



Committee Guide for the

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

*The threat to the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the
People's Republic of China*

Stockholm International School Model

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A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I invite and welcome you to Stockholm International School Model United Nations 2020. This year I have the privilege of leading SISMUN as our Secretary-General and it is with honour that I present this year's conference.

It is a great honor to be this year's Secretary-General, and welcome you to the Stockholm International School Model United Nations 2020.

This year's conference's theme is "Threats to Global Security" due to the fact that there are numerous challenges that our world is currently facing today. Global security entails many aspects that not only relate to the physical and emotional security of people, but also includes the security of our environment and institutions.

I am excited to see such a wide range of debates and hope that you will experience and gain a lot of memories, and experience from debating.

Yours faithfully,

Thabang Radebe
Secretary-General, SISMUN 2020

A LETTER FROM THE HEAD CHAIR OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to SISMUN! I am more than happy to serve as the Head Chair of the Security Council this year. The Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. Its responsibility includes ensuring international peace and security and accepting new members to the United Nations. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations and international sanctions as well as the authorization of military actions through resolutions. Resolutions formed in the UNSC are distinct to others in that member states are obliged to abide to the resolutions. This, along with the veto powers unique to the UNSC, makes it the most interesting committee in the UN.

The SISMUN UNSC will discuss the current situation in Hong Kong this year. The situation in Hong Kong, since the transfer of sovereignty to China in 1997, has always been a topic of interest and conflict. This topic took off when the extradition bill which would allow for the extradition of people to Mainland China was proposed earlier this year and has caused continuous protests in Hong Kong ever since. People feared that this would result in arrest for speaking out against the Mainland government because Beijing has little respect for the rule of law. The demands of the protestors have since broadened to include more comprehensive democratic reforms in the Special Administrative Region.

As representatives to the UNSC, your task is to deal with the threat to the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. This is a difficult task which will give rise to various conflicting arguments, but with cooperation, I believe that you delegates can find common ground and create a resolution which satisfies all.

I am genuinely excited to chair the UNSC and see which capable delegates we have attracted this year and what wonderful resolutions you will build as a whole!

Yours faithfully,

Yoonsik Kim

Under-Secretary-General and Head Chair of UNSC, SISMUN 2020

INTRODUCTION

Hong Kong's ambiguous sovereignty is widely misunderstood by the general public. Despite its relatively small area, it has a large role in the international trading market. Hong Kong's greater political freedom comes in stark contrast to Communist Mainland China. This confluence of disparate cultures, views on economic freedom and political ideals have produced an unresolved tension between China's ruling party and Hong Kong citizens. This tension has reached its breaking point for the people of Hong Kong as the recent revival of an agreement to extradite Hong Kong citizens to Mainland China is seen as a gradual erosion to the integrity of the 1 country 2 systems agreement.

COMMITTEE DYNAMICS

As a delegate of SISMUN 2020, you will be responsible for representing a particular country in one of our committees. You are playing the role of that country's representative in a UN committee. You will do this by researching the country's views on the topic at hand and coming up with solutions complying to the view of the country. If you have not done any research you will have little to contribute within committee sessions. Therefore, it is recommended to take it upon yourself to prepare for the conference in order to make it more enjoyable for yourself and others in your committee. During the conference, it is important that you respect and listen to your fellow delegates and Chairs.

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Security Council which is also known as UNSC for short is one of the six main bodies of the United Nations. Founded in 1945 and first met on 1946 January 17th, UNSC has the responsibility for international peace and security.

This responsibility includes establishing peacekeeping operations, international sanctions and authorization of resolutions for military actions.

HISTORY AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Hong Kong's history of ownership is significantly more complicated than one might think. Initially, being ceded to the British following the first Opium War in 1842, Hong Kong became a British territory and a growing global trade hub that connected China to the western frontier of trading. Then during the Sino-Japanese war (1937), Japan occupied Hong Kong causing the population to flee back to the mainland dropping the population from 1.6 million to 650 000. Britain's governance was then reestablished in 1946 attracting back the Hong Kong refugees in China and refugees fleeing the war between the Communists and Nationalists in mainland China. Forty years later, China and Britain signed an agreement stating that in 1997 Hong Kong and China will become one but will keep their democratic political system and western economy; "1 Country, two Systems". Following the handover of Hong Kong to China, China's main goal in obtaining Hong Kong was entering the World Trade Organization as it was one of the world's biggest trading ports in the world.

Valuing economic progress over political governance China restrained themselves from enforcing their political views as a possible shift in governance could affect Hong Kong's economic efficiency.

However, this all changed when Xi Jinping was elected in 2013. Following his election, he sought to command markets and assert the Communist Party's control over the political sphere. China's growth of economic and political power has, in turn, devalued Hong Kong in the eyes of China, the two states political differences were seen as a threat to the prosperity of their communist ideals.

Due to this, China has started to tighten its control on Hong Kong with its reintroduction of the extradition agreement and increase in police suppression. Clashes between police and activists have become increasingly

violent, with police firing live bullets and protesters attacking officers and throwing petrol bombs.

RELEVANT UN ACTIONS

The Security Council's primary responsibility within the UN is to maintain international peace and security. The department's objectives, with respect to the abuse of power, are:

- To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights
- to strengthen effective leadership and governance in certain nations
- To establish new peacekeeping operations and to respond to a crisis, taking into account:
 - Whether there is a ceasefire in place and the parties have committed themselves to a peace process intended to reach a political settlement;
 - Whether a clear political goal exists and whether it can be reflected in the mandate;
 - Whether a precise mandate for a UN operation can be formulated;
 - Whether the safety and security of UN personnel can be reasonably ensured, including in particular whether reasonable guarantees can be obtained from the main parties or factions regarding the safety and security of UN personnel.
- to implement strategies for the promotion of democratic power
- to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights
- to strengthen the Security Council's ability to counter corrupt activities that fuel conflict (beyond working with Governments alone)

- To mandate the prosecution of financial crimes, particularly those rooted in corruption, when connected to conflict and atrocities

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

These are areas of the topic that are encouraged to be addressed in any working paper or resolution that the dais approves to be discussed. While you do not have to research and write about all of these questions in extreme depth, you should address them in your writing and keep them in mind throughout the research process.

1. What is the link between corruption/abuse of power and international peace and security?
2. How does corruption fuel conflict?
3. What solutions have been used to counter the abuse of power in certain nations in the past, and how successful were they?
4. What disincentives must be put in place to discourage overreaching regimes within the framework of the UN Security Council?

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Thornell, Christina, and Danush Parvaneh. "Hong Kong's Huge Protests, Explained." *Vox*, Vox, 24 June 2019, <https://www.vox.com/videos/2019/6/24/18701607/hong-kong-huge-protests-explained>.
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MUN TERMINOLOGY

Delegate: A person representing a particular country during committee sessions.

Best Delegate: An award for delegates that participated particularly well.

Chair: A person or persons leading committee sessions.

Dais: A selection of above-average talented individuals that lead committee sessions.

Clause: A single solution of the greater solution (resolution) to the topic.

Resolution: A collection of clauses that create a solution for the topic.

Signatory: A delegate that supports another delegate's clause and wants it discussed.

Placard: A rectangular piece of paper with a country's name.

Opening Speech: An opportunity for delegates to present their country's ideas.

Quorum: The number of votes needed to pass a clause or resolution - $\frac{2}{3}$ votes for.

Decorum: The Latin word for "grace". If a chair says "decorum", they want the delegates to be quiet.

Amendment: a change or addition designed to improve the clause passed

PROCEDURAL TERMINOLOGY

The following components of SIS MUN are in the order of which they will play out.

1. Roll Call - Time to take attendance
 - a. At the beginning of each session, your chairs will conduct a roll call. During roll call, each delegate's name will be called and you are expected to reply with either "Present" or "Present and voting".
2. Opening Speeches - Time to share views and ideas
 - a. The delegation leader of each country will hold a maximum of one-minute

long speech introduce your country's position on the topic at hand.

3. Moderated Caucus I (Formal Debate) - Time to speak under official time
 - a. During a moderated caucus delegates that wish to speak on a topic may do so by raising their placards when the chair asks for speakers.
 - b. Delegates that are called on can speak for up to 60 seconds. There will be two questions of 30 seconds and two answers of 30 seconds per speaker.
 - c. There will be two moderated caucuses during the conference.
 - d. In Moderated Caucus (I) the points brought up during the opening speeches or other points regarding solutions to the topic will be discussed.
4. Unmoderated Caucus (Informal Debate) - Time to speak freely
 - a. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates will talk to other delegates and write clauses (solutions) for the topic.
 - b. Each clause requires one signatory (supporter) to be acknowledged.
 - c. When a clause is finished the delegates will send the clause to the Dais to be edited and for later projection onto the board. Only clauses sent during the unmoderated caucus will be discussed during the final moderated caucus.
5. Moderated Caucus II (Formal Debate)
 - a. In Moderated Caucus (II) clauses will be presented, discussed and voted upon.
 - b. When clauses are presented, delegates can choose to speak for or against a clause.

- c. When the committee moves into a voting procedure, delegates vote on the clause being discussed.
 - d. During voting procedure delegates can do one of the following actions:
 - i. Vote for: The delegation agrees with the clause or resolution.
 - ii. Vote against: The delegation disagrees with the clause or resolution.
 - iii. Abstain from voting: The delegation neither agrees nor disagrees with the clause or resolution.
6. Voting Procedure - Time to vote on the proposed resolutions
- a. When the committee moves into a voting procedure, delegates vote on the resolution as a whole after having voted for each individual clause.
 - b. During voting procedure delegates can do one of the following actions:
 - i. Vote for: The delegation agrees with the clause or resolution.
 - ii. Vote against: The delegation disagrees with the clause or resolution.
 - iii. Abstain from voting: The delegation neither agrees nor disagrees with the clause or resolution.

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- "‘Act with Restraint’ UN Human Rights Chief Urges Hong Kong Authorities and Protestors, Following Airport Disruption | UN News." *United Nations*, United Nations, 13 Aug. 2019, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/08/1044141>.
- "Hong Kong Profile - Timeline." *BBC News*, BBC, 24 June 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-16526765>.
- "One Country, Two Systems." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 30 Nov. 2019, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_country,_two_systems.

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