

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNITED STATES
NATIONAL SECURITY
COUNCIL

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DSMUN '17

ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and most reputed high school MUN conference. Inaugurated in 2007, the Doon School Model United Nations Society has consistently hosted a series of engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conferences, with each leaving a unique legacy behind it. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of, both, the Indian and the international delegates from the Pan-Asiatic Region. Over the years, DSMUN has never failed to surprise, with an array of committees ranging from the orthodox to specialised and unconventional simulations, from the regional to the international and covering a range of time periods.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge our Light", the school aims to mold its students into leaders for the future and gentlemen of service. Model United Nations has now become one of the largest and most popular activities in school with over 200 students being involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh estate, in which the school is set, creates a scenic backdrop to the challenging and pertinent issues being discussed.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 18th to the 20th of August, 2017. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '17, this year's conference promises to engage delegates with 14 diverse committees, each of which will discuss various relevant, thought-provoking agendas.

We look forward to seeing you in Dehradun later this year as the rains drench the Chadbagh estate.

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime! DSMUN '17 will have it all.

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Archit Barthwal
CHAIRPERSON

Pritish Dugar
Yash Dewan
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings!

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown into one of the finest and most reputed high school MUN conferences in the country. This year too we hope to deliver the goods and make this year's session an unforgettable one. With agendas ranging from religious turmoil in the Middle East to the manhunt for Edward Snowden and Julian Assange, this year's simulations promise to be exciting, engaging and challenging.

I am a Humanities student and have a keen interest in Economics and History. Besides being a MUNner, I am a passionate theatre person and public speaker. I also have an interest in cricket and boxing.

I have served DSMUN in various capacities ranging from the Secretariat to being a delegate and eventually the Vice-president. DSMUN is an activity which has been very important to me during my school life and this time I am excited to head this very significant event.

I am indeed honoured to be working with such an accomplished and hard-working team on the Executive Board and look forward to a memorable time this fall!

Warm Regards,
(Divij Mullick)

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Archit Barthwal
CHAIRPERSON

Pritish Dugar
Yash Dewan
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings!

It is an honour and privilege to welcome all of you to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown to be one of the most prestigious and competitive high school conferences in the country, and we hope that this year's conference will be a bigger success. With fourteen different committees ranging from the All India Political Parties Meet to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, we have strived to design an exciting and engaging conference for participating delegates.

I have been involved in DSMUN for the past 5 years in various capacities including Media and the Secretariat. I have an avid interest in history, politics and international affairs and wish to pursue international relations in college. I am also a passionate hockey player and the Editor-in Chief of The Doon School Yearbook.

This year, Divij and I hope to make this conference a successful and a truly memorable experience for one and all.

Looking forward to meet all of you at Chandbagh this August!

Warm Regards,
(Deep Dhandhanian)



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Archit Barthwal
CHAIRPERSON

Pritish Dugar
Yash Dewan
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Greetings Delegates!

My name is Archit Barthwal and I will be presiding over the United States National Security Council for DSMUN 2017. I am currently in the SC Form (Class 12) pursuing (and sometimes being pursued by) the IBDP. I do really enjoy MUN-ing and have participated in a couple of MUNs such as HMUN China, MCGSMUN. I was also a Deputy Chairperson at DSMUN 2016.

Apart from MUN-ing, my interests lie in Boxing, Dance and Drama.

As for the committee, besides quality debate and discussion, I would urge all delegates make good use of the post-committee sessions to lobby and build up on the proceedings of the committee for the next. Delegates won't be graded for doing this, but considering the advantages, they will be in a better position when committee reconvenes.

The USNSC is a very dynamic committee; thus, I expect delegates to be able to think and act in accordance to the dynamism of the committee as well as pay close attention to their own portfolios.

The agenda under the scanner will be the manhunts of Edward Snowden and Julian Assange.

Together, let's make DSMUN great again!

Sincerely,

Archit Barthwal (As Prez. Donald J. Trump)

Chairperson - United States National Security Council

INTRODUCTION

The National Security Council (NSC) is the President's principal forum for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors

and cabinet officials. Since its inception under President Truman, the Council's function has been to advise and assist the President on national security and foreign policies. The Council also serves as the President's principal arm for coordinating these policies among various government agencies.

The NSC is chaired by the President. Its regular attendees (both statutory and non-statutory) are the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military advisor to the Council, and the Director of National Intelligence is the intelligence advisor. The Chief of Staff to the President, Counsel to the President, and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy are invited to attend any NSC meeting. The heads of other executive departments and agencies, as well as other senior officials, are invited to attend meetings of the NSC when appropriate.



What are Crisis Committees?

Crisis Committees are specialized groups that spend most of their time dealing with real-time events that require immediate attention and action. These crises range from terrorist attacks to natural disasters to corruption within a certain organization. Common considerations of crisis committees include: understanding the crisis and its implications, informing (or not informing) the press and public, undertaking immediate damage control, reacting to the actions of other groups, and preventing future crises.

SIMULATION FLOW

Parliamentary procedure for the NSC.

The procedure or flow of debate of committee will follow that of conventional UN committees with a higher level of flexibility. Crisis committees tend to be more informal and the flow of committee rely heavily on the President's discretion. Delegates will be expected to prepare an opening speech to explain their portfolio's stance with regard to the Agenda (Crisis). The committee will pursue three forms of debate: Moderated Caucuses, Seated Unmoderated Caucuses and Open Unmoderated Caucuses. To engage in structured discussion, members will speak in moderated caucuses of specified topics which will be voted upon by the committee for each motion raised. Unmoderated Caucuses can be used to openly discuss matters in committee such as Crisis Updates,

Communiqués, Strategic Decisions etc. Seated unmoderated caucuses will be encouraged over Open ones, as they allow the Executive board to analyze the progress of discussions.

Directives

Communication with organizations outside committee.

As mentioned earlier, delegates can engage with the world outside the Air Force One through written communication. Communiqués, Strategic Decisions, Press Releases (Policy Statement) and Pages (Chits). A Communiqué is used to communicate with foreign governments, or individuals outside the committee. A Strategic Decision is much of the same but is covert and can't be viewed by the public. Press Releases are public statements intended to keep the Senate informed on the NSC's operations.

AN OUTLINE OF TYPICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE FLOW

- An opening speech must be given by each delegate outlining their position. (GSL)
- A delegate may raise a motion for a moderated caucus on a specified topic of a specified length with a specified speaking time.
- Delegates discuss actions to take regarding that topic through the moderated caucus and through notes.
- Delegates submit directives to the chair to take an action and (In the case of Press Releases) motion to introduce the directives.
- Discussion on the directives will proceed through the current moderated caucus and amendments may be proposed and voted on.
- A delegate will introduce a motion to vote on a directive and the directive can either be passed or rejected.
- A crisis may occur in the middle of debate. The crisis staff will introduce new information or developments through news articles, videos, intelligence reports, etc.
- The discussion will shift informally and automatically or through a new moderated caucus to discuss this development.

USNSC MEMBER PROFILES

Vice President, Michael 'Mike' Pence

Role: The vice president is a statutory member of the National Security Council and is the highest ranking member in the Presidential Line of Succession when it comes to the executive branch of the federal government.

Mike Pence is a lawyer and formerly the 50th Governor of Indiana. He holds a large degree of influence in the administration due to his roles as a mediator between Trump and congressional Republicans and also advising Trump on appointing the members of his cabinet.



Assistant to the President and Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson

Role: The Secretary of State is the head of the U.S. Department of State and is principally concerned with foreign policy. He is considered to be the U.S. government's equivalent of a Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rex Tillerson is a civil engineer. He joined ExxonMobil in 1975 and rose to serve as the chairman and chief executive officer (CEO) of the company from 2006 to 2016.

Tillerson has ties with President Vladimir Putin of Russia. They have been associates since Tillerson represented Exxon's interests in Russia, the world's largest producer of crude oil.



Assistant to the President and Secretary of Defense, James Mattis

Role: The Secretary of Defense is the leader and chief executive officer of the Department of Defense which is an Executive Department of the Government. The Secretary of Defense's power over the United States military is second only to that of the President. This position corresponds to what is generally known as a Defense Minister in many other countries.

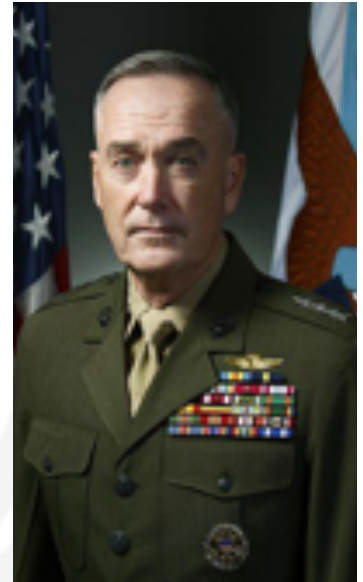
On January 20, 2017, Mattis was confirmed as Secretary of Defense 98-1 by the United States Senate on a waiver, as he had only been three years out of active duty despite US federal law requiring a seven-year cooling off period for retired military personnel to be appointed Secretary of Defense.



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph F. Dunford Jr

Role: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) is, by U.S. law, the highest-ranking and senior-most military officer in the United States Armed Forces and is the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. While the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff outranks all other commissioned officers, he is prohibited by law from having operational command authority over the armed forces; however, the Chairman does assist the President and the Secretary of Defense in exercising their command functions.

Dunford is the first Marine Corps officer to serve in four different four-star positions; the others include commander of the International Security Assistance Force and United States Forces-Afghanistan from February 2013 until August 2014, and as the 32nd Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps from October 23, 2010, to December 15, 2012.



Assistant to the President & National Security Advisor, H.R. McMaster

Role: The role of the National Security Advisor not only depends on the traits of the person holding the portfolio but also on the objectives of the President. The APNSA serves as an honest broker of policy options for the President in the field of national security.

It is a staff position in the Executive office of the President and the NSA holds no line or budget authority over the Department of Defense or the Department of State. The position is not subject to Senate confirmation and thus can provide advice free of any partisan influence.

H.R McMaster was appointed as the National Security Advisor on 20th February, 2017 after the resignation of Michael

Flynn on 13th February, 2017. He is known for his roles in the Gulf War, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.



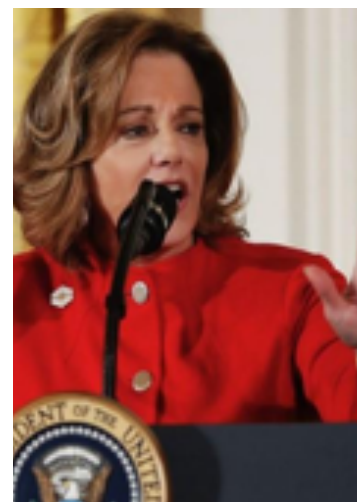
Assistant to the President & Deputy National Security Adviser, K.T. McFarland

Role: Kathleen Troia “K.T.” McFarland is the Deputy National Security Advisor to President Donald J. Trump.

McFarland served previously as a staff member on the U.S. National Security Council (NSC) in the 1970s and a staff member at the Defense Department in the 1980s.

McFarland ran unsuccessfully for the Republican Party nomination in the United States Senate election in New York, 2006, then he was a Fox News national security analyst and a contributor to its website opinion page in the 2010s.

Note: On April 9, 2017, it was reported that she would at some point be leaving this post and be nominated to be the next United States Ambassador to Singapore. This portfolio is therefore, tentative.

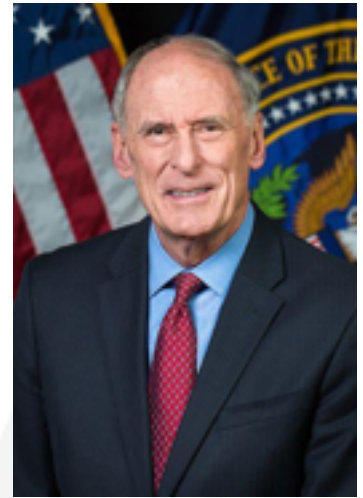


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Director of National Intelligence, Daniel Ray “Dan” Coats

Role: The Director of National Intelligence serves as head of the sixteen-member United States Intelligence Community, direct and oversees the National Intelligence Program; and serves as an advisor, upon invitation, to the President and his executive offices of the National Security Council as well as the Homeland Security Council about intelligence matters related to national security.

After retiring from the Senate, Coats served as U.S. Ambassador to Germany from 2001 to 2005, and then worked as a lobbyist in Washington, D.C. Dan Quayle. He was re-elected to the Senate by a large margin in 2010, succeeding Bayh, who announced his own retirement shortly after Coats declared his candidacy. Coats declined to run for re-election in 2016, and was succeeded by Todd Young.



White House Chief of Staff, Reince Priebus

Role: The functions of the white house chief of staff vary from both managerial and advisory roles such as The Chief of Staff has a major role in managing the flow of information within the white house, protecting the interests of the president. Apart from the given managerial roles, the White House Chief of Staff plays crucial advisory roles such as negotiating with the Congress, other members of the executive branch, and extra-governmental political groups to implement the president's agenda; and give advice to the president on various issues. The current White House Chief of Staff Reince Priebus is an American lawyer, politician serving since January 20, 2017. Priebus previously served as the Republican National Committee chairman, RNC general counsel, and chairman of the Republican Party of Wisconsin.



**Note: The Dias is aware that Reince Priebus is no longer serving in the Trump Administration but for the benefit of the committee, he will continue to hold the portfolio of White House Secretary till further notice.*

White House Counsel, Donald “Don” McGahn

Role: The White House Counsel is a staff appointee of the President of the United States whose role is to advise the President on all legal issues concerning the President and his Administration. He is responsible for advising on all legal aspects of policy questions, legal issues arising in connection with the President's decision to sign or veto legislation, ethical questions, financial disclosures, and conflicts of interest during employment and post-employment.

The Counsel's Office also helps define the line between official and political activities, oversees executive appointments and judicial selection, handles Presidential pardons, reviews legislation and Presidential statements, and handles lawsuits against the President in his role as President, as well as serving as the White House contact for the Department of Justice.

Donald F. “Don” McGahn II is an American campaign financelawyer, and a former Commissioner of the United States Federal Election Commission (FEC). McGahn was chief counsel for the National Republican Congressional Committee from 1999 to 2008. He was nominated to the Federal Election Commission in 2008 by George W. Bush and served in that role until 2013. McGahn was named White House Counsel by then President-elect Trump in November 2016.



Assistant to the President, Chief of Staff, and Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, Joseph K. Kellogg Jr.

Role: The Chief of Staff is a statutory member of the NSC. Keith Kellogg is a retired Lieutenant General in the United States Army who is serving as the Chief of Staff and has served as the interim National Security Advisor following the resignation of Michael Flynn.

He has served in the army for more than 30 years and held a key post in the invasion of Iraq back in 2003. He also worked in the Joint Chiefs of Staff office before his retirement and later went on to work for defense contractors. Kellogg has also worked at Oracle Corp.



Attorney General of the United States of America, Jeff Sessions

Role: The Judiciary Act of 1789 created the Office of the Attorney General which evolved over the years into the head of the Department of Justice and chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government. The Attorney General represents the United States in legal matters and gives advice to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when requested.

Prior to becoming Attorney General, Mr. Sessions served as a United States Senator for Alabama since 1996. As a United States Senator, he focused on maintaining a strong military, upholding the rule of law, limiting the role of government and providing tax relief to stimulate economic growth and to empower Americans to keep more of their hard-earned money.

**Note: The Dias is aware that Jeff Sessions has resigned from the Trump administration but for the benefit of the committee, he will continue to hold the portfolio of the Attorney General of the United States of America till further notice.*



Assistant to the President and Secretary of Energy, Rick Perry

Role: The United States Secretary of Energy is the head of the U.S. Department of Energy, a member of the Cabinet of the United States and fourteenth in the presidential line of succession. Originally the post focused on energy production and regulation. The emphasis soon shifted to developing technology for better and more efficient energy sources as well as energy education. After the end of the Cold War, the department's attention also turned towards the disposal of radioactive waste and maintenance of environmental quality.

James Richard Perry was elected three times to full gubernatorial terms and is the fourth Texas governor (after Allan Shivers, Price Daniel and John Connally). With a tenure in office of 14 years and 30 days, Perry was, at the time he left office, the second longest-serving current U.S. governor (after Terry Branstad of Iowa). Perry ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for President of the United States in 2012 and 2016.



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Secretary of Homeland Security of the US of America, John F. Kelly

Role: The United States Secretary of Homeland Security is the head of the United States Department of Homeland Security, the body concerned with protecting the U.S. and the safety of U.S. citizens. The position was created by the Homeland Security Act following the attacks of September 11, 2001.

John F. Kelly is a retired United States Marine Corps general and the former commander of United States Southern Command, the Unified Combatant Command responsible for American military operations in Central America, South America and the Caribbean. Kelly previously served as the commanding general of the Multi-National Force—West in Iraq from 2008 to 2009, and as the commander of Marine Forces Reserve and Marine Forces North in October 2009.



Assistant to the President and Homeland Security Advisor, Tom Bossert

Role: The Homeland Security Advisor is the chief in-house advisor to the President when it comes to issues related to counterterrorism or homeland security. He has the subordinate post to the National Security Advisor.

Tom Bossert is an expert in overcoming challenges when it comes to terrorism and cybersecurity. He was a deputy Homeland Security Advisor in the last year of the Bush administration, when he helped draft the federal government's first cybersecurity strategy. He has also held positions in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, the House of Representatives and the Office of the Independent Counsel.



Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategy, Dina Powell

Role: There are often multiple deputies to the National Security Advisor charged with various areas of focus and the Deputy National Security Advisor for strategy is one of these. The Deputy national security adviser for strategy coordinates the various U.S. security-related agencies and advisers.

Dina Powell is an Egyptian-American philanthropist and US policy maker. She worked at Goldman Sachs from 2007 to 2016 and was president of the Goldman Sachs Foundation. Powell has also served in the Trump administration as an Assistant to the President and Senior Counselor for Economic Initiatives. She endeavors to empower female entrepreneurs around the world.



Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director for Cybersecurity Policy, Robert Joyce

Role: Robert Joyce has worked at the NSA for over 25 years, and was appointed chief of its Tailored Access Organizations in April 2013. It is the hacking division of the NSA. He helped safeguard the nation's critical infrastructure from cyberattack as deputy director of the NSA's Information Assurance Directorate, a defensive component of the intelligence gathering agency.

Joyce is well versed in both offensive and defensive cyber security as he has worked both in the TAO as well as the former Information Assurance Directorate. He is focusing on the review of the administration's insider threat program and review of the vulnerability equity process. This is because of the WikiLeaks Vault 7 release of CIA hacking data.



Director of the CIA, John Brennan

Role: The Director of the Central Investigation Agency functions as the head of the CIA which is a part of the US Intelligence community. It is a cabinet position. The CIA's official job is to gather data for US interest from anywhere in the world. CIA often conducts covert missions in order to gather data, rescue individuals, influence foreign policy to keep US interest in play.

John Brennan has served as the chief counterterrorism advisor to former U.S. President Barack Obama. His title was Deputy National Security Advisor for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, and Assistant to the President. In April 2012 Brennan was the first Obama administration official to publicly acknowledge CIA drone strikes in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. In his speech he argued for the legality, morality, and effectiveness of the program.



Director of the FBI, Andrew McCabe

Role: The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the head the United States primary federal law enforcement agency and is responsible for its day-to-day operations. The FBI Director is appointed for a single 10-year term by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The FBI is an agency of the Department of Justice. During law school he interned in the criminal division of the United States Department of Justice. Because of a hiring freeze, McCabe spent three years in a private law practice before joining the FBI in 1996.

Note: Andrew McGabe is the acting director. He assumed this office as a result of previous FBI director, James Comey's, dismissal in May, 2017.



Special Assistant to the President & Senior Director for Europe and Russia, Fiona Hill

Role: There are often multiple deputies to the National Security Advisor charged with various areas of focus and the Deputy National Security Advisor for strategy is one of these. The Deputy national security adviser for strategy coordinates the various U.S. security-related agencies and advisers.

Dina Powell is an Egyptian-American philanthropist and US policy maker. She worked at Goldman Sachs from 2007 to 2016 and was president of the Goldman Sachs Foundation. Powell has also served in the Trump administration as an Assistant to the President and Senior Counselor for Economic Initiatives. She endeavors to empower female entrepreneurs around the world.



United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Nikki Haley

Role: The United States Ambassador to the United Nations is the leader of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. The position is more formally known as the "Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. She is the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Nimrata "Nikki" Haley (née Randhawa) is the 29th and current United States Ambassador to the United Nations. She served as the 116th Governor of South Carolina from January 2011 to January 2017. Before her tenure as governor, Haley was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives.



UPDATES

JULIAN ASSANGE

Crisis

Julian Assange had been charged for espionage and he recently issued a public statement warning the American government. It was, “I can see a storm coming”. He has been living under the security Ecuador in the Ecuadorian embassy in London.

Assange is the founder of WikiLeaks, a site made for the sole reason to gather confidential government and corporate data and share it globally. The site was propelled in 2006 and is operating out of Sweden as it has enforced laws to protect “whistleblowers”. In Sweden it is illegal to investigate the identity of an anonymous source. Soon thereafter, WikiLeaks additionally published a U.S. military manual that gave confidential data on the Guantanamo detention center apart from various other such documents.



Wikileaks

WikiLeaks is a multi-national media organization. It was founded by Julian Assange in 2006.

WikiLeaks specializes in the analysis and publication of large amount of intel which is either censored or otherwise classified. It usually includes information on war, espionage and corruption. It has so far released more than 10 million documents and analyses.

Wikileaks has breached America’s national interests on various occasions and shall be held accountable for the encouragement of theft of government property. Some of these occasions are:

- Earlier in 2010, Wikileaks released a 32-page document on U.S. Department of Defense Counterintelligence Analysis Report
- In 2010, Wikileaks published over 92000 confidential documents pertaining to the US-Afghan war.
- Wikileaks has also published highly classified American diplomatic-cables apart from many other classified documents.

Asylum Status

Julian Assange has been granted Asylum by the Ecuadorian government in their London embassy. Ecuador has assured Julian Assange asylum in till 2020 and they have also said that Assange may reside in their embassy for as long as he desires. His Asylum, however is under question by both British and American authorities in light of recent defamatory actions. If his Asylum is dissolved, Assange faces the risk of extradition from the United Kingdom to the United States where he is charged with espionage.

Chelsea Manning

A whistleblower for wikileaks, Ex-intelligence Analyst of the United States Army, Chelsea (Bradley) Manning, was convicted for violation of the Espionage Act and other offenses by Court Martial in 2013. 750,000 classified, or sensitive, military and diplomatic documents were leaked onto Wikileaks. Her confidante, Adrian Lamo, had informed counterintelligence of her actions.

Initially, sentenced to 35 years of imprisonment, Manning pursued commutation by President Obama and was granted a reduced sentence of 7 years from the date of arrest. She was released on May 17th, 2017.

EDWARD JOSEPH SNOWDEN

Crisis

Edward Snowden, ex-CIA employee and whistleblower has issued a similar statement to Julian Assange. *He said, addressing the statement to the US government, "It's going to start raining soon".*

Edward Snowden has leaked top secret information about the NSA's surveillance activities. He was granted asylum by Russia in 2013 and is there till date. Snowden is accused under the 1917 Espionage Act by the Eastern district region of Virginia, USA.



Asylum Status

In 2013, Snowden's plea to the U.S. government for leniency was rejected. The repercussions for his disclosures continued to unfold over the next few months, including a legal battle over the collection of phone data by the NSA. Later on in 2013 Russia granted Edward Snowden temporary asylum. Maria Zakharova, a foreign ministry spokeswoman of Russia, announced on social networking platform, Facebook, that Edward Joseph Snowden has been granted an extension of his asylum till 2020. The Russian Government denied the American Government's requests to extradite him. Thus, the present conditions of Snowden's asylum will be re-negotiated with the Russian Federation further in committee.

American Stand

Snowden is a wanted whistleblower and his arrest is our prerogative. His warning cannot be ignored hence the committee must work to bring him in swiftly.

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PRESIDENT'S NOTE

The Dais is looking forward to having all of you on board with us on the Air Force One this august session of the USNSC held due to recent developments.

Delegates are reminded that continuously quoting the US constitution is not as important as logical arguments in debate which is something we are personally looking forward to. Delegates must understand that the dynamism of this committee will be very intense and progress can only occur with spontaneous and reasoned decisions.

It would come as a relief to the delegates that research is not one of the spheres the Dais will be marking too heavily on. They are however requested

to come well read, at minimum, on their portfolios as well as on the portfolios of the other delegates of the NSC. Certain documents such as the extradition treaty between the US and UK have been attached to USNSC web page on the site itself.

Since a MUN is a simulation we would encourage everybody to socialize, have fun, make mistakes and most importantly – learn. Delegates are also encouraged to support each other and work together as a single unit because the enemy we are about to hunt down knows the deepest secrets of the United States, is not afraid to let them out and has already fooled us once. We cannot let it happen again.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER READING

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<https://www.usnews.com>

<http://www.CNNPolitics.com>

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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter. **[end resolutions with a period]**

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