

## **I. What is Crisis Committee?**

- The Crisis Committee is a specialized room at the MUNSA conference and has distinct procedures and objectives for participating delegates.
- At the start of the first session, the chairs will introduce the delegates with an emerging global crisis. This crisis will be relevant to the entities which the delegates represent.
- The objective of a delegate in the crisis committee is to authentically represent their assigned figure by advocating for their real life interests. In other words, delegates are trying to react as if the situation actually occurred, and accurately portray the attitudes and ideals of the figure they represent.
- Delegates will be assessed on their authenticity and effectiveness in advocating for their figures interests.

## **II. Procedures**

- Parliamentary procedure in this room will be modified for the purpose of debate, and will be different from other committee rooms. Delegates should be experienced.
- There will be no speakers list, thus delegates will not be required to write a traditional background paper.
- Instead, it is recommended that delegates do extensive research on the past actions and tendencies of their figure. A delegate's depth of knowledge will play a large role in whether he or she is considered for an award
- The first session of the conference will start with the explanation of the crisis by the chairs. Following the initial introduction, delegates will be allocated time to ask clarifying questions on the topic.
- The room will be in a state of perpetual moderated caucus in lieu of the speakers list. However, delegates can motion for unmoderated caucuses when desired.

## **III. Goals of the Room**

- The primary goal of the room is to further complicate the initial crisis in such a way that it will eventually need to be dealt with by the Security Council.
- In contrast with the traditional Model United Nations room, delegates of the Crisis Committee are NOT supposed to resolve conflict; in fact, their main purpose is to create it.
- Once every delegate's demands and opinions are heard, delegates and chairs will go to the Security Council room to explain the conflicts that were created in the Crisis Committee.
- The chairs of the Security Council will then decide whether to handle the crisis within their own room, or assign the responsibility to a room more relevant to the issue.
- Once a room is chosen, the Crisis Committee will travel to that room, where the issue

will be explained and eventually resolved.

- Each delegate from the Crisis Committee will attempt to convince the delegates in this new room to advocate for their interests. Making convincing arguments to these delegates will also be factored into awards.

#### **IV. Miscellaneous**

- It is recommended that delegates in this room have experience with Model United Nations and have an extensive knowledge of global current events.
- Delegates need to have a good amount of creativity and skills in debate.
- Delegates are allowed and encouraged to dress in a way that is authentic to their delegation.
- The room will have around 10-15 delegates

#### **V. List of Delegates**

- Joe Biden, US Vice President
- Vladimir Putin, President of Russia
- David Cameron, PM of England
- Tom Frieden, MD, MPH, Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Li Bin, Minister of Health of the People's Republic of China
- Dr. Andreas Kreimeyer, Member of the Board of Executive Directors of BASF SE, Research Executive Director
- George H. Poste, Ph.D., D.V.M., chief executive of Health Technology Networks Monsanto
- John C Inglis, Deputy Director, NSA
- Michael Anderson, Director General, Policy and Global Issues to the UK Department for International Development and Prime Minister's Special Envoy for UN Development Goals
- Norihisa Tamura, Japanese Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

#### **VI. Initial Crisis Response**

- I. An unknown epidemic disease has begun to spread along the Eastern seaboard of the US. The disease is believed to be a new strand of the common flu; the symptoms are altered slightly and the illness does not respond to traditional methods of treatment. Although this outbreak does not appear detrimental to begin with, action must be taken to curb the disease spread since it has risen in such heavily populated areas, as well as to determine its origin in order to eradicate this issue. As time continues, the infection rate begins to increase, along with worsening symptoms, and medical professionals are

uneasy. As the infected population continues to grow, people begin to panic and governments have trouble keeping their citizens calm. Multiple chemical engineering firms are contacted to assist in ascertaining the origin of this new disease. Countries around the world come together to create a new cure in order to slow the outbreak. Clinical trials have begun, but solutions to the issue must begin being discussed immediately, although the vaccine has not yet been approved for deployment.