

MMUN XII

DISEC

Strategy Center:

Fernando Pinto
Buckingham School
ferpintodjr@gmail.com

1. Welcoming letter

Dear delegates, first of all, receive the warmest welcome to the twelfth edition of the Marymount school model of United Nations (MMUN XII). For me, it will be an honor to accompany you through this committee. From the crisis center, I hope you find the model as a safe and fun space of learning experiences not only from the topics you will need to research but from other delegates as you share ideas and arguments. The committee expects that all delegates manage to display their best skills at public speaking, negotiation, and research, but further, we expect that delegates stand out by their human part, constructing a safe space for everyone to participate where respect is the main rule as part of the MMUN spirit.

Lastly, I would like to remind you that this guide is meant to help you understand how the crisis will function throughout the committee so you can take advantage of all the resources offered by the crisis center. If you happen to have any doubt do not hesitate to contact me.

Wish you all the best of luck, Fernando Pinto.

2. Introduction to the committee/general functioning of the committee

DISEC is part of the United Nations committees, therefore it is ruled under the processes and protocols as the other United Nations committees. The main objective is to recreate the debate between nations in the Disarmament and International Security Committee and reach common agreements and treaties over the discussed issues. The decisions and directions the committee will take will be decided by the delegates through directives. The committee will have 2 topics which will be the main issue discussed according to the day and from these topics will set the decisions taken by the delegates and the strategy center. Each delegate is responsible to debate and search which are the proper strategies and allies to reach agreements over the common benefit or the delegations' particular interests.

3. Roles

a. The Chair

- **Functions:**

The chair is the maximum authority inside the committee, the presidents are in charge of maintaining the order of the committee, acting as moderators during the debates, solving questions of the delegates and disputes that may appear within delegations, as well as selecting the delegates with higher performances for the academic awards.

b. Delegates

- **Functions**

The delegates will represent different countries through delegations, they shall represent the interests of the nations they are representing while keeping vigil for the common well-being. This may be done by spoken interventions, press releases, working papers, or directives.

- **Limitations**

Before taking actions in the committee delegates must send them through directives (both public or private) and must receive the approval of the crisis center for the actions described in the directives to happen, also, to do greater action involving more nations delegates shall form alliances and must send directives or working papers (for final resolutions) these last-mentioned must be voted by the whole committee.

c. Crisis Center

- **Functions**

The crisis center is in charge of managing the different crises that may affect the committee, as well as, receiving and approving or declining the different directives and press releases that the delegates send throughout the committee and having a record of the different documents that have been approved.

- **Limitations**

The crisis center can not extra limit itself in its functions which limit it to manage the crisis elements within the committee it can not exercise any organizational or moderator role which are the exclusive faculties of the chair.

4. Crisis Procedure

I. Portfolio Power

- **Use**

The portfolio power may be used when a delegate needs to ask for very specific information from the crisis center, however, the information requested must be impossible to find through the investigation that the delegate must do in order to prepare for the committee.

- Structure

Email address:

Redacting delegation(s):

Date (Committee's real time):

Subject:

Description:

II. Public Directives

- Use

The public directive may be used when a crisis needs to be solved, it must have one or more sponsors, it will be read by the chair out loud to the whole, and must be voted before passing into the committee.

- Structure

Email address:

Nature: Public

Type:

Redacting delegation(s):

Title:

Date (Committee's real time):

Preamble:

Actions:

Objective:

Signature:

III. Private Directives

- Use

It may be used when the delegate wants to have an impact on the committee or follow the delegations particular interests, this directive would not be read out loud nor be voted. The directives can be individual or conjunct.

-Structure:

e-mail:

Nature: Private

Type:

Remitters:

Title:

Date (Committee's real time):

Preamble:

Actions:

Objectives:

Signature:

IV. Press release

- Use

May be used when the delegate desires to transmit public declarations to the committee, depending on the context of the document the press release may have an incidence on the committee or not.

5. Special Procedure

a. Motions

- Motion to start session
Used when there is the need to start at the beginning of the day
- Motion to open agenda
Used to start the tasks of the committee.
- Motion to start the reading of the opening speeches
Used to start the process of delegates reading the opening speeches.
- Motion to suspend/end the session
Used to interrupt or close the session before going to break or ending the day.
- Motion to resume session
Used to restart the session after a break.
- Motion to close agenda
Used to conclude the working on the committee's tasks.
- Motion to add to the register
Used to register a specific quote or data in order to use it later on the committee.
- Motion to add context
Used when the explanation of a context is prevailing for delivering a statement.
- Motion to cite the register
Used to quote previous information of the register in order to backup an intervention.
- Motion for a moderate caucus
Used to start a debate format in which there is not a predetermined list of speakers and the floor is given by the chair once the past intervention is over.
- Motion for an unmoderated caucus

Used to start an unmoderated time for the delegates to interact between themselves freely, work on different documents such as press releases, working papers etc. Delegates must maintain the order of the room at all times.

- Motion to divide agenda
Used to divide the phases of the agenda.
- Motion for an extraordinary session of questions
Used to question a speaker after his/her intervention.
- Motion to start a round robin
Used to start a debate in which all of the delegates must take the floor the order is usually defined by alphabetical order, however motions may be made to change the order.
- Motion to start the voting process of a: directive/enmend/press release/ working paper etc.
Used to start the voting process of a document.
- Motion to read/ introduce a working paper/ directive/ press release etc.
Used to read outloud a document to the whole committee.
- Motion of query to the block headed by the delegate
Used to question a block of speakers after an intervention.
- Motion to add “_” to the parliamentary language
Used to add extra vocabulary necessary for the committee’s development to the parliamentary language.
- Motion to query the gabinet
Used to question the gabinet.
- Motion to establish a list of speakers:
Used to start a debate modality in which delegates that want to use the floor in a specific and predetermined order can be part of a list which order is given by the chair based on the motions of the delegates.

b. Points

- Point of order
Used when there is a situation out of the conduct code.
- Point of information
Used to ask questions to the chair.
- Point of personal privilege
Used to ask permission to do things such as use a laptop, go to the bathroom etc.
- Point of relevance
Used when during a debate a speaker diverts from the topic discussed, falls in monotony or redundancy.
- Point of information to the speaker
Used to ask a question to a delegate after an oral intervention.

6. Work papers

Must be a resolute formal document that results from the negotiation and debate between the different delegations. The document must contain resolute measures to the problematics proposed during the committee, containing 5 preambulatory sentences and 5 resolute sentences. The working paper must be presented by a maximum of 3 delegations, heads of block delegations, other redactor delegations (maximum 6), and the signatory delegations. The document must be first approved by the chair and the crisis center, afterwards it shall be presented by a motion to read the document to the committee, once read, the document will be voted on by the whole committee, the delegations may vote in favor, against or abstain. For the document to be approved by the committee it must win a simple majority in the voting process.

-Structure:

Annex

Drafting date:

Applicant commission:

Evoked topic:

Heads of block:

Sponsoring countries:

Preambulatory clauses:

Operative clauses:

7. Special language:

As DISEC is a committee from the United Nations the parliamentary language is strictly requested, delegates must use it at all times, as well as using polite and formal language throughout the sessions. Using non parliamentary or having disrespectful conduct against other delegates during oral interventions may result in sanctions from the chair. If the delegate happens to be uninformed about the meaning of any specific word or any language-related doubt, the delegate may do a point of parliamentary inquiry, so the chair will solve the doubts.

