

Crisis Committee Background Guide

GC: London 2019



приветствовать.

bienvenidos.

bienvenue.

welcome.

سلام.

欢迎.

The Joint Crisis Committee

The objective of the Joint Crisis Committee is to simulate a hyperrealistic political scene. The committee aims to allow delegates to debate in times of crisis and emergency in order to come to realistic solutions with real consequences.

The main objective of JCC is for delegates to work towards solving a certain issue that benefits their nation as this is how countries operate in the real world. Resolution may (or may not) be reached. No position paper is required but delegates should come prepared for any eventuality by carrying out thorough research on their country's social, economic and military position – as well as a thorough understanding of the issue at hand.

Rules of Procedure

All usual MUN rules and procedure apply to the Joint Crisis Committees. This is especially true in the Security Council where procedure will feel very similar. In the National government the Dais may encourage delegates to enter a less structured debate to allow for more frequent speaking that isn't limited to formal structure. The President will chair in this instance. The Dais remain in overall control.

Important: the three methods next will be used a lot! As well as the normal rules, there are three other ways delegates can cause actions or obtain information. They are as follows (all sent as notes):

1. **Directives; An instruction or order**

- Directives are used to direct the action of your own country, organisation or affiliated body
- It is your responsibility to know your country position and therefore know what commands are reasonable to your country position
- The most common directive is to mobilise military forces, but there are many reasons why you might use one

Directive to Dais

From USA

The USA would like to mobilise 6,000 troops in the Jbelum region

2. **Communiqués**

- Communiqués are used for inquiries or discussions that do not give a direct order. For example you may use a communiqué to ask a delegate if they would support a resolution
- They can also be used to clarify any uncertainty. For example if a delegate wants to form an alliance with another but isn't sure what their country position is they can send a note to the Dais to clarify

Communiqué to Dais

From India

Would it be appropriate for India to form a trade agreement with South Korea?

Communiqué to China

From Micronesia

Will you support Draft resolution 1.3? If not what changes would we need to make to gain your support?

3. Press Release

- A press release is used to make a public statement, for instance to refute an accusation made by the UN. If you feel you have information that should be public or common knowledge in the committee you send a press release to the Dais, when/if it is approved the Dais will read it out to the committee. The Crisis Dais will often use press releases to give the committee information on what is happening.

Press Release from Pakistan

- *We deny supporting any terrorist organisations within our borders and think that any statements to the contrary made by other state gravely threaten international peace and security.*

Crisis committees are always incredibly fast paced and therefore it is very important that you do your research and come prepared.

Delegates who fail to do so will feel out of step with the rest of the committee. The best way to make sure you are a part of discussion is to make sure you do your research. MUN is so much more fun when you have lots to say!

Here's some tips on how to make the most of being in a crisis committee:

- **Know the topic**
Nothing makes a delegate stand out more than having lots of well-informed ideas. The best way to do that is to know the topic so you can propose solutions and be vocal throughout debate.
- **Know your country's position**
The better you know your country position and stance the more tools you have and therefore the more you can do. What has your country done in previous situations like this one? What international actions is your country a part of?
- **Know your committee**
Make sure you know how much your committee can do. What actions can the Security Council take in such matters? Check the UN charter and look at previous actions to help you with this.
- **Know the rules and procedures**
Knowing the rules will mean that you can actually put all your research and knowledge to use.
- **Be up to date with current affairs**
Knowing current affairs and what is going on in the real world will help you to make more informed and realistic decisions as a committee.

The topic briefing will be released on Friday 2nd November. This is usual as JCC delegates have less time to prepare!

Good luck!