



MACMUN

2027

CRISIS MANUAL





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1. WHAT IS A MUN CRISIS?

Model United Nations is an immersive simulation of the actions of the real UN. The goal of MUN is to simulate all the inner workings of the UN, including the good, the bad, and the crises involved. Neither the world nor people are perfect, and despite how smoothly you may want your MUN proceedings to go, you may find that your country's leader has been taken hostage for questioning about corruption, or that a viral disease has shut down some of the world's major cities. In these situations, timing is of the utmost importance. Nations must be prepared to drop everything at the drop of a hat and be able to solve world-threatening issues (while holding to their foreign policy) on the spot. MUN crisis serves to keep delegates on their feet. MUN is not just about formal language and rehearsed speeches – it is about responding to the real world and its very real threats.

A crisis committee is a smaller and more fast-paced committee in which delegates take on the role of a character rather than a country. Each delegate is aiming to influence the committee for their personal gain, whether it be personal, political or financial.

Each crisis is split into two figurative sections:

The front room

This is the most similar to general assemblies. Delegates debate, participate in unmoderated caucuses and work to pass public directives

The back room

This is where crises differ. In the back rooms, delegates pass private directives to crisis staff. In these directives, delegates attempt to create a story, gather resources and amass personal power.

The climate in a crisis is always changing, and delegates have to stay vigilant to ensure success. Resolutions have to be created and presented quickly to get ahead of the ever-changing crisis climate.

ACTION DIRECTIVES

Action directives are what move a crisis committee forward. Delegates have to face a new set of challenges to their personal goals and the goals of the committee every time action directives go through. Discussing these changes forces discussions on new topics and issues which lead to new public directives, which further change the committee's landscape, leading to a constant cycle of change within the crisis committee. There are two main types of action directives:

Public Directives:

Public directives are similar to traditional resolutions; however, there are far more presented during the course of a public directive. They express action taken by a group of people and are voted on by the whole committee, requiring a simple majority to pass.

1. Title

- What is the name of the paper?

2. Sponsors and Signatories

- Sponsors are delegates who helped draft the public direction and will be the ones asked to present the paper to the committee
- Signatories are delegates who wish to see your paper presented

3. Actions you wish to take

- The clauses of your public directive. What do you wish to accomplish within the committee, be specific with your solutions make sure they are reasonable and actionable

ACTION DIRECTIVES

Personal Directives:

Personal Directives are used when delegates wish to take individual actions. These directives do not require any sponsor or signatories and will have an impact on the state of the committee if the dias chooses to accept your directive.

1. Title

- Include a short title describing your paper, attach a name of your paper.

2. Addresses

- Address the crisis staff, chair or a character controlled by the dias that is outside of the committee

3. What action do you wish to take

- Be as specific as possible. Outline your plan step-by-step, describing exactly how you will accomplish your plan. This includes describing times, any resources you used and how you acquired it and what you are hoping to gain out of this action.

4. Your title

- Sign off with your country, character's name, role, etc, so the crisis staff can identify you



CRISIS SCENARIOS

Crisis scenarios can happen in **any** committee. Zather than being the focus of the proceedings, they are added in as a reminder that delegates cannot be complacent. Committees that have crisis scenarios will have one or more topics that will be the focus of the discussion however one or two crises relating to the topics may disrupt the discussion and must be solved in real time. In this situation, formal (although shorter) resolutions must be written and voted on.



3. CONTENT AND TRIGGER WARNINGS

The goal of Model United Nations is to stimulate debate as well as progressive discussion on topics that may range in sensitivity, such as dealing with genocides, atrocities, and extreme poverty. Some of these issues discussed or presented may trigger or be sensitive topics for some delegates who may have past experiences. Delegates should keep this in mind when participating in the conference as these issues may arise and be discussed with according tags.

4. BEFORE THE CONFERENCE - RESEARCH AND PREPARATION

Model UN conference can seem intimidating, but to make your experience a little less daunting and more enjoyable, here are some general tips to keep in mind for crisis committees

GENERAL TIPS

1. Plan your time wisely - don't leave your research to the very last minute, especially if you have no experience and/or want to perform your best
2. Remember that this is a themed debate it is important for you to conduct some research about the committee and related topics before the conference
3. Watch or read any media relevant to your committee
4. Research your role, understand your opinions on the committee's topic
5. Understand your influence at the start of the committee and what resources you have available to you
6. Brainstorm your character's crisis arc and potential solutions based off of previous actions your character has taken
7. What is the current situation at the beginning of the crisis, how does each person stand in relation to the others
8. After researching, consider writing up a draft resolution think about your governments views on each clause and what it would like to change. Think about other delegate groups countries that share similar views to form possible alliances with.
9. Read the Rules of Procedure -this set of rules will be used by the chair to moderate and control the flow of the debate.
10. Whenever confused during a committee session, such as about the rules, bring up a point of inquiry by raising your hand.
11. Reference the following website for additional resources at www.macmun.orgresources.

Character Assignments

In MUN crisis, it is common in many crisis scenarios that delegates represent individual people, rather than entire countries. This presents some unique opportunities in the crisis landscape. When representing an individual, there are two ways to go about exercising power to accomplish a certain goal

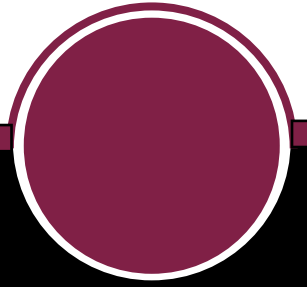
Portfolio Powers

Your portfolio powers are the actions you can take based on the job of the person you are representing. This could be governmental powers, military powers and many others. For instance, you, as a military general, may mobilize troops, as you, as a result of your position in government, have the power to do so.

Personal Powers

Your personal powers are the actions you can take based on your character's individual standing. Your character may have a lot of wealth and may have pull in certain government areas. You may, for instance, use your influence in your country's legislative body to enact a particular law.

CRISIS COMMITTEE-SPECIFIC TIPS



ADHOC Committees

ADHOC committees are a type of crisis committee. The distinguishing factor between ADHOC committees and other crisis committees is that there is very minimal information given about the contents of the committee beforehand. Delegates will walk in with nearly no knowledge of what will be discussed and will have to respond to crises on the spot using no prior information.

Then, preparing for an ADHOC committee, it is important that general preparation is done. While you cannot directly prepare research for what will be discussed, it is good practice to be completely familiar with the rules of procedure and how to write directives. Practicing your public speaking is also useful. Being proficient in these parts of the conference will ensure that you can put all of your effort into responding to incoming crises.



Historical Crisis Committees

Within these committees, it is important that you are as familiar as possible with the historical event that the committee is focusing on. insure you also do some research on what led up to the event, and what its main causes are.

Familiarize yourself with the other characters in your committee. Doing this will give you a better understanding of what each person will be walking in expecting to achieve.

Before the session even starts, you will know who to ally with and you will be prepared with knowledge of the event to engage in productive discourse with them.



CRISIS UPDATES ARE CONTINUOUS

Be prepared to be constantly responding to crisis updates. You will not have extended periods of time between updates to respond to a particular crisis. Ensure that you are concise and take action as quickly as possible to give the committee enough time to respond to each update.

CRISES ARE A SURPRISE, BUT RESEARCH CAN STILL BE DONE

Although a key component to crisis committees is that you are not entirely aware of what is going to happen during the session, knowledge is power. Come in armed with as much information as possible. Expect that the crises presented to you will relate directly to your research. Being prepared will make solving crises much easier and will give you an edge.