



Crisis Committee

Information Booklet 2025



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Introduction

For the seventh time, COMUN presents to you the Crisis Committee, to give more experienced delegates an extra challenge at our conference. As the Crisis Committee does not have issues, but crises that need to be solved, the rules of procedures are different than those of a normal committee. Therefore, we urge all of you, delegates of the Crisis Committee, to read this booklet carefully. Even if you have already participated in a Crisis Committee before, we suggest you read this booklet as our rules of procedure might differ from those of other conferences.

The only things that will be announced to the delegates of the Crisis Committee is the country they will represent and the other countries that will be present in the committee. What the crises will be about, will remain a secret until the conference. You might be able to get an idea by the countries that are represented in the committee. The crises can be about natural disasters, economic crises or diplomatic trouble and there are multiple of them: the next crisis will not wait until the prior crisis is solved. Because it is unknown what the crises are about, the preparation for this committee is different than for other committees.

Preparing for the conference

Since crises will not be published beforehand, it is crucial that you know everything about your country to react well on the crises. The beginning of your research for the Crisis Committee is the same as the beginning of your research for any other committee; make sure that you know the basics about your country. We urge you to know the general views of the most important political party in your country and your head of state, the capacity of your army, if possible, some information about your secret service, where your country is located, the demographics, etc. We also urge you to know about the recent events in the country that you will represent.

Once you know the basics, it is important to research the previous actions your country took in different crises, as this can help you react accordingly during the debate. This can be evacuation plans, how they handled economic crises or terrorist attacks if those have occurred in your country.

We also suggest you look at plans made for possible future crises if those would exist. It could also be practical to look at the different crises that could affect your country and in what sort of way this would affect your country. For example, if your country has an unstable economy, your country will have a higher risk of being a victim to an economic crisis. If this (for example) is the case we suggest you look at different ways of solving this issue before the conference begins, so you will be prepared if this happens during the debate.



Lastly it is important that you research the relations to the other countries in the committee. This will help you to find possible allies and to know which countries you must keep as your friend, but it will also help you to identify 'enemies' earlier.

Course of the debate

Taking international actions

The debate will start with lobbying time after each delegate has received the first press release(s). In this time the delegates will be able to negotiate with each other to create amendments for the resolution. The resolution will be made in the way of an ad-hoc debate.

When the open debate starts, the delegates can entertain their amendment or entertain a speech on the resolution as a whole. When an amendment is entertained, the closed debate starts. In the closed debate will the delegates be able to entertain a speech in favour or against the amendment. After all speeches are handled or when there is not enough time left, the voting procedure will take place. There can always be more press releases during every phase of the debate.

In this way, the debate will keep going until one of the moments where the resolution needs to be sent to the CCHQ. After the resolution has been send, the actions stated in the resolutions will take place. There will be a couple of these moments during the conference that will be announced by the chairs. At the end of the conference is the goal that the ongoing crises are solved.

Note that you will be able to consult your country's government on their stance on international issues and the plans you have. It is strongly recommended that you do so in order to avoid being confronted by government officials demanding clarification. Remember that you are a mere delegate and will not be able to influence domestic government policy in a big way.

Taking action in your own country

You can let your government act in your country representing as long as it is not affecting other countries. You can do this by sending notes to your government (CCHQ) with an action plan. Do this only when it is a serious plan that has to do with the issue. The action will take place from the moment that you have received an acceptance note from the CCHQ. Those actions can affect the crises.



What is the CCHQ?

CCHQ stands for Crisis Committee Head Quarters. The CCHQ is a group of expert students and alumni that work together to make the crises at COMUN. They represent all the governments present, make the press releases, and do a lot of behind-the-scenes work. If at any point in the debate you are unsure if something is against your country's policy or not, you can ask that to the CCHQ, and they will try and send you a response as soon as possible. We do however recommend researching it yourself first and only asking when you are really in doubt, because the CCHQ will already be flooded with a lot of work and there is a possibility that the CCHQ will not have the time to respond.

Countries in the COMUN Crisis Committee of 2025

This year we will work with double delegations in the Crisis Committee, this means there will be 15 countries with two delegates for each. Delegates have been assigned with students from other delegations.

1. (Federative Republic of) Brazil
2. Canada
3. (People's Republic of) China
4. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
5. Denmark
6. French Republic
7. (Republic of) India
8. (Republic of) Indonesia
9. (Islamic Republic of) Iran
10. Japan
11. Republic of Korea
12. (Republic of) Nicaragua
13. Russian Federation
14. United Kingdom
15. United States of America

Points and motions

Point of order

Directed to the chair, may not interrupt a speaker. Informs about the procedure of the debate.

Point of information to the chair

Directed to the chair, referring to something other points don't cover.

Point of information to the speaker



Directed to the speaker on the floor, used after the speaker has opened themselves to questions, usually about the speaker's speech, statement, or the resolution.

Point of personal privilege

May interrupt a speaker when it concerns the audibility of the speaker. Also used for anything referring to your wellbeing. Only a 'point of personal privilege due to inaudibility' may interrupt a speaker.

Point of parliamentary inquiry

Directed to the chair, may never interrupt a speaker. Informs about the rules of procedure of the debate.

Motion to move the previous question

Requests moving to the next procedure in the debate. When in time in favour, this means moving to time against. When in time against, you can move into voting procedures.

Request for follow up

Directed to the speaker, after they have finished their speech. If you have asked a point of information, you may have another question regarding the speaker's answer.

Phrases for introducing clauses

Pre-ambulatory phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Nothing further
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Observing
Approving	Expecting	Reaffirming
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Realizing
Believing	Fulfilling	Recalling
Confident	Fully aware	Recognizing
Contemplating	Further declaring	Referring
Convinced	Further recalling	Seeking
Declaring*	Guided by	Taking into consideration
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Taking note
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Welcoming
Deeply disturbed	Having received	
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	
Desiring	Noting with deep concern	
Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction	

Operative phrases



Accepts

Affirms

Approves

Asks

Authorizes

Calls

Condemns*

Confirms

Congratulates

Decides*

Declares*

Deplores*

Designates*

Emphasizes

Encourages

Endorses

Expresses its hope

Further recommends

Further requests

Further resolves

Hopes

Insists

Invites

Proclaims

Proposes

Reaffirms

Recommends

Regrets

Requests

Seeks

Stresses

Suggests

Supports

Urges

**Only the security council can use these phrases*