

SECURITY COUNCIL

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1. WELCOME

Dear Delegates,

As Presidents of the Security Council, we are glad to welcome you to Simonu Bogotá Region 2020, an entire community that seeks the best for everyone in the world problems through dialogue, strengthening the skills of each one to reach agreements that we as young leaders can achieve. We are so excited to work with all of you, because the young people like you and like us, have in our hands the possibility of remembering the past, changing the present and upgrading the future. This would be achieved through critical thinking, respect for others' opinions and a peaceful dialogue which we can get during discussion sessions that will take part in this model.

Welcome and enjoy the largest ONU simulation in the world!

2. TOPIC: The violation of human rights in scenarios of protests.

Delegates, we are facing a time in which political colors generate huge controversies within nations, this is the reason the protests offer the possibility of making the opinion of the people be known, however, there has been serious repression by some nations when making use of this important right that also includes free expression, freedom of assembly and freedom of speech.

Without leaving aside the people who have been brutally murdered and injured in protests by the riot regulators, denying a fundamental right such as life and security, it is for these delegates that an effective solution must be found so that the people can express their disagreements being safe.

3. APPROACH: The Honk Kong crisis.

On June 30, 2020, the Chinese Communist Party (the only party that controls the government) decided to make changes to the national security law in the Hong Kong Special Region, regarding policies related to the right to protest and the opposition that citizens can make towards the central

government of Beijing. In the following weeks and until July 11, the Beijing government had captured more than 9000 journalists and protesters who were against these reforms, causing a great stir among the civilian population that continued to attend marches until today.

This act was considered illegitimate by the vast majority of nations because although it is known that Hong Kong is a special territory that is not totally sovereign but is not dependent on Beijing, the reforms that were made against the Geneva Conventions violate the right to protest and free expression.

In addition to these events, it was taken into account that the pronouncement of many leaders around the world, who retaliated, caused the government security body to release approximately 45 detainees and reduce its intervention in the region.

Are these acts that have been taken under the Beijing government in Hong Kong really legitimate? This is delegates' focus of attention from the debate and, consequently the solution they will have to arrive at.

4. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES:

In the committee we will center our attention on the approach and its relation with Human Rights, so it is necessary to search for the principal threats and laws that refer to this kind of success that are happening since

the implementation of the Chinese security law and his relevance in the Basic Law.

https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/basiclawtext/chapter_1.html

5. ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and it oversees the most important duty of the organization (keep the peace and security worldwide). The council is the only organ in the United Nations that can make decisions for member states instead of making recommendations, these decisions might involve sanctions and even military action; always with the purpose of avoiding or ending conflict. All member states must enforce the Council's resolution, otherwise, they could be sanctioned by the General Assembly.

It was founded on October 24, 1945 when the winners of World War II ratified the Charter of the United Nations (the foundational treaty of the UN). The council first gathered on January 17, 1946 at Church House in Westminster, London and it has travelled to numerous places across the world since then. Nowadays it is officially located at the UN Headquarters in New York.

The Council is composed of 15 Members: Five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and ten non-permanent members elected for two years terms by the General Assembly (the positions are currently held by Belgium, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tunisia and Viet Nam). Additionally, any country in the UN can join the council if

the topics discussed affect it and if the council approves it, yet it cannot vote and the five permanent members are entitled to ban any resolutions.

The debate during the commission is going to focus in two of seventeen global goals for sustainable development.



6. KEY WORDS

- **Right to protest:** “We have the right to come together with others and peacefully express our views. Authorities must allow us to take part in marches, protests and demonstrations” (Liberty Human Rights , 2020).
- **Sovereignty:** “In political theory, the ultimate overseer, or authority, in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order” (Britannica, 2020).
- **Free expression:** “The ability of an individual or group of individuals to express their beliefs, thoughts, ideas, and emotions about different issues free from government censorship” (Freedom Forum Institute, 2020).
- **Legitimate:** “Is acceptable according to the law” (Collins Dictionary, 2020)
- **Geneva Conventions:** “Series of international diplomatic meetings that produced a number of agreements, in particular the Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflicts, a group of international laws for the humane treatment of wounded or captured military personnel, medical personnel and non-military civilians during war or armed conflicts” (History, 2018).

7. HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

After the opium war in China the British empire took Hong Kong as a colony, the progress arrive to Hong Kong in the XIX after the taping rebellion the territory settled in the ground Britannic (produces by the immigration of rich people to Hon Kong), the conflict Qing produce the second opium war, and wins the territory of the peninsula of Kowloon and the island of the Stonecutters. In that point Hong Kong become in a notorious commercial center in Asia, after the first sino-japanese war in 1895 some European countries like France, Deutschland and Russia who helps china in the war, demands territory to the Qing empire, for that reason the Britain crown lease territory around Hong Kong in a contract of 99 years (signed in 1898), the Britain crown took the complete control of the territory, in the next years Hong Kong ground in the territory and commercial power.

At the beginning of the second sino-japanese war in 1937, the territory of Hong Kong started to be part of the world by order of the governor (Geoffry Northcote), with the purpose of defending the condition of the free port that had Hong Kong. They lose the war and pass to be part of the Japanese empire. That passed at the same time of the Pearl Harbor attack in the United State of America.

Hong Kong was occupied four years by Japan, until the British empire took the territory, after the second world war, Hong Kong population grew a lot, by the hand of people who escape to the Chinese civil war, in 1949 the communism of Mao Zedong won the civil war but Hong Kong still be part of the British empire.

That continue like this until 1979 when Murray MacLehose talk about the status of Hong Kong, to Chinese Mandatory Deng Xiaoping. But the final decision was made in 1982 by Margaret Thatcher that was official in the “Sino–British Joint Declaration”. Here is when the actual situation of Hong Kong was defined.

8. ORIENTAL QUESTIONS:

- What should the international community do at this moment?
- What is happening in Hong Kong?
- It is Hong Kong a Chinese territory?
- Is the international law being unfulfilled?
- What does Hong Kong mean as a special administrative region?
- What is the degree of freedom?
- What are the main barriers in Hong Kong?
- Will Hong Kong once again be under British sovereignty?

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