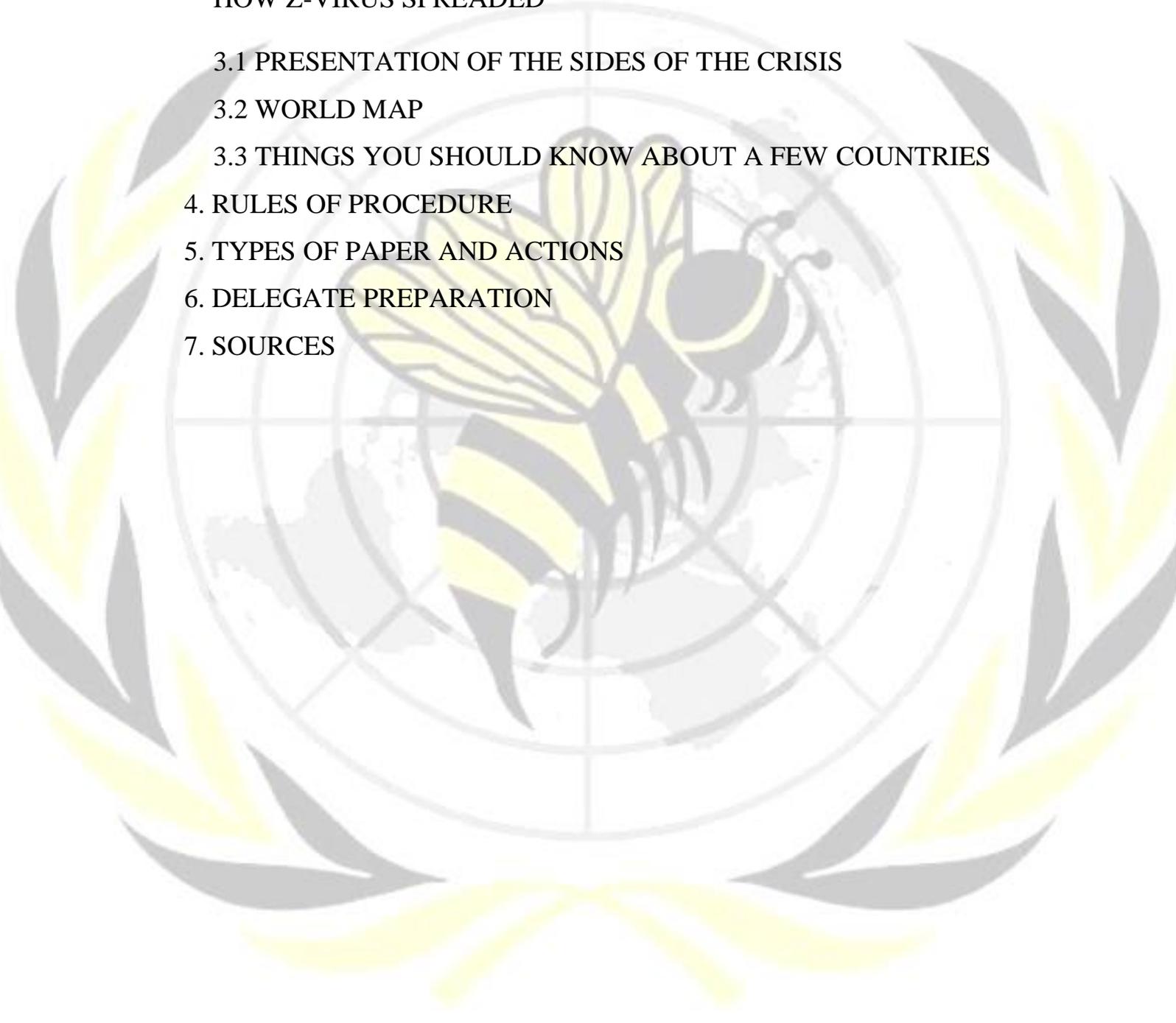




**STUDY GUIDE:
JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE
Z-VIRUS COMMITTEE
CANKMUN'20**

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LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the CankMUN'20. I am happy to say that it is an honor for me to serve you as Secretary General in the first ever official conference of CankMUN.

I can assure you all that our conference will be unforgettable in every single way possible. Our organization Team, led by Ms. Sıla GÜLER, has put up so much effort to plan every single detail of the organization to give you the best experience possible.

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the CankMUN'20's Futuristic Joint Crises Committee: Virus-Z.

Our distinguished Under Secretary General Hasan ÇALIŞKAN has prepared this study guide for you to understand the concept of this committee as well as the Rules of Procedures since the Rules of Procedures will be different from the Official CankMUN'20 Rules of Procedures. This committee is well thought and prepared. Get ready for the fun and the crisis all along the conference. There will be lots of surprises among the 3 days ahead of you

Both our organization team and academic team has been working so hard to make this experience unique and unforgettable.

Get ready to enjoy this committee to its finest. Let's *#BeeInTheFuture* to create a better future from now on.

Sincerely

Enzel Ege SARI

Secretary General of CankMUN'20

INTRODUCTION OF THE Z-VIRUS COMMITTEE

Dear delegates,

As this is a fiction committee, we have prepared this guide to help you to understand well about this committee. Many of you probably have attended many kinds of fiction committees but we assure you that this committee is different than you participated before.

So, what are the fiction committees? Fiction committees basically doesn't include real world problems. All the topics covered in this committees are completely unreal and does not have a connection with the real-world problems or states. We can consider that the purpose of these committees is just having fun. The process will work like all other committees, there will be debates, resolutions and alliances between the countries which you are going to be represented. Each of you will be representing governments like United States or Russia, so it's important you understand the common process of the committees.

We will discuss the Z-Virus and the reason behind that problem. While the problem is being discussed, each of delegates will be introduced about new developments which may affect whole delegates.

This guide will inform you about the basics of this committee, actions you can take, procedures and rules, and finally deadlines we have. As we mentioned before, this is a fiction committee, so we recommend you not to be so panicked. Fiction committees are much more comfortable than the other committees and they are not traditional as the other committees.

To inform about debate, general MUN process will be valid. During the process, new developments will be announced by the chairs, chairs will behave like "**Crisis information center**". These crises may change the rotation of the debate, may affect one or more than one country. Lastly crises may cause interaction between countries, all countries must inform the chair about their alliances.

It's not valid just for alliances, also all delegates must inform chairs about their current actions if they have or not.

According to conjuncture, delegates may have a right to make a press conference and other delegates can ask their questions. Questions might be answered or not due to the delegate who makes press conference. Like all other committees, chairs are responsible from taking records about the actions of each delegates and all these actions must be shown on a google document by a projection.

To sum up, we recommend you to be relax and enjoy in this committee.

INTRODUCTION THE AGENDA ITEM SPREAD OF Z-VIRUS



Whole thing has been started with Kashmir problem between China, India and Pakistan. And Kashmir problem couldn't have solved yet, Indian biologists decided to make superior soldiers to end this problem, so they've started to research about how they could create this kind of soldiers.

Background information about the Kashmir Problem

Kashmir Problem occurred in 1947 With the withdrawal of British Forces. While British Forces were vacating the area, they left Kashmir to Pakistan and India to share these places among both. %90 of local people in Kashmir were Muslims so they wanted to union with Pakistan, but Prince of Kashmir dealt with India to join them. So, the first war of Kashmir

happened in 1947 between India and Pakistan. Two more wars happened in 1965 and 1999 after the first war.



Development Process of the Soldiers

Scientists thought of developing the rabies virus and implementing these to the soldiers would help with the control of the person to be injected and also gives the soldiers the better attributions to the soldiers. Rabies Virus is a well-known virus which affects our nervous system to make us mad, angry, uncontrollable. If that kind of virus could be used on soldiers beneficially, that would be great to take the advantage for the war. Luckily, they were in the right location to find lots of rabies Virus samples. The virus can live in dirty places. They collected about one hundred thousand samples of the virus, they had a lot of work to do, but they didn't know that USA has been following them since the Kashmir Problem occurred in 1947.

This situation has been reported first time in a letter of an agent of USA to the Central Intelligence Agency, then the American Government contacted with the Indian government to notice them that USA will support them for any experiments, scientific works, necessary equipment and logistics. Indian government couldn't reject against that offer, it was so profitable. So, USA has started to send their biologists to India. They made it, almost made it. They changed the Rabies Virus, now It can live and spread in any kind of conditions, climates. Also, It doesn't kill the people It roosts. The problem is, soldiers who has the virus were getting out of control in every situation, they became aggressive.

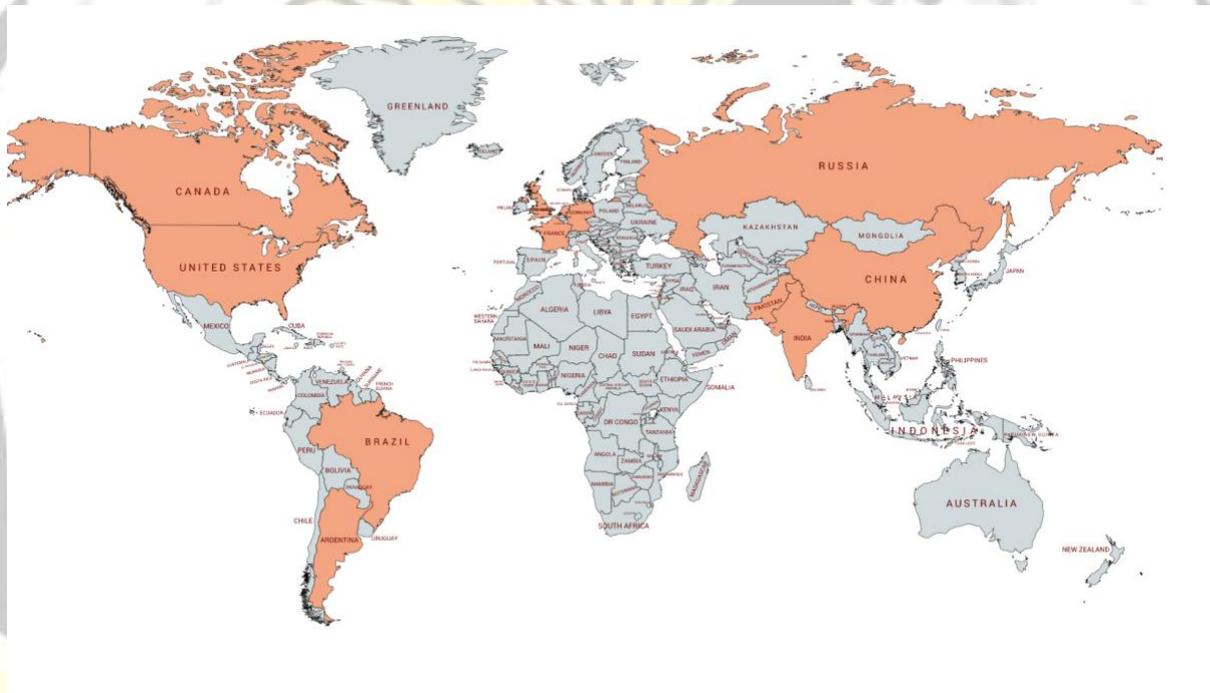
The Evolution of Virus-Z

First case happened in Africa, Citizens reported that a man attacked anyone he saw without any reason at all. After 2-3 minutes, people who have been attacked by the man were getting more aggressive and uncontrollable like the man.

Somehow, case like this also happened in Russia and China, people of these countries reported that they've never seen anything like this before. Then reports of this kind of cases have increased suddenly, no one knew where it comes from. Then United Nations started to research where does it come from and the reason behind this virus.

First, they went to Africa to see the people affected by the virus. They were trying to learn exactly the side effects of the virus so they may interfere to the patients. By the way, another group of biologists and agents has been sent to Russia and China, these two countries are the most affected by the virus. About 3 million of people has been affected by this virus in both countries, armies have encircled the streets to protect people from the infected ones.

Some folk thinks that keshmir problem caused this virus, but there is no core evident to support this idea.



RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Joint Crisis Committee is a unique committee, compared to the normal MUN committee. As you have noticed, delegations are not by countries, but by the top tier delegates of each alliance that play a key role in crisis developments. Each alliance, will be in groups of 10 which will consist of the following high-ranking government officials such as deputies of governments.

Rather than each delegate of a country engaging in formal debate regarding a resolution and sending in amendments and voting on resolutions, delegates in the JCC will gather in their alliance and aim to work as a government to solve the crisis at hand. In their alliance, delegates will be working on how best to respond to the crisis in the current situation. This may be done by introducing new treaties with fellow allies, which would include the treaties being written by the delegates? Treaties are formally concluded and ratified agreements between states, and therefore must be formally agreed by all states part of the treaty. Furthermore, delegates may also form new alliances with countries and can even break alliances off, depending on how the state feels necessary to react. One difference between the normal MUN committee and the hyper-realistic JCC is that no resolutions are debated, and secondly, majority of debate is conducted in the form of an unmoderated caucus. Delegates are requested to note, that any action that the state wishes to take must be realistic and feasible and can only be taken by the leader that has the jurisdiction to do so, and with the consent of their colleagues.

The states should adhere to the following procedural flow, barring special circumstances;

- 1) A role call will be made by the chair. Simply raise your placards when your name/position is called.
- 2) The delegates will be called upon, in clockwise fashion, to make an introductory speech. This will last 1.5 minutes per delegate, following which time must be yielded back to the chair; yields to other delegates or points of information are not in order.
- 3) General Speaker's List. At this point in time, delegates wishing to speak may raise their placards, and will be recognized by the chair to speak in that order. Speaking time is automatically set to 2 minutes per delegate, unless a motion to change the speaking time is passed. Yields to other delegates or points of information are in order.
- 4) Crises may also interrupt speeches or occur within the midst of a motion such as a moderated caucus. In this case, a motion for a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis is in order, and automatically supersedes any current outstanding motions on the floor.

MOTIONS, REQUIREMENTS AND EFFECTS

For an introduction to general MUN procedure, please refer to the CankMun Rules of Procedure. All rules apply, unless in conflict with those stated below, in which case the ones here take precedence. I'll put the motions in more succinct terms below. Note that if no motions currently stand, the council will revert back to a general speaker's list, where anyone may speak after the chair's recognition, in the order they raise their placards.

Motions:

Motions affect council proceedings, and the way the debate is currently conducted. Most motions influence the overall situation in some way and requires a vote unless otherwise specified.

1) Moderated Caucus:

A Moderated Caucus is the staple of any MUN; it is basically a formal discussion of a specific topic. Speakers speak in turn, similar to the speaker's list; the difference is that a moderated caucus is limited to a specific topic, while any subject can be broached on the general speaker's list. Good for narrowing down the debate on specific issues at hand. Requires a 50% majority to pass. Format: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus of (Total Duration) with an individual speaking time of (Speaking Time per Delegate) to discuss the issue of (Topic of Moderated Caucus)" Example: "Motion for a Moderated Caucus of 10 minutes speaking time with an individual speaking time of 1 minute to discuss the issue of border determination."

2) Unmoderated Caucus:

An Unmoderated Caucus is basically an unsupervised discussion; think of it as break time, if you will. In it, delegates are able to discuss the issues more freely and openly, unconstrained by the hassles of procedure. They would also be allowed to work on research and their directives. Good for quick, casual discussions and the formulation and consolidation of plans when everyone's stances are evident from the moderated caucus. Requires a 50% majority to pass. Format: "Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus of (Total Duration)"

3) Motion to Amend Council Procedure:

If a delegate feels that the total time to speak or individual speaking time per delegate is unsuitable, the delegate may motion to amend council procedure and change either the individual speaking time or the total time to speak. Accepted only at the chair's discretion.

Requires a 50% vote to pass. Format: “Motion to Amend Council Procedure, changing total speaking time/individual speaking time per member to (time amount)”

4) Motion to Introduce Directive:

In the JCC, we don't have resolutions. Instead, we have directives. Directives are documents, which are binding on the entire council, and could be a policy or plan of action. Directives are usually used to resolve crises, to take preemptory preparations, or to build towards the final stance of the Declaration of War . A directive can also be any document which requires the legislative or executive authority of the council for example, it can take the form of military orders, diplomatic letters, espionage plans, speeches, official press releases, official government stance, amendments to law, etc.

A directive must have at least 3 sponsors before it can be introduced. Motion to Introduce Directive is passed automatically. The council immediately goes into an introduction/summary of the directive by the sponsors, followed by 3 speakers for the directive, and 3 speakers against, with individual speaking time of 2 minutes each unless otherwise amended. Amendments require a 50% majority to pass; abstentions are allowed unless the house is divided. Format: “Motion to Introduce a Directive pertaining to (Title of the Directive)”

5) Motion to Introduce Amendment:

As always, a directive or Declaration of War that is introduced may not always be the final draft or perfect directive which the delegates wish to achieve; if, throughout the course of the debate on the directive, a delegate wishes to make a amendment to the directive, he may motion to introduce an amendment. They should send a note containing their amendment to the chair, and then motion to introduce their amendment.

This can only be done after speakers for and against the directive are finished with their speeches. The council immediately goes into an introduction/summary of the amendment by the sponsors, followed by 3 speakers for the amendment, and 3 speakers against, with individual speaking time of 2 minutes each unless otherwise amended. Amendment requires a 50% majority to pass; abstentions are allowed unless the house is divided.

6) Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure:

If debate on the directive/Declaration is done and amendments are finished before the allotted time/speakers, a delegate may Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure. This

causes the council to immediately go into voting for the directive. Requires a 75% majority to pass.

7) Motion to Divide the House:

If the directive being voted on is highly controversial and there are many abstentions, the sponsor of the directive may Motion to Divide the House. This immediately constitutes a revote on the directive, with no abstentions being allowed. Immediately passes; requires more than 30% of the council in abstention.

8) Motion for the Suspension of Debate:

This motion is basically to go for lunch or to end the day. At lunch break or the end of the day, the chair would look favorably upon the motion to suspend debate. At which point, a delegate simply raises it. Requires a 75% vote to pass.

Points:

Points are simply for the benefit of the delegate; to ensure that the comfort and understanding of the delegates are upheld, and to facilitate the full participation of all delegates.

1) Point of Procedural Inquiry:

A Point of Procedural Inquiry may be raised to inquire about council proceedings; in case you don't know what's going on in the first place, you may either write a private note to the chair or raise this point to ask what the current motion on the floor is, or to ask how you should go about doing something. May not interrupt a speech; must be raised only between speeches.

2) Point of Order:

A point of order is to correct either council proceedings or information raised by a delegate in his speech; if you know that the chair had accidentally messed up council proceedings, or that the information/data raised by a delegate in his speech is wrong, you may raise this point to the floor. Can interrupt a speech if pertaining to the speech.

3) Point of Personal Privilege:

A point of personal privilege is for your personal comfort; if any external, physical circumstances affect your ability to understand the debate, such as the temperature of the room,

the font size of the directive discussed or the audibility of the speaker, you may raise a point of personal privilege. Can interrupt a speech if pertaining to the speech, i.e. audibility or visual.

4) Right to Reply:

A right to reply is raised when a delegate feels that him or his state has been directly and personally insulted by another delegate's speech. He may then raise the right to reply, and the delegate speaking may explain or correct himself at discretion of the chair. If found to be guilty of personal attack, the other delegate will be forced to apologize. Can interrupt a speech.

Others:

- 1) Yields: Not really a motion, point or action, but still noteworthy, there are three yields a delegate can make at the end of his speech; to the chair, to comments, or to another delegate. If there is no remaining time or the delegate does not wish to speak further, he may yield his time back to the chair. If there is remaining time and the delegate wishes to open the time to Q&A or comments, he may do so. And if he wishes for a friendly delegate to speak on his behalf, he may yield his time to that other delegate.

Special Rules in the JCC:

Self-explanatory.

1. The Chair may speak as a normal delegate if he wishes; he may make speeches and motions and has executive power to override directives if necessary. However, he does not vote.
2. At the advent of a new crisis, the council may vote to move into a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis, which will supersede all remaining motions on the floor.

TYPES OF COMMUNICATION AND ACTIONS

Due to the intense and dynamic nature of the Joint Crisis Committee, and its unique nature compared to other MUN committees, delegates in the JCC are able to communicate through various means and have the ability and the power to perform a wide range of actions, all of which are explained here:

POSSIBLE WAY OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Communication between delegates could include formal or informal communication. Formal communication would include diplomatic meeting between delegates of countries to discuss the crisis and the possible actions that could be taken. This may also include approaching the

crisis information centre for information or looking to create treaties with other countries. Delegates must note that the crisis information centre must be aware of all formal communications taking place between delegates.

Communication between delegates may take place in the following forms:

- NOTE-PAPER:** Delegates will be provided with note paper to be able to send messages to other delegates. Communication through note paper can be either formal or informal and may be used to set up meetings with other delegates, or to discuss strategies on the crisis.
- MEETINGS:** Delegates in the JCC will be able to meet with deputies of each zone or of the other alliance, in smaller rooms adjacent to the committee room. These meetings can be either formal or informal, and can be with one state, a number of states, all states or only certain leaders. These meetings may be used for the purpose of forming organizations, alliances, treaties, war plans and treason plans. A large portion of the debate should include leaders working productively in these meetings to develop strategies and developments to the crisis. Delegates should note that if a formal meeting is taking place, a chair will be supervising and leading the meeting.
- PRESS CONFERENCES:** Delegates may also host press conferences to introduce their actions on the crisis or make their opinions public.
- POSSIBLE ACTIONS:**

Any actions that delegates may wish to take should firstly be agreed by their entire cabinet, and after its agreement, the chairs should be informed of the details of the agreement via directive paper that will be provided to all delegates. Delegates would be required to inform the chairs of the type of actions they are taking (military, economic, political and other) along with the detail of the action and if there are any countries party to the directive.

Delegates in the JCC have the power to perform a range of different actions, which include:

- Any type of military action such as launching airstrikes, bombing certain regions etc. However, delegates must note that severe military actions could lead to severe consequences in the form of developments introduced by the chairs,
- Form organizations or treaties, which would require specific details such as which countries or zone will be party to the organization or treaty, and what the organization or treaty is set up to do,

- Form or break alliance, provided they are realistic (delegates must remember that the alliances created by each deputy was through total domination, and therefore leaving the alliance could mean destruction of the leaving state),
- Declare war(delegates must remember that each alliance start with equal manpower and firepower, therefore, a strategy must be put in place to reduce the number of opposing sides by at least 30% before being able to declare war)
- Other realistic and feasible actions, which must first be approved by the chairs.

Any action can either be introduced by the chairs in the form of a development, or by delegates themselves through a press announcement. Therefore, the JCC provides delegates with a wide range of powers, possible actions and reactive consequences. However, delegates must note that these must be realistic possible actions that their alliance could take in real life.

DELEGATE PREPARATION

Here are possible tips and guidelines to be able to succeed in the Joint Crisis Committee:

1. Delegates are requested to complete their position profiles, based on the leader they have been assigned. This will give delegates a clear and concise understanding of their jurisdiction, and the real-life limitations. As mentioned earlier, delegates will only be allowed and able to act within their capabilities and jurisdiction. Therefore, filling out the profile of their specific position would allow delegates to understand the restraints of their zone that may limit their actions. This would also allow delegates to get into the shoes of their assigned delegates, and feel the pressures related to the crisis.
2. All delegates are requested to understand and have a clear knowledge of their zone's policies as they should be acting and making decisions based on these policies, and what their alliance believes to be their main aim and best interests.
3. Furthermore, delegates should also research into the relationship their states has with the other states in the committee room and should investigate if the objectives of those zone match or clash with their own zone's objectives, and how they might react to these states and their possible actions.
4. Delegates should also be fully aware of the **(crisis topic)**, and its recent developments, as that it is where the committee will start from on Day 1. A good understanding of the crisis at hand will allow for more effective decisions being made in the committee.
5. Furthermore, delegates could also start thinking about possible developments on the **(crisis topic)**, and how they might react to these situations, domestically and internationally, as their reactions to one situation may vary internationally vs. domestically.

It is recommended by the chairs that to ensure a fast and quick-paced atmosphere in the JCC, delegates familiarize themselves with the points listed above and carry out further research. Delegates in their alliance groups are recommended to share their information through a Google document system, which would allow each delegate in that country group to have access to a wide range of information. Prior to debate, the chairs will share a Google drive folder with delegates. This folder will be their country folder, where delegates will be asked to type up any documents with specific details that they create during the course of debate. Any developments particular to that country will also be added to this folder. The chairs look forward to working with all the delegates.

