CRISIS COMMITEE PROCEDURE

What is a Crisis Committee?

A crisis committee is a specialized type of committee where delegates do not draft resolutions as they would in a General Assembly. Instead, they take direct action through written documents called directives. These actions dynamically shape the narrative of the committee and create an alternate version of history based on the collective and individual decisions delegates make.

Crisis Commitee's Format

In a crisis committee, rather than debating and voting on traditional resolutions, delegates take direct action through directives to steer the course of the simulation. Standard General Assembly procedures, such as formal motions or speakers' lists, do not apply here. Everything that unfolds in this committee is driven by the directives delegates submit and the updates the crisis team delivers in response. Your ultimate goal is not to pass a resolution, but to navigate the crisis, safeguard your allocation's interests, and influence the trajectory of history.

Allocations

Before the conference begins, each delegate will receive an allocation, which represents either an individual figure or a nation involved in the crisis. In our committee, every delegate will be assigned a key, influential figure within the nation's leadership. Everything a delegate does during the simulation must remain within the realistic authority, capabilities, and resources of their assigned allocation.

How the Crisis Works

The crisis progresses through two primary mechanisms: directives and updates.
Directives are written documents through which delegates execute actions within the simulation. A delegate might use a directive to authorize a military operation, send a covert message, forge a political alliance, or gather intelligence. Depending on the type, directives can be written individually or collaboratively with other delegates.
Updates are announcements delivered by the crisis team informing the committee of the consequences of their directives, while also introducing new developments into the simulation. The frequency of updates depends on the volume of incoming directives and the current pace of events.

Types of Directives

There are six main types of directives that delegates can utilize in this committee:

Personal Directive: Written by a single delegate, detailing an action carried out using their own allocation's authority and resources. For example, a delegate representing a military commander might write a personal directive to deploy spies to surveil a rival faction.

Joint Directive: Written and signed by two or more delegates collaborating on a shared action. For instance, two delegates might jointly direct their forces to coordinate the military defense of a city. All participating delegates must sign at the bottom of the document.

Committee Directive: Signed by every member of the committee, representing a unified, collective decision made by the entire body.

Information Directive: Used when a delegate wishes to ask the crisis team a question regarding the simulation. The inquiry must pertain to information that the delegate's allocation would realistically know or have the means to uncover within the simulation, even if the delegate does not personally know it in real life.

Press Release: Allows a delegate to issue a public statement on behalf of their allocation. The text of the statement must be enclosed in quotation marks, and no prior authorization is required before submission.

Top Secret Directive: A personal or joint directive classified as confidential. Unlike standard directives, which are reviewed by the chairboard before reaching the crisis room, Top Secret directives bypass the chairboard entirely. They are typically used to execute covert schemes behind the cabinet's back or even orchestrate the elimination of another allocation within the committee. To submit one, the directive must be folded in half, clearly labeled "TOP SECRET" in capital letters, and handed directly to an administrative or crisis team member.

Directive Format

To be accepted by the crisis team, every directive must adhere to a specific structure:
Top Left Corner: Write "From:" and "To:" on separate lines to indicate the sender and the intended recipient or organization. The "From" line should list the allocation(s) authoring the directive. The "To" line is typically addressed to "RD" (Relevant Department), which routes it to the crisis room.
Top Right Corner: Indicate both the in-simulation date and the real-world time at which the directive was completed. This enables the crisis team to track the chronological order of events and organize their responses accordingly.
Center / Body: State the type of directive as the title. Directly beneath the title, include a brief summary of your intended goal or objective, followed by the full, detailed text of the directive itself.

How Directives Are Judged

The crisis team evaluates every directive based on strict criteria. A directive must be written in a clear, legible format and remain strictly within the realistic authority and resources of the delegate's allocation. Most importantly, it must provide sufficient detail to answer the fundamental questions of what, why, when, how, where, and who. A directive lacking adequate detail risks being rejected, only partially executed, or—worse—backfiring and creating unintended complications.
If a directive is rejected, the crisis team may or may not return it to the delegate. Should a delegate disagree with an update or a ruling, they may submit an appeal to the crisis team via the crisis staff member stationed inside the cabinet. All appeals must be conducted

respectfully; any rude or discourteous behavior will result in a formal complaint and potential sanctions.

Important Rules

All delegates must strictly observe the following rules throughout the duration of the committee:

No Pre-Committee Directives: Directives cannot be drafted before the committee officially begins. While delegates are free to discuss and strategize prior to the first session, the actual writing of directives must wait until the simulation has formally commenced. Continuous Submission: Once the committee begins, delegates may write and submit directives at any time, regardless of whether a formal session is currently in progress.

No Proxy Submissions: No delegate may write or submit a directive on behalf of anyone who is not a member of the committee. Violating this rule will result in immediate disqualification and penalties.

Strict Confidentiality During Breaks: Delegates are strictly prohibited from discussing their cabinet's plans, strategies, or actions with outsiders or other delegates during breaks, as doing so compromises the integrity and immersion of the simulation.