

# Hightstown

# Model UN

# Conference 2017

Global Surveillance  
Crisis Committee

Compiled by The Hightstown High School  
Model United Nations Delegation

**Hightstown Model UN**

**Hightstown High School**

**25 Leshin Lane  
Hightstown, NJ 08520**

**February 25, 2017**

**8:30 AM to 4:00 PM**

## Letter from the President

Dear Delegates,

I am Shivam Verma, the President of Hightstown High School's Model United Nations chapter. It is to my delight that I welcome you to the second annual HMUNC – Hightstown Model United Nations Conference. I and fellow club staff have been working tirelessly to give you the best Model UN experience possible. We hope to engage with all of you in a productive and exciting day of debate, diplomacy, and global conversation.

I have been a part of our Model UN chapter since it was founded in September of 2014. I had a vision for spreading our passion for diplomacy and international relations to the students of Hightstown High School and much further. After a few years of planning, meetings, and many emails we have been getting closer to our dream every year. As we started with a small delegation of initially 6 members, our ambitions have allowed us to expand to a larger and stronger delegation. Our first two years were immensely successful. We attended regional conferences, competed with some of the best delegations in the state, won awards, and created HMUNC! I am immensely proud of our delegation for having a spectacular few years and excited to pursue our goals this year as well.

The experience of MUN is certainly invaluable and one that remains with you throughout your entire life. In between discussing matters of international policy with other delegates and fine tuning key skills such as public speaking and research, Model UN provides the unique opportunity to develop a global perspective and become a global citizen. By “stepping in another’s shoes” you embark on a journey not only of self-questioning but also one of self-introspection. Your values must face the test as you advance a position that may not necessarily be yours. Your dealing with delegates must, in the end, at least somewhat accomplish your goals. It is up to you, delegate, to fight for your country or office.

In my time with Model United Nations, I have seen it reap these and countless other benefits for me. Never before have I felt so passionate or excited about what others, mistakenly, view as simply another extracurricular activity. In Model UN both politics and the self-interests which drive them are merged. Meeting new people and exploring the sides of issues I previously did not understand have broadened my perspective and strengthened the traits I see in myself. Model UN is, simply, an exploration of the human condition and its strive for the power which controls it.

This background guide will navigate you through the procedure and prior knowledge of Model United Nations as well as important information regarding crisis committees. Please use this information to further your intellectual efforts and conference experience.

I wish you the best of luck with your preparation and committee in February.

Thank you,

Shivam Verma  
President  
Hightstown Model United Nations

## Background on Committees in MUN

There are three main types of committees in Model UN: General Assemblies, Specialized Committees, and Crisis Committees.

A General Assembly represents the UN General Assembly. These are usually large, containing up to 150 -200 delegates, and focus on very broad subjects. The focus here is mainly to come to a consensus among the many nations present, as the details can be “hashed out” later by other UN bodies.

Specialized Committees are smaller UN bodies, such as the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC). These groups will be considerably smaller, rarely over 80 delegates. Here is where more specific issues can be debated. While they usually will not have an exact event to discuss, such as Russia-Ukraine Conflicts or ISIS, they will have a broader topic, such as *Foreign Military Intervention in Internal Conflicts*. However, the breadth of the expected discussion will stem from the background guide. It may suggest that the delegates are encouraged to come to a resolution pertaining to a certain subject, or it may be aiming for a more general goal, like to set a precedent for how the committee should perceive and react to such situations in the future.

Finally, there are Crisis committees. These, when boiled down to their constituent parts, are the epitome of Model UN. Here, as opposed to debating a static topic – one that is unchanging for the time of discussion – the topics discussed in committee session are dynamic. They move, they react. This is done by means of a Crisis Team. Essentially, delegates are in one room, debating and collaborating, while the Crisis Team works in another, separately, basically serving as the public and anyone/thing else that is not serving on the committee. Delegates can interact with the Crisis Team in a number of ways (to be discussed below). Through these actions, delegates can receive the

world’s reaction, as decided by the Crisis Team. For example, if a CEO of Saudi Aramco (a very large Saudi Arabian oil company) decides to flood the world market with crude oil to stabilize prices of oil and oil-based products, the Crisis Team could come back with news out of Russia that their economy is crashing (as roughly 70% of its exports and 52% of its federal budget are based on oil).<sup>1</sup> This is what the



Crisis Team does, as it reacts to the actions of the Crisis committee and its members, serving as the public and anyone else these actions may affect. The reactions will not always be positive, but they will not always be negative either if actions are well thought out. Crises are some of the more complex and intricate committees

formed in Model UN, and they take time to master. But that’s why HMUNC is here.

General Assemblies [GAs] and Specialized Committees begin with a Speaker’s List. During this time, delegates can raise their placard with their country’s/organization’s name on it, and be added to a list to speak by the Chair. The delegates will be called up in the order they were put down on the list, and will typically have about a minute to speak. The Speaker’s List is not the time for specific arguments; this is the time to get your general representative views on the subject out to the committee. Crises do not have Speaker’s Lists, as will be elaborated upon.

Speaker’s Lists are usually followed by Moderated Caucuses. These are similar to Speaker’s Lists, as they are one speaker at a time, but they differ in two key functions: 1) the speakers are chosen at the time of speaking by the Chair, and 2) these committees have a more focused topic. The speakers being chosen at the time of speaking does not make a huge difference, but being as there is no list, there may be some strategy to be formed on how to get the Chair to choose on you at the right time; similar to school when you want the teacher to pick you at a very particular moment. However, the particular subject could be anything from “Discussion on [Topic A]” to “How to combat ISIS

in Northern Iraq, considering neighboring Kurdish forces.” These are where debate structure can be formed, and where which topics will receive the limelight are decided. To speak, a delegate will simply raise his/her placard at the end of the speech that just ended, and will have the opportunity to be picked by the Chair, not unlike raising your hand in class. Whoever made the motion would get the chance to speak first. For example, if Bulgaria wanted to move out of the Speaker’s List, he would make a motion for “a moderated caucus of 10 minutes, speaking time 1 minute, on the topic of ISIS.” He is sure to note the topic, total length of the caucus, and the time each individual gets to speak, in this case, 10 total minutes, 1 minute each to discuss ISIS. If the Speaker’s List is turning on the broad beam of a flashlight, then Moderated Caucuses are focusing that beam.

However, in Model UN, sometimes the situation at hand calls for more than just a generally specific topic, as moderated caucuses call for, or Working Papers and Resolutions need to start being written. This is where the Unmoderated Caucus comes into play. During this time, delegates who were seated and quiet during the Speaker’s Lists and Moderated Caucuses can now get up, move around

the room, and talk freely. It is now that alliances are made, plans are thought out, and group efforts coordinated. There are many strategies and techniques to put yourself in a leadership role in an “Unmod,” and maneuvering yourself into such a position is highly recommended. Whoever establishes leadership here will have the ability to guide the discussion, and therefore, get the most critical topics swayed one way or another. Making a few key motions here can result in a fantastic return on investment. Also, the goal of a GA or a Specialized Committee is to pass a Resolution. This is done by writing down key points in a certain format on what the committee discussed. However, in a Crisis, the object is to overcome, well, a crisis, of course! Whether the goal is to get political or monetary gains out of the meeting, or simply to provide the best damage control possible to any given worldwide event, the object of a Crisis is to leave with the most advantageous factors discussed benefitting your character. An Unmod is where you can make the conference your own, so use any and all means necessary to do so.

Speaker’s Lists and Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses all provide a set of guidelines to abide by so all delegates can have their opinions heard and debated.



Delegates discussing during an MUN Unmoderated Caucus

## **What is a Background Guide, and what is its purpose?**

In Model UN, the background guide is the base on which entire committees are founded upon. They are usually formatted for one committee, and can range anywhere from 10-40 pages long, depending on how many topics are included. HMUNC 2015, for example, has two background guides, one for each crisis committee.

What a background guide will cover is the absolute necessities to know before debating in a committee. Topics covered can range from simple logistics of the conference, to Parliamentary procedure review, and, as the name suggests, a background on the actual topic to be discussed.

This being said, a background guide should not be the only research done – in fact, this should be the farthest thing from the truth. While the guide may be very well informed and convey the vital information smoothly, there is only so much information that can be put in a guide and still have it be relevant to all delegates in the committee. So, a guide should serve as the proverbial springboard for your research. The topics covered, even the ones involving Parliamentary procedure, will have many branches to explore.

Most, if not all, of the background guide can be elaborated on with further research. Not only is this possible, but also recommended, so that you have the widest and deepest knowledge of the events happening during a debate. Background guides are a

very powerful tool, and if used correctly, can offer a starting point for research that will be focused, relevant, and persuasive in committee. However, some of the best advice we can give delegates is to stay informed on current events. These happenings, which may not have been included in the background guide (possibly because they occurred after the guide was released), will almost certainly be used by the crisis team, and likely by other delegates as well. The tendencies in conferences lend themselves to one key factor: the delegates who win the coveted gavel are the best informed. Knowledge is your weapon, and with resources like Google and libraries, ammunition is unlimited. Come prepared to fire at will.



So, read this guide carefully, especially if you're on the newer side to MUN. We will discuss the procedure of a committee, as well as the necessary actions later.

Finally, if anything does not make complete sense, namely along the lines of the actions to make while on committee, we assure you they will on the day of after seeing them in person. Worst case though, do not hesitate to send us an email.

## Key Functions within a Crisis

Firstly, let me begin with the clarification that everything mentioned here will be gone over at the conference. This guide is, as stated before, the springboard for everyone to get on the same page.

Crises have some very unique characteristics in regard to the way they work. There are three main differentiators in a crisis: Updates, the Crisis Team, and the Actions that can be taken by delegates.

To begin, we'll start with updates. While other types of committees have updates, in a crisis, they are much more varied, intense, and contextual. Because crises are dealing with events as they happen, in "real-time" essentially, the situation is constantly changing. This is very representative of a real-world event, because when has a world conflict stayed static for any period of time? Thusly, updates the conveyance of information about a change in the world. They can take the form of a Tweet from the BBC, a news headline from the Inquirer, a political refugee running into the room to tell us of his latest experiences, or a simple note. Updates are how the Crisis Team decides how the world is going to react to actions taken by the committee.

This brings us to our second defining trait, the Crisis Team. This team is comprised of a few members of the hosting club's delegation, usually situated in a separate room from the rest of the committee. These 2 – 5 students are the committee's link to the world. When the committee takes an action (to be discussed shortly) it will have an effect on something somewhere in the world. The Crisis Team decides the reaction. They are the public, the world, foreign nations; basically the Team fills the void of anyone not directly represented in the Crisis Committee itself.

Finally, there are the actions that can be taken by a delegate in committee. There are four basic moves: Directives, Portfolio Orders, Press Releases, and Communiqués.

- Directives: These are the most similar action to what GAs and Specialized Committees, do. These actions, which need to be voted on

by the Crisis Committee, are the committee acting unilaterally and cohesively. They require a simple majority to pass. What they consist of is the combined powers of a group of people working together to achieve a common goal. For example, with Russia and Ukraine today, if Barack Obama, Larry Paige, and Martin Newton (CEO of Heckler and Koch weapons) wanted to stop Russian separatists in Ukraine, they could make a directive using their powers to create an actionable force to execute. Obama could provide transportation using the US Army cargo aircraft, Larry Paige could use the Google Earth imaging satellites to pinpoint key separatist troop movements, and Martin Newton could supply any fighters of this force with weapons. All these plans would be drawn up into a directive (which we will show you how to write) and can be voted on in conference. If at least 11 out of the 20 hypothetical members of the committee voted for this directive, it would pass, and this force would go into action. This is an example of a directive, which is quite possibly the most powerful tool in the Crisis Committee's shed. However, getting a fairly radical directive to pass is difficult, as the majority of delegates' interests must align with this directive.

- Portfolio Orders are similar to directives, but differ in a few key ways. Your character will possess certain powers, hence the reason they were chosen for the committee in the first place. Portfolio Orders are where you get to use those powers. They are written in the form of a note and handed to the Chair, who will pass them on to the Crisis Team. They can be anything that is within your character's scope of power. For example, if the President of the European Central Bank was in attendance, he could raise interest rates in Europe, to either stabilize or liquidate assets in the continent. Likewise, the Head of the CIA could send spies into a foreign nation. However, these actions are liable to the Crisis Team. So, while assets in

Europe are liquidized and inflation is slowing, the Russian economy may suffer, as dictated by the Crisis Team (which may or may not be a bad thing, depending on the intended outcome). Also the spies could either leave the foreign country unharmed and full of valuable information, but they could also be found out and web -cammed to the committee as part of a Crisis Update. The fate of the spies might just have to be decided by the committee's next action. Portfolio Orders can have very strong consequences, as shown by the situation above, but they also have a few more advantages. For one, they can be secret. A delegate can simply write down the order and casually pass it up without drawing attention to anyone. Thusly, Portfolio Orders have the uninhibited power of a single person which is both an advantage and a limitation, and can be submitted stealthily. They do not need to be voted on, the only requirement is that the action is within the scope of a character's power. So, if the President of the European Central Bank sent a Portfolio Order saying he is amassing troops on the French border, the Crisis Team will come back with a polite denial due to the lack of influence in this area.

- Press Releases are fairly straightforward. They are information you would like to see disseminated among a group of people. They can be either Public or Private, Public meaning the world gets to see this information, or Private being the Chair reads the information out to the Crisis Committee. They can be as mundane as "Walmart condemns ISIS" released to the world in a Public Press Release, or can be as juicy as "The former head of the KGB, who serves

on this Crisis Committee with us, has bugged this room and is spreading the confidential plans discussed here to foe powers" in a Private Press Release to the Committee, when another delegate finds out information he/she feels a need to share. Press Releases can be anonymous, and they will be subject to Crisis Team action.

- The last of the "Big Four" actions that can be taken in a Crisis Committee is the Communiqué. Similar to the Private Press Release, these are used to disseminate information among committee members. However, as opposed to the process of stopping debate and reading out a Press Release, Communiqués are written in the form of a note and passes around the committee. The content of a Communiqué is usually something involving the logistics of a committee session, with a message that would read something along the lines of "We need to make a directive" or "It's time to vote." The messages can be succinct like above, or they could contain explanations and plans that you would like the rest of the committee to see. The content of a Communiqué is not regulated much, and is not subject to Crisis Team action. The main focus is that they take the form of a note passed around the committee for all to see.

That is a summary of the four actions unique to Crisis Committees. Of course there will still be the usual alliance-forming and note passing that is virulent in GAs and Specialized committees and those skills will be more important than ever to have. However, if you are new to Model UN, don't worry; we will also go over these actions before committee session.

## **Topic of this Crisis Committee**

Now we've arrived at the main focus of the committee session. We know what to do and how to do it, now it's time to apply this newfound knowledge. At HMUNC there will be two Crisis Committees. This is the Global Surveillance Crisis, as you should have been assigned to by Hightstown's emails if you are reading this. Crises are typically vague in their outlines before the conference, because they are to emulate real-life. No one knows exactly how a crisis is going to go down, but with a firm understanding of the issue at hand, you can be sure to steer the future in the direction you want.

The committee you will serve on will be a fictional ad hoc UN committee for dealing with international surveillance disputes. Essentially, all you are allowed to know is that the main dispute will kick off when the identities of human intelligence agents are revealed in a document leaked by a government contractor, similar to the leaks of Edward Snowden (and in a more fictional context, like the plot of Mission Impossible: Ghost Protocol). Make sure to take a look into the actions of a leak that significant to understand the background behind the contractor's actions. In this case, the individual leaked documents detailing American surveillance operations in foreign countries, many of which had been going on for years. These operations consisted of American moles in foreign governments feeding information back to Washington. Now that their names are leaked, each affected country has decided to respond. Some of the operatives face death, while others face indefinite imprisonment, interrogation, and torture. Because of the dynamic nature of Crisis Committees, this is about all the information that will be useful to you. After the initial prompt-like update you will be given at the beginning of committee session, you, the delegates, will decide the outcome of the conflict. We would recommend that you research historical disputes of this nature, and have a general knowledge of major happenings throughout history. What you should place much emphasis on is how your character views this subject, his/her opinions on the preferred outcome, the relationships your character has with other

committee members, and how your country normally handles treason and unwanted foreign intervention.

What you should place much emphasis on is how your character views this subject, his/her opinions on the preferred outcome, and the relationships your character has with other committee members. These committee members are:

- **Michael Pompeo, Director of the CIA (USA)** –  
Pompeo's views as a Kansas congressman-turned-CIA-director have drawn some controversy. He has considered bringing back acts of torture such as waterboarding toward suspected criminals. Also, he has been a vocal supporter of mass collection of data of Americans indiscriminately. He already has a bias against nations such as China, Russia and Iran which could potentially mean that he will use intelligence capabilities against these countries.
- **Sergey Naryshkin, Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service (Russia)** –  
Naryshkin has served as a Minister and a Chief of Staff for the Russian government. Also, he has served in the Russian presidential administration as a deputy chief of staff in the economic department. Therefore, he has direct experience in international relations and foreign dealings. Naryshkin has also served on the Historical Truth Commission, so he has been involved in information handling as well. Given Russia's tensions with the US (especially with the 2016 election) as well as the UK, Naryshkin may use his power as top intelligence executive to handle foreign relations
- **Chen Wenqing, Minister of State Security (China)** –  
Chen Wenqing is the Minister for State Security in the People's Republic of China. Recently, he has looked into gathering information on people who are strong opponents of the Chinese

socialist party. This is done through various surveillance techniques in order to successfully track these people down and punish them for treason.

- **Anil Kumar Dhasmana, Director of the RAW (India)**—  
Dhasmana has been greatly involved in the Research and Analysis Wing of India, and is said to be very knowledgeable on radical Islamic terrorist ways. He has been the main voice for anti-terrorism.
- **Kim Won-hong, Minister of State Security (North Korea)**—  
Won-hong has been part of the Korean People's Army since 1962 and is a trusted general of Kim Jong-un. He was also made a member of the Politburo and the National Defence commission.
- **Lee Byung-Ho, Head of The National Intelligence Service (South Korea)**—  
Currently the head of the South Korean Intelligence Agency after replacing his predecessor Lee Byung-Kee. He was mainly nominated due to 26 years of experience often referred to as a man of integrity and honesty. Lee Byung -Ho is currently still an active member of the South Korean NIS.
- **Alex Younger, MI6 (United Kingdom)**—  
He is the current Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service. After serving in the British Army in the Middle East and Afghanistan, he joined the SIS, becoming Head of Counterintelligence. Younger served as Deputy Director before being nominated as Chief in late 2014. He warns of a "technology arms race" against terrorism and acknowledges the presence of active British Intelligence agents in hostile territory.
- **Bruno Kahl, Director of the Federal Intelligence Service (Germany)**—  
Schindler is in charge of electronic and human surveillance. He is also in charge of all cyber and computer security. However, he has been involved in scandals. Some have claimed he has used PRISM security methods in Afghanistan, and it has been reported that he has shared data with the United States for their Targeted Killing

service. Schindler has been known for spying on governmental officials.

- **General Alberto Manenti, Director of the AISE (Italy)** –  
An Italian Admiral who's been working in AISE recently but used to be the Admiral of the Italian Navy. Admiral Bruno has had major experience in commanding the Navy and is known for his expertise in strategies.
- **Eugenio Imaz Gispert, Director of the Center for Research and National Security (CISEN) (Mexico)** –  
CISEN is a subdivision of the Mexican Department of the Interior that is specifically focused in espionage as well as counter-espionage. Nowadays, CISEN has been more considerate of ethics and accountability. The department has been more defined and regulated as of the 2005 National Security Act, which laid out the role of the department in relation to the other branches of government. CISEN has overall become more integrated with the world intelligence community. As director of the department, you will examine the national security and surveillance issues from a leadership/executive role.
- **Abdurahman Mohamud Turyare, Head of the National Intelligence and Security Agency (Somalia)** –  
Turyare has a degree in law and is considered a jurist. He had also served as the Chief of the Supreme Military Court. His familial relation with the president of Somalia affects how he is viewed by other government officials.
- **Arthur Fraser, Minister - Department of State Security (South Africa)** –  
Mahlobo is the Minister of State Security, and was given this position by Jacob Zuma. He oversees the State Security Agency, the National Intelligence Agency, the South African Secret Service, the National Communications Center, COMSEC, the South African National Academy of

Intelligence and the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee.

- **Inzun Kakiak, Agence Nationale de Renseignements (Congo)**—  
Leading since 2011, Inzun Kakiak is a major leader in the Agence Nationale de Renseignements and he focuses on the role to protect the internal and external security of the country. Kakiak is currently still in this position and is actively leading this organization.
- **Eric Staelens, Department for Protection and Security (France)**—  
Eric Staelens' organization, the DPS, is comparable to the Secret Service because they are responsible for the physical protection of France's leaders and providing security for events and party meetings.
- **Massoud Andarabi - Head of the National Directorate of Security (Afghanistan)** –  
Ashraf Ghani recently replaced Andarabi's predecessor Rahmatullah Nabil. Andarabi is currently the head of the National Directorate of Security. He has taken the position of acting director. He has undergone an assassination attempt. Andarabi is experienced, young and holds no political bias in Afghanistan. This shows more devotion to issues.
- **General Nasser Khan Janjua, National Security Advisor (Pakistan)**—  
Janjua has been known for negotiations with the Indians. He had also taught at the National Defence University, where he taught war studies and political sciences. The General also was involved in investigating sectarian conflicts and terrorism problems in the Balochistan state. As the National Security Advisor, he has spoken with the British government to come up with solutions to terrorism.
- **Mahmoud Alavi, Minister of Intelligence and Security (Iran)**—  
A very famous Iranian cleric who holds a very important rank of "Hojjatoleslam" and indirectly has very strong control over the Iranian military, specifically the army.

- **Muhammad bin Nayef, Minister of the Interior (Saudi Arabia)**—  
 bin Nayef is very experienced in security and terrorism prevention. He has taken the FBI's courses in security and took part in Scotland Yard's (head of Metropolitan Police Service) anti-terrorism agency. Currently, Muhammad bin Nayef is serving as Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, and is next in line for the throne. He has spoken to Barack Obama and David Cameron on matters of security.
- **Sérgio Etchegoyen, Chief of the Institutional Security Cabinet of Brazil (Brazil)** -  
 Elected since 2010, Jose Elito Carvalho Siqueira currently has major control on the Brazilian army after a new law was passed recently. Currently holds power of the majority of the security force and the military.
- **Sergio Berni, National Secretary of Security (Argentina)**—  
 As the Secretary of Security, Sergio Berni, has been elected since 1994, and a majority of his responsibilities consist of maintaining the security force of Argentina and protecting the country from external dangers.
- **Duncan Lewis, Director-General of Security (Australia)**—  
 Lewis is known for his military experience that he gained while he was in the Australian Army. He was once the Australian ambassador to Belgium, the European Union, Luxembourg and NATO. he's currently the Director General of Security and believes and follows the motto of "We Give People a Voice!" in completing his duties.

And so ends the Background Guide for the Global Surveillance Crisis of HMUNC 2017. If you have any questions, if anything is not clear, or if any information is questionably phrased, please do not hesitate to send an email to [hightstownmun@gmail.com](mailto:hightstownmun@gmail.com) and we will be happy to rectify any concern. See you in February!

