**Jodhamal Youth Conclave**

Roman Civil War

ROP AND DOCUMENTATION GUIDE

Greetings Delegates, or shall I say, Romans of the Roman Civil War Committee, this document will guide you through the ROP to be followed during the proceedings of the Committee.

Rules of procedure are essential for every committee; they determine the quorum of the committee along with who and when will a delegate speak.

The Portfolio’s for the EB will be Julius Caesar, Marcius Antonius and a Political Advisor.

Please Note, there will be Latin names for each documentation in the committee, **the delegates are requested to strictly adhere to the naming scheme.**

There is no change in the standard ROP Procedure, which will be present on the Homepage of the JYC Website. However, there will be changes in the Documentation, Considering the historical and linguistic accuracy of the Freeze date, the Committee will have the following documentation:

1. **Communique’s**
* Will be called as **‘Consultum’** in the Committee.
* Communiques are tools used to contact entities outside of your committee in order to involve them with the crisis in a certain way.
* They are written as formal correspondence to outside actors as a way of enticing them to take action, even though they aren’t under your direct control. You can write communiques as an individual delegate or as a committee.
* Can be sent by a Single delegate or Multiple delegates.

Consultum

TO:

FROM:

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

CONTENT

EXAMPLE:

CONSULTUM

TO: The Senate of Rome

From: Western Naval Commander, Mark Anthony

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: Secure the Roman Treasury for Use.

With the Capture of the City by the Righteous Caesarian Faction, Situations are looking optimistic once again. By the Permission of Caesar, we wish to know the state of the Roman Treasury.

1. **Executive Orders**
* Will be called as **‘Imperium’** in the Committee.
* Imperium’s may or may not be in response to a crisis.
* An Imperium can only be written by a single delegate.
* These are of 2 types: PUBLIC and PRIVATE

PUBLIC IMPERIUM

* The Imperium proposed by the delegate will be revealed to the Committee, if it is passed by the Discretion of the Chair.

PRIVATE IMPERIUM

* The Imperium proposed by the delegate will not be revealed to the Committee, if it is passed by the Discretion of the Chair.

**Imperium’s should be sent keeping in mind the Portfolio of the Delegate.** E.g.: Western Naval commander cannot send an Imperium ordering the Legions to attack.

* Imperium’s can propose or order actions taking advantage of the Portfolio of the Delegate.

Imperium

Type: Public/Private

* Agenda of the Imperium.
* Action to be Carried Out.
* Time, Method, Units and Equipment used
* Name of the Operation.
* Result on the Committee if Successful (Optional)

 Delegate Involved (From)

Signed by Caesar

EXAMPLE:

IMPERIUM

TYPE: PUBLIC

AGENDA: Destruction of the Pompeian navy in the Mediterranean

Romans,

With Pompey and the Optimates retreating out of Italy, the time is ripe for the interdiction of their critical shipping and the destruction of their Navy. The details are as follows:

1. Roman Trireme ships to be formed in squadrons consisting of 12 ships.
2. The Soldiers of Legion 12 should be assigned to the Naval Squadrons.
3. The Operation to be Named “Operatio exitium (Operation destruction)

RESULT IF SUCCESSFUL: Loss of Critical supplies and interdiction of grain supplies might cause Rout or Starvation.

Western Naval Commander

By: Western Naval Commander

1. **Assassination**
* For an Assassination, a **Surveillance report** is required. Which can be requested by sending a **consultum** regarding the Same to the EB.
* Depending upon various factors such as importance of the Target, Number of Delegates present, an assassination can either fail or be successful.
* Delegates are requested to take Assassinations very carefully.
* USE THIS POWER ONLY WHEN IMPERATIVE.
* **REPURCUSSIONS FOR A FAILED ASSASINATION WILL BE VERY IMMENSE.**

**REQUIREMENT OF SURVELLANCE REPORT:**

1. A Surveillance report can be requested by any delegate at any point of time in the Committee session.
2. The target of a surveillance report can be both a friendly Portfolio as well as a Hostile one.
3. One has to Specify the Following in the **Consultum** when asking for a Surveillance report:
* The Portfolio or the Name of the Subject
* Reason for Surveillance report (Optional)
1. Depending upon the Importance of the Character and the Discretion of the EB, a Report will be Provided, which will have to be used in the Assassination Documentation.
2. Other Than Assassination, a surveillance report can be used for other actions also.

**Process of Assassination:**

**Surveillance report via Consultum**

**Understand and Consider the Surveillance Report**

**Filter out the Essential information and send it through an Assassination Order**

**Assassination Order:**

**ASSASSINATION**

**To: EB**

**From: Portfolio(s)**

* **Essential Information from the Surveillance report.**
* **Possible aftermath of Assassination**

1. **DIRECTIVES**
* Considering the Importance of Imperium’s in the Committee, The EB Has decided to only have **JOINT DIRECTIVES** in the Committee.
* Joint Directives are the Solutions for the Crisis, written by three or more Delegates.
* Passing a Joint Directive effectively ends the Crisis.
* **No singular delegate may present a Joint Crisis, instead address that via an Imperium.**
* **Before Being Introduced, Each Joint directive has to be SIGNED BY JULIUS CAESAR.**
* A Joint directive must have the corresponding Delegate to perform the action, otherwise it would only be able to Propose the action.
* The Joint Directive Must be read and Approved by Julius Caesar, only then it can be introduced in the committee.

**FORMAT:**

**JOINT DIRECTIVE**

**To: The EB/ Julius Caesar**

**FROM: Portfolios (Atleast 3)**

**AGENDA:**

* **A Fitting Name to the Directive.**
* **Specify the Time, Place and the Equipment used.**
* **Action to be Carried out.**
* **Further measures.**
* **Specification of the Portfolio’s and Proposals**

 **STAMP OF CAESAR**

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**A Few Words of Advice:**

**1. Understand the Era For historical committees**, make sure that you know the exact date and year your committee starts. For example, if you are part of a committee that is looking at the American Revolution, make sure you know the exact month. It would be embarrassing to assume that a major event like the Boston Massacre had already occurred when it had not happened yet.

**2. Research “the future**” Connected to 1. Still, be knowledgeable about future events. Although you should be mindful about events that “have not happened yet”, it will serve as an asset to know how events played out in the actual historical timeline. These events may or may not occur in your committee, but helps you get an idea of what to do, and what to potentially avoid.

3**. Immerse yourself in character** What makes a crisis committee especially interesting is seeing delegates become their character. Like a general assembly, the delegate is expected to stay “on-policy”. In this case, though, you are playing a person, so this may also include staying not only “on-policy” in regards to resolutions, but how you portray your character as well.

4. **Don’t take things personally** This, of course, applies towards general assemblies as well, but it is something to be more mindful about in crisis committees. The major reasons being that one, you are playing individuals as opposed to countries so it may feel more personal when someone disagrees with you. Depending on the committee, it is possible that one delegate may try to remove another delegate in the committee. This can sometimes cause personal resentment, but keep in mind that at the end of the day, it is all a fictional game.

5. **Work with the crisis arch/Do not get distracted by sub-plots** The directors will be flexible and be willing to change the storyline based on actions taken by delegates. With that said, do not deviate too much from the goal at hand based on subplots and subtopics. For example, if the committee is EXCOMM 1962, the primary goal is to achieve peace and/or defeat the Russians. Throughout this process, tensions may boil and disagreements may occur within the committee. Although assassinations and betrayals sometimes help spice up and make committees interesting. Do not get overly engaged in subtopics and personal subplots, that you are focusing more on assassinating other delegates instead of focusing on the greater issue at hand.

6. **Be ready to improvise** A major difference one will notice between a crisis committee and a standing committee is the need to improvise. The crisis arch moves fast, and delegates are often required to come up with 30-60 second impromptu speech on a regular occasion based on new information they had only received minutes ago. Therefore, we often recommend crisis committees only for the most advanced MUN delegates.

7. **Multi-task in order to do well in a crisis committee**, you must become a multi-tasking master. A top-level crisis committee delegate should never stop writing. Constantly writing notes to other delegates to persuade them, constantly writing private directives to the director to help move the committee forward in their favour, and constantly suggest public directives for major issues at the table. All of this writing is going on, while the very same delegate is raising his/her placard to speak on a regular basis during moderated.