



# HSCC

## STUDY GUIDE

# 2024



COLOMBO MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024

## **Head of State Security Study Guide**

### **Purpose**

The HSCC is an amalgamation of several timelines consisting of postmodernist, modernist, and speculative worlds in each and thus aims to broaden delegates' understanding of abstract concepts such as International Law over dynamic political landscapes

This committee will provide delegates with a seemingly adaptive approach to MUN- it's not just about today, tomorrow or yesterday. It's all of them. The HSCC requires delegates to not just be able to think on their feet, but also apply their knowledge of the past, present and future into the context of debate progressing in Committee.

### **Committee Mandate**

The mandate of the HSCC will be universal - no different from a traditional Security Council.

This means that delegates have the liberty to draw a myriad of links across nuanced international affairs and tell Committee how associating two or more disparate events together could mould global perspectives for the better or worse.

Delegates must also note that grounds of objection for the discussion of a proposed agenda under the justification of it being 'out of mandate' will be invalid in the HSCC.

### **Delegate Requirements**

The HSCC does not require delegates to specialise in any arena of debate but rather to be able to exhibit knowledge from a broad spectrum of global phenomena to be consistent with the mandate of this committee.

Henceforth, delegates are also expected to engage in comprehensive and apt research as technical debate will be entertained.

Experienced delegates looking for a challenging experience and fruitful debate are encouraged to pick the HSCC.

### **Representing Head of State**

Delegates will be assigned Heads of State rather than representatives from their countries at the HSCC.

However, for PD1, representatives from pertinent organisations and individuals directly involved with the agenda will be assigned, and those delegates will also have to represent the policy of their respective organisations and individuals as per historical records.

This means that they will be representing both the policy of their country and the individual who leads it. Allocations may be reassigned by chairs after the Practice Debates (PDs) on a performance basis.

Therefore, the HSCC requires delegates to attend all PDs as a delegate's performance in PD1 will impact their allocations in PD2 and similarly in conference as well.

The matrix for PD2 and Conference will be emailed to delegates along with country profiles for PD2.

## **PRACTICE DEBATE 1:**

### **The Chernobyl Nuclear Explosion**

This committee will take place on the 15th of February, 1987, about a year after the explosion.

The Chernobyl Explosion of 1986 continues to be the world's largest nuclear accident till date and is the only one in which severe casualties from radiation were observed. "An RBMK reactor cannot explode- not theoretically or practically" was the mindset of any nuclear physicist of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) until it finally did. The sequence of events that took place before, during and after the timeframe of the explosion have been manipulated by the KGB on several accounts in the past. On the 35th anniversary of the Chernobyl explosion, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry says "The Chernobyl tragedy is a reminder of how state-sponsored disinformation, as propagated by the totalitarian Soviet regime, led to the greatest man-made disaster in human history". As a matter of fact, the lack of transparency and attempt at a cover-up may have also catalysed the fall of the USSR. Yet, many argue that the explosion itself was a by-product of the Cold War. Whichever of the claims that stand true is up to you to figure out.

The floor is yours to debate.

### **Timeline**

1. 2nd December 1942- World's First Ever Nuclear Chain Reaction at the University of Chicago
2. 1942-1943 - Early Manhattan Project
3. August, 1945 - Hiroshima & Nagasaki Bombings
4. August 1946 - President Truman signs the Atomic Energy Act
5. July 25, 1946 - The U.S. military conducts Shot Baker of Operation Crossroads
6. 13th February 1960 - France tests its first atomic bomb
7. 30th October, 1961 - The USSR detonates the Tsar Bomba (AN602)
8. July 1st, 1968 - The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is opened for signature
9. 18th May 1974 - India tests its first 'peaceful nuclear device' named Smiling Buddha
10. 28th March, 1979 - Small amounts of radioactive gases released from a partial nuclear meltdown in one of the two United States' Three Mile Island Nuclear Reactors
11. 26th April- One of the Reactors in Chernobyl explode
12. 28th April 1986 - USSR admits to the nuclear accident at Chernobyl

**NOTE:** Delegates will be allowed to make references to contemporary events in the form of speculations. They will not, however, be credited upon simply restating events of the ‘future’ without providing the committee with a comprehensive analysis of the likelihood of such events taking place.

### **PD1 COUNTRY MATRIX**

| <b>Countries (P5)</b>               | <b>Countries (General Members)</b>               | <b>Organisations</b>   | <b>Individuals</b>         |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| <b>Mikhail Gorbachev (USSR)</b>     | <b>Zail Singh (India)</b>                        | <b>Hans Blix (President of the IAEA)</b>                     | <b>Alexander Yuvchenko</b> |
| <b>Margaret Thatcher (UK)</b>       | <b>Ruud Lubbers (Netherlands)</b>                | <b>Alexandre Hay (President of the ICRC)</b>                 | <b>Viktor Bruykhonov</b>   |
| <b>Ronald Reagan (USA)</b>          | <b>Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (Saudi Arabia)</b> | <b>Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (Secretary General of the UN)</b> | <b>Boris Shcherbin</b>     |
| <b>François Mitterrand (France)</b> | <b>Poul Schlüter (Denmark)</b>                   |  | <b>Anatoly Dyatlov</b>     |
| <b>Zhao Ziyang (PRC)</b>            | <b>Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (Pakistan)</b>            |  |                            |
|                                     | <b>Richard von Weizsacker (Germany)</b>          |  |                            |
|                                     | <b>Chun Doo-hwan (Republic of Korea)</b>         |  |                            |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | <b>Kim Il Sung (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)</b> |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

## **PRACTICE DEBATE 2:**

### **The Removal of the Korean Demilitarised Zone**

The Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) - one of the most heavily militarized places in the world, comes exponentially closer to the outbreak of war. The Korean Peninsula serves as the perfect ground for proxy war today, just as much as it did during the post-World War II period. The mass production of nuclear artillery by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has caught the attention of numerous Western stakeholders but also maintained the support of fellow communist regimes such as the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Republic of Korea (ROK) and the DPRK are seen as means of receiving one's share of strategic foothold in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Yet, following the fall of other communist nations, such as the USSR, the DPRK experiences global isolation, causing its international relations to be among some of the weakest in the world. In this context, how would the DPRK react to the demise of their Supreme Leader? Would they fall or become stronger in the process? Regardless of the outcome, an unstable DPRK sparks the perfect opportunity for ROK and its allies to see an end to the longstanding DMZ.

#### **Timeline**

**Sunni-Shia alliance established ( Hamas and Lebanon) - 14th of June 2024**

**Palestinian-Lebanese Exodus - 27th of August 2024**

**Carpet Bombing/Annexation of all Palestinian Territories by Israel - 31st of August 2024**

**Hamas-Hezbollah Assault - 17th of September 2024**

**Chinese Invasion of Taiwan - 16th of October 2024**

**Imminent Unexplained Merge of Sunspots - 1st November 2024**

**U.S. Presidential Election - 5th November 2024**

**HSCC Established - 21st November 2024**

**X1000 Solar Flare - 31st December 2024**

**Worldwide Blackout - 31st December 2024 to 7th October 2038 (This period will hereinafter be known as the Global Dark Age)**

**NOTE: During the Worldwide Blackout, multiple regime changes occurred which will be elaborated upon in the country profiles and extended timeline document.**

**Republic of China broadcasts distress signal - 7th October 2038**

**Japan, USA, ROK, DPRK, Germany, France and other countries respond - 10th October 2038**

**Global transport and trade resumes - 2nd February 2039**

**HSCC Reconvened - 10th March 2039**

**Death of DPRK Head of State, Kim Jong Un (Cause: heart failure) - 20th March 2039**

**ROK Launches Air Strikes on DPRK - 1st April 2039**

**This event takes place in 2040 following multiple regime changes across the globe. With a greater paradigm shift towards the West threatening the remaining socialist-aligned and communist states, the Republic of Korea is left in a tight spot following U.S. actions on the 1st of April. Will there be war or compromise?**



## CONFERENCE:

### The Dissolution of the United Nations

#### Agenda

The UN was formed as a successor to the League of Nations, due to its failure to achieve international peace and security. However, with the kinds of events transpiring around the world, it is becoming increasingly clear that the UN remains ineffective when it comes to resolving conflict, and has, in some cases, ignored or even worsened disputes on several occasions. Nevertheless, one must recognize the numerous instances in which forces like the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces (UNPKF) have taken viable action to alleviate massive humanitarian disasters. From the past to the future and finally the present, Conference will decide the fate of the United Nations through rigorous debate. Could 75 years of securing global peace be finally coming to an end? Should we let it be or make a change? You tell us.

#### Why the U.N.?

The U.N.'s shortcomings are multifaceted and cannot be attributed to a single cause. They stem from a combination of leadership failures, inadequate management, a lack of discipline, widespread inefficiency, and an entrenched culture of corruption. The ineffectiveness of action stems from the U.N. having a mandate that overlaps with several other international organisations and thus hinders the ability of the global community to provide a fast-tracked response. Additionally, the U.S. demonstrates a deficiency in moral clarity on the global stage, characterized by a reluctance to confront acts of genocide or totalitarian regimes and a readiness to accommodate tyrants and dictators such as the DPRK.

Furthermore, Liechtenstein's Veto Initiative, adopted by the U.N. in 2022, requires P5 members to justify their use of a veto. While this may be viewed as imminent progress, the UNSC continues to only pass resolutions that never fully address an issue at hand. The limitation of Permanent Membership seats, as some argue, keeps the UNSC as an under-represented platform for diplomatic discussion. Several countries have expressed their interest in extending the veto power, while some even question the legitimacy of the seats held by pre-existing P5 members.

Moreover, the reputation of the United Nations has been severely damaged by the Oil-for-Food and Congo peacekeeping scandals. These incidents have reinforced the perception that the organisation is plagued by corruption, mismanagement, and a lack of discipline in its peacekeeping operations. The notable failure of the discredited U.N. Commission on Human Rights, now known as the U.N. Human Rights Council and comprised of some of the world's worst human rights violators, has further tarnished the U.N.'s image. Additionally, the tensions between Washington and Turtle Bay over the Iraq War have played a role in bringing U.S.-U.N. relations to their lowest point in our generation.

This becomes problematic because the U.S. has been the U.N.'s biggest contributor since its founding in 1945, contributing over \$5 billion annually. It also extends to the United States being the world's biggest contributor to U.N. peacekeeping operations, funding 27 per cent of its total worldwide peacekeeping budget.

With the judicial bodies of the U.N. also being described as the reasons for causing loopholes under International Law, the U.N. is on thin ice.

## Further Reading Material

<https://www.hrw.org/report/1995/10/15/fall-srebrenica-and-failure-un-peacekeeping/bosnia-and-herzegovina> <https://www.trtworld.com/americas/twelve-times-the-un-has-failed-the-world-21666>  
<https://ace-usa.org/blog/research/research-foreignpolicy/failures-and-successes-of-the-un/>  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20049647>  
[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-349-23642-8\\_3](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-349-23642-8_3)

## Message from the Chairs

*At the HSCC, we want delegates to branch out for content and be as evaluative as possible. Don't just give us one side of the story, give us many, and then tell us which works and why. Do keep in mind that you have the liberty to interpret your country's policy for futuristic debate, and we're excited to see how creative you can get from the condensed timeline given in the guide. Don't be afraid to take risks, but don't deviate too far either. Yet, we still want to see you channelling your representative's person, and you are free to decide how you do it.*

*Since the conference will operate like any other committee, in the present, we want you to capitalise on all the additional knowledge you'd gain from having attended the historic and futuristic PDs. Keep in mind that what's given in the study guide is just the icing on the cake - you are expected to dive deeper into as many striking case studies and political agendas that would bring in healthy debate. While we do want you to get to research soon, don't forget to learn and have fun along the process!*

*We're very excited to meet you, and all the very best!!*

*Vyshalini & Ramithu*