



Haganum Model United Nations

Gymnasium Haganum, The Hague Crisis Committee guide

Crisis Committee guide

Introduction

Since 2024, HagaMUN has its very own Crisis Committee, one of the most special MUN-experiences a diplomat can have.

The CC, short for Crisis Committee, is a MUN-body used for ad-hoc debate on made-up crises and situations. These crises are debated through short debate using mostly provided newsletters, twitter messages and other online information platforms. The sources give diplomats a clear view of the conflict in a fun and interactive way. In this guide you will get to know the difference between a normal committee and the CC and what is expected from the Student Officers.

The CC has a reputation for being notoriously chaotic to navigate and hard to perform in because of its improving nature. Therefore, it is regarded as the most advanced committee HagaMUN has to offer, other than the International Court of Justice or the Security Council. In our opinion, also the most fun committee, since diplomats have the chance to rise and shine here and to take home a MUN-experience they will not forget very soon.

We wish you a pleasant experience and thank you for being a Student Officer or diplomat in our Crisis Committee.

Yours sincerely,

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Formalities

Since the Crisis Committee is a special type of committee, participants ought to know formalities that do not find place in other committees.

First of all, “delegates” are not called delegates in the crisis committee. **They are called diplomats.** This is because of the special role they play in representing their nations, since every action plan (explained later) carried out has direct consequences within the crises that take place.

Second of all, there are no resolutions in the Crisis Committee, since they are not legally binding. Everything that will be written in the Crisis Committee is legally binding and therefore clauses and amendments will be written down on a **treaty**. Diplomats may sign the treaty if they want to carry out the plans written on it. There will be moments dedicated to signing the treaty.
In short terms: It is a binding resolution.

Third of all, **ONLY** the following people may enter the Crisis Committee:

- The President and the Deputy President
- CCHQ personnel
- Admins
- Diplomats participating in the Crisis Committee
- Guest Speakers for the crises
- HagaMUN Staff members
- HagaMUN Secretariat
- MUN-directors
- Others with approval from CCHQ

Since the CC is a very chaotic committee, we strongly urge any visits to the committee being discontinued, unless the CCHQ approves the visit.

Lastly, the guide will be written assuming the reader already has MUN-experience. If this is not the case, we urge you to also read the delegate guide for the basic rules of procedure, motions and points. You can find the guide on our website: www.hagamun.org



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Rules of Procedure

The CC is a very unique committee, which has very special, but also specific Rules of Procedure. We urge every CC-participant to read this section, since it is crucial for the flow of debate.

General Rules of Procedure

The Crisis Committee will follow ad-hoc rules of debate when debating on a treaty. After finishing debating on a treaty, a new treaty can be submitted by a diplomacy. However, since there can be news flashes happening at any moment, there will be a lot of lobbying in the CC. Therefore, diplomats are urged to expect the unexpected and prepare for any situation possible.

If there have been a reasonable amount of treaties passed, diplomats may make statements on the timeline of events (the document that contains the current treaty and all past treaties).

Another element of the CC to note is the amount of lobbying time. In the CC quite a lot of lobbying time will be awarded, during which the delegates have many options. One of those options is talking to your so-called “leader”. You will ask the CCHQ for a hearing with your “leader”, during which one of the CCHQ members represents your government and will either give you advice, permission for one of your actions or ask you to refrain from your actions.



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Treaties

During lobbying, diplomats have the chance to create a treaty, which is in short terms a legally binding resolution. These treaties can only have a maximum of 3 clauses.

Treaties have a specific format to which parties must adhere. Clauses are labelled as articles. Here you can see the formatting in which treaties must be written:

Treaty

Article 1

All contracting parties agree to ...

Article 2

All contracting parties agree to ...

Signed by:

There can be time in favour and against.

Diplomats may write amendments to the second decree during time against.

The following rules apply for a treaty:

- Any nation can initiate a treaty on a specific issue which is being published
- Ad-hoc debating rules are applied
- There can only be made amendments to the second decree
- If a nation signs a treaty, it takes effect immediately. If a diplomat wishes to bypass it or plainly ignore it, they should contact the CCHQ and explain how they want to do it. The CCHQ can then decide if their attempt should fail to be kept secretive or what to do with it
- ALL of the treaties must be in ONE Google Doc or Word file, so the CCHQ can make a timeline. Please do not send in separate documents.

The next section will explain what the CCHQ is.



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The Crisis Committee Headquarters (CCHQ)

The Crisis Committee Headquarters (CCHQ) represents the governments of each diplomat in the CC. For example: if you are representing China, the CCHQ is the Chinese government in your point of view.

The CCHQ has three jobs:

1. Issuing communication between all parties
2. Approving actions, coalitions and treaties
3. Creating information/news articles for the committee

Communication between the committee and CCHQ is very important. This way the CCHQ knows what to provide in the form of news items and what to approve or not. The CCHQ approves actions etc. the same way a normal Approval Panel would do.

The only difference is that every treaty is written in one Google Doc or Word file, so that there can be a timeline of events.

After something is approved, it is put into a timeline that is discussed in the committee.

The following format will be used:

(Belgium) All contracting parties will increase oil trade with the West ← (Clause has been discussed and passed)

(Brazil) All contracting parties will be stopping any imports of metal to assist their local economies ← (The clause is being discussed)

(United States of America) All contracting parties will be increasing the production of iron and other metals ← (This clause is going to be discussed)



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Actions

An action is a move that a diplomat can make to make an impact in the world. For example, the United States can make Donald Trump or Elon Musk make a statement on Twitter, or the Russian Federation can initiate weapon transportation to Russian aligned rebels in the Caucasus region.

When a diplomat wants to take an action it submits a note to the CCHQ. They decide whether the action is properly written and if it is proportionate to the situation. Actions can range from sanctioning another nation and invading another country.

To prevent the eruption of total chaos, CCHQ will not approve every action. After an action has been approved it will be sent to the chairs of the CC and the delegate can explain their action in front of the committee in the form of a speech. After an action there can be a few speeches during open debate. There are no votes on actions.

Actions will often result in news articles being published, tweets being made or other forms of chaos. These action plans are the essence of the Crisis Committee.

Some examples would be:

Netherlands:

Stopping all cheese export to nations outside of the European Union

China:

Attempt to seize control of Chinese semi-owned ports in Sri Lanka

Namibia:

Sending humanitarian aid to Ethiopia

Coalitions

A coalition is an action that multiple nations take together. They work the same as actions, only with multiple nations and thus multiple people willing to speak about the coalition. In theory every delegate could hold a speech on the coalition, but it is up to the presidency to decide what is appropriate for the coalition to do. The diplomats could make use of the yielding mechanic and yield the floor to each other after each speech. The presidency decides what is appropriate.

There can be speeches in favor or against the coalition's actions, but there will be no voting procedures.



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News and information

The debate in a CC is dependent on the news and information provided by the CCHQ. After an item is shared, we suggest it is displayed on the screen present in the room. It will also be placed into a file that will be shared with all the delegates. After each newsletter we advise to give the delegates a few minutes, depending on the relevance, to discuss the new situation. Then delegates will have the chance to perform speeches discussing the topic of the item. It is advised that if a news item discusses mostly one nation, they should be the one to make the first speech. For instance if an item discusses the disappearance of important people in China, they should be the first one to talk. The CCHQ will try their best to provide as many items as possible to keep the delegates entertained.

In some instances, there will be a guest speaker on one of the tweets or news articles. These guest speakers can range from HagaMUN guests, CCHQ to staff members and maybe even a member of the esteemed HagaMUN Secretariat or the Secretary-General.

This is one of the most entertaining parts of the Crisis Committee and it brings the spirit of the committee to life.



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Topics

Topics are revealed in the news articles. Good luck and stay tuned!