

JCC

HANDBOOK

Agenda Item :

The Kosovo War



Model United Nations Bilkent University 2026

MUNBU

1. Basic Introduction To Crisis Committees

Crisis Committees are a special type of Committee within Conferences designed to elevate the experiences of the participants by way of simulating historical, current or future organisations and allowing them to take action in real time. In comparison to General Assembly committees, delegates are expected to write multiple documents throughout the Conference to tackle various issues presented to them, instead of a single one at the end. Depending on the contents of the documents written by the delegates, the supposed outcomes are evaluated by the Crisis Team and the Committee Secretariat (which will be delved upon later in this document), and the committee is given various updates in real time, either in written form, such as newspapers or verbally by Academic Team members. After receiving said updates, delegates are expected to further resolve problems presented to them, be it new or old, which creates a cycle of Documents => Updates => Documents => Updates and so on until the very end of the committee, with a usually penultimate ending. To explain it further, Crisis committees are designed to test out the capabilities of participants in the area of rapid problem-solving while simultaneously representing individuals with specific views and backgrounds to consider. Furthermore, the solutions and the activities of a delegate need to correlate with the individual they represent to a high degree, e.g. a member of a party known for their pacifist ideology should not defend an overseas military intervention.

Activities (Documents) of the delegates and the chairboard are assessed by two primary teams in order to decide upon the effects and whether or not such a plan is possible. The first one is the committee secretariat, made up of the under-secretaries-general and the academic assistants of the committee, who are responsible for pretty much the creation of the committee, which encapsulates everything from choosing the agenda item to writing the study guide and any additional documents. The second one is the crisis team, which is made up of the head of crisis and crisis team members who are responsible for aiding the

committee secretariat during the conference by way of helping to read documents, evaluating them, preparing updates for them and so on.

Members of the Yugoslav and Kosovar cabinets are called officials, and their main objective is to maintain the security and sovereignty of the nation for the Yugoslav cabinet. Whereas the Kosovar cabinet works toward the benefits of the people residing in Kosovo, be it in the way of full independence or greater autonomy for Kosovo. Officials have different duties ranging from a wide variety of areas of interest.

2. Various Directives and Examples

In general, directives can be seen as “orders” of an individual who has jurisdiction over a sector, such as the commander of the air force having command over the air forces or the minister of labour and social policy having the ability to work upon those sectors as they please, such as by funding new factories or expanding agricultural production in areas they see fit. All directives must have a From: and To: portion filled out in the top left, with the From: part representing who the directive is coming from and the To: part representing the Institution/Person the document is addressed to. It should be noted that directives that have “Related Department” written in the To: portion will not be considered valid. Moreover, directives should have the suitable amount of detail necessary for what they aim to accomplish. For example, a directive which aims to take down an entire terrorist organisation via a military campaign should obviously be quite lengthy and consider multiple scenarios to succeed. There are 4 types of directives present in the committee, those being: Individual, Joint, Cabinet and Information. Individual directives represent an individual writing a document limited to their own jurisdiction without meddling with any outside sectors, whereas with joint directives, more than one delegate can come together to create a document utilising their shared jurisdiction for it to have a greater level of jurisdiction. Cabinet directives are the most powerful form of directive within the committee, as they possess the

ability to be the most significant orders within a nation's capabilities, but they have to be approved by all members of the committee. Information directives are any type of directive which is asked of the crisis team regarding any data/information you may need when writing the other types of directives. One aspect to note is that the To: part should still not be Related Department or Crisis Team; you may write any government institution that you think may possess that information/data. For example, if you wanted to learn about the total number of police forces in Yugoslavia, and you are in the Yugoslav Cabinet, putting the Ministry of Interior in the To: part may be your best choice.

Scenario 1: There are talks of an Albania-backed uprising starting off within the city of Novi Pazar, with rebels already conducting disruptive events such as throwing Molotov cocktails at municipal buildings and arranging mass anti-government protests. The involvement of Albania is not yet confirmed, though the movement is quickly garnering attention with its follower count having reached at least a few thousand.

Directive Example 1:

From: Chief of the General Staff, (Then the name of the person currently in that position)

To: Ministry of Defence

1. The 1st Army Division located in Belgrade shall move to Novi Pazar within at least the next day by utilising the railroads. Their supplies shall be provided by the existing government depots within Belgrade, with supplies to last at least 2 weeks, travelling with them.

2. After arriving in Novi Pazar, their number one priority will be to establish a defence perimeter in the following locations: the city's railway station, municipal buildings, city centre and the central police station against threats of rebel sabotage or uprisings waiting to erupt.

3. Having secured the area, the next objective of the soldiers shall be to eliminate rebel resistance within the city by way of cooperating with the Yugoslav Intelligence Agency to infiltrate existing groups and pinpoint their hideouts and weapon supply depositories.

If infiltrating their groups was not successful, then a nighttime curfew should be introduced in Novi Pazar between the hours of 20:00 and 05:00, while making exceptions for those with documented medical conditions and new medical emergencies. Then, while collaborating with the police, routine checks of houses, stores, public spaces and even municipal buildings at random with the soldiers detaining any "suspicious" acting individuals to gather further information on them. The actions of the soldiers in question will be directly monitored by their higher-ups in the chain of command to avoid human rights violations.

4. The borders of Novi Pazar shall be heavily monitored by at least 30% of the 1st Army Division, and all entry and exit activities to the city will be heavily documented. Individuals both entering and exiting the city will be subject to thorough searches, and the Albanian border will be a specific area of interest to the soldiers, with it being heavily guarded and the communications being maintained constantly. In the event of Albanian soldiers entering the city, the Yugoslav Cabinet shall be informed as soon as possible.

Scenario 2: A massive earthquake has hit Belgrade, and a large percentage of the houses belonging to workers and the indigenous population have been decimated. With 10s of thousands being left homeless, the nation faces a deep crisis to provide housing to the displaced folk.

Directive Example 2:

From: Prime Minister, (Then the name of the person currently in that position)

To: Ministry of Industry

1. 2,500,000,000 Yugoslav dinars shall be taken as debt from the Central Bank, and by utilising 2,000,000,000 Yugoslav dinars from the Ministries, put together a fund of around 4,500,000,000 Yugoslav dinars. The fund shall be allocated to the establishment of a National Cement Factory in Ratari, with construction to begin immediately to supply materials for the production of new housing within the nation's rebuilding efforts. The location of the Cement Factory should be directly connected to the railways running through the district. When selecting the factory location, the distance to limestone and other raw materials necessary for cement production should also be considered. To build the factory, at least 20 experienced mechanical engineers and around 80 electricians shall be selected uniformly from non-essential factories across the nation, such as those involved in machinery modernisation and products utilised mainly for exports. With the help of the mentioned personnel, the planning stage of the factory and its details will be determined in Belgrade. Then, employing this plan, a total of around 1,000 workers from the same factories will be allocated to work on building the factory. The total timeframe for the project is 6 months to build a fully capable and sustaining factory, with the ministry following the progress of the project closely.

2. Whilst the factory is being built, all ongoing non-essential government construction projects shall be suspended indefinitely. Furthermore, the excess materials belonging to said projects, such as cement, bricks, steel components and so on, are being utilised in a temporary housing complex in Belgrade. The number of complexes shall be determined by the number of displaced individuals, with each complex housing at least 200 people. The budget of the project is 500,000,000 Guatemalan quetzales taken from the budget of the Ministry. The temporary complexes aim to provide housing space for the displaced citizens whilst the cement factory is in its construction state. The complex shall consist of one room consisting of two beds for families with 3-5 individuals, whereas families with more than 5 members will have two rooms with 2 beds instead. Within the housing complex, there should be one toilet and bathroom for every 3 rooms, and one kitchen for every 10 rooms. The agricultural exports of the nation (outside of coffee) may be suspended temporarily to move the produce to the complexes and other essential needs to ensure the sustenance of the public.

If the project appears too costly for Yugoslavia to undertake on its own, then the current Minister of Foreign Affairs' plans shall be in order to garner support from neighbouring countries and worldwide partners.

3. Various Linguistics Utilised in Crisis Committees:

A

- Army – A very large military formation
Size: ~100,000–1,000,000 soldiers
Made up of: Multiple corps
- Armistice – An agreement to stop fighting
- Artillery – Heavy weapons such as cannons and howitzers
- Artillery unit – A unit operating heavy weapons
Size: ~100–500 soldiers
- Assault – A direct military attack

B

- Battalion – A key tactical unit
Size: ~300–1,000 soldiers
Made up of: 3–5 companies
- Blockade – Cutting off supplies or access to an area
- Bombardment – Sustained attack with artillery or bombs
- Brigade – A large combat unit
Size: ~3,000–5,000 soldiers
Made up of: 3–6 battalions

C

- Ceasefire – A temporary or permanent stop to fighting
- Combat – Armed fighting
- Company – A standard combat unit
Size: ~100–250 soldiers
Made up of: 3–4 platoons
- Conscription – Mandatory military service
- Corps – A very large operational unit
Size: ~20,000–50,000 soldiers
Made up of: 2–5 divisions

D

- Defence – Protection against attack
- Deployment – Movement of forces to a location
- Doctrine – a guide for a battle, usually explained in heavy detail
- Division – A major military formation
Size: ~10,000–20,000 soldiers
Made up of: 2–4 brigades

E

- Encirclement – Surrounding enemy forces
- Engagement – A battle or clash

F

- Frontline – Area closest to combat

G

- Garrison – Troops stationed in a location
Size: Varies widely
- Guerrilla warfare – Irregular warfare using small, mobile units

I

- Infantry – Soldiers who fight on foot
- Infantry unit – A unit of foot soldiers
- Invasion – Entry into territory by force
- Irregular forces – Fighters not part of a formal army

L

- Logistics – Supply and organisation of forces

M

- Mechanised unit – Infantry supported by armoured vehicles
- Militia – Armed civilian force, often locally organised
Size: Small groups to several thousand
- Mobilisation – Preparation of troops and resources for war

O

- Occupation – Control of territory by foreign forces
- Offensive – A planned attack

P

- Platoon – A small combat unit
Size: ~20–50 soldiers
Made up of: 2–4 squads
- Partisan – Member of an armed resistance group

R

- Reinforcements – Additional troops or supplies
- Regiment – A traditional military unit
Size: ~2,000–3,000 soldiers
Made up of: 2–3 battalions

S

- Siege – Surrounding a place to force surrender
- Squad – The smallest military unit
Size: ~8–15 soldiers
- Support unit – Logistics, medical, or engineering unit (not armed for action)

T

- Tank unit (Armoured unit) – Unit equipped with tanks
- Trench – Defensive ditch used by soldiers

W

- Withdrawal – Organised retreat

Size comparison

Squad → Platoon → Company → Battalion → Brigade → Division → Corps → Army

A directive is a concise and action-oriented document used in MUN crisis simulations to propose immediate actions that a committee, individual actor, or state intends to carry out. Unlike resolutions, directives are short, specific, and focused on practical execution rather than long-term policy.

Directives typically outline:

- **Who**
- **How**
- **Where**
- **when**
- **Why** (optional)

What can you use it for?

- Deployment of military or security forces
- Intelligence gathering or covert operations
- Diplomatic communications
- Emergency economic or humanitarian measures
- Trade between nations
- Creation of new government organs



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