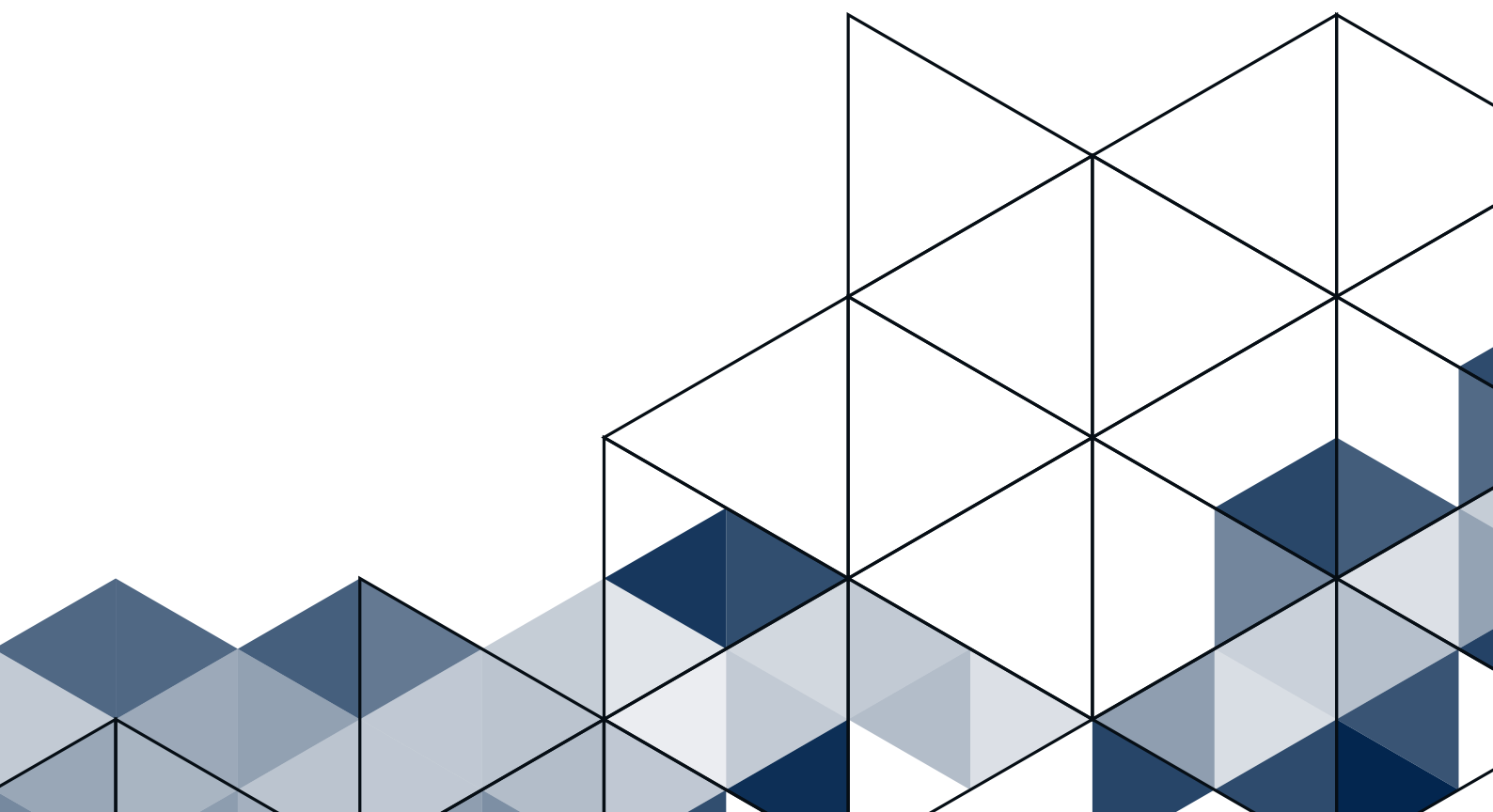




**2024 GUIDE**

# **CIR PROCEDURE**

**Crime Investigation and Resolution Procedure**



**While traditional Model United Nations committees include committees like General Assemblies (GAs), Special Committees (WHO), Crisis Committees (French Revolution 1789) or International Court of Justice (ICJ). The CIR procedure aims to put more flavor into conferences, combining the fast paced and fluid experience of crisis committees with the interrogation and research based experience of ICJs. This committee might be difficult for first-time delegates or even for more experienced delegates with three or four experiences as well. To familiarize yourself with the original parliamentary procedure terms or the terms of regular crisis committees you should read the guide that the conference you are participating is providing to you.**

**Below in this guide you will find the information on how the CIR procedure is used in a committee. Be aware that these rules can vary from conference to conference, which will be explained in your committee study guide or at the beginning of your first session.**

**Be reminded that CIR Procedure is a procedure that has various results for each situation you are in. Your decisions might effect the ending of the committee and causing a “committee fail” or a “committee success”**

## THE CHAIRBOARD

**Also known as the “chairs” of a committee. You will most likely hear them as the Chief of Police or the Deputy Chief. Showing resemblance to the crisis committees, the chairs will be a member for the committee and have their own characters. All departments get their orders from their chairboard unless crisis team is involved, their duties are the same as the chairs of other committees. The chairboard will be choosing the heads for each department at the beginning of the first session.**

## FIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT

**The field police department will be composed of three different Lieutenants with units appointed to each one of them. The role of the field police is to investigate the areas of interest, to organize operations to various places in your appointed map, find evidences, suspects and find any suspicious activities done in the streets of your appointed area.**

**There are three different units with three distinguishing abilities. Each delegate from the field police department will be appointed to these units and will also have the corresponding abilities of their units. The abilities of your units will be explained in both your study guide and at the beginning of your first session.**

## DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT

**The detective department will be composed of three distinguished detectives ready to solve the mysteries of the committee. The role of the detectives is to investigate the crime scenes that field police department reports, solve and connect any evidence to the suspects found and most importantly interrogate the suspects that are found by the field police.**

**The interrogation will be composed of three to five minute speeches with each of the suspects chosen. The department has the authority to choose one of the suspects they have spoken to lead them into their station to be interrogated by the questioning department.**

## QUESTIONING DEPARTMENT

**The questioning department will be composed of two experienced delegates that will be the backbone for the whole operation. Their role is to question any suspect that is sent by the detectives to the station. They will be having a special room appointed to them to interrogate their suspects in private.**

**The duration for each interrogation is limited to the duration for the session's "Acting Time" (which will be explained in the next section) but it can be less than the given time. During this time, the committee will continue so the amount of time the delegates spend in the interrogation period is crucial to the committee's continuation. When the interrogation time is finished, the questioning team will be able to tell the information they learned from the suspects to the whole committee in a "requested private meeting".**

**The questioning department has the authority to suggest directives to other departments in the "Cooling Time"**

## DEPARTMENT HEADS

**Department heads will be appointed at the beginning of the first session by the chairboard. Each department will have their own head to keep notice. The session will not be started unless all of the heads are present in the committee, the heads will be keeping notice of their departments and have to report their work as the department at the beginning of every session to their chairboard. Also, the department head will notice any missing delegates from their department and the reason of their missing during the roll call.**

**The session may start with the chair authority or with the authority of crisis team without one or more of the department heads are absent in the committee.**

## BEGINNING OF THE COMMITTEE

**The committee will start with the roll call like all the other committees. Unlike any other committee type, if there is a missing department head at the starting of the committee the roll call will not be taken until all three are present, the chairboard uses their authority or the crisis team uses their authority.**

**After the roll call, the committee will enter “Acting Time” immediately.**

## ACTING AND COOLING TIME

**“Acting Time” is the time immediately after the roll call. During this time period, the committee will process as normal. Updates will be given, directives will be taken and time will be updated. After two thirds of the session time has passed, the committee will enter the “Cooling Time”. During this time, time updates will not be given and no directives will be accepted by the crisis team. During cooling time, updates that are up to the date of the committee will be continued to be given.**

## EVIDENCES

**Evidences will be distributed to the committee when a suspect gives out important information or when the field police or the detectives find a crucial evidence with their directives to their team. Evidences will be kept in the committee and might be used in future circumstances. The loss of an evidence can be the cause of failing to solve the case.**

## SUSPECTS

**The whole department will be getting a biographical information of the suspects they encounter at the crime scenes they investigate. These biographical informations will be mostly consist of their personal information and their documented crimes (if any).**

**Some suspects may resist arrest or refuse to give identification informations. In these kinds of situations the directive of the field police will determine the outcome of the information of said suspect. Detectives may interrogate the suspect if they are detained and willing to speak. Investigators may interrogate the suspect only if the suspect is arrested, brought to the station securely, and has no warrant on their name.**

## PERSONAL DATA

**The personal data for each committee member will be given with their biographical page. The delegates must avoid using their character names in the directive orders or any other personal information about themselves. All officers will be distributed sensitive information that must be secured in their personal logs. Any leakage of these personal data may cause unpredicted events in the committee.**