

Historical Joint Crisis Committee Procedure - TASMUN 2019

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1. Introduction

Welcome to the Historical Joint Crisis Committee at TASMUN 2019! The HJCC is unlike any other MUN committee in that you will be resolving crises jointly in a historical context. Procedure, delegations, debates and actions are all strikingly different from traditional GA committees or even the SC and ICJ/ICC. HJCC operates under real political conditions where factors such as money, personnel, alliances and regions all play a significant role.

The following guide will help prepare you for the HJCC committee and inform you to the procedure we will be using. All delegates should familiarise themselves with procedure as it is important to running a smooth and interesting committee and conference.

2. Goals

The goal of the Historical Joint Crisis committee is to simulate a hyper-realistic political scene. The committee aims to allow delegates to debate in times of crisis and emergency in order to come to realistic solutions to real consequences. The main objective of HJCC is for delegates to work towards solving a certain issue the benefits their nations as this is how countries operate in the real world.

3. Delegate Positions

Delegations in HJCC are different from those in traditional GA committees. In HJCC you will not be representing a nation, but rather a head of state involved in the era of the crisis.

Delegates will have to work in groups, each representing a different faction of the government to debate and solve issues with respect to the different positions they represent within their alliance.

4. Communication

In HJCC, the forms in which the delegates can communicate with each other are different from traditional MUN committees. In this committee, both formal and informal debate is allowed. Formal communication would include meetings with other nations/minister. Informal communication includes exchanges between delegates and discussion that are held during moderated caucuses. Delegates must be aware that all communication will be monitored by the chairs.

The following are the different forms of communication in HJCC:

1. **Notes:** Delegates may pass notes to each other during open committee, these notes may include the calling for a meeting, exchange of information regarding recent developments, discussing strategies, etc. If the admin staff detect inappropriate exchanges between delegates, the chairs will be notified and take certain steps to prevent any further breaches in decorum.
2. **Meetings:** Unlike any other MUN committee, delegates can hold meetings with each other in adjacent rooms surrounding the main committee room. These meetings can include one or several nations. Meetings with all members of each pact and between pacts can also be held. Both informal and formal meetings are allowed. Informal meetings are simply a means for nations to discuss strategies. Formal meetings however, require a chair to be present (to monitor/lead). These meetings are a means to form or break alliances, presentation of treaties, and initiate peace talks. Most of debate will happen through these meetings.

5. Action

Delegates in HJCC are allowed to take actions that may not be permitted in other MUN committees. These actions take form through “directives”, which are notes sent to the chair detailing each action. Before any action is taken, the delegates will have to notify the chairs through note paper or meetings. Delegates must also specify whether the action is political, economic, military, etc, then the chairs will decide on whether to approve the action or not. Chairs have the right to deny any action based on realism, plausibility, and other concerns.

The actions that delegates in the HJCC can take include:

1. Increasing or decreasing their military strength in a certain region. Though specifics such as how many troops and resources and where they will come from must be observed.
2. Military actions that include air strikes, troop and weapon deployment, bombing are permitted. However, delegates must be aware the severe military actions hold consequences in the form of new developments introduced by the chairs.
3. Distribution or relocation of a nation’s budget with information on how much and to which sectors can be presented to the chairs.
4. Place or lift economic sanctions of certain nations, delegates must be prepared for actions the country with sanctions may take.

5. Delegates can also form organisations with other nations, this will most likely take place in the form of formal meetings (monitored by the chairs).
6. The formation or breaking of alliance is also permitted.
7. As mentioned previously, delegates can call for peace talks and ceasefire talks through meetings.
8. Delegates must be aware that the assassination of ministers is not permitted unless it is conducted by the Chairs (so don't annoy us).
9. War is permitted in the HJCC, however this is extremely rare and delegates are advised to only use this severe action if they feel it is absolutely necessary. Delegates must be aware that before declaring war, the chairs must approve the declaration if they deem it to be of a justified cause.

In the HJCC the chairs can also take certain actions. Throughout debate, the chairs will introduce new developments. These developments are important events that occur in relation to the topic or in response to actions taken by nations in the committee. Developments may have a negative impact on certain nations. Once the chairs introduce a development it is permanent and will remain in effect throughout the duration of debate unless otherwise stated.

Further Information:

Feel free to look through [this Google Slide presentation](#) the Chairs made to reinforce your understanding of the Committee Procedure.