The logo of the United Nations Security Council, featuring a light blue globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The globe is centered on the North Pole.

**United Nations
Security Council**

**Study Guide
SWMUN 2020**

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Message from the Chairs

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to this session of the United Nations Security Council at South-West Model United Nations Conference. I hope that you will find this study guide enjoyable to read and of good introductory material to better understand how the Security Council operates and how you can as a delegate bring a solution to the table.

I started MUN with HCM17 in Dubai and have since both delegated and chaired in multiple conferences across the United Kingdom and the Middle East. I have a keen interest in modern geopolitics and the current state of the world economy. For this session of the United Nations Security Council, I hope to see strong debates and creative solutions emerging from the structure of this committee.

Yours truly,

Chair

*Gibran Hamrouni Cases
gbrhamrouni@gmail.com*

Dear Delegates,

First and foremost, I would like to congratulate all of you who have been assigned to the United Nations Security Council. Participating in the debates of this body could be considered the pinnacle of one's MUN delegate career. You are presented with the entire toolkit of your State and the discussed topics are the truly burning issues that require most urgent attention. One could say it does not get better than this.

Yet with the great power vested in this body comes even great responsibility. Even though the decision you make and the resolution you might (or not) reach during the committee work is only real in the realm of imagination, consider what would happen if they were implemented. Would the world be a better place? Would the world be moved away from war frontiers? Would the choices you decide on be recalled as the "right ones" after a year? How about a decade, a century? The point is, that sometimes the solutions we might find are so distant and short-sighted, despite their initial appeal. While other committees and their decisions usually would have little to no repercussions on a global scale; the choices you made would resonate and echo even many years later.

Good luck!

Deputy Chair

*Adam Fudala
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Topic A: Tackling the rise of counterfeited products – focus on drugs and medicine

Counterfeited represents a health and safety threat, with one of 10 drugs being sold in developing countries being fake or substandard. The WHO organised 100 studies from 2007 to 2016 covering more than 48,000 samples. These studies showed that 10.5 percent of drugs in low and middle-income countries (LIC and MIC defined by the World Bank). This means that from a \$300 billion a year industry in those countries, the trade of fake medicines represents is a \$30 billion business [3]. Not only does this generate the creation of organised crime, but it creates an enormous human toll. A team from the University of Edinburgh, commissioned by the WHO, calculates up to 72,000 deaths from childhood pneumonia can be attributed to the use of substandard antibiotics, and up 169,000 deaths for fake drugs. This study is supported by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine which estimate that 116,000 deaths from malaria (in sub-Saharan Africa) can be caused by bad antimalarials [3].

Due to its increasing death toll and involvement of organised crime, this session of the United Nations Security Council will attempt to tackle this issue.

Background

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 50% of pills sold online are counterfeited and According to European Alliance for Access to Safe Medicines (EAASM), there are more than 35,000 websites selling drugs (medication) of which 96% are illegal.

The rise in the production of counterfeited products is due to the fact that they are very lucrative and present a minimal risk compared to other criminal activities. Furthermore, Internet offers the perfect channel for the sale of these products. The production of counterfeited products, according to INTERPOL, is directly linked with organized emerging crimes. Thus, with the economic and sanitary risks comes a criminal side. In response, the international organisation has started various operations to counter the rise of counterfeited drugs and medicine.

Operation Pangea

In 2008, the Interpol and the Permanent Forum on International Pharmaceutical Crime (PFIPC) launched Operation Pangea. The goal of this operation was to target the illegal supply, advertising and sale of medicine in the internet. Its enforcement actions were undertaken by the drug regulators and law enforcements and customs from its participating nations. Starting with 8 nations in 2008, Pangea had 116 countries involved in 2018's Operation Pangea XI which resulted in 859 arrests, 10 million units, the seizure of USD 14 million and the shutdown of 3671 web links such as social media pages, websites, and online marketplaces. 2017 holds the record of participating countries at 127 [7].

Other Operations

The INTERPOL has since started more localised Operations. **Operation Rainfall** focuses in Asia with 7 nations participating and seizures of 295,000 units seized in 2018, **Operation Qanoon** targets the Middle East and North Africa with 15 nations participating and with seizures of 1.4 million units seized in 2018 [7]. It is also the only operation that also focuses on training and creating a pool of experts in the region to develop further sustainable co-operations and actions. The last operation by INTERPOL is **Operation Heera** in West Africa with 1 nations participating and seizures of 95,800 units seized in 2018 [8].

Despite the many efforts from the INTERPOL, counterfeited products remain still a threat mainly due to the platforms on which they are sold and due to rapid expansion of E-commerce.

E-commerce

E-commerce is any commercial transactions conducted electronically on the Internet. It is becoming very popular and has spread very fast. The richest man on Earth, Jeff Bezos, is the founder and CEO of the most renowned E-commerce: Amazon. These kinds of transactions have become highly popular due to its accessibility and simple interface. But it has also become the perfect channel for counterfeiters.

IMPACT

In response to the growing counterfeit medicine market, the World Health Organization (WHO) and more than 20 international partners have jointly created the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT) in 1992. IMPACT presented guiding principles for model legislation to help countries adapt their laws to the gravity of the crime. Equipped with an extensive programme covering law enforcement, legislation, technology, communication, and regulation; IMPACT had the task of fighting counterfeited drugs and medicine [13].

But IMPACT faced criticism from health activist and some developing country WHO members became concerned that the word was used to confuse public opinion of legal, good quality generic drugs.

This led to IMPACT being removed from the WHO in 2011 and governments began to squabble over terms with such intensity that the WHO formed the Member State Mechanism (MSM) on “substandard/spurious/false-labelled/falsified/counterfeit medical products” or SSFFC to address the terminology issue.

The debate on the terms to use lasted from 2011 till 2016, when the WHO Member State Mechanism on SSFFC finally agree to categorically stop using the term counterfeited. (Note due to its use by national and other international institutions, this committee will use the term counterfeited when addressing this matter) [21].

Discussion of the problem

The main problem with tackling counterfeited drugs and medicine is the lack of a global response to the threat. Certain international organisations have started to tackle the issue but have faced several issues in reaching a consensus.

One of them is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The OECD approach – first steps

This June, the OECD held the International Forum on IP (Intellectual Property) Enforcement. During the forum, the key solution put forth is the co-operation between firms and customs to tackle this issue. But the implementation of this co-operation has been hard to implement by both sides.

On the customs side, Daoming Zhang, Assistant Director Illicit Markets Sub-Directorate at the INTERPOL, has stated:

“If we ask a local police chief what his focuses are on a regional, national then international level, he will answer robberies, violence/violent crimes, this is what they are asked to target by the public and government; then on the national level it’s counterterrorism and cyberterrorism; and finally, on an international level, it’s human trafficking, child sex exploitation. Most of them don’t know the impact of counterfeited products and IP (intellectual property) crimes”.

This means that governments have been slow to respond to the rise of counterfeited products being manufactured as they did not consider it a priority and in many cases, see it more as an economic problem than a health threat.

On the private side, many firms are hesitant on co-operating with authorities. Firms that produce drugs and medicine as well as firms that sell those products have raised concerns about how much information they should divulge with customs as they fear it may affect their competitiveness and disseminate their trademark products to other firms.

While co-operation between customs and firms has hit roadblocks with the OECD and is still under discussion, the European Union has managed to overcome this issue but still faces other.

The European approach - serialization

An example of the European approach is the European Directive on copyright which entered into force on the 07/06/2019 and has triggered the two years implementation process. Two provisions are at the centre of debate right now. The first one is the new right for press publication and the second one is the provision about user generated platforms. The European Commission considers this directive as the first step to bring legal certainty to a clear legal framework.

Despite the polemics surrounding this directive, especially Germany’s stance (the nation has announced that it will keep certain copyright filters, which opposes the directive), the European Commission has announced that it remains confident that

solution will be found to these problems and that this directive remains a key component in the fight against piracy and the protection of copyright.

While this directive tackles the fight against piracy and the protection of copyright, it clearly illustrates the European approach to the problem: a united front. This makes EU one of the best protected markets with the Customs Action Plan and EU Intellectual Property. Platforms play a key role in fighting counterfeits [1]. Economic and stakeholders discuss together to tackle problem. This has allowed the most European Union countries to implement the Falsified Medicine Directive (FMD) in February 2019 which will ensure that all drugs must be serialized and barcoded. The EU's solution is to create a centralised database where manufacturers can upload their serial numbers and suppliers can use the database to verify the products' authenticity.

The American approach - technology

The United States represents 49% of the global pharmaceuticals (over \$1,200 billion). In September 2019, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) has announced a partnership with Chronicles Inc. to provide blockchain technology to help US pharmaceutical companies comply with the US DRUG Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA) [4]. This is part of SAP Information Collaboration Hub for Life Sciences, which helps ensure security for companies in the supply chain and safety for patients by offering a platform where companies can verify the authenticity of medicine packages returned from hospital and pharmacies to wholesale distributors.

A new International approach

The main problem counterfeited drugs and medicine is that the EU and the US are not the problem. The European Union with the Schengen Area has united customs and enforcement from various nations but only within Europe. The issue is the Source. There is a need for closer collaboration with producer countries, for them to toughen legislation and enforce prosecution, continued training of customs authorities as some customs disregard counterfeited products that leave or only pass by the country. A renowned notorious port for this is Jebel Ali, in the United Arab Emirates.

That said many nations understandably do not take kindly having foreign nations attempting to reform or implement different customs, which is why an international response is required.

The last major international attempt to tackle this issue ended in a five year long terminology debate. While the US and the EU have taken steps to tackle this issue regionally, the UN hasn't yet met this challenge, leaving the prospect of a new International Approach to this committee.

The lack of an effective UN response has been felt by other international organisations. During the International Forum on IP (Intellectual Property) Enforcement organised by the OECD, Daoming Zhang stated that the "UN should do more; we don't believe they are doing enough regarding this matter."

Further reading

Further reading about IMPACT:

Further reading about IMPACT:

UN News, (©2019) *UN health agency launches attack on multi-million-dollar counterfeit medicine market*. [Online] United Nations. [Viewed on 28/10/2019] Available from: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2006/11/198212-un-health-agency-launches-attack-multi-billion-dollar-counterfeit-medicine#targetText=The%20United%20Nations%20health%20agency,and%20may%20kill%20its%20patients>.

UN News, (©2019) *UN health agency steps up war on multi-billion-dollar counterfeit medicine market* [Viewed on 28/10/2019] Available from: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2006/11/199652-un-health-agency-steps-war-multi-billion-dollar-counterfeit-medicine-market>

Further reading regarding links between organized crime and counterfeit goods:

UN News, (©2019) *New UN campaign spotlights links between organized crime and counterfeit goods*. [Online] United Nations. [Viewed on 28/10/2019] Available from: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2014/01/459622-new-un-campaign-spotlights-links-between-organized-crime-and-counterfeit-goods>

Points a Resolution should address

- ❖ Are the current operations in place yielding sufficient results?
- ❖ Should the United Nations define international regulations on E-commerce?
- ❖ To what extent should or must companies share confidential information on their products with authorities?
- ❖ Should the United Nations Security Council promote an international response? Or should it call upon the World Health Organisation?
- ❖ Does the International community need a redefinition of pharmaceutical patents?
- ❖ Which priority/goal should the United Nations Security Council define for other institutions to follow?

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Topic B: Status of special autonomous regions - creating a complex crisis reaction framework

Introduction

Special autonomous regions

For many years, autonomous regions have been used as a convenient solution to various self-determination struggles from all over the world. In this document, autonomous regions are going to be defined as “regions that have control over its affairs and has the freedom to make decisions independent of external oversight” while simultaneously remain under the auspices of another state.¹ As evident in Figure 1, autonomous areas are more prominent than one could perceive, with over 120 recorded contemporary examples.² Recent developments around the world have led to some of them, such as Hong Kong or Catalonia, becoming tried of the omnipresent central governments. The former one of the two is going to be the main focus of this paper, yet it is important to bear in mind other similar regions. The purpose of this UNSC session is thus to respond to the heated situation in Hong Kong as well as suggest a complex crisis reaction framework that could be applied in other special autonomous regions.

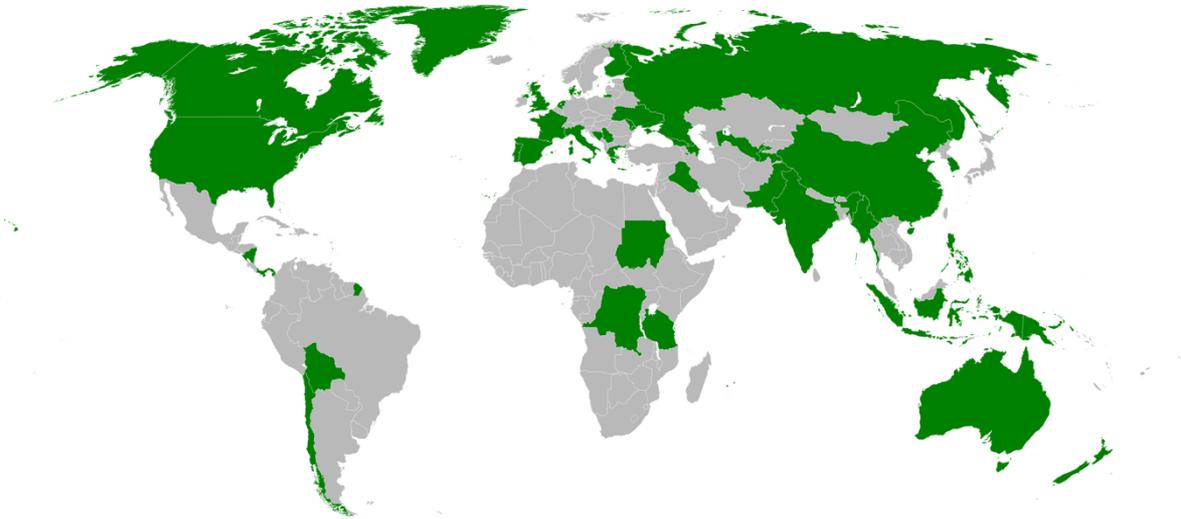


Figure 1 – Map showing countries with at least one autonomous area.³

¹ Joseph Kiprop. "What is an Autonomous Region?" WorldAtlas. <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-is-an-autonomous-region.html>
² Iftikhar Gilani, "121 autonomous regions in 40 countries: Muslim-majority Jammu and Kashmir only one example of autonomous special status in world" Andalou Agency, 2019.
³ Turkish Flame. "Countries with at least one autonomous area." Wikipedia, 2008.

History of Hong Kong

Hong Kong, both the city and the region, has always had a deep connection to the rest of China. This connection has managed to survive the breakings and unifications of the Chinese nation, different rulers and warlords and even the prolonged period of British occupation of Hong Kong (the aftermath of the Opium Wars of 1840).⁴ It was this shared historical and socio-demographic identity that maintained the reclamation of the lost region as one of the main power consolidation aims of the People's Republic of China (PRC).⁵ After many years and structural changes within the PRC, this cherished aim of reunification crystalized in the signing of the Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong by the British and Chinese government in December 1984.⁶ The document announced the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC (HKSAR) together with the set of Basic Laws, with exercise in July 1997.⁷ The initial text contained 160 articles together with numerous annexes which clarified matters such as, but not limited to, the nature of the relation between Central Government and the Administration of Hong Kong; political structure; international relations and even the rules of civil aviation. Most importantly, the agreement contained articles regarding fundamental rights and duties of the residents as well as the work of the judiciary – the articles which have become the legal basis for the protest in Hong Kong in 2019.

Background of the 2019 Hong Kong Protests

The spark for the latest protest in HKSAR was the proposed extradition law amendment bill, that would enable Mainland China to detain, extradite and judge subjects present in Hong Kong using the continental penal code.⁸ This violates one of the key articles (18) of the previously mentioned agreement between the Chinese and the British: “national laws shall not be applied in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region”.⁹ The new legislature proposed by Carrie Lam's, current Chief Executive of HKSRA, administration in March 2019 was considered an effective way to circumvent the Basic Laws of 1990. After waves of relentless protest, the legislation was withdrawn. Yet that did not stop the turmoil in the region as the demands have broadened to calls for universal suffrage, punishments for the alleged police

⁴ Asian Affairs, “The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.” Asian Affairs, vol. 17, no. 4, 1990, 165.

⁵ Jianfa Shen. "Cross-Border Connection between Hong Kong and Mainland China under 'Two Systems' before and beyond 1997." Geografiska Annaler. Series B, Human Geography 85, no. 1, 2003, 1-3.

⁶ Asian Affairs, “The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.” 165.

⁷ Ibid, 164.

⁸ Stephanie Nebehay, “Hong Kong legislator urges UN rights body to probe 'police abuse'”, Reuters, 2019.

⁹ Asian Affairs, “The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.” 169.

misconduct and furthering of democratic processes within the SAR.¹⁰ As the demands of the civil society grew so did the extent of violence and overall ridicule the administration allowed for starting with the use of prohibited by international standards and norms anti-riot measures (such as the use of tear gas in crowded places) and ending on ban on face masks to facilitate identification process of the rioters.¹¹

Call to action

With the Hong Kong system of political institutions dubbed now longer able to provide effective remedies to the growing civilian unrest, the protesters in the SAR look to the international community, hoping for any form of the urgently required assistance.¹² As media ominously recalls the events of Tiananmen Square 1989, pointing suggestively at Hong Kong, United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is expected to give a firmer response, rather than just another apologetic words of caution. It seems as if Hong Kong might be the defining moment for the future of the United Nations' role as the international peacekeeper. To avoid the accusation of biases the UN as a whole has avoided entering internal conflicts of its Member States, trying to limit its involvement to international peace and security breaches. The interpretation of the somewhat ambiguous incentives to act, however, lies in the hands of the UNSC.

Background

Conditions and factors recognized by the UNSC during a regional intervention

First and foremost, it is essential to note what are the said incentives that would prone the Council to use particular intervention tools and strategies. The factors that the UNSC has to consider in the decision-making process are mainly divided into two categories: “dangers” and “threats” to peace.¹³ The nomenclature differences between these two are quite vague on their own and rely mostly on the immediacy of the issue, yet some academics dare say that nowadays these categorizations result only in slowing down of the deliberation process of the UNSC.¹⁴ Regardless of whether the discussed issue is a “danger” or a “threat”, the important coefficient in both of these is the possibility of the conflict causing regional or international instability.¹⁵ There is no clear way to state which local issues can outbreak internationally and lead to

¹⁰ Stephanie Nebehay, “Hong Kong legislator urges UN rights body to probe 'police abuse”.

¹¹ Stephanie Nebehay, “Hong Kong legislator urges UN rights body to probe 'police abuse” and UN News, “‘Act with restraint' UN human rights chief urges Hong Kong authorities and protestors, following airport disruption”. UN News, 2019.

¹² Daniel Bases, “US-based Hongkongers ask United Nations to help resolve extradition bill crisis”, South China Morning Post, 2019.

¹³ Ruth Gordon “United Nations Intervention in Internal Conflicts: Iraq, Somalia, and Beyond”, Michigan Journal of International Justice, 1994, 562-564.

¹⁴ Paul C. Szasz, “Role of the United Nations in Internal Conflicts”, Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law. 1983, 345.

¹⁵ Gordon “United Nations Intervention in Internal Conflicts: Iraq, Somalia, and Beyond”, 557.

cataclysmic results, but the pathways so far recognized include, but are not limited to: major acts of international outrage during the course of the conflict or significant violations of human rights; disputes of a considerable size, intensity, and length or the likelihood of intervention by outside States assisting either the government in power, the insurgents; groups of countries assisting both sides, and actual or potential spill-over across international borders.¹⁶ Even single events such as the 1960 Sharpeville massacre can push the UNSC to act as they “might endanger international peace and security”.¹⁷ The exact distinction between national and international versions of these issues is yet to be created. Considering the past intervention of the UNSC all of these specifications tend to be treated like a suggestion rather than a set of rules of procedure.

Conditions and factors recognized within the HKSAR territory

What has been particularly noted by the governments and NGOs around the world (apart those located in Mainland China) are factors such as: (I) the extent of unsolicited brutality and violence, both from the administration’s and protesters’ side; (II) the gathering military and para-military units in the neighboring region of Guangdong; and (III) supposed breaking of the Basic Law articles by the administration of HKSAR.¹⁸ The prominent use of rubber bullets, tear gas or street acts of arson has dominated the battlefield between the security force and the protesters.¹⁹ Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) has urged the HKSAR authorities to “investigate these incidents” as they may not conform with the international standards.²⁰ Simultaneously to the violence on the streets, both satellite photos, and independent reports describe what appears to gather vehicles and military personnel of China’s paramilitary People’s Armed Police and People’s Liberation Army (PLA) in the sports complex of Shenzhen, Guangdong.²¹ Though their positioning is likely uncoincidental, their presence, for now, can only be interpreted as a potential tool used to “maintain public order” in HKSAR.²² Lastly, there is the believable accusation of the administration breaching the opening articles of Basic Laws regarding the freedom of expression.²³ All of these require further examination and contextualization by the UN, yet simultaneously they could be considered a sound basis for certain accusations made towards PRC.

¹⁶ Gordon “United Nations Intervention in Internal Conflicts: Iraq, Somalia, and Beyond”, 524

¹⁷ Rita F. Taubenfeld & Howard J. Taubenfeld, *Southern Africa in Brief*, in RACE, PEACE, LAW, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 1968, 28.

¹⁸ Chris Patten, “Britain has a duty to help Hong Kong out of this dark moment” *The Guardian*, 2019.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ UN News, “‘Act with restraint’ UN human rights chief urges Hong Kong authorities and protestors, following airport disruption”.

²¹ Associated Press and Reuters, “Satellite photos show Chinese armoured vehicles on border of Hong Kong”, *The Guardian*, 2019.

²² Patrick Baert, “Would China risk another Tianamen in Hong Kong?”, *Hong Kong Free Press*, 2019.

²³ Asian Affairs, “The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.” 167.

Discussion

Possible response

The measures that can be undertaken by the UN are defined in a very loose way in Articles 39-51 of the UN Charter, giving it an impressive response toolkit.²⁴ Most of the moderate responses made by the UNSC would be in order and likely internationally accepted, considering the identity of the paragon of all human rights adopted contemporarily by the organization. Their credibility could be boosted even further by improving on the previously successful strategies of intervention such as, but not limited to: establishing an observer forces to monitor whether assistance or disturbance was coming from foreign states (Lebanon and Yemen), separating the conflicted communities (Greek and Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus), adhering to the general principle that the ultimate decision is to be made on a domestic level than the global government body.²⁵ There is also a myriad of possibilities when it comes to researching the issue to, in the end, make an informed decision: establishing specialized commissions; sending unaffiliated observers or contacting trusted human rights activists – to only mention a few. UNSC might try to use more coercive methods to address the issue at hand. Economic sanctions or even proper physical military intervention are theoretically possible but could be disregarded based on the veto and impartiality condition of UN intervention. Anything overly radical might put the entire world in unwanted turmoil. Ultimately, it can be said that as long as the action is impartial and objective and there is no imposition of the final solution, the response will be better than just empty words of concern.²⁶

Potential consequences

Regardless of what measures (or the lack of them) would be taken by the UNSC, the complex symbiotic relationship between Mainland China and the HKSAR. The region and its neighboring Chinese province of Guangdong have always shared a special connection not only due to their shared geographic identity (mutual proximity and distance from Beijing) but also analogous culture and demographics.²⁷ Any major transformation within the system of one might deeply affect the other. Delinking these two foci within the chain could not only damage economies of both of the regions but also cause a devastating on the population there, displacing and potentially splitting entire families. The economic interest of Member States lies in Hong Kong as one of

²⁴ United Nations, "Charter of the United Nations: Chapter VII: Action with respect to threat to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.", 1945.

²⁵ Gordon "United Nations Intervention in Internal Conflicts: Iraq, Somalia, and Beyond", 541.

²⁶ Ibid, 541.

²⁷ Shen "Cross-Border Connection between Hong Kong and Mainland China under 'Two Systems' before and beyond 1997.", 5-10.

the most important business hubs in Asia.²⁸ Just the US State Department alone noted that “there are more than 1300 us firms, including 726 regional operations, and approximately 85,000 American residents in Hong Kong.”²⁹ Additionally, the Macau Special Administrative Region would suffer significantly from inadequately orchestrated international intervention as it primarily profits from a similar base of tourists (and casino visitors) as HKSAR. Considering that Macau does not exemplify any akin revolutionary tendencies to the one in HKSAR, it would be irresponsible not to consider them while elaborating on the possible intervention. Furthermore, before the transition, Hong Kong had and still to a major extent has a robust network of connection with regions such as but not limited to Europe, North America, Australia, and South-East Asia.³⁰ Thus, it seems any action taken in HKSAR might cause a great ripple effect in its neighboring areas as well as cascade further globally.

Conclusion

Above all, UNSC has to remember that it should not, and probably cannot, intervene in all unrest present in the world. Nonintervention has always taken precedence over nearly all of the principles of international laws and thus stood as one of the most essential virtues of the United Nations. Before ever even considering any intervention-like action it should focus on actually researching the matter and what kind of influence it can have on international peace and security. However, with the definition of international affairs broadening at an exponential rate and humanitarian issues becoming one of the key concerns of institutions of global governance, it would seem most appropriate for the UNSC, as a body designated to most appropriately express the binding attitude of the Member States, to more firmly state their opinion on the burning issue of Hong Kong. Although pushing a solid bill with direct action is close to impossible due to the nature of the international body and the veto power bestowed in P5, the UNSC cannot stand idly for much longer. Whether it be a deployment of specialized commissions, devising a general plan of action should the situation further escalate or a precise set of directives, reaffirming United Nation’s commitment to peacekeeping and protection of Human Rights – UN has to act to not be dubbed “United Nothing” ever again. Paraphrasing the words of Speaker Nancy Pelosi: “if we don’t speak out for human rights in China, we lose all moral authority to speak out elsewhere”.³¹

²⁸ Helen Raleigh. “How The United States Can Support Self-Rule In Hong Kong Without Starting A War”, *The Federalist*, 2019.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Shen "Cross-Border Connection between Hong Kong and Mainland China under 'Two Systems' before and beyond 1997.", 11.

³¹ Malcolm Wong, “Thanks, Yanks, but no thanks: Why US intervention in Hong Kong’s crisis may be more than protesters bargained for”, *Hong Kong Free Press*, 2019.

Points the resolution should consider

1. Could any tactics and/or tools used in relation to Hong Kong be later employed during struggles in different regions of the world?
2. How can the operational framework be made more direct and adequate when dealing with situation within autonomous regions?
3. How can the UN achieve an unbiased position in struggles for independence within Member States?
4. How direct should the response from UNSC be?
5. If splitting of the state occurs (into two or more pieces), what strategy should the UN adopt in regard to the new political actors?
6. What are the possible ways of non-invasive investigation the UN can utilize in HKSAR?

Further reading

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