



NPSI MUN



**HNAATO**

Historical North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

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## Special Rules of Procedure

The historic and dynamic nature of this crisis committee mandates a unique set of ROP to help facilitate debate. Listed below are the set of procedures that all delegates need to understand and abide by during council sessions. Apart from these special additions, the council is to operate in the conventional fashion.

### **Documentation System**

Given the fast-paced and continuously evolving nature of the council, the Dais felt it best to do away with draft resolutions. Instead, delegates are expected to draw up working papers and directives when attempting to solve a problem. A working paper, in the context of this committee, can be used to react to an update or put together a list of preliminary solutions to solve a problem. They can be put forth unilaterally by delegates. It won't act as a substantive tool but rather just a medium by which delegates could direct debate in a more constructive manner. While most delegates will understand how a working paper functions, those new to a crisis committee may not have a complete understanding of how a directive functions.

#### *What is a directive?*

A directive is a concise and well-written request/action that is created by one or more delegates that is sent to the crisis staff. If the backroom approves of the directive, the contents of it will immediately be executed resulting in an immediate effect on the ongoing crisis. A directive is the key way by which a delegate can impact the crisis. However, all directives are subject to approval and a poorly constructed one can cause more harm than good.

## *How to write a good directive?*

Any directive produced should be pragmatic and plausible. All delegates should ensure that the directives they wish to implement should be within the means of their country/bloc. By following these general guidelines, delegates can be confident of producing a directive of decent quality -

- **Be clear and to the point.** Crisis committees are fast and constantly evolving. Hence, the aim of a directive should be to get a point across in as little words as possible while being as intelligible as it can be.
- **One Directive, One problem.** Delegates often try to tackle multiple issues in one directive. In reality, this only serves to make the directive less comprehensible and hence, less effective. A good directive focuses on one main goal and the various steps required to achieve that goal. By doing so, the directive will have a higher degree of clarity and effectiveness and hence, a higher chance of being approved by the crisis staff.
- **When you have concrete evidence, use it.** Be it numbers of troops or money spent, when you have the numbers, make sure you add them to your directive. Not only will this make your directive more authentic but will also for it to be implemented quicker.

## *Types of Directives:*

There are many types of directives that can be utilised during a crisis committee. It is important that a delegate learn to juggle the importance of their personal agenda and the collective goal concurrently. Hence, it is imperative delegates know when to use which directive during the course of the Crisis.

- **Joint Directive:** These are normally put forth by a bloc that wishes to increase its presence in the on-going crisis. They are used to pool together resources and achieve goals that a single country may not be able to achieve by its lonesome. A joint directive does not operate

like a cabinet directive in the sense that they are not voted upon by the entire council and cannot entirely utilise the functions of NATO. It may be sent by note form and not necessarily discussed in council; but it will be approved by the discretion of the backroom and the Dais. Please remember that all delegates represent diplomats of their respective states and hence the joint directives may have to refer to measures more indirectly by, for example: requesting a particular ministry rather than including measures of a very direct, commanding nature.

- **Cabinet Directive:** Normally written by more than 1 delegate and aims to solve large problems such as war or economic crisis. Needs to be supported by a significant portion of the council as it will require a large amount of resources and active participation from many countries. For the purposes of this council, 1 main submitter, 2-3 co-submitters, and 5-6 signatories will be required. This may be subject to change given the attendance on the day. The Dais will inform you of any changes with regards to aforementioned on the day itself.

## Voting Procedure

The NATO requires a complete consensus from the council to pass any resolution or directive. However, the Dais has decided to incorporate different voting procedures for the duration of this council in order to better engage delegates and smoothen the flow of debate. Below are the set of guidelines that will govern the voting procedure at various instances during debate -

- **Passing of cabinet directive:** Any country that wishes to pass a cabinet directive during the council will require the support of at least **2/3 of the council**. Delegates will have the opportunity to either participate or abstain from voting.
- **Invocation of Article 9 and 10:** For either of these articles to take effect, the initiating country will once again need the support of **2/3 of the council**. However, unlike a typical vote, delegates will no longer have the opportunity to abstain from voting. If either of these articles are to be invoked, a clause regarding it can be included in the cabinet directive and that specific clause would be voted upon separately. These articles cannot be invoked through joint directives.
- **Invocation of Article 12:** Given the potential repercussions the invocation and implementation of this article could have, a country would require the support of at least **80% of the council** to make any amendments or additions to the treaty. If article 12 is to be invoked, a clause regarding it can be included in the cabinet directive and that specific clause would be voted upon separately. These articles cannot be invoked through joint directives.

### *The special case of Article 5*

Article 5 is by far the most important part of the North Atlantic Treaty. Simply put, it is the foundation on which NATO was built upon. Hence, when any member country invokes Article 5, all members of the committee will be **temporarily stripped of their voting rights** and will be compelled to respond to the request of the country in question. This

request may be sent via note form with the inclusion of 2 submitters. Whether this request is entertained in council is dependent on Dais' discretion. Do detail the implementation of and rationale behind the invocation of article 5. Once the request is entertained, debate shall follow a similar procedure to when a cabinet directive is introduced. However, the final implementation of it will require complete consensus and hence a unanimous vote to pass.

## Note on Historical Councils

The key takeaways from this section of this ROP are the ideas of how historical councils (including this one) do not operate in a vacuum and hence substantive measures that are established in a particular time period will still hold when we are to shift the timeline; further, the second idea that you need to primarily consider and take note of is the barring of preemptive solutions.

Firstly, in the case of the vacuum, referring to the NATO Treaty and how it allows for the establishment of subsidiary organs; let's say the timeline we are in is the 1960s and the council decides to form a subsidiary organ that deals with certain economic matters. Once we shift the timeline to let's say the 1980s, the subsidiary council established shall still exist during the 1980s.

Secondly, in the case of preemptive solutions, references to actions, solutions or events in the future of what the current timeline is not permitted. For instance, referring back to the previous example, if the current timeline is set as the 1960s, actions, events, solutions that were a part of NATO's history towards the 1980s is not permitted. Furthermore, the utilisation of solutions and actions exactly as they were implemented in NATO's history are not permitted.

If preemptive solutions were to be utilised, it detracts from the entire premise and purpose of the council. Historical councils are generally looked at as an advanced and challenging council in most conferences; more so for this simulation of the Historical NATO given that it is a dynamic agenda. Hence it detracts away from the entire challenge, academic rigour and appeal for creativity that a council such as this one has to offer. Furthermore, the entire premise that historical councils are built upon is the appeal that it has in simulating what it is like in a particular time period.

The Dais has constructed this council in such a manner that you are likely to be pushed to your academic limits, will be forced to cover a myriad assortment of issues in a limited time period, and you will be pressured to adapt, research and lobby like maybe never before. And upholding the ideas that are central to the workings of historical councils are crucial to the achievement of this purpose.

## Council Mechanics

### *Overarching Updates*

An alternative term for “agenda”, the Dais has opted to use the term “overarching updates” given the special and dynamic nature of the council. The “agenda” as utilised in traditional councils, will be updated/alterd to begin with by the backroom and won’t be treated exactly as they were at the time. In essence, it’s an agenda that’s been altered and will also have further intermittent updates to it upon further action by the council.

For the purposes of this council, no agendas will be provided to delegates beforehand; unlike the traditional councils. The number of overarching updates that are to be covered over the course of the conference is solely dependent on how efficient the council is and how effectively delegates are able to enact the duties of their allotted countries.

In terms of the shifting/dynamic timeline system, you are likely to be provided with a few overarching agendas over the course of the committee sessions; however, each of the overarching updates will be altered, differentiating them from the situation as it was at the time. For instance, let’s take an example of the Vietnam War, the initial situation provided to delegates may be different to how the Vietnam War actually played out. Once an overarching agenda is sufficiently addressed and tackled, the Dais may shift the timeline further ahead to another overarching update and it goes on to follow this trend throughout. Moreover, an overarching update/agenda may extend over a larger time period and may not be restricted to one particular incident or event. The intermittent updates that the backroom provides to these overarching updates will require delegates to act and think on their feet. Most of the procedural dilemmas shall be cleared out on the day of the conference; before the first committee session. All the agendas shall not act as isolated incidences and hence the action taken for one of them could affect what

the background is for the successive agendas that are to follow; unless indicated otherwise by the Dais.

Do take note of the briefs that will be provided with each agenda and examine what each of the issues demand. Issues may undoubtedly be multifarious, however, if paid close attention to, some of them could just be tackled by the means of simple solutions, or just a general outline of a course of action rather than the taking up of landmark, milestone actions. Do not forget to consider the urgency and importance of each issue; some are likely to be more crucial than another to NATO's history. This will be imperative in determining the nature of substantive measures that are to be taken by the council.

It is important that delegates in the lead up to this conference, prepare extensively in regards to the rapidly changing dynamics in NATO history, the major moves made by this council at the time and the processes they followed to achieve the goals and objectives set. Having a competent understanding of the administrative workings and processes along with the historical background is likely to give delegates an edge in tackling the agendas that are to be put forth to them. Furthermore, look for areas in the ROP, powers and history of specific agendas which you could exploit to gain an advantage in council.

### *Special Provision: Arria Formula Meetings*

- This provision allows the holding of informal meetings outside the council room for a particular set of nations for a certain time period; granted based upon the Dais' discretion.
- It is not a motion, it is invoked by note paper.
  - Delegates are to send a note to the Dais mentioning the nations involved, duration of meeting and purpose of meeting.
  - The note paper should look similar to the one attached on the following page:

## Arria Formula Meeting

From: United States of America.

Countries: Germany, United States of America, Denmark, Belgium.

Duration: 10 minutes.

Agenda/Purpose for the meeting: Discussion of a possible armed collaboration in light of the recent updates.

To: Dais.

- One member of the Dais would supervise the meeting.
- Once the Dais has vetted the request, when the floor is free, they will announce to the council whether they have allowed for the Arria Formula meeting or not.
- The meeting is allowed for outside the council and the council proceeds normally while the concerned delegates meet outside the room.
- Delegates that are a part of the meeting run the risk of missing out on things that happen in the council while they are outside.
- For the purposes of this council, the Dais has chosen to limit the number of delegations per meeting to a maximum of 5 delegations.

## Directive Template

<Insert Council Name>

Directive: <Insert Title of Directive>

<Insert Type of Directive i.e. Joint Directive or Cabinet Directive>

Main Submitter: <Insert Name of Delegation>

Co-submitter: <Insert Name of Delegation>

Signatories: <Insert Name of Delegation>

1. Limiting the extent of which Governmental institutions are involved in important decisions, such as by
  - a. Calling for the production of a paper trail after every government-related expenditure to be overseen by the CCDI,
  - b. Establishment of a Anti-Corruption Board, with members selected from the CCDI, for achieving purposes such as but not limited to:
    - i. Monitoring any forms of corruption in all governmental sections and report to the CCDI directly over any moles.
2. Equip 50 J-8 planes with Canisters of Tear Gas, which will fly over the region of Guangzhou when civilians have evacuated and release it over the Maoist controlled landmass. In addition, conduct surveillance flights to find the headquarters and military outposts and bomb it immediately.
3. Mobilise the navy to guard the coastline of Guangzhou to aid in the evacuation of citizens from coastal areas.
4. ...

*Directives have no preambulatory clauses. Each point starts with an operative clause. The more specific and action-based a directive is, the more effective it is.*

This directive is an extremely condensed version of an actual one. The purpose of this directive is to act as a template and provide an idea

about the formatting required. It is by no means meant to be emulated content or lengthwise.