

# RULES OF PROCEDURE

## MESMUN'26

### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION CRISIS COMMITTEE

#### Agenda

#### **Attack on Global Telecommunications Infrastructure**

#### Committee Type

#### **Single-Cabinet Crisis Committee**

#### Official Language

#### **English**

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## PREAMBLE

The International Telecommunication Union Crisis Committee at MESMUN'26 is established as a dynamic, fast-paced, and action-oriented body designed to simulate a high-level international response to a major telecommunications emergency.

These Rules of Procedure are intended to ensure that proceedings remain clear, fair, immersive, and efficient. They are deliberately designed to be more accessible than highly technical crisis systems, while still preserving the seriousness, realism, and excitement expected of a well-run crisis committee.

The Committee shall prioritize practical problem-solving, coordinated response, realistic decision-making, and meaningful delegate participation.

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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL FRAMEWORK

#### Article 1

#### Nature of the Committee

##### 1.1 Committee Format

1. The International Telecommunication Union Committee shall operate as a **Single-Cabinet Crisis Committee**.

2. The Committee shall function as a high-level emergency coordination body responding to a large-scale disruption of global telecommunications infrastructure.
3. Delegates shall act through the authority, responsibilities, and limitations of their assigned roles.
4. The Committee is designed to simulate a fast-paced international response to a major disruption of global telecommunications infrastructure.

## 1.2 Role of Delegates

3. Delegates shall act according to the responsibilities, powers, and limitations of their assigned roles.

## 1.3 Character of the Committee

4. This Committee is not intended to function as a traditional General Assembly committee. It shall instead focus on practical action, crisis response, coordination, and problem-solving.
5. The aim of the Committee is to keep debate realistic, engaging, and solution-oriented.
6. Delegates are encouraged to be creative, provided that such creativity remains realistic and consistent with the role they represent.
7. Actions that are manifestly impossible, vague, unserious, or beyond the authority of the delegate may be ruled out of order by the Chairboard.

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# CHAPTER II

## AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION

### Article 2

## Authority of the Committee Leadership

### 2.1 Committee Leadership

1. The leadership of the Committee shall consist of the USG, the Chairboard, and the Academic Assistant.

### 2.2 Authority of the USG

2. The USG shall serve as the principal authority of the Committee and shall:
  - a. open and close sessions,
  - b. moderate debate,
  - c. entertain motions and points,
  - d. regulate the flow of proceedings,
  - e. oversee crisis updates and directive processing,
  - f. supervise voting procedure, and
  - g. retain final interpretive and supervisory authority over the Committee.

## 2.3 Role of the Chairboard

3. The Chairboard shall support the USG in the conduct of the Committee, including:
  - a. assisting in moderating debate,
  - b. assisting in the management of motions and points,
  - c. assisting in the handling of crisis updates,
  - d. assisting in the introduction of documents, and
  - e. supporting the general flow of proceedings.

## 2.4 Role of the Academic Assistant

4. The Academic Assistant shall support the USG in the academic and procedural functioning of the Committee, including:
  - a. assisting in debate management where required,
  - b. supporting the handling of motions and updates,
  - c. assisting with document review and committee content, and
  - d. supporting crisis continuity and realism.

## 2.5 Final Committee Authority

5. The procedural rulings of the USG shall stand for the duration of the Committee.
  6. In any matter not explicitly covered by these Rules of Procedure, the USG shall decide in the spirit of realism, efficiency, fairness, accessibility, and the mandate of the Committee.
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# CHAPTER III

## OPENING OF PROCEEDINGS

### Article 3

## Opening of Proceedings

### 3.1 Roll Call

1. Each session shall begin with Roll Call, unless otherwise stated by the USG.

### 3.2 General Rule on Debate Opening

1. There shall be **no General Speakers' List in this Committee.**
2. After Roll Call, the Chairboard shall open the floor and begin proceedings.
3. Debate shall proceed through caucuses, motions, directives, and crisis updates.

### 3.3 Crisis Orientation

1. The first session shall begin with a short Crisis Orientation led by the Committee leadership.
2. This orientation shall explain:
  - a. how crisis differs from regular MUN debate,
  - b. how directives work,
  - c. how debate will be conducted,

- d. how updates affect the flow of committee, and
  - e. how voting will work.
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## CHAPTER IV

### LANGUAGE, DECORUM, AND CONDUCT

#### Article 4

#### Decorum and General Conduct

##### 4.1 Conduct

1. Delegates shall behave in a respectful, professional, and diplomatic manner at all times.
2. Strong disagreement is permitted. Personal disrespect is not.

##### 4.2 Official Language

3. The official language of the Committee shall be English.

##### 4.3 Authority to Maintain Order

4. The USG may call a delegate to order for disruptive conduct, repeated interruption, inappropriate language, or refusal to follow procedure.

##### 4.4 General Tone of Committee

5. The Committee should remain serious and immersive, while also being accessible and enjoyable for all participants.
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# CHAPTER V

## FORMS OF DEBATE

### Article 5

#### Forms of Debate

##### General Rule on Debate

4. Debate shall proceed through motions, caucuses, directives, updates, and emergency interventions.
5. The Committee shall not use a General Speakers' List.

##### 5.1 Main Debate Formats

1. The Committee shall mainly use the following forms of debate:
    - a. Semi-Moderated Caucus
    - b. Unmoderated Caucus
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##### 5.2 Semi-Moderated Caucus

1. A Semi-Moderated Caucus shall be the principal structured debate format of the Committee.
  2. During a Semi-Moderated Caucus, delegates shall remain in their places and speak when recognized by the Chair.
  3. A motion for a Semi-Moderated Caucus shall specify:
    - a. the topic,
    - b. the total duration, and
    - c. the individual speaking time.
  4. Recommended total duration shall be **5 to 10 minutes**.
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##### 5.3 Unmoderated Caucus

5. During an Unmoderated Caucus, delegates may move freely, negotiate, confer, and draft documents.
6. Unmoderated Caucuses shall primarily be used for:
  - a. coalition-building,
  - b. consultation,
  - c. drafting directives, and
  - d. developing strategy.
7. Recommended duration shall be **8 to 15 minutes**.

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## 5.4 Additional Debate Tools

8. The USG may, where useful, use short opening rounds, brief response rounds, or other simple speaking formats to help structure debate.
  9. The USG may also briefly pause debate in order to process directives or manage the pace of the Committee.
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# CHAPTER VI

## MOTIONS AND POINTS

### Article 6

## Motions and Points

### 6.1 Motions in Order

- 1) The following ***Procedural Motions*** shall be in order, subject to the discretion of the USG:

**a. Motion for a Semi-Moderated Caucus**

Used to begin a formal but flexible discussion on a specific topic. Delegates speak one by one when recognized by the USG, and the motion must state the topic, total duration, and speaking time.

**b. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus**

Used to allow delegates to move freely, discuss informally, negotiate, and draft directives together. The motion must state the total duration.

**c. Motion to Introduce a Cabinet Directive**

Used to formally bring a Cabinet Directive before the Committee so that it may be presented, briefly discussed if permitted, and then considered for voting.

**d. Motion to Enter Voting Procedure**

Used to close debate on the matter currently under consideration and move the Committee into voting.

**e. Motion to Extend a Caucus**

Used to continue a current caucus for additional time if delegates believe more discussion is needed.

**f. Motion to Suspend the Meeting**

Used to pause the session temporarily, usually for a break or until the next scheduled meeting period.

**g. Motion to Adjourn the Session**

Used to formally end the final meeting of the Committee on the agenda before it.

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## 6.2 Points in Order

2. The following points shall be in order:

**a. Point of Personal Privilege**

To be used when a delegate's ability to participate is impaired.

**b. Point of Order**

To be used when a delegate believes procedure is being applied incorrectly.

**c. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

To be used to ask the USG a procedural question.

**d. Point of Clarification**

To be used only when the USG opens the floor for clarification after an update or instruction.

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## 6.3 General Rule on Use

3. Points and motions may not be used to make speeches.

4. The USG may rule any improper or repetitive point or motion out of order.

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# CHAPTER VII

## DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

### Article 7

## Documents of the Committee

### 7.1 Cabinet Directive

2. A Cabinet Directive is a collective or public action document intended to reflect the policy or operational will of the Committee.

3. A Cabinet Directive may concern, among other matters:

- a. infrastructure restoration,
- b. international coordination,
- c. standards and interoperability,
- d. protection of telecommunications infrastructure,
- e. emergency communications measures,
- f. information-sharing arrangements,
- g. public communications,
- h. resilience planning, or
- i. investigative coordination.

4. Cabinet Directives shall normally be introduced, discussed briefly, and voted upon.

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## 7.2 Private Directive

5. A Private Directive is a confidential action submitted by one delegate, or by a very small group where allowed by the Chairboard.
  6. A Private Directive shall be used for discreet or limited action, including:
    - a. private inquiries,
    - b. confidential outreach,
    - c. role-specific measures,
    - d. intelligence-gathering,
    - e. limited diplomatic contact, or
    - f. technical action within the authority of the delegate.
  7. Private Directives shall not be debated or voted upon in plenary.
  8. Their outcomes shall normally be communicated privately unless the consequences become publicly visible.
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## 7.3 Information or Expert Requests

This document shall be used to request:

- a. technical clarification,
- b. legal or political assessment,
- c. data or mapping,
- d. repair estimates,
- e. risk analysis,
- f. expert presence, or
- g. witness consultation.

Information or Expert Requests shall not require committee-wide voting.

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# CHAPTER VIII

## STANDARDS FOR DIRECTIVES

### Article 8

### Directive Standards

#### 8.1 General Standard

1.
  - a. clear,
  - b. specific,
  - c. actionable,
  - d. realistic,
  - e. relevant to the crisis, and**
  - f. within the authority of its submitter.**
2. The Chairboard may refuse any directive that does not meet these standards.

3. Directives should clearly indicate:
  - a. who is acting,
  - b. what action is being taken,
  - c. why the action is being taken,
  - d. when the action will occur,
  - e. where the action applies,
  - f. how it will be implemented, and
  - g. what resources are being used.
4. In this Committee, delegates should additionally indicate:
  - a. the institution or body being tasked,
  - b. the infrastructure affected,
  - c. the intended operational result, and
  - d. any political, legal, or diplomatic risk where relevant.

## 8.2 Submission

3. Directives shall be submitted in the format required by the USG and Committee leadership.
4. The Chairboard may require:
  - a. title,
  - b. type of document,
  - c. authors or sponsors,
  - d. target actor or institution,
  - e. operative clauses, and
  - f. signatures where applicable.

## 8.4 Review and Revision

4. The USG may **return a directive** for revision if it is **unclear, unrealistic, incomplete, or repetitive**.
5. The USG may encourage similar directives to be merged where this improves committee efficiency.

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# CHAPTER IX

## SPONSORSHIP, INTRODUCTION, AND VOTING

### Article 9

## Sponsorship, Introduction, and Voting

### 9.1 Sponsorship

1. A Cabinet Directive should normally have **at least three sponsors** before introduction, unless the USG decides otherwise.

## 9.2 Introduction

2. Before a Cabinet Directive may be voted upon, it must first be approved for introduction by the Chairboard.
3. One sponsor shall normally introduce the directive to the Committee.
4. The Chairboard may permit limited speeches for and against the directive before voting.

## 9.3 Voting on Cabinet Directives

4. Cabinet Directives shall pass by simple majority of delegates present and voting.

## 9.4 Voting on Procedural Matters

5. Procedural motions shall also pass by simple majority, unless the USG rules otherwise for exceptional reasons.

## 9.5 Private Directives

6. Private Directives shall not be subject to plenary vote.
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# CHAPTER X

## CRISIS DEVELOPMENT

### Article 10

## Crisis Updates and Committee Flow

### 10.1 Crisis Updates

1. Crisis Updates may be issued at any time by the Committee leadership.
  2. Updates may include:
    - a. the consequences of directives,
    - b. new developments in the crisis,
    - c. technical or political escalation,
    - d. reactions of states, institutions, companies, or the public, and
    - e. new information relevant to delegate decision-making.
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### 10.2 Procedure After Major Updates

3. After a major update, the USG may:
    - a. open a short structured debate,
    - b. move directly into caucus,
    - c. allow drafting time(time given to delegates to write documents)
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### 10.3 Expert Input and Clarification

4. The chairboard may also permit expert input, witness-style interaction, or brief technical clarification where it would improve realism and understanding.
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## CHAPTER XI

### FINAL INTERPRETATION

#### Article 11

#### Final Interpretation

##### 11.1 Practical Application

1. Where a strict reading of procedure would make the Committee unnecessarily complicated, the USG may apply these rules in a simpler and more practical way.

##### 11.4 Final Procedural Ruling

2. The ruling of the chairboard shall be final in all procedural matters within the Committee.
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## END OF RULES OF PROCEDURE