

PROTOCOL

INTERPOL

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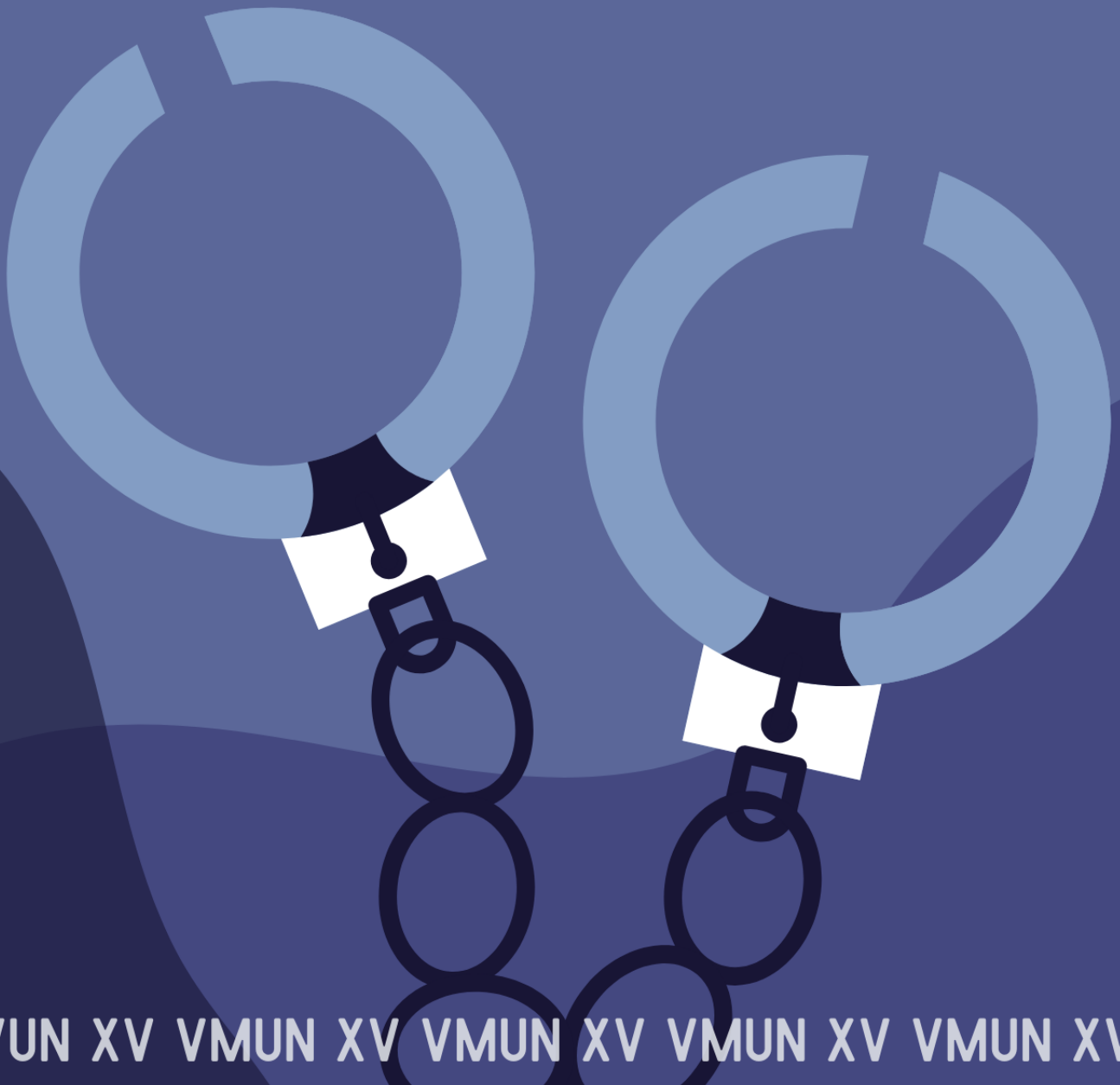


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1. ROLES

1.1 CHAIR

The Chair at INTERPOL consists of two Presidents, who will moderate the session, give the floor to the agents, and help keep the debate moving.

1.2 AGENTS

The agents are people chosen by their country and based on Article VII of INTERPOL's Constitution and the technical nature of the organization, they are high officials of departments dealing with police affairs, officials whose normal duties relate to the activities of the organization, or specialists in the subjects on the agenda. They are in charge of discussing and proposing solutions during the debate, in order to reach an agreement.

2. PROCEDURE IN INTERPOL¹

The committee will be guided by a crisis throughout the debate and the agents will discuss which measures are the best to take to solve it. These proposals and/or measures taken by the different countries will be sent through floor message to the Chair, in order to approve it. This message must contain the reason for the measure and what it consists of.

At the end of each topic (at lobby time), the agents can conform different groups and will create a press release (this is not voted, it just informs) or a directive, which explains what measure(s) should be carried out. Afterwards, each directive would be voted.

3. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

- 1) Roll Call: alphabetical order, when presiding officers wish, the agents may respond “present” or “present and voting”. Remember that if you answer as the last mentioned, you cannot abstain from voting.
- 2) Start the Session: just the first day.
- 3) Establish the Agenda: set the topic, if it does not pass by simple majority, start with the other topic.

¹ Above all, remember to check the VMUN Delegate Manual to be aware of the Protocol.



- 4) Reading of Opening Speeches: 1 minute and 30 seconds maximum. If you have time left over, you can leave this remaining time to the next agent or chair. Also, you can open up to points of information.
- 5) Debate:
 - Formal Debate or Speaker's list: list of those who speak, time decreed by the table, divided into:
 - General: everyone makes their point.
 - In favor or against: they sign up indicating their position.
 - Informal Debate (Moderated Caucus): the mover of the motion states the time and begins.
 - Lobby Time (Unmoderated Caucus): by simple majority.
- 6) Reading and Voting Process of Directives: in the order in which they have been submitted the two drafting countries will read, vote through a motion, and it will pass by a simple majority.
- 7) Close the Session: the last day.

Note: When it is time for the break the Chair will be open to the motion to suspend the session and after this time, the motion to resume the session.

4. VOTING PROCESS

The voting process is initiated by a motion that must be proposed after the directive has been read and discussed. Delegations are called alphabetically and in order of voting list. Those who in the roll call answer: present and voting, do not have the right to abstain.

For the approval of a directive, in the development of VMUN, a majority of half plus one (50%+1) is considered.

The following is the structure of a directive:

- 1) Name: What is the name of the plan or operation?
- 2) Submitting Agency: Agent(s) submitting this directive.
- 3) Referring entity: to whom it is sent.
- 4) Summary: Explain what the directive consists of.
- 5) Justification: This section gives the reasons that make this decision pertinent.



Example of a directive (CEMUN, n.d.):

Title	INTERCEPTION OF CYBERCRIME INCIDENT CYBERCRIME TO THE CIA
Issuer: United States Police Country: United States of America	Addressee: American and Russian Police Agencies
Summary	<p>Through this directive, an operation will be planned against cybercriminals who stole confidential information. It will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Russian government will investigate the alleged perpetrator and make available its intelligence and investigative resources to find them and bring them to justice. 2. An interception shall be made of any transaction or monetary exchange within the computer spectrum in the Deep Web to recognize the buyers or individuals who obtain these documents. 3. The virtual network in charge of these clandestine transactions will be blocked, preventing any anomalous movement of information, which could be detrimental to the agencies and the victims affected by the incident.
Justification	<p>It is crucial for the case in question to identify and block any possible dissemination or misuse of this information, which is vital for the organization and the security of the affected Americans.</p>

5. REFERENCES

- VMUN Delegate Manual.
- Directivas. (n.d.). CEMUN.

