERNMENT OR POLITICAL ARRANGEMENT OF A STATE

A $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of all delegates is necessary for the resolution to pass. When voting on a clause which changes borders, government or political arrangement of a state in a resolution when dividing the question, a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of all delegates is necessary for the clause to pass. If the clause doesn't pass, none of its subclauses pass either.

POINTS

Points offer the committee a chance to ask questions, make corrections to the debate, correct the Chairs if they make a mistake etc. They do not require a second and must be immediately entertained.

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

The point of personal privilege can be raised by any delegate in case of their personal inconvenience. Unless it concerns their audibility, this point cannot interrupt the speaker.

POINT OF INFORMATION TO THE SPEAKER

After every speech, the speaker can open himself to an unspecified or specified amount of points of information. Points of information must be formed as a question and cannot interrupt the speaker. Once the speaker answers, no dialogue on the floor is in order. For another question to the speaker, the delegate must request Permission to Follow Up. The Chairs will decide whether such permission is in order. If the speaker did not understand a question, the Chairs should ask the delegate to repeat or rephrase their question.

POINT OF INFORMATION TO THE CHAIR

This point can be used at any time when there is no delegate having a speech for factual correction or a statement of facts relevant to what the speaker said. In the point the source of these facts should always be mentioned, and the Chairs may demand such mention from any delegate who does not include the source in their statement. This point also must be formed as a question.

POINT OF ORDER

A point of order can be raised by any delegate at all times. It is used to inform the Chairs of any violation of the Rules of Procedure. The delegate's point must be recognized before they start to speak.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

May be used at any time when there is no delegate having a speech to ask about the procedure and whether some actions may be in order.

MOTIONS

A motion is a procedural proposal which can change the flow of the debate or introduce resolutions, amendments, limit or extend certain parts of the debate, change the delegate's position in relation to the debate or resolution and influence the voting procedure. Motions are divided based on whether they require a second (and can therefore be objected to) or not. Any delegate may raise a motion at any time the Chair(s) or the President of the General Assembly (further referred to as PGA) has the floor and the Chair(s) or the PGA must entertain such motion under any circumstances. The only motions which can only be entertained with the approval of the Chair(s) or the PGA are Motion to Censure, Motion to Adjourn the Session and Motion to Suspend the Session. Motions which do not require a second always have priority over motions which do require a second.

Motions which do not require a Second

These motions pass instantly and are therefore entertained with immediate effect.

MOTION TO BE ADDED TO (THE LIST OF CO-SUBMITTERS, SPEAKERS LIST...)

Using the motion, the delegate asks to be added to a list which is relevant in the discussion at the time the motion is raised. The delegate can therefore for example ask to be added to the list of Co-submitters of a resolution, the list of Signatories of a resolution, the General Speakers List, etc.

MOTION TO WITHDRAW FROM (THE LIST OF CO-SUBMITTERS/SIGNATORIES, SPEAKERS LIST...)

This motion has the opposite effect to the previous one. Using it the delegate asks to be withdrawn from a list (list of Co-submitters of a resolution, the list of Signatories of a resolution the General Speakers List etc.).

MOTION TO PRESENT (AMENDMENT, RESOLUTION, SPEECH, DIRECTIVE)

By using this motion, the delegates ask to present anything relevant to the debate:

- a new resolution (only in order if there is no resolution debated at the time)
- a new amendment (which can be presented at any time when there is no amendment currently debated or if the amendment the delegate wishes to present is a second-degree [any committee] or third-degree amendment [only in SC] to the

amendment currently being debated)

- speech (only really needs to be used when the Chairs are not asking for speakers but motions only)

MOTION TO WITHDRAW (THE AMENDMENT, RESOLUTION...)

With this motion, delegates can withdraw their submitted documents if they think that there is no need for them to be discussed anymore.

MOTION TO MOVE INTO (TYPE OF DEBATE)

Using this motion, the delegates can move the committee into a different type of debate or start a debate/opening speech (used after setting the agenda and establishing the quorum). The motion must be raised in the following form: "Motion to move into (type of debate) on the topic of (topic – resolution, amendment etc.) with the time per speaker (time in minutes)."

MOTION TO OPEN GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST

This motion is used when delegates wish to speak in a set order (the order is usually decided by which delegate first asks to be added to the speakers' list) one after another with points of information. The General Speakers list should be opened and kept updated by the Chairs. Motion to open General Speakers list will not be used in the Crisis Committee.

MOTION TO CLOSE GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST

Adding to the General Speakers List is halted and after the last delegate on the list finishes their speech and answers the points of information, the committee returns to an open debate. Motion to close General Speakers list will not be used in the Crisis Committee.

MOTION TO EXTEND (THE SPEAKER'S TIME, THE AMOUNT OF POINTS OF INFORMATION, THE NUMBER OF SPEAKERS [CLOSED DEBATE ONLY], ETC.)

This motion suggests extending the amount of time, speakers, points of information, etc. which have been allocated for the type of debate the committee is in.

MOTION TO LIMIT (THE SPEAKER'S TIME, THE AMOUNT OF POINTS OF INFORMATION, THE NUMBER OF SPEAKERS [[CLOSED DEBATE ONLY], ETC.)

Does the exact opposite to the previous motion.

MOTION TO MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE

Suggests moving into the voting procedure on the matter that is currently being debated (resolution, amendment...)

MOTION TO VOTE BY ACCLAMATION

Asks for the voting procedure to be conducted simply by raising placards in favour, against or abstaining (This motion is not in order when voting on a resolution as a whole).

MOTION TO VOTE BY ROLL CALL

Asks for the voting procedure to be conducted via vocal call. Therefore if this motion passes, delegates must say when their country's name is called whether they are "In favour", "Against", "Against with rights" (when P5 members in SC wish to use their veto right), "Abstaining" or "Pass" (If the delegate wishes that his country votes as the last, after passing, the delegate may no longer abstain). (Abstaining, Against with rights or Pass is not in order when voting on a procedural matter – voting on a motion).

MOTION TO TABLE (AMENDMENT, RESOLUTION)

Used when the delegate wishes to stop debating about the current matter at hand and move to the next part. When passed the matter which has thereby been tabled will not be debated upon again.

MOTION TO SUSPEND (AMENDMENT, RESOLUTION, DEBATE...) Used when the delegate wishes to stop debating about the current matter at hand and move to the next part. When passed the committee moves to the next item and comes back to the suspended one afterwards.

MOTION TO CENSURE

This motion may only be raised if a delegate on whom it is directed has particularly harshly offended or accused another country. It must be raised in the following manner: "Motion to Censure the delegate of (country) for the duration of (time in minutes)." If passed, the delegate who has been censured must either leave the room or remain silent, be excluded from the voting quorum and not send any notes for the set duration of time.

MOTION TO DIVIDE THE HOUSE

Forces all delegates not to abstain in the following voting procedure. If raised right after a voting procedure, the voting procedure on which it has been directed must be repeated with no abstentions being in order.

MOTION TO REPEAT THE VOTING PROCEDURE

Forces a repeat of a voting procedure which has preceded this motion. There should be a sufficient reason for this motion to pass.

MOTION TO EXPLAIN THE VOTE

Forces a delegate on whom it has been directed to explain the reason for their vote. The delegate who raised the motion has the right for a quick factual response after the previous delegate has finished their explanation. This may lead to repeating the voting procedure.

MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION

Passing this motion leads to the following voting procedure being conducted with a separate vote on every clause and subclause of the resolution or amendment in question. If raised right after a voting procedure, the voting procedure on which it has been directed must be repeated with a separate vote on every clause and subclause of the resolution or amendment in question. (May only be used when voting on a resolution or an amendment).

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE SESSION

If this motion passes, the debate is suspended for the set duration of time. "Motion to suspend the debate for the duration of (time in minutes)." Should only be used as a formality before lunch breaks and coffee breaks.

MOTION TO ADJOURN THE SESSION

If passed, this motion adjourns the session to the set time, usually the next day. Should only be used as a formality to end the session at the end of the day.

GENERAL INFORMATION

If a motion that is not on this list comes up in the committee (unless it is a "new" motion which is in no way contributing to the flow of the debate or is obviously a joke motion which the Chairs themselves may simply overrule) the Chairs must send for the Secretary-General so that she or he can decide whether such motion shall or shall not be in order. A decision of the Secretary-General in this matter creates a precedent, effective immediately, about which all Chairs of GOMUN shall be informed by a note without unnecessary delay. If the Secretary-General decides to entertain the motion, it shall be in order in any committee on GOMUN in the future.

RIGHTS AND APPEALS

Right to Reply

Can be used at any point of the debate if the delegate or their country has been specifically mentioned in a speech. They may raise a right of reply in order to demand an apology or correct the speaking delegate or both. The delegate on whom the right of reply has been raised, has the right to deny the apology and to briefly answer the correction of the offended delegate. The delegate who has raised the right of reply may deliver a short statement after this answer.

Appeal to the Secretary-General

Appeals are used in case the delegate is dissatisfied with the decision of the Chair(s) or

the PGA and the situation is not described in the rules of procedure or the Chair(s)/President doubts the rules of procedure after a point of order has been raised. When this appeal is raised, the Secretary-General shall be immediately called into the committee and decide on the disputed matter. His decision is final and may no longer be disputed by anyone.

MISCELLANEOUS PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

“TIMED CRISIS”

Occasionally, the crisis staff may introduce a “Timed Crisis”, where delegates have a limited amount of time to address a problem. In those cases, the Chair may further relax parliamentary procedure rules and skip parts of the formal voting procedure or allow a directive to be presented verbally without first being written.

“TRIAL PROCEDURE”

Rarely, a crisis committee may enter into trial procedure if the committee wishes to put a delegate on trial for high crimes and misdemeanours. In those cases, the Chair will lay out the rules of trial, but generally, a delegate will be the prosecuting lawyer to present arguments against the accused, while another delegate will present arguments on behalf of the accused. The Chair may allow for traditional arguments. To conclude the trial, delegates will vote to find the accused delegate innocent or guilty. This generally requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of all delegates, and if found guilty, the offending delegate can be censured (and more...).

This is the end of this document.

***SUBJECT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE CHAIRBOARD:** The delegates are allowed to interject by shouting the word "SHAME" (ONCE PER SPEECH).