

COMMISSION GUIDE

GLS



CCBMUNXVII

GLOBAL LEADERS SUMMIT

Nathalie Arboleda García & Paula Riascos Cabrera

2019



Contents

1. Presidents' Letter

2. Commission Information

- i. History
- ii. Structure
- iii. Special Procedures

3. **Simulation:** *Determination of an adequate political, economic and social system for the societies of the future*

- i. History/Context
- ii. Current situation
- iii. Key points of the debate
- iv. Participating organisms
- v. Guiding questions
- vi. Bibliography

4. **Topic 1:** *Foreign Interventionism*

- i. History/Context
- ii. Current situation
- iii. Key points of the debate
- iv. Participating organisms
- v. Guiding questions
- vi. Bibliography

5. **Topic 2:** *Determinism vs. Free will regarding personal privacy*

- i. History/Context
- ii. Current situation
- iii. Key points of the debate
- iv. Participating organisms
- v. Guiding questions
- vi. Bibliography



1. Presidents' Letter

Esteemed global leaders,

It is an honour for both of us to be your presidents during the seventeenth version of CCBMUN in the Global Leaders' Summit. Our names are Nathalie Arboleda and Paula Riascos. We are both 17 years old and currently in 12th grade at Colegio Colombo Británico. We give you a warm welcome to CCBMUN XVII and to the GLS Committee!

We are pleased to know that you enjoy the challenge of trying new things, such as this recently created commission. Specifically, GLS allows us to break time bindings, by congregating leaders from all around the world and from different periods of time in one space. By having these varied perspectives, we can see that many skills will need to be developed, skills which are absolutely necessary to expand our knowledge and our capacities, and which will be helpful for our futures.

In this model you will have the opportunity to debate as a global leader. We are glad to know that our generation is empowering itself to become agents for change in order to make a positive impact worldwide, and to find viable and accurate solutions for current local and international world issues.

We expect a lot from you as leaders. We know it is certainly not an easy task, but we also know that with good preparation, you can be the best global leader you could ever desire to be.

Finally, we want to encourage you to make your best effort in this role; remember that the most important thing is to feel satisfied with your own work. Also, feel free to contact us through the Commission's email if you have any questions about the procedures or content.

Best regards,

Nathalie & Paula
Presidents of GLS

2. Commission Information

i. History

This is the third time this Committee has been part of CCBMUN. Now, more than ever, considering all the global conflicts that have been going on, and how certain leaders have managed to confront and resolve them, it is clear that history, to a certain extent, repeats itself. Attributes, positions, attitudes and strategies of the leaders of today can be traced back to significant figures and leaders of the past such as Cleopatra and Alexander the Great and, therefore, we think the Global leaders' Summit will be a commission where leaders will not only discuss issues, but where ideologies will clash. This Commission is designed for delegates who would like to experience a slightly different MUN format, by bringing together leaders from across the centuries to discuss some of today's global issues.

As Michael Crichton once said, *"If you don't know history, then you don't know anything. You are a leaf that doesn't know it is part of a tree"*. History is a crucial part of society, and sometimes the best place to find answers to our modern conflicts is by looking into the past to see what other leaders have done. What would Karl Marx say if he were alive right now? What would leaders such as Napoleon Bonaparte and Winston Churchill think if they could see today's society? These are some of the questions that will be explored in this Commission.

"Prepare for the unknown by studying how others in the past have coped with the unforeseeable and the unpredictable." — George S. Patton Jr.

We have brought together a variety of world leaders, from Egyptian pharaohs to human rights activists in the Americas, who have had an important impact on their society at the time, both positive and negative. For the first time in GLS, the leaders encompassing the summit will not only be political figures or activists but also philosophers. This will allow the Commission to dive into a deeper dimension where ideologies are explored and philosophies are put to the test. You will be expected to research the actions and ideology of your leader, and to address the topics of discussion using your leader's point of view.

This Commission is perfect for delegates who love history and philosophical debate, along with tackling current world problems.

ii. Structure

GLS is composed of global leaders, not delegates representing countries as in the conventional commissions of any Model United Nations you may have attended. This is the main difference that the GLS Committee is going to have compared with other commissions, and that is what makes it special.

GLS will include leaders from all the continents. This is to ensure global equality and to have the opinion of different cultures from around the world regarding the topics in the agenda.

Another important characteristic of the structure of GLS is the presence of leaders from different eras of history. Each leader will understand the current situation, and will be able to use all the technical language that we use today so, for example, a pharaoh would know about nuclear missiles and would not be expected to speak in ancient Egyptian, or suggest chariots as part of a proposal. Every leader will also know about any historical event, whether it came before or after his time. However, his philosophy about what should be done should be true to his character and ideology e.g. whether he was merciful, a negotiator or thought that force and indoctrination were the best ways to control people.

Leaders in this Commission will be expected to use their experience and the situations they had to live through during their time in order to propose solutions to the different topics in the agenda. It is crucial to highlight that the philosophy, the point of view and the personality of each leader will have to be identical to the one they portrayed during their time, and that all decisions taken by a leader inside this Commission must be taken according to what each leader would actually do if he or she were alive.

iii. Special Procedures

GLS has a special procedure regarding parliamentary language. Normally, when you are representing a country as a delegate, you need to speak in the third person and you must avoid mentioning directly a specific delegation or a delegate. In this Commission, you will be allowed to speak in the first person (I think, I want, I need, etc.) and you will be able to refer to a specific president or world leader directly during your interventions.

By using this special parliamentary language, we are giving GLS a real-life aspect, due to the fact that in any Global Summit that includes presidents or important leaders, they can speak however they want and can even use strong language to refer directly to other leaders without receiving warnings by the moderators of the debate (as long as what they say is related to the discussion of the topic).

Motions, points of order, personal privilege and inquiry will remain the same as in other commissions. This means that parliamentary procedure in GLS will be similar to a regular commission; the only difference is the resolution process, which will not be structured around resolution papers due to the fact that we won't have delegates, but presidents or global leaders. Instead, global leaders will have to write guidelines.

In the resolution process, blocks will come together and create guidelines presenting a step-by-step chain of actions that should happen in order to deal with each topic of the

agenda. Blocks will have to write a guideline to set out, for example, the best way to govern in the future.

These guidelines will be divided into two sections. In the first part, delegates will have to write a specific guideline (one that includes exact locations, actions, quantities, etc.) for how to deal with the topic being discussed. For the second part, delegates will have to write an objective guideline that could be used and applied for any case that may come in the future regarding the topic being discussed.

Regarding the portfolio, leaders are to send 4 documents in total. The first document is the Biography, which must contain biographical data about the leader. This will help you to grasp every useful detail about the leader's life that might have any connection with his or her ideology. The second document is the Position Paper that will present the investigation of each topic. Here it is pertinent to include the subject to discuss, the leader's thoughts on the issue and possible solutions. We also recommend to answer each guiding question separately. The last two documents are two opening speeches from topic 1 and topic 2. The structure of this speech is the same as in other commissions.

Adapted from: CCBMUN XVI Global Leaders' Summit Commission Guide 2018 by Juan Pablo Saa & Juanita Bedoya

3. **Simulation:** *Determination of an adequate political, economic and social system for the societies of the future*

Key terms:

- **Government:** *The political system by which a country or community is administered and regulated.*

i. History/Context

If you think about words used to describe a type of government like monarchy or democracy it is important to highlight that they can be traced back in history to Roman and Greek origins. After more than 2,000 years, these words are still used in a world that is constantly changing. Even though societies have been evolving, their primary needs remain the same; health, food, security, and economic mechanisms to support life are all major concerns which are constant, no matter what period of history you look into. There is no doubt that some of the types of government used in ancient civilizations are still present today, therefore, we expect you to consider these types of governments, with their advantages and disadvantages, in order to propose a proposal for a type of government that will consider future societies' needs. Nonetheless, you must never forget your leader's ideologies during the resolution process, therefore a deep understanding of your leader is very important.

Agricultural society

This type of government was employed in places with a very small civilization; there was no division of power between ruler and ruled, and it only occurred occasionally between families. The largest social groups were villages or tribes. This pre-political form of organization is still present in places such as the Amazon, and in the Nile river valley in Africa. An agrarian society maintains itself through agriculture, farming and the production of food - the basis to establish an economic institution. Over time, trading became more elaborate in this type of society, leading to taxation and specific rules and regulations.

Monarchy

This was one of the earliest forms of governments present in history. People began to live together in groups and the strongest leaders began to take control over the people, eventually being known as King or Queen. These leaders passed their power and leadership to their sons or daughters. Initially early monarchs had absolute control and power over all decision nonetheless, by the year 1215 their power in some European

countries began to weaken. Limits were put on these monarchs, one important example being the French Revolution a major historical event that brought an end to King Louis XVI's absolute power, giving birth to what is known as a "Constitutional Monarchy" An example of a constitutional monarchy nowadays is the United Kingdom, where there is a king or queen, who is the figurehead of the government but does not make political decisions about the country.

Democracy

Perhaps the most popular type of government nowadays was developed in Greece 500 years BC. Initially only Athenian males were allowed to govern; these citizens had the right to vote in order to form laws and make policies. Slaves, women and non-Athenians had no rights and had no opportunity of becoming part of the government.

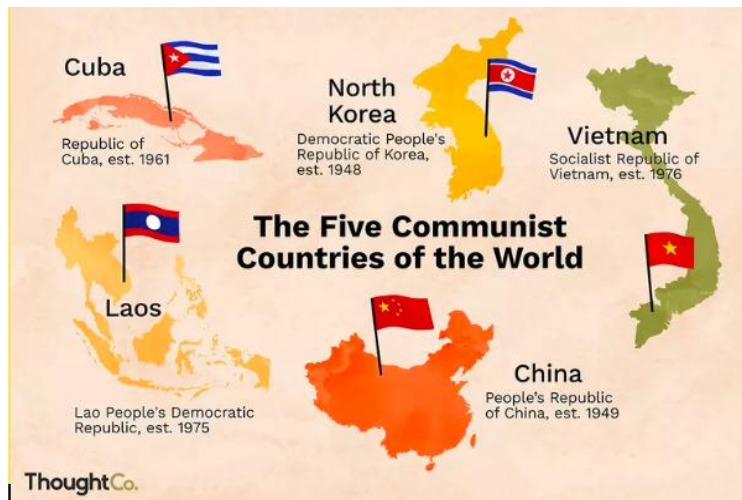
Democracy was not a usual form of government until the 1700's; during this period of time, Europeans advocated and fought for greater freedom, which resulted in revolutions. The French Revolution gave birth to constitutional monarchies which gradually changed into the first modern democracies. After the American Revolution, new ideas about government arose, giving birth to what is known as representative democracy. Other forms of democracy exist such as parliamentary democracy, present in Canada.

Dictatorship

This is a type of government where absolute power is held by one individual or a small group of people. A dictator dictates and determines the laws of the country, for example Adolf Hitler (Germany) and Idi Amin (Uganda). Dictators are often extremely right wing or extremely left wing.

Communism

A type of government in which the state holds power over the entire country. The economy and the production of goods is controlled by the state, there is no private



property, and there are restrictions on the market, all goods being shared equally (Rosenberg, 2019).

Theocracy

A type of government in which the deity is recognized as the maximum leader, and the “deity’s laws”, are only interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities such as bishops or imams. This is a type of government subject to religious authority. Perhaps the biggest example of a theocratic government is the Vatican. (Melina, 2011)

ii. Current Situation

The world is currently being threatened by many issues, either long-term or short-term. The countries’ forms of government claim to solve these issues with the way they distribute power, resources, and national forces, amongst other things.

Climate Change

Climate change clearly affects each living being on the planet. It affects thousands of species and produces the newly created term of “Climate Refugees”. One example is islands and shores, which are under threat due to rising sea levels, leading to climate refugees from these areas. Many of these issues are caused by consumerist policies, such as deforestation, and emissions of greenhouse effect gases to the atmosphere. (Editors of WWF)



Population in extreme low income conditions

These extreme conditions affect the whole society. They create inhumane conditions for people to live in, they trigger epidemics, and they reduce the chances of getting quality education, along with many other repercussions. Some people blame the capitalist system for this, whilst others praise the system for giving the opportunity to make the economy more dynamic. According to the World Bank, *“the majority of the global poor live in rural areas, are poorly educated, employed in the agricultural sector, and under 18 years of age”* (Editors of World Bank, 2019).



Violation of Human Rights

Either in prisons, indirectly, through governments or peer to peer, human rights are being violated in many ways.

“Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination”. (UN, n.d)

Human rights are part of the considerations you as a leader must think about during resolution and debate time. Whilst proposing a suitable government that solves the needs of future societies (following your leader's ideology) it is important to take into consideration civilian needs.

Lack of Education

Education is fundamental for cities to thrive, however, many boys and girls are not given this basic need. The reasons behind this are many, among them being marginalization, nearby conflicts, inequity and political dishonesty. School drop outs are also an alarming phenomenon. According to Humanium, *“as a result of poverty and marginalization, more than 72 million children around the world remain unschooled”* (Editors of Humanium).

NOTE: It is important to recognize that these and many other world disturbing issues can be solved with correct applications of the different forms of government. Also, although these complications are current, they will impact on future societies that humanity builds.

Additional points to consider:

- Will the government consider an individual's right to freely express and build their personality?
- Will the type of government protect LGBTI+ people?
- Is it best to ban religion? Should the country impose a specific religion?
- The right to work in just and favorable conditions; (UN, n.d)
- The right to social protection, to an adequate standard of living and to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental well-being; (UN, n.d)
- The right to education and the enjoyment of benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress. (UN, n.d)

NOTE: Delegates are welcome to discuss upcoming futuristic ideas of governments: <https://io9.gizmodo.com/12-futuristic-forms-of-government-that-could-one-day-run-1589833046>.

iii. Key points of the debate

- Acknowledging future issues.
- Consideration of many forms of government and arguments for the leader's preferred form.
- How chosen forms of government are going to solve the world's problems.
- Advantages and disadvantages of the different types of governments can be useful to consider whilst presenting your leader argument
- Examples in history where several types of governments have failed or succeeded. This can be useful during the resolution process and during the debate.

iv. Participating Organisms

- United Nations
- Human Rights Watch
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- Democracy Watch

– Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science

v. Guiding Questions

1. According to the economic issues that the world is currently facing, which economic system will supply the best solution for society?
2. In which way do economic systems clash with social systems?
3. To what extent should economic equity be considered a determining factor for a future system?
4. What will be the social, economic and political difficulties that the world must face in the future? (base your answer on current world problems)
5. What is the best policy or form of government for solving the listed issues? Explain.

vi. Bibliography

Kilpatrick, J. (2016). TYPES OF MODERN AND HISTORICAL GOVERNMENTS. Retrieved from <http://www.jasonsclassroom.com/social-studies/cc-basics/chapter-1/lesson-1.1/>

Rosenberg, M. (2019, May 25). List of All the Communist Countries in the World. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/communist-countries-overview-1435178>

Human Rights. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/human-rights/>

Editors of Humanium. (n.d.). *Right to Education : Situation around the world*. Retrieved from Humanium: <https://www.humanium.org/en/right-to-education/>

Editors of World Bank. (2019). *Poverty Overview*. Retrieved from World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

Editors of WWF. (n.d.). *Effects of Climate Change*. Retrieved from World Wildlife : <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/effects-of-climate-change>

4. Topic 1: Foreign Interventionism

Key terms:

- **Interventionism:** *“concept that addresses the characteristics, causes, and purposes of a country’s interfering with another country’s attitudes, policies, and behavior.”* (Sibii)
- **Non-interventionism:** *“theory that one does not have any moral justification in intervening in others’ affairs.”* (Moseley)
- **Humanitarian intervention:** *“actions undertaken by an organization or organizations (usually a state or a coalition of states) that are intended to alleviate extensive human suffering within the borders of a sovereign state.”* (Bell)
- **Coercion:** *“The action or practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.”* (Lexico and Oxford editors)

i. History/Context

Interventionism is a policy that has brought various conflicts throughout history. This policy is known for being offensive in its movements and in many other forms, such as economic, political and military. Therefore, many leaders from all around the world have seen the repercussions of interventionism.

Interventionism commonly deals with the justifications of governments to interfere in the activities of other nations. These are known as foreign interventions. Usually, the movement is done by the military of one nation over other. However, it can also be done by economic policies, or coercing through political campaigns or ideological influences. It is important to take into consideration that reasoning or persuading are not a form of interventionism as it makes the second party act voluntarily (Moseley).



Regarding coercion, China’s Opium Wars with Britain are one example of this. Coercion implies offering choices that would not be usually established, however the coercer forces the individual being coerced into choosing the preferred option (Moseley). Retaking the example, Britain demanded that China open up borders to a free trade in opium or face armed conflict.

Interventionist practices include: threatening; coercing; and forcing a country to modify cultural aspects, governments, or domestic or foreign policies as ways to accomplish and fulfill their goal. Some indirect ways of doing this are assassination, subversion, economic punishments or embargoes, and restrictions (Moseley). Some interventionist



goals include attempting to change the form of government or a country's leaders, along with modifying public opinion in their favour. An example from the Cuban Revolution demonstrates interventionist influences of the US on Fulgencio Batista and Russian influence on Castro's military group. Another example is Iraq in 1979, with its invasion over Iran, and the United State's later efforts

to destitute Saddam Hussein. Other goals of interventionist policies are to alter cultural attitudes that are not commonly or widely accepted. South African *Apartheid* discriminating policies were imposed in order to maintain white influence over the region of the Dutch, which is a form of interventionism.

Concerning ideologies, there are different ways to consider interventionism. Utilitarian and consequentialist are those which generally or partially support this kind of policy. Some of these perspectives are:

Political Realism

It is defined by "*the primacy of national interest in international affairs*" (Moseley). Policies are made by moral duty or state affairs, either way, they pursue the best interest for a nation. Along with this, nations should fend for themselves and pursue their wellbeing. This justifies economic interventions and those who seek to balance power. For example, the Peloponnesian War in Ancient Greece between Sparta and Athens was justified by the Spartans as they feared Athenian growth and influence in the region. Another example is Germany's Schlieffen Plan, regarded as acceptable because its aim was to protect Germany from the international tensions between Britain and France preceding World War I (1914-1918) (Editors of History Learning Site, 2019). For more examples, review the US foreign policy regarding the Vietnam War (1961-1973) and the Gulf War (1990-1991), and European power shifts in the Spanish Succession (1702-1713) and the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748).

Rights Theories

These argue that civilian rights are above governmental rights, due to the fact that "*nations and governments only acquire any rights or privileges by virtue of the civilians*

giving them power” (Moseley). Therefore, interventions that support defending civilian rights are justifiable. A general example of this is a nation intervening in another because of a tyranny that is restricting the citizens’ rights in that country. This theory has brought various opinions and polemic debates, due to its different interpretations and unclear boundaries. These will be addressed later.

There are other points of view that state that interventionism movements are not justifiable:

Non-interventionism

Suggests an absolutist prohibition on interventionist policies as it violates others’ rights to freedom and respect. It also defends the right of self-determination, which permits the population to forge their political paths, since freedom is their own right. On economic grounds, the “laissez-faire” doctrine is adopted by non-interventionists, as they believe governments should not interfere in individuals’ and enterprises’ economic activities from any other nation.

Legal Positivism

Legal Positivism endorses absolute rights over territorial and political integral sovereignty, therefore national frontiers are, without doubt, inviolable. As interventions would violate these borders, these should never be condoned, although some legal positivists would allow special exceptions. These concessions include humanitarian considerations that go beyond territorial sovereignty, as a violation of human rights results in an improper representation of the nations’ population.

Isolationism

Is the political doctrine in which a nation decides not to interfere with foreign affairs, as the state *“should confine its activities to its own jurisdiction, and therefore, what happens abroad is of no concern”* (Moseley). Legal positivists would argue that national jurisdiction ends at its own political borders. For example, some claim that Roosevelt held an isolationist doctrine during World War II as he didn’t enter the war before he was directly attacked.

ii. Current Situation

Many cases of interventionism have recently been implemented. Some examples are described below:

Nagorno Karabakh conflict



Although this conflict started in 1988, its repercussions on international relations are still felt today. Armenia and Azerbaijan have disputed over the land of Nagorno Karabakh, with Russia backing Armenia and Turkey backing Azerbaijan. In 1991, civilian casualties were 30,000 (Editors of Global Conflict Tracker, 2019), however international tension caused by foreign interventions may cause these statistics to rise dramatically. Russia and other nations have made military interventions to support one side or other of the conflict by providing lower prices in belligerent supplies and in personnel. However, this case has not yet come to an end and seems to be ongoing due to the support that foreign nations offer.

Venezuelan Crisis

The VIII Cumbre de las Américas in Lima, Peru, centred its agenda on Venezuela, which was not invited. During the summit, many nations discussed the problems of that country, and proclaimed themselves to be against Venezuelan President, Nicolás Maduro, excepting Bolivia, Nicaragua and Cuba. However, Mexico didn't ratify or sign the final document the summit would emit (Bernal, 2018). It is important to note that although it is a humanitarian crisis, the right of self-determination still plays an important role, along with Venezuela's sovereignty. Leaders of GLS could address this case study as a base for their arguments as it can be seen from various perspectives.

USA Economic Sanctions over Iran

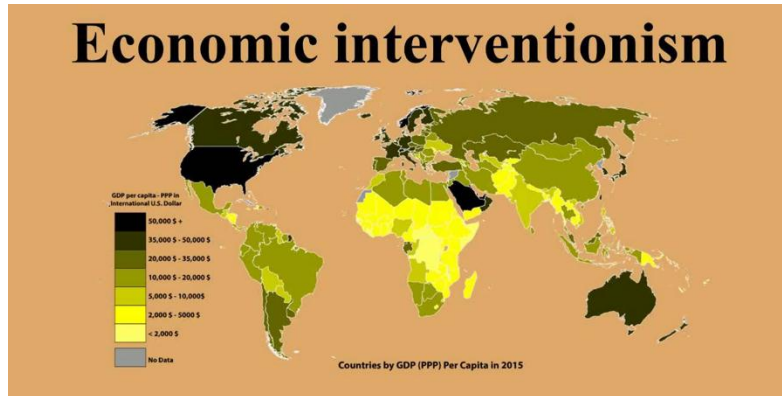
As the US struggles with Iran's political regime, in November 4th, 2018 it re-enacted and imposed heavy economic sanctions over Iran, affecting its *"energy, shipping, shipbuilding and financial sectors"* (U.S Department of the Treasury, 2019). The US has done this in order to provoke *"maximum financial pressure on the Iranian regime"* (U.S Department of the Treasury, 2019), as a way of altering the country's form of



government by using economic interventionist policies. As a response, Iran has increased the development of its nuclear weaponry activities.

The previous cases are for you to use to base your arguments, however more research is expected from other scenarios. Finally, topics like media, globalization, human rights, state terrorism, economics and politics are just some of the sectors in which

interventionism can be currently implemented or can be affected by it. Nowadays, interventionism seems to be the solution for many of the world's issues, nonetheless, it is important to evaluate its consequences.



iii. Key points of the debate

- The right of a foreign country to intervene in any way in another other nation.
- Repercussions of foreign interventionism
- Circumstances in which interventionism could be acceptable
- Actual case studies

iv. Participating Organisms

- United Nations
- Human Rights Watch
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

v. Guiding Questions

1. Does your leader agree with interventionist policies? If so, why? What experiences has your leader had in order to think this way?
2. Has your leader been directly involved with any form of interventionism? If yes, which one? What role did your leader play in it? Has your leader used this policy?
3. Is it justifiable to intervene in other nations either economically, politically or militarily? If so, under what circumstances?

4. Can intervening in a foreign territory be considered a “right”? If yes, does it need to be regulated? How would it be regulated? If no, why?
5. How can international conflicts that come from interventionism be avoided?
6. To what point do rights violations justify an intervention? Explain.
7. If interventionism is justifiable, should sanctions be implemented for unjustifiable interventions? Why?

vi. Bibliography

Bell, D. (n.d.). *Humanitarian Intervention*. Retrieved from Encyclopaedia Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/humanitarian-intervention>

Bernal, Y. (2018). *Venezuela: the focus of the Summit of the Americas in Lima*. Retrieved from Panama Today: <https://www.panamatoday.com/international/venezuela-focus-summit-americas-lima-6612>

Editors of Global Conflict Tracker. (2019). *Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict*. Retrieved from Global Conflict Tracker-Council of Foreign Relation: <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/nagorno-karabakh-conflict>

Editors of History Learning Site. (2019). *The Schlieffen Plan*. Retrieved from History Learning Site: <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-one/causes-of-world-war-one/the-schlieffen-plan/>

Lexico and Oxford editors. (n.d.). *Definition of Coercion*. Retrieved from LEXICO powered by Oxford: <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/coercion>

Moseley, A. (n.d.). *Interventionism*. Retrieved from Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy: <https://www.iep.utm.edu/interven/>

Sibii, R. (n.d.). *Interventionism*. Retrieved from Encyclopaedia Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/interventionism>

U.S Department of the Treasury. (2019). *Iran Sanctions*. Retrieved from Resource Center: <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/programs/pages/iran.aspx>

5. **Topic 2:** *Determinism vs. free will regarding personal privacy*

Key terms:

- **Privacy:** *“A state in which one is not observed or disturbed by others, this involves the government, agencies of investigation, between others.”*
- **Determinism:** *“the theory that all events, including moral choices are completely determined by previously existing causes. It precludes free will.”* (Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica)
- **Free will:** *“The idea that we are able to have some choice in how we act and assumes that we are free to choose our behavior.”* (McLeod, 2019)

i. History/Context

Personal privacy has been a widely debated issue, with several aspects that must be taken into consideration. There is no doubt that our society has been evolving at a rapid rate, and this has brought several advantages and disadvantages. One of the biggest changes is the many technological breakthroughs that allow people to interact with each other digitally worldwide. This has brought up the controversial question of whether a government should be allowed to apply surveillance techniques over its citizens,



especially for matters of national security. The argument for greater surveillance has arisen due to various major criminal acts that have been committed throughout history. Below are some examples:

September 11 Attacks

This was without doubt one of the most lethal terrorist attacks in history, resulting in the deaths of 3,000 American and

international citizens. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), this attack was perpetrated by the terrorist organization Al Qaeda (FBI, nd). This attack involved four suicide bombers flying on several American airlines flights, two of which crashed into the North and South towers of the famous New York World Trade Center. The 110-story towers collapsed in approximately two hours resulting in thousands of deaths and injuries and millions of dollars' worth of damage.



July 2013 Iraq Attacks



During the first two weeks of July 2013, a series of coordinated attacks throughout various cities in Iraq resulted in the deaths of almost 400 people, with 8000 more civilians suffering injuries. The breakout of violence throughout the country was due to the long dispute between the Sunni

Muslims targeting several Shia Muslim districts. The attacks were carried out as a series of bombings in cafes, mosques, and streets. (BBC, 2013)

More on this case: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-23531834>

2016 Karrada Bombing

On July 3rd, 2016, a coordinated attack took place in Baghdad causing up to 341 casualties and injuring hundreds more. The aim of the Karrada bombing was to target and kill Shia Muslims in the district of Karrada. Furthermore, subsequent bomb explosions around the suburb of Sha'ab took place killing several civilians. In addition, it is important to mention that the Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attacks, announcing that Abu Maha al-Iraqi was the bomber. The attack caused a massive fire, resulting in the damage of nearby buildings, making this bombing the second worst terrorist attack in Iraq. (Sawe, 2016)



For more cases, read: <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/worst-terrorist-attacks-in-history.html>

There have been more terrorist attacks and crimes against humanity in history on all continents, however, there is one thing that they all have in common; in order for them to perpetrate these attacks, they need to be planned through **communication** of the different parties involved. A study published by the BBC showed how technology is used in order for attackers to communicate with their peers globally. Below are some of the methods used:

1. **Disposable SIM cards.** Legally sold in multiple stores throughout a country, they can be bought anonymously and inserted into a mobile phone allowing individuals to communicate freely. (Gardner, 2013)
2. **Email and SMS text message.** Terrorists communicate in code via texts and emails using different tactics in order to hide their messages. *For example, two of the 9/11 planners, Mohammed Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh, referred to the World Trade Centre as "architecture", the Pentagon as "arts" and the White House as "politics".* (Gardner, 2013)
3. **Social media, chat rooms and gaming.** Modern games have what is known as an *online chat room* in which people can freely communicate with other players known as "gamers" throughout the world. Many online forums have passwords which makes the access to these chats more exclusive. This is a well-known method used by terrorists in order to plot their attacks. (Gardner, 2013)

Personal privacy, however, involves more than just national security and terrorist attacks, it is also concerned with each individual's identity, whether it is his or her political ideologies, religious beliefs or sexual orientation. Throughout most of history, there has been a "conventional" way of living, which involves following your country's religion, for instance. According to research published by the Guardian newspaper in the UK, *more than 20% of countries have official state religions*; this particularly affects citizens because countries with state-endorsed faith have more regulations on religious practices by holding bans and restrictions. Additionally, not only do countries impose a certain religion on its citizens, they may also impose heterosexuality, by creating laws that criminalize homosexuality. This may be done by banning the right to get married or even be as extreme as applying the death penalty. To understand these attitudes better, we can take an example from the United States of America: in April 1952, The American Psychiatric Association declared homosexuality to be a sociopathic personality disturbance. As a result, in April 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed an executive order that banned homosexuals from working for the Federal Government, saying they were a security risk. (CNN,2019)

Taking the previous information into consideration, personal privacy becomes debatable, and the concept of determinism and free will becomes an issue that impacts global leaders. During the debate, try to think about whether it is right for a government to spy on its citizens for the sake of national security, or should citizens be given free will, and a legal right, to maintain their privacy, political ideologies, religious beliefs and sexual orientation.

ii. Current Situation

Nowadays according to Forbes Magazine, about 2.5 quintillion bytes of data are created every day (Piovesan & COGNITIVE WORLD, 2019). This involves, chats, online forums, blogs, YouTube videos amongst others. A high quantity of content is created and composed daily, and there is no doubt that inside this 2.5 quintillion bytes of data, some of it is used to perpetrate and plan crimes against humanity, such as the ones mentioned previously. Even though there are many jurisdictions, such as those in Canada and the EU, which advocated and established privacy laws in the 1990's, other countries, such as North Korea, imposed legislation that practically abolished an individual's personal privacy (Piovesan & COGNITIVE WORLD, 2019).

A report published by Amnesty UK showed how North Korea was a deterministic country who chose to abolish personal privacy by having absolute control over information, the government has absolute control and surveillance over all of forms of telecommunications, actively spying on its citizen. However, not only does it spy on its citizens, the state also imposes an authoritative mandate, censoring and controlling online propaganda that may encourage any form of civil protest. For this reason, the entire internet access is only Government approved, and individuals inside North Korea who communicate with the outside world can be sent to prison camps (Amnesty Uk, 2018).

Furthermore, countries such as China are imposing surveillance systems with the purpose of keeping track of every single citizen by using facial recognitions tools and apps. This allows the Government to access and download photos of all its citizens, which may seem an authoritative move, but which does help improve national security. The question is, to what extent is it reasonable to be able to follow each citizen's movements in such detail?

A recent study published by the National Security Agency claims that most countries are increasingly spying on their citizens using technology, meaning that this is a topic which affects all leaders and nations. We want leaders to argue whether privacy should be a way to reward or punish its citizens. (Khazan, 2013)

Why is it important to talk about sexual orientation? A study published by CNN showed that according to the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) report on state-sponsored homophobia, *six United Nations member states imposed the death penalty on consensual same-sex sexual acts. Brunei now brings that count to seven.* This implies that if one of those countries determines to abolish personal privacy, and through mass surveillance can identify non-heterosexual individuals, it can legally impose the death penalty or other punishment on its citizens. As a matter of fact, *70 UN member states still punish non-heterosexual relations between consenting*

adults, the report said. In 26 of those countries, the penalty varies from 10 years in prison to life. (Fox,2019)

Furthermore, both religion and political ideologies have generated world disputes and massive terrorist attacks. Religious discrimination is also present in many countries, generating long-lasting disputes which have sometimes resulted in terrorist attacks such as the Sunni and Shia Muslim dispute. This makes privacy a really urgent matter, because if communication between terrorists can be intercepted, the state is in a better position to stop any attack. However, if during routine surveillance, it is discovered that an individual is, for example, an atheist, he or she could be punished with the death penalty in the countries such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. (Fenton,2018)

Consequently, we would like you to consider during the debate whether an individual should have the right to freely chose his or her identity without the interference of the government, or should the government impose and determine its citizens' identity and beliefs.

iii. Key points of the debate

- National security versus personal privacy.
- The right for citizens to determine their religious identity and sexual orientation.
- The right of the individual to freely develop his or her personality.
- State-imposed systems of beliefs and ideologies.
- Free will of an individual versus interest of the state.
- Circumstances under which it is acceptable for a country to spy or keep checks on its citizens.

iv. Participating Organisms

- United Nations
- Human Rights Council
- National security agency
- International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association

v. Guiding Questions

1. Is determinism related to your leader's perspective or experiences? If so, how?
2. How is the concept of free will related to your leader's perspective or experiences?
3. How do the concepts of determinism and free will shape the way your leader constructs his/her ideology? Which one would your leader opt for?
4. How does determinism and free will affect not only ideologies, but economic, political and military aspects?
5. Does your leader agree with limiting civil, political, economic, religious rights to the individual?
6. Is it right for a government to spy on its citizens?
7. Should citizens have the right to maintain their privacy?
8. Should citizens have the right to choose their religious belief?
9. Should citizens have the right to diverse sexualities?

vi. Bibliography

Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (n.d.). *Determinism*. Retrieved from Encyclopaedia Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/determinism>

FBI. (nd). *9/11 Investigation*. Retrieved from FBI History: <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/911-investigation>

McLeod, S. (2019). *Freewill vs Determinism*. Retrieved from Simply Psychology: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/freewill-determinism.html>

Piovesan, C., & COGNITIVE WORLD. (2019). *How Privacy Laws Are Changing To Protect Personal Information*. Retrieved from Forbes Magazine: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/cognitiveworld/2019/04/05/how-privacy-laws-are-changing-to-protect-personal-information/#5bc94a98753d>

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/>

9/11 Investigation. (2016, May 17). Retrieved from <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/911-investigation>

Iraq death toll 'tops 1,000' in July, highest in years. (2013, August 01). Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-23531834>

Sawe, B. E. (2016, November 21). Worst Terrorist Attacks In World History. Retrieved from <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/worst-terrorist-attacks-in-history.html>

Gardner, F. (2013, November 02). How do terrorists communicate? Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-24784756>

(2019, August 20). LGBT Rights Milestones Fast Facts. Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/2015/06/19/us/lgbt-rights-milestones-fast-facts/index.html>