**RULES OF PROCEDURE**

**CRISIS COMMITTEE**

**Anything that is not discussed in this booklet, such as Modes of Address, are discussed in the MUNA booklet and will not be treated differently in the Crisis Committee.**

**The Committee**

The Crisis Committee consists of 30 delegates in 15 delegations. After being introduced to shocking events, you must hand in amendments to the ad-hoc resolution that coincide with your country’s political standpoint. Together with your committee you must find a solution blocking the crisis from getting further out of hand.

**Preparation**

Delegates of the Crisis Committee do not have to prepare resolutions and will be confronted with shocking events during the conference instead. Because there is no way to know what these events might be, and because time is pressing, delegates have to know precisely what their country’s foreign policy is, who their allies are, and they need to be up-to-date on the latest pressing global events that might be discussed during the MUNA conference. They can do this by doing research and writing policy statements while also keeping up with the latest news on geopolitics and similar topics, especially on the countries that are in the CC.

**Lobbying**

Due to the lack of resolutions, lobbying cannot happen in its usual form. Luckily, instead of immediately jumping into debating, there will be a small 30-minute lobbying session where delegates can get to know each other, form alliances based on their country’s views, but also ask questions to the chairs and the CCHQ. There will also be a short presentation if requested to explain the rules.

**The debate**

Because there is no way to know what will happen during the debate, the crisis committee will follow the ad-hoc debate structure. It will make use of ad-hoc resolutions, meaning the resolutions are built up on the spot clause by clause.

With ad-hoc resolutions, both pre-ambulatory and operative clauses can be handed in as amendments. Please keep in mind that the pre-ambulatory clauses and operative clauses will not appear on the resolution immediately and only after they have been handed in as amendments.

After a crisis is announced, the ad-hoc resolution will be set up. From then on, the debate will follow the usual order of debate. Amendments will be handed in, people will speak in favour and against, there will be points of information, and voting procedures will be held on the amendments. Amendments to the second degree can also be handed in as usual. After a certain period of time, the entire resolution will be voted on, and then it is time for the next crisis.

During the debate, the chairs can give time for an unmoderated caucus. This is a small period of time where delegates can freely move and discuss clauses and amendments and the best way to move forward informally. This can be used frequently, especially in timed crises, so that ideas can be transferred quickly and efficiently, which is of high importance with crises.

The Crisis Committee has a couple of motions specifically and uniquely intended to be used within the committee:

1. Motion for a [certain period of time] unmoderated caucus to discuss the latest crisis update:This motion is used by delegates if they wish to discuss the latest crisis update freely with other delegates. When using this motion, you must suggest a certain time period. This can range from 5 to 30 minutes. This motion requires at least one ‘second’ and can be overruled with one objection.
2. Motion for a 30 second round robin: This motion is used by delegates if they wish to hear every single delegation’s opinion. A 30 second round robin means that every single delegation in the house has to state their opinion on the crisis at hand for 30 seconds. The delegations will speak in alphabetical order and points of information are not allowed. This is very useful in the case of a new crisis, since it allows every delegate to lay out their position and opinion on the crisis. With this information, delegates know who to ally with. This motion can only be used immediately after the crisis is announced, since it might disrupt the flow of the debate at other times. This motion needs at least one second and can be overruled with two objections.
3. The motion to table a resolution will only be allowed with a unanimous vote, as the topics discussed are urgent crises and should not be tabled.

**Timed crises**

Sometimes a timed crisis is introduced. In this case, the chairs can slightly relax their parliamentary procedures, as there is not enough time, and the crisis must be solved as quickly as possible. This does not mean that the delegates can stop using language or can stop abiding to the rules. If the chairs deem it to be a smart decision, they can give time for an unmoderated caucus.

This can be done by:

1. Limiting points of information to a maximum amount or to none at all
2. Asking delegates to keep their points ‘’short and to the point’’
3. Allowing amendments to be presented verbally
4. Moving into voting procedures without people speaking in favor or against
5. Limiting speech time

These measures can be announced by saying: *‘’Due to time constraints, we will [insert measures].’’*  *With a timed crisis, the motion to extend debating time will not be allowed due to time constraints.*

**Crisis notes**

During the debate delegates can send in crisis notes. These are handwritten notes containing an action your country will take because of the crisis that will be sent to the crisis board to be reviewed: the chairs and the CCHQ. These are not the same as amendments, because these will not show up in the ad-hoc resolution. A delegate’s crisis note will lead to a sub crisis announced by the CCHQ.  
Because crisis notes can lead to large scale disasters, they are very thoroughly reviewed and only accepted by the chairs and CCHQ if time allows it, and if the crisis note is clear. The criteria for a good crisis note are:

1. The note contains an action that is realistic, coincides with the country’s point of view, and is appropriate to the proportions of the crisis,
2. The note contains an explanation as to what will happen, where it will happen, why it will happen, how it will happen, when it will happen, and who authorized this action (this can be the president of a country, or a minister for example),
3. The note **does not** contain an outcome of this action; this is decided by the CCHQ and cannot be anticipated by the delegate that sent the crisis note.

Delegates will receive crisis note sheets before the start of the conference, just like they will receive amendment sheets.

**Example #1, ad-hoc resolution**

FORUM: Crisis Committee

QUESTION OF: The sudden invasion of Cuba by the United States of America, causing nationwide famines, flooded hospitals, and refugee problems in neighbouring countries

THE CRISIS COMMITTEE,

*Emphasizing that* the USA has established diplomatic relations with Cuba,

*Fully alarmed by* the aggression of the USA on the world stage,

*Convinced that* if the USA is allowed to go unpunished for this invasion, that they will act even more aggressively and start invading more countries causing more and more casualties,

1. Approves foreign intervention by member states to relieve the consequences of this action by measures such as but not limited to:
2. sending foreign aid and food for civilians to solve the famine
3. protecting NGO’s like *doctors without borders* so that they can continue to do their job unharmed
4. sending foreign doctors
5. building emergency makeshift hospitals to keep up with the rising demand for hospital beds
6. Calls upon all member states to house Cuban refugees in buildings and accommodations such as but not limited to:
7. abandoned hospitals
8. docked cruise ships
9. empty or nearly empty nursing homes

**Example #2, crisis note**

**CRISIS NOTE**

**FROM:** The delegation of India

**TO:** The Crisis Board

The president of India, Droupadi Murmu, has authorized the invasion of Pakistan with the use of 250.000 armed soldiers, 100.000 air force soldiers, 50.000 navy soldiers, using our aircraft carrier, 11 destroyers, and 19 corvettes. We will also use 1.500 aircrafts.

We will start this action on the 17th of February 2023, because of Pakistan’s consistent failure to keep the peace. India has tried many teams to create peaceful relationships but Pakistan has always blocked this endeavor.

We will call this a special military operation, and Pakistan will not see this coming.