



# PacificMUN 2017

## Joint Crisis Committee (JCC)

### Backgrounder Guide

Topic: Canada - Quebec Cold War



# PacificMUN 2017

Dare to Speak | February 24–26 2017

Bryan Buraga  
Secretary-General

Christopher Yuen  
Deputy Secretary-General External

Timothy Ro  
Deputy Secretary-General Internal

Alice Li  
Chief of Staff

Elizabeth Vaz  
Under Secretary-General of  
Delegate Affairs

Charles Balcita  
Under Secretary-General of  
Committees 1

Alan Milligan  
Under Secretary-General of  
Committees 2

Saad Yasin  
Under Secretary-General of  
Conference

Jonathan Kim  
Under Secretary-General of Finance

Shakil Jessa  
Under Secretary-General of  
Sponsorship

Andy Wang  
Under Secretary-General of  
Information Technology

Mingxin Gong  
Under Secretary-General of  
Design and Media

Dear Delegates,

As the Head Director for the Joint Crisis Committee at Pacific Model United Nations 2017, I would like to welcome you all to this specialized crisis committee composed of 9 staff members, one Canadian Bloc and one Quebec Bloc. Alongside describing the committee and crisis, this backgrounder will give you insight on how a Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) will be carried out and operated. Whether you are on the Canadian or Quebecois Bloc, the information in this backgrounder will prove to be an asset throughout committee session.

In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Francophone community experienced an event which would impact Canada forever. The 1995 Quebec Referendum for Separation marked a crucial time for Canadians and Quebecois alike. Although the Quebecois voted against separation (49 separation, 51 remain), the referendum reminds all Canadians of the respect the minorities deserve versus the actual respect they get. Without a doubt, this referendum had an enormous impact on us, especially since it happened so close to home.

Although the referendum ended with a separatist defeat, we found it interesting to investigate the very likely scenario of Quebec actually declaring independence from Canada. That is what inspired this crisis topic; the realization that such a drastic change in our own nation could have potentially occurred if more people checked “leave” on a piece of paper. The separation of Quebec from Canada is truly a fascinating tale, and there is no concrete or definite way we could predict what would have happened with 100% accuracy, however we took the most drastic path and converted it into a MUN-inspired, JCC atmosphere for delegates of all backgrounds and experience levels.

With that being said, I would like to welcome you to the first Joint Crisis Committee at Pacific Model United Nations.

Emad Saberi  
Head Director for the JCC



# PacificMUN 2017

## Committee Introduction

This committee is a Joint Crisis Committee, meaning two separate blocs exist with the same goal: prevail over the other. Through debate, discussion, and diplomacy, delegates will work together in devising creative and unique methods and strategies to hinder the opposing bloc and to improve their own. Delegates execute their bloc-approved ideas through writing “directives”, or slips of paper with clauses detailing the methods in which they would like to achieve their goals. Several types of directives exist:

### **Private Directives**

A private directive will only be viewed and written by one delegate, and does not need the approval of the entire bloc. These directives are limited to the ability and resources of the delegate writing them, and will have a less powerful impact on the crisis and committee.

### **Public Directives**

The only difference between a public and private directive lies within their respective impact on the opinions of other delegates; while a private directive only requires the approval of one delegate, a public directive must be approved by the entire bloc through voting procedure. However, the public directive can have a much larger impact on the crisis and committee as it is not limited to the abilities and resources of one delegate, but it includes the power and influence of the entire bloc. A public directive may be presented to the bloc through a motion, which we will get to later. You will find that as you proceed with the committee, this will be the most popular form of directive.

### **Press Release**

The title of this directive is relatively self-explanatory. Press releases are government information releases to the public and general population. Although public directives and private directives are discussed within the blocs, press releases are released to the entire public, and the opposition bloc is aware of the details as well. However, if the bloc wishes to make something known to the opposition, they may use a press release to communicate a phrase or clause to the general public, delegates of the other bloc included.

Furthermore, this Joint Crisis Committee will be a perpetual moderated caucus, meaning delegates will be able to talk to their bloc for 1-minute intervals each throughout all committee session. The staff and DAIS will monitor who speaks and how long they speak, and will take note of significant points brought up by any delegate, which will then be considered for awards selection.

Being said, if a delegate wishes to present their directive to the bloc, they may motion for said directive to be presented anytime throughout committee session unless the DAIS states otherwise. Once such a motion has been presented, the delegates may vote on presenting said motion. If passed, delegates may discuss the contents of the directive for several rounds before voting on implementing them. For all voting procedures in a Joint Crisis Committee, a simple majority of half the present delegates must be obtained for it to be passed.

By the end of all the committee sessions, one bloc, either the Quebec or Canadian, will emerge victorious and debate will come to a close, signaling the end of the Joint Crisis Committee.



# PacificMUN 2017

## Timeline

April 16, 1994	Jean Duc-Maurice, Premier of the Longueuil Electoral District, is elected the head of the Bloc Québécois. Jean Duc-Maurice immediately begins an aggressive campaign for separation.
October 30, 1995	The infamous Quebec referendum of separation takes place. Citizens of Quebec may vote on Quebec gaining autonomy from Canada or remaining a province. The referendum concludes with a separatist victory (61 for, 39 against separation). The Bloc Québécois holds a majority government in the Québec parliament and completely dominates Québec politics. Jean Duc-Maurice is praised as a hero for French-Canadian culture.
January 1, 1996	The Bloc Québécois and Maurice issue massive cultural and social reforms in the province. Quebec takes up the full name "La Republique Démocratique Du Québec". French is the only language offered and permitted in all legal affairs and courts. Talk of re-joining Canada is now a criminal offense. Montreal becomes the RDQ's Capital City. The RDQ's official currency becomes the Fleur (1 Fleur always equals 1 euro). Additionally, The RDQ breaks all economic, social, and political ties with Canada.
July 5, 1997	The RDQ removes all legal routes to Canada, all flights are banned, roads barred, and railways demolished. Gatineau becomes a military base.
June 15, 1998	A socio-economic crisis occurs in Canada's maritime provinces due to lack of supplies, utilities, and communication services to and from mainland Canada. Canada's fishing industry collapses due to the segregation of the Atlantic provinces, and a recession occurs in the economy. The Canadian GDP decreases and a mini-depression follows suit which will have a lasting impact on the value of the Canadian Dollar.
February 23, 1999	The UN recognizes the RDQ as a country; Quebec is given its own seat in the General Assembly. The Canadian government removes French as an official language, English is now the sole language used in the country.
July 1, 2000	During the Canada Day celebration in Ottawa, a terrorist attack in the form of a carefully planned set of explosions in front of Parliament Hill claims the lives of 133 people, including several government officials and wounded hundreds more. Canada blames the Quebec government for this lunacy and denounces the country. France publicly defends Quebec. Quebec denies all accusations and the two countries are on the brink of war. The United Nations does not discuss this act of terror in the General Assembly, nor does it consider the tensions between Quebec and Canada to be of any importance. However, they do send supplies and medical aid to the



# PacificMUN 2017

## Timeline

Canadian capital.

June 21, 2003	A legendary uranium deposit has been found off the shore of north-east Quebec. Canada and Quebec both claim this uranium. Neither have started excavation at this point; however they are both in the midst of preparing research crews and deployment of enhanced uranium refinement facilities. The “uRacenum” begins.
May 10, 2006	Quebec shuts all foreign transportation routes through the St. Lawrence. Canada is furious and demands Quebec re-open the trade routes. Quebec claims ownership over the St. Lawrence river and announces it can do whatever it wants in the region. Quebec and Canada both move troops and military to their respective borders. No fighting occurs, the troops are ordered back to their original positions after a month-long period of inactivity and defence on the borders.
August 31, 2008 – January 4, 2012	The Canadian public opinion regarding Francophones and the French culture changes significantly. A strong sense of nationalism arises and racism towards French-speaking Canadians augments. Francophones are known as “Beef Franks” and suffer multiple public abuses such as separate washrooms and water fountains, separate locations on buses, more limiting business laws, higher taxes, and even longer and more drastic sentences in court. The shops of Francophones are frequently looted and violated, and Francophones living in Canada are afraid to speak French.
January 5, 2012	Canada enters a state similar to Apartheid in South Africa, albeit with the lens of hatred instead of superiority. The economic crisis, land disputes with Quebec, terrorist attacks on Canada Day of 2000, and Canada’s slow progress in the “uRacenum” adds more anger to the temper of the people, resulting in the rise of The Canadian Nationalist Front: a far-right political party promising Quebec will pay for their wrong-doings.
October 19, 2012	A Canadian military plane was sent to Halifax; however, on the way, it flew over Quebec City and got shot down. Quebec claims this plane was not given entry and was seen as a threat to her civilian population. Canada claims the pilots were off course due to technical difficulties and heavy turbulence. In any case, this adds fuel to the nationalist fire within Canadians, and the Canadian government displays even more animosity towards Francophones. Canada demands Quebec pay tribute for the lives of the pilots and the equipment in the face of the United Nations; however the United Nations continues to remain neutral in this crisis.



# PacificMUN 2017

## Timeline

January 20, 2013	Donald Trump becomes President of the United States of America, and his political campaign targets Francophones as well as all immigrants.
October 19, 2015	In Quebec, booming fishing and uranium industries without Canadian competition results in a period of prosperity for the Québécois and the RDQ replaces Canada in many international markets. By this time, the population of Quebec has increased by 5 million and the Québécois are enjoying promising relationships with the European Union, most particularly France.
December 7, 2016	The Québécois have signed a trade agreement with France in which they sell the French uranium and France equips Quebec with advanced and improved weaponry, as well as stationing a few nuclear weapons in northern Quebec. France and Quebec also embark on an enhanced uranium refinement project and the rate at which Quebec produces refined uranium increases dramatically.
October 20, 2017	The Canadian federal election occurs. Justin Trudeau, Thomas Mulcair, and Stephen Harper are all crushed by Arthur Malworthy of the National Canadian Front who wins the largest majority government Canada has ever seen. Malworthy immediately commences plans to regain Canadian influence and control over Quebec by providing land and economic reforms fixing Canada's depression to some extent. Malworthy also signs multiple military deals with the United States and introduces conscription. He also adopts the slogan "More right than ever".
March 24, 2018	Quebec has struck a trade agreement with France, and sells them Uranium. As Quebec was transporting the uranium through the St. Laurent riverway, Canadian vessels block and capture the uranium and claim it as Canada's. This angers both Quebec and Canada and military personnel align their respective borders. Numerous border skirmishes have occurred and the Canadian government has ordered a mandatory evacuation of all civilians from its capital city of Ottawa. From his throne in the United States, Donald Trump has won his second term in office and publicly denounces Quebec's validity as a nation and demands they stand down. Conversely, the European Union, having prospered from a long period of trade with both Quebec and the rest of the world has defended Quebec and pledged to protect the nation against Canadian aggression. Attempts to commence talks between the two fronts have failed due to countries such as the United States and France abusing their veto power. This time, tensions have increased to immeasurable heights, combat is nigh inevitable, and a potential war may occur. The crisis has started.



### **Prime Minister of Canada**

Leader of the Canadian government and the most influential delegate on the Canadian Bloc. Any and all public directives presented must have the approval of the Prime Minister, unless a two-thirds majority votes for the directive. The Prime Minister is the primary delegate responsible for all of Canada's achievements, but also for all of its failures, and he/she will ultimately be held culpable for all Canadian actions both inside and outside the country.

### **Ambassador to the United States**

Ambassador to the United States. Any direct communication and relations with the American government are done so via this ambassador. Although he/she does not control the United States government directly (i.e. cannot mobilize the United States, gift money to Canada, etc...), they can provide minute support for Canada from the United States and lobby for more drastic measures in the American Cabinet (i.e. intelligence, supplies, etc...).

### **Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness**

The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness is in charge of ensuring the safety of all citizens in Canada. This Minister must minimize as many casualties as possible based on every action taken within this bloc takes as well as prepare the public for further actions committed by the opposing bloc. In committee session, the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness must approve any directive blatantly incorporating the direct safety of the general public. If this directive is not approved by the Minister yet approved by two-thirds of all other members of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Minister of Foreign Affairs**

The Minister responsible for Canada's foreign policy and international relations. This Minister oversees any interactions Canada has with the international community and vice versa. In committee session, the Minister of Foreign Affairs must approve any directive having to do with the international community. If this directive is not approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Minister of Finance**

The Minister responsible for Canada's treasury and finance/monetary matters. As the Minister of Finance, they are responsible for any significant financial transaction made by the government. The Minister of Finance must approve any directive relating to a domestic transfer of funds in the committee. If this directive is not approved by the Minister of Finance yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.





### **Minister of International Trade**

The Minister of International Trade works closely with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to control Canada's international economy. All Canadian imports and exports are managed by the Minister of International Trade. The Minister of International Trade must approve any directive relating to international trade. If this directive is not approved by the Minister of International Trade yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Minister of Canadian Heritage**

This position is unique to the Canadian National Front and advocates for the preservation of contemporary Canadian values such as maintaining the Canadian anti-Francophone stance, controlling anti-francophone movements in the country, and the punishments regarding any pro-Québécois criminals within the court of law. If any of the above conditions are present within a directive, it must be approved by this Minister. However, it may still pass with two-thirds of the bloc in support of it.

### **Minister of National Defence**

The Minister responsible for the national security of Canada. The Minister of National Defence is the highest ranking military official in Canada, and they are responsible for the Canadian Armed Forces and all their concerns. If this directive is not approved by the Minister of National Defence yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship**

This Minister is responsible for controlling the flow of immigration, refugees, and citizenship for Canada. They are inadvertently responsible for the population of Canada, and works closely with the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness on the topic of refugees. However, they also oversee the flow of refugees and immigrants wishing to leave the country, and holds power to tighten immigration and emigration policies.

### **Minister of Justice**

This Minister has a large role in determining and administering laws, as well as provides all legal advice to the Government of Canada. This Minister will make sure that all actions made by the Canadian have just and legal principles and are within the reach of the Canadian Government. This Minister will be essential in keeping the government in line within the eyes of the law with their vote being *mandatory* in any attempts to change the constitution or any national laws unless there is a two-thirds majority in favor.





### **Minister of Science**

Minister of Science is responsible for the research and development of new technologies and innovation in Canada. This Minister will be integral in ensuring that Canada remains competitive scientifically and technologically in the international community as the crisis develops. Any decisions related to technological and scientific advances must be approved by this Minister unless there is a two-thirds majority in favor of a certain directive.

### **Minister of Health**

The Minister of Health is responsible for the overall health of all citizens. This Minister must ensure that the appropriate health services are distributed to all citizens in a cost effective and timely manner. Major decisions pertaining to the health of Canadians must be approved by this Minister unless there is a two-thirds majority vote for a directive.

### **Minister of Natural Resources**

Responsible for the control of all of Canada's natural resources, this Minister works with the Minister of International Trade to maintain Canada's economy. This Minister will prospect for new sources of natural resources and manage how it is used. Additionally, they are responsible for the extraction of all minerals within Canada, and are the leading contributor to the uRacenum against Quebec. Any directives related to the use and distribution of said resources must be approved by the Minister unless there is a two-thirds majority vote in favor.

### **Leader of the Government in the House of Commons**

This Minister is responsible for the flow and operation of debate. As the Leader of the House of Commons, they have final say in resolving internal quarrels between Ministers and delegates to guarantee an efficient and effective committee session. Additionally, this Minister oversees the law in the Canadian parliament, and works closely with the Prime Minister to maintain order within the parliament.

### **Director of CSIS**

The Director of the Canadian Secret Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for leading Canada's primary intelligence service for national security. As the Director of CSIS, this individual may mobilize agents and analyse and report data with or without public knowledge. Any directives related to the utilization of CSIS agents or classified information must be approved by the Director unless approved by two-thirds of the Cabinet.



### **Le Président du Québec**

Leader of the Quebec government and the most influential delegate on the Quebec Bloc. Any and all public directives presented must have the approval of the President of Quebec unless a two-thirds majority votes for the directive. The President is responsible for maintaining Quebec's public and international images, and will be held culpable if any directive harms the international community.

### **Ambassadeur Auprès de l'Union Européenne**

This member is Quebec's most direct method of contacting the European Union on a wealth of different topics. While this delegate does not control the actions of the European Union, this delegate can aid in foreign relations related to the EU, and lobby for more aggressive changes of economic and foreign policy via personal directives. All directives involving the incorporation of the European Union must be approved by the Ambassadeur de l'Union Européenne unless they have the approval of two-thirds of the bloc.

### **Secrétaire de la Sécurité Publique et de la Protection Civile**

This Secretary is primarily responsible for preserving the rights and freedoms of her nation's citizens. This Secretary may propose policies on crime and emergency procedures which will ultimately determine the well-being and quality of life for all Québécois. Any directive pertaining to the public safety and security of the Québécois must be approved by this Secretary unless approved by two-thirds of the bloc.

### **Secrétaire des Affaires Étrangères**

The Secretary responsible for Quebec's foreign policy and international relations. This Secretary oversees any interactions Quebec has with the international community and vice versa. In committee session, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs must approve any directive having to do with the international community. If this directive is not approved by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Secrétaire des Finances**

The Secretary responsible for Quebec's treasury and finances/monetary matters. As the Secretary of Finance, they are responsible for any significant financial transaction made by the government. The Secretary of Finance must approve any directive relating to a domestic or international transfer of funds in the committee. If this directive is not approved by the Secretary of Finance yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.



### **Secrétaire du Commerce International**

The Secretary of International Trade works closely with the Secretary of Finance and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to control Quebec's international economy. All Quebec imports and exports are managed by the Secretary of International Trade. The Secretary of International Trade must approve every directive relating to international trade and potential deals they could make. If this directive is not approved by the Secretary of International Trade yet approved by two-thirds of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Secrétaire du Développement Nationale**

The Secretary of National Development is responsible for building and maintaining Quebec's infrastructure and development. This Secretary will determine what facilities will be available to the public and how effective they may be. Any and all directives having a direct affect on Quebec infrastructure will need to be approved by this Secretary, unless there is a two-thirds majority in approval.

### **Secrétaire de la Défense Nationale**

The Secretary responsible for the national security of Quebec. The Secretary of National Defence is the highest ranking military official in Quebec, and they are responsible for the Québécois Armed Forces and all their concerns. If a directive is not approved by the Secretary of National Defence yet is approved by two-thirds of all other members of the committee, it may still pass.

### **Secrétaire de l'Immigration, des Réfugiées et de la Citoyenneté**

This Secretary is responsible for controlling the flow of immigration, refugees, and citizenship for Quebec. They are inadvertently responsible for the population of Quebec, and works with the Secretary of Public Safety and security in awarding citizenship and distribution of refugees. Additionally, this Secretary oversees Quebec's immigration and emigration policy, and works to limit emigration from Quebec and bolster immigration to Quebec.

### **Secrétaire de la Justice**

This Minister has a large role in determining and administering laws, as well as provides all legal advice to the Government of Quebec. This Minister will make sure that all actions made by the Quebec have just and legal principles and are within the reach of the Quebec Government. This Minister will be essential in keeping the government in line within the eyes of the law with their vote being *mandatory* in any attempts to change the constitution or any national laws unless there is a three-quarters majority in favor.



### **Secrétaire du Science**

The Secretary of Science is responsible for the research and development of new technologies and innovation in Quebec. This Secretary will be integral in ensuring that Quebec remains competitive scientifically and technologically in the international community as the crisis develops. Any decisions related to technological and scientific advances must be approved by this Secretary unless there is a two-thirds majority in favor of a certain directive.

### **Secrétaire du Santé**

The Secretary of Health is responsible for the overall health of all citizens. This Secretary must ensure that the appropriate health services are distributed to all citizens in a cost effective and timely manner. Major decisions pertaining to the health of the Québécois people must be approved by this Secretary unless there is a two-thirds majority vote for a directive.

### **Secrétaire de l'Indépendance Québécois**

This position is unique to the Bloc Québécois and advocates for the preservation of contemporary Francophone values such as maintaining the independent motifs upon which the RDQ was built upon, controlling multicultural movements in the country, and punishments regarding any captured defectors to the Canadian government within the court of law. If any of the above conditions are present within a directive, it must be approved by this Secretary. However, it may still pass with two-thirds of the bloc in support of it.

### **Président du Congrès**

This member is responsible for the flow and operation of debate. As the Speaker of the Congress, they have final say in resolving internal quarrels between secretaries and delegates to guarantee an efficient and effective committee session. Additionally, this member oversees the law in the Congress, and works closely with the President to maintain order within the Congress.

### **Directeur du Service d'Espionnage et de la Sécurité du Québec (SESQ)**

The Director of the Service d'Espionnage et de la Sécurité du Québec (SESQ) is responsible for leading Quebec's primary intelligence service for national security. As the Director of SESQ, this individual may mobilize agents and analyse and report data with or without public knowledge. Any directives related to the utilization of SESQ agents or classified information must be approved by the Director unless approved by two-thirds of the Cabinet.



# PacificMUN 2017

## Guiding Questions

The purpose of guiding questions is to prepare the delegate for potential crises/directives they might encounter during committee session. Delegates are encouraged to think about and perhaps answer the following questions so that they have a better understanding of the timeline, their position, and the crisis at hand:

1. Compared to that of Canada, does Quebec have a strong and stable economy by the start of the crisis or is it still lacking in economic strength?
2. What is the significance of the United States backing Canada and the European Union backing Quebec? What do you think this difference in stance will augment to?
3. In your opinion, what would other countries such as Russia and China support? Would they support a free Quebec or a united Canada?
4. To what extent will interference from the United Nations resolve the conflict?
5. Why would France want to station nuclear weapons within Quebec's borders? How would Canada react to this?

Apart from the committee and timeline specifics, this JCC has been constructed with the intent of giving delegates an enjoyable yet unique atmosphere compared to other committees provided at PacificMUN 2017. This backgrounder is only meant to provide delegates with the barebones details of the crisis in store, and more information will be provided after a delegate has registered for his or her desired bloc. In this backgrounder one will be given classified information meant only for the specific bloc meaning that there is much more happening outside the public view of this civil war.