

MMUN XII

Interpol

Strategy Center:

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Welcoming letter

It's a pleasure for me to welcome you to the twelve editions of Marymount's Model of the United Nations and our committee, Interpol. As the Strategy Center, I have high expectations of your delegates: extensive knowledge of our committee issues and an open mind to respectfully hear all the opinions presented during the sessions of debate. To achieve the solution of the topics, investigation skills are necessary as our committee is going to be constantly changing. This will be crucial for the right development of Interpol. It is of great importance that you all read this guide carefully as this year Interpol is going to have a more dynamic concept, working as a crisis cabinet with press releases, directives, and testimonies. We look forward to meeting you all. Let us know if any doubts arise.

Nature of the committee:

The International Criminal Police Organization is an intergovernmental organization that has 194 member countries. Interpol was founded on the 7 of September of 1923 to help the police and make the world safer. Interpol helps with a lot of technological resources and enables data of the criminals for operations around the world. In all the countries this organization has a National Central Bureau (NCB), all the NCB are communicating with each other and with the central headquarters in Lyon and once a year reunited to make decisions. Interpol also has a satellite office and a complex for innovation in Singapore. The committee would work as a crisis cabinet, the decisions made by the delegates are going to be taken by directives. The strategy center will be revising them and they need to have very precise, coherent, and detailed information.

Roles:

A. The Honorable Chair

The Honorable Chair or Presidents of the committee are the people in charge of guiding the debate during the sessions, also answering all the questions made by the delegates, explaining the topics for a clear clearance of all the delegates, checking the delegates work, and helping

them to develop an excellent performance and maintain the order of the committee every time.

B. The Delegates

Delegates are in charge of investigating their positions in front of the topic to give an excellent debate, as a committee that is going to work as a crisis cabinet, they need to write the directives to make decisions during the sessions, they always need to refer as the chair with respect and can't make interventions or propose solutions that are not close to reality.

C. Strategy Center

The strategy center must control the actions taken by the delegates and the committee. These actions are made through crisis notes (directives and testimonies) by the delegates. The directives first have to be revised by the chair as a first filter, and then sent to the strategy center making the final decisions of the actions presented, evaluating their relevance in the dispute. If the directive is approved, then the Strategy Center will determine the consequences of the actions made. Also, it will be in charge of personifying characters that are important for the committee, mainly by reading testimonies.

Crisis Procedure:

Directives:

Directives in a crisis committee are so important, they express the decision taken by a delegation during the discussion of a situation, here you need to write the delegation or delegations that will participate in the directive and one of their Emails, the type of directive that they wrote, the purpose of the directive, in case that is a directive that need encryption, the type of encryption used, a preamble, the type and number of resources used to face the crisis, also need to have the hour that the action and the place where the directive will happen, the directive will be approved or disapproved and corrected by the strategy center and the chair, to pass, the directive has to be clear and need to have all the details needed, if the directive doesn't have this, the strategy center would corrected and if it's not relevant for the debate will be disapproved. Finally, there is a format for directives that the strategy center will share with the committee.

A. Public

This type of directives are mainly used for press releases, and they will be read out loud to the whole committee. They are used when the committee decides to take action as a whole. (Public directives have to be voted in order to submit them; they pass by simple majority).

-Structure:

e-mail:

Nature: Public

Type:

Remitters:

Title:

Date (Committee's real time):

Preamble:

Actions:

Objectives:

Signature:

B. Private

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:

Special Procedure

A. Motions

Motion to start session: This motion is used to start the session, is the first motion used in the committee, and is only used this time. It passes by a simple majority.

Motion to open agenda: This motion is used to start the discussion of one of the topics planted for the committee. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to start with the reading of the opening speeches: After having the topic that will be debated, this motion is used like it is said in its name for reading the opening speeches of that corresponding topic. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to suspend session: This motion is used to suspend the session for some time, can not be used without sense. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to resume session: After suspending the session and the time is over and the session has to continue, this motion is necessary. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to close agenda: This motion is used when all the topics planted for the committee were discussed and there is no more discussion left. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to end session: This motion is used when everything is debated and is for finalise the session. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to add to the register: Asks the chair that what was said by the delegation that is using the floor is added to the registry so that it is available at any time and can be used as a true argument at any moment of an ordinary session within the committee. The point of this motion is that this intervention is recorded, so the delegate who makes it must be able to say to the chair the exact words used that are to be added. In case of discrepancy with what the recognized delegation believed to have said, the table will decide and allow the delegation to add context to the sentence. Although it is a "motion" to add to the registry, the procedure is treated as a point and is not passed to a vote as it should be done with the motions.

Motion to quote the register: This motion is used when a delegate wants to quote something that is in the register and the chair will read it outloud. Doesn't have a votation process, can be used in any intervention needed.

Motion to start an unmoderated caucus: It's also known as lobby time, is when the delegates can walk and talk to each other to plan solutions to the topic. The delegate that makes the motion needs to establish the time that this caucus will take. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to start a moderated caucus: It's also known as informal debate, is a space of debate where the delegates need to raise their plaques to talk, the word distribution is managed by the chair. The delegate that makes the motion needs to establish the time that this caucus will take. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to start a formal debate or a speakers list: This motion is used to establish a list with delegations that want to talk, the list has an order and a time for each speaker. The delegate that makes the motion needs to establish how much time will take each speaker. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to add context: If the delegate doesn't know something about the topic or is lost, can ask for context from the chair.

Motion to add a fraction to the dispute: The motion is used when a delegate considers it necessary to introduce someone that is not part of the debate. The person that arrives will give a speech about the topic discussed, this will help the delegates to improve their positions. This person can receive points of information. It passes by simple majority.

Motion to start a Round Robin: This motion is used in case the delegate that proposed it considers that it is necessary to listen to the opinion of all the committee members. The delegate that proposed establishes the time for speakers and every delegate needs to participate. It passes by simple majority.

Motion for an extraordinary session of questions: This motion is used when a delegate finishes its intervention and other delegates want to answer questions of that specific intervention. The Chair decides if it passes.

Motion to start the reading of the press releases: This motion is used when the topic discussed is over and the press releases by the delegations are finished and they may be read for the committee. It passes by simple majority.

B. Points.

Point of information to the Chair: This point is used when a delegate wants to ask something to the Chair that is related to the topic. The delegate can ask for permission to approach the Chair or can ask an open question.

Point of personal privilege: This point is used when a delegate has a personal necessity that requires the permission of the Chair. The delegate can ask for permission to approach the Chair or can ask an open question. Also can be used in some motions like speakers list to modify the list if the chair gives permission.

Point of parliamentary inquiry: As a committee that is going to work in English, this point is used when in an intervention a delegate doesn't know how to say a word and the Chair would translate it.

Point of order: This point is used when a delegate feels uncomfortable with a situation in the room by someone and requires order.

Point of relevance: This point is used when a delegate feels that something that is said by another delegate is not contributing to the development of the debate or has nothing to do with the topic being discussed.

Point of information to the speaker: After an intervention, the delegate can use this point to ask a question related to the things that were said.

Point of veracity: When a delegate says something that is not according to the position of its delegation or it's not true, the delegate can use this point so the chair can correct and explain the real situation.

Permission to quote: During an intervention, if a delegate wants to say something literal from a source of information, needs to ask with this permission, the chair will ask of which source will the delegate quote and will decide if it's valid or not.

Press releases:

Taking into account that this committee will function as a crisis committee, there are not going to be working papers, the committee will function in its majority by directives and for the conclusion, the topic will be only accepted press releases. The press release like it's said in his name is a decision written by the media, here the delegations will express their decision clearly and with all details, this means that need to have the resources that will be used for

the decision made, the purpose of the actions taken and a conclusion, also need to have the hour that the press release was launched and the media where is publication.

Special language

As the committee will have delegates (people) and delegations (countries) the use of the third person is only mandatory for the delegations, as Interpol is not part of the UN the words that are restricted by this organization can be used, nevertheless, the delegates will always need to maintain the respect between each other and may abstain from use word or term that could disrespect another delegate, situation or someone present during the session.