**FORUM:** GA4: Special Political and Decolonisation

**QUESTION OF:** Hong Kong

**SUBMITTED BY:** People’s Republic of China

THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONISATION COMMITTEE,

*Regarding* recent protests in Hong Kong regarding the right to vote as being central to the aforementioned (main) issue,

*Reminding* all delegates that Hong Kong currently falls under the category of Special Administrative Regions (SAR) and therefore they are given a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs for 50 years,

*Recognising* the “one country, two systems” principle of Hong Kong’s governance, under which China agrees to give Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy and to preserve its economic and social systems for 50 years from the date of handover,

*Further recognising* the Sino-British Joint Declaration as a Treaty, signed and ratified in 1985, stating that Hong Kong would become a Chinese region in 1997, and further stating that the government would remain partially democratic for 50 years, until 2047,

*Aware of* the controversies regarding the technicalities of the handover of Hong Kong to the Chinese government, and that discussions regarding electoral measures in Hong Kong and the implementation of safeguards for the protection of the democracy must take place,

*Acknowledging* that Article 1 of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China states that “The People’s Republic of China is a socialist state under the people’s democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants” and that “the socialist system is the basic system of the People’s Republic of China”,

*Fully aware* that Hong Kong is a former colony of the United Kingdom and was under a different law system during that time,

*Observing* that because Hong Kong is a SAR, it does not have its own representative in the UN but is rather represented in the UN by China,

*Noting* the degree of autonomy allowed to Hong Kong through Hong Kong Basic Law Article 23, which penalises any attempt to undermine the power of the Chinese Central Government and restricts the possibility of local political organisations to establish ties with foreign political associations,

*Further noting* that “All persons holding the nationality of the People’s Republic of China are citizens of the People’s Republic of China, all citizens of the People’s Republic of China are equal before the law” as stated under Article 23,

1. Confirms that in 2047 Hong Kong will no longer be a SAR and becomes part of mainland China as a new province, and asks that until that point:
   1. the legislative assembly and its members maintain respect for this agreement and for the sovereignty of China
   2. the mainland government similarly maintains respect for the different system and customs of Hong Kong;
2. Urges that Hong Kong starts to follow many of the same laws as mainland China, such as but not limited to:
   1. internet restrictions on websites that include content such as but not limited to the following:
      1. superstitious content
      2. pornographic content
      3. violence-related content
      4. gambling websites
      5. other harmful information
   2. national security laws such as but not limited to:
      1. adherence to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in national security matters and the establishment of a centralised, efficient and authoritative national security leadership system
      2. preservation of national security shall follow the Constitution and law, uphold the principles of socialist rule of law, respect and protect human rights, and protect citizens' rights and freedom in accordance with law
      3. preservation of national security shall be coordinated with economic and social development;
3. Further urges all relevant member states to disregard accusations of the Chinese government intervening in Hong Kong politics, in any way that is contrary to the autonomy conferred by its special status, in the light of the high degree of independence China has repeatedly proven to allow Hong Kong under:
   1. Basic Law Article 23
   2. the “one country, two systems” principle under which Hong Kong is governed
   3. the clauses under which the Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed and ratified;
4. Expresses its hope for a constant currency within China, including Hong Kong, through means of the replacement of the Hong Kong dollar (HKD) with Renminbi (RMB);
5. Calls upon Hong Kong officials to implement an alteration in all tax forms, such that Hong Kong taxes are parallel to those in Mainland China, including but not limited to:
   1. import taxes
   2. export taxes
   3. tax rates for businesses
   4. consumption taxes
   5. standard taxes;
6. Requests the setup of a body within the United Nations, to coordinate regular consultation and communication between Hong Kong and China and to aid in the search for win-win solutions under the “one country, two systems” system in place, with special request for the following countries to participate in discussions under this body:
   1. representatives of Hong Kong
   2. the Chinese delegation
   3. representatives from the UN to ensure the following:
      1. China gets a large input as Hong Kong is part of China and Hong Kong must follow all rules set by China
      2. China treats citizens in Hong Kong in a manner synonymous with the way citizens of China are treated
      3. Hong Kong is able to state its opinion and is given a fair chance
   4. representatives of Macau;
7. Suggests the inclusion of a representative of Hong Kong in the UN as part of the Chinese delegation, in order to reduce limitations in feedback from local authorities and groups to the Hong Kong legislature, under the conditions that the mentioned representative:
   1. will not possess veto power
   2. will be a subordinate of the Chinese representative;
8. Proposes the creation of new infrastructure to improve the communication between Hong Kong and mainland China, including but not limited to:
   1. new road structures to insure that cars start to drive on the right side of the road
   2. a bridge that connects Hong Kong to mainland China
   3. new centres that will help regulate the following issues:
      1. implementing new tax systems
      2. passport renewal for citizens carrying a Hong Kong SAR passport;
9. Calls for Hong Kong to establish Mandarin, also known as Putonghua, as the main language to be taught in schools and other educational systems as stated in Article 19 of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China;
10. Expresses its hope for the Chinese government to develop a more open and transparent selection process in determining the candidate list for the Hong Kong legislature (Chief Executive), in accordance with the concern the Human Rights Council has expressed over voting rights in Hong Kong;
11. Declares that when all these clauses have been achieved, citizens of Hong Kong will be given voting rights equal to any citizen in mainland China;
12. Further invites all relevant members to stay active on this matter and help Hong Kong reintegrate into mainland China in a smooth and mutually-constructive manner.