

# Hilton 2019

## Security Council

### Committee Overview

Security Council will function as a crisis committee, with three topics instead of the four. As such, delegates participating in this committee will be expected to have an understanding of each topic. Delegates should also stay up to date on developments- events occurring on the day of or the days leading up to the conference may play into the crisis. In addition, delegates should be prepared to adapt quickly to changing circumstances.

This committee will be run Harvard-style, which means no resolutions, action orders, or operative clauses may be brought to committee pre-drafted. Failure to comply with will result in disqualification from consideration for awards.

To be eligible for an award, a delegate must submit a position paper on at least one of the committee topics, but it is strongly recommended to write a paper on each topic as a way of outlining ideas and coming prepared on all the topics. Position papers and performance in committee will be used to distinguish between awards for delegates.

If you have any questions regarding procedure- especially delegates new to this committee who are unfamiliar with it- feel free to email us . We will be reviewing procedure on the first day if necessary, but do not hesitate to contact us about any concerns. Best of luck with your research!

### Committee Description

#### Khartoum Pro-Democracy Killings

The Effect of Economic Tensions Between China and the U.S. on the Global Economy

Election Contention in Nigeria

### Chairs

Aaron Anandarajah | [aaronanandarajah@yahoo.com](mailto:aaronanandarajah@yahoo.com)

Hello Delegates, my name is Aaron Anandarajah. I am a senior at Pittsford-Mendon and this is my fourth year in MUN and my third time chairing. Outside of Model UN, I am in Student Council, Science Olympiad, Math League, and Masterminds. I also am on the varsity soccer and track teams, and I love to play the violin and piano. I enjoy volunteering at the hospital as well. I am looking forward to a fun and productive committee. Please feel free to email Neil or I any questions that you might have regarding topics or procedure.

Neil Mortimer | [neilmort5802@gmail.com](mailto:neilmort5802@gmail.com)

My name is Neil Mortimer and I am a Senior at Pittsford Mendon High School. This is my third year in MUN and current act as our club Vice President. Outside of MUN, I spend most of my time between Student Council, Finance Club, Environmental Club, and Varsity Swimming. I can't wait to meet you all and observe some riveting debate, don't hesitate to contact me with any questions that you may have.

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### Khartoum Pro-Democracy Killings



Starting in December 2018, President Omar al-Bashir took emergency measures to help stall inevitable economic collapse, thus resulting in cuts to bread and fuel subsidies and a general decrease in the standard of living. Large protests followed, calling for the removal of President Bashir, who had been in charge for almost 30 years. The climax of the protests was seen in April when demonstrators stormed the military headquarters and demanded a coup to dethrone the president. Over 100 protesters were killed in recent demonstrations, and the military

is disposing the bodies in the Nile River.

A council of military generals assumed power five days later, but Sudan has yet to return to how it was before the protests. Currently, the Transitional Military Council (TMC) led by Lt-Gen Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman Burhan claims authority although there are multiple different para-military groups and various Islamist militias occupying the country. The military has faced international condemnation for their use of unnecessary violence against protesters.

The military and protesters, led by a woman dubbed Kandaka, came to the agreement after the removal of President Bashir that the three-year transition period of civilian rule will have to take place to dismantle the deep political networks established by former president Bashir. Tensions are rising as the military is taking more violent actions against the demonstrators. In addition to the multiple news militias pouring into the country, threatening any future for peaceful democratic elections and a central governing authority.

*As delegates in Security Council, how will you address the concerns of the protesters for democratic elections? What are the main goals of the new militant groups and how will a peaceful solution be mediated between such conflicting groups? How will a verified central authority be established peacefully without more killings?*

#### Sources:

<https://www.npr.org/2019/07/01/737638806/pro-democracy-protests-fill-streets-in-sudan-calling-for-civilian-control>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-48512413>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/04/world/africa/sudan-war-facts-history.html>

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## Security Council

The Effect of Economic Tensions Between China and the U.S. on the Global Economy



Now that most of the world has recovered from the 2008 financial crisis, one primary lesson was learned: the world economy is more connected than ever. Whether it be through efficiency in transportation and production or the rapid growth of technologies that have transformed logistics and communication, each national economy is tied to others. While the new global economy is more powerful than ever, it is also incredibly delicate. Since 2008, the largest threat to its stability has been the recent tension between the world's two largest economies, the

United States and China, who hold a combined GDP of 45 trillion USD.

This trade conflict largely began when current U.S. President Donald Trump campaigned on the policy of being harsh on trade with China to regain American jobs and to empower the U.S. economy. This comes at a time where China has begun to inch closer and closer to America's economic dominance, which has inevitably caused tensions between the two nations. When Donald Trump was elected in 2017, he immediately began to sanction Chinese goods. While he began with a mere three-billion-dollar tariff on Chinese goods, the trade war has ballooned into a much larger conflict. 2018 held the majority of the new sanctions, with tariffs placed on 250 billion dollars on a wide variety of Chinese goods such as handbags and railroad equipment. In response, the Chinese have continually retaliated with tariffs of their own, with a current 110 billion dollars in 2018 tariffs. As a result of this conflict, tariffs have also escalated internationally, with both the United States and China taxing European nations. Many industries have struggled as a result of this conflict, such as automakers and food industries.

Despite the disparate outlook from this trade war, the two nations appear willing to negotiate under the contingency that neither nation appears weak. This is evident through a short-lived treaty in December 2018, as well as June 2019 trade talks. As delegates, it is your job to re-stabilize the world economy, preventing another economic disaster.

*How should the UN aid China, the US, and other parties' negotiations in order to maintain economic stability? If the nations are unwilling to negotiate, should national sovereignty be infringed upon to steady the world economy? How can the WTO, the IMF, and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, all organizations that cooperate with the UN, also aid this situation?*

Sources:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-45899310>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-45028014>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/02/1031921>

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## Security Council

### Election Contention in Nigeria



As the Nigerian people came to vote in February 2019 to elect a new president and in March to choose state officials, tensions were expected to be extremely high, even for a Nigerian election. Past elections have been notoriously bloody, with violence at and near polling stations, and other acts of violence to dissuade voters. In the most recent election, it was no different. The blast of bombs and bullets rang all over Nigeria before, during and after

the voting took place, forcing many to flee from these sites. There were also many reports of gun-fights in northern states, killings in the south, widespread voter intimidation and vote buying, painting a picture of a failing democracy in Africa's most populous nation.

This Nigerian election has also witnessed other problems, such as a delay due to unspecified "challenges" by the Nigerian government. This, while seeming inconsequential, took a serious toll on the voting population as many had to travel large distances to polling stations, a trip which many cannot afford to take again. Additionally, this travel leads to the closing of shops, which takes an estimated 2.2-billion-dollar toll on the Nigerian economy. Through this, many votes will not be counted.

These obstacles to a fair election come at a massive turning point in Nigerian politics, as the incumbent, Muhammadu Buhari, has received large amounts of backlash in his most recent term, and former vice president Atiku Abubakar seemed to have gained serious traction. Despite this, Buhari has won the election with a 56% majority, however Abubakar refuses to accept these results and vowed to challenge the election legally. What will become of this struggling African state?

*How can the UN revive political stability in Nigeria while protecting national sovereignty? What, if anything, should the UN do to back a particular candidate of the election? How should voter suppression in Nigeria be dealt with by the UN?*

#### Sources:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/23/nigeria-election-goes-ahead-amid-violence-tech-failures>

<https://www.cfr.org/article/nigerias-election-disappoints>

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/22/nigeria-prepares-vote-again-postponement-presidential-election>