**Inquiry Briefing Paper – China Delegation – Boston Latin School – 2015**

**Russia’s Future with the Post-Soviet States**

**Introduction**

We play a major role in the international community, especially in the area of economics. At this year’s summit China aims to work with various delegations to ensure our security, while keeping trade as normal as possible. We would also like to ensure that the Russia and Ukraine issue at hand is resolved while maintaining peace on a global scale.

**Key Points**

There are several points that we would like to discuss and resolve:

1. Ensure peace in the Ukraine region

2. Ensure that terrorist threats are kept in check

3. Collaborate with other delegations to ensure security of our borders

4. Develop an effective method to deal with human rights concerns

5. Ensure that important trade concerns are met

6. Prevent negative impacts on the economy

**Background**

Official Name: People's Republic of China  
**Geography**  
Total area: 9,596,960 sq. km. (approximately 3.7 million sq. mi.).  
Cities: Capital--Beijing. Other major cities--Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Harbin, Chengdu.  
Terrain: Plains, deltas, and hills in east; mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west.  
Climate: Tropical in south to subarctic in north.  
**People**  
Nationality: Noun and adjective--Chinese (singular and plural).  
Population (1997 est.): 1.22 billion.  
Population growth rate (1997 est.): 0.93%.  
Health (1997 est.): Infant mortality rate--37.9/1,000. Life expectancy--70.0 years (overall); 68.6 years for males, 71.5 years for females.  
Literacy rate: 82%.  
Ethnic groups: Han Chinese--91.9%; Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uygur, Yi, Mongolian, Tibetan, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities--8.1%.  
Religions: Officially atheist; Taoism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity.  
Language: Mandarin (Putonghua), plus many local dialects.  
Education: Years compulsory-- 9. Literacy--81.5%.  
Work force (699 million): Agriculture and forestry--60%. Industry and commerce--25%. Other--15%.  
**Government**  
Type: Communist party-led state.  
Constitution: December 4, 1982.  
Independence: Unification under the Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty 221 BC; Qing (Ch'ing or Manchu) Dynasty replaced by a republic on February 12, 1912; People's Republic established October 1, 1949.  
Branches: Executive--president, vice president, State Council, premier. Legislative--unicameral National People's Congress. Judicial--Supreme People's Court.  
Administrative divisions: 23 provinces (the PRC considers Taiwan to be its 23rd province); 5 autonomous regions, including Tibet; 4 municipalities directly under the State Council.  
Suffrage: Universal at 18. **Economy**  
GDP (1997 est.): $890 billion (exchange rate based).  
Per capita GDP (1997 est.): $700 (exchange rate based).  
GDP real growth rate: 8.8%.  
Natural resources: Coal, iron ore, crude oil, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest). Agriculture: Among the world's largest producers of rice, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley; commercial crops include cotton, other fibers, and oilseeds; produces variety of livestock products.  
Industry: Types--iron, steel, coal, machinery, light industrial products, armaments, petroleum.  
Trade (1997): Exports--$182.7 billion: mainly textiles, garments, electrical machinery, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear, minerals.   
Main partners-- Japan, U.S., South Korea, Germany, Singapore, Netherlands.   
Imports--$142.36 billion: mainly industrial machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals, textiles, steel.  
Main partners--Japan, Taiwan, U.S., South Korea, Germany, Russia.   
**PEOPLE**  
**Ethnic Groups**  
The largest ethnic group is the Han Chinese, who constitute about 91.9% of the total population. The remaining 8.1% are Zhuang (16 million), Manchu (10 million), Hui (9 million), Miao (8 million), Uygur (7 million), Yi (7 million), Mongolian (5 million), Tibetan (5 million), Buyi (3 million), Korean (2 million), and other ethnic minorities.  
**Language**  
There are seven major Chinese dialects and many subdialects. Mandarin (or Putonghua), the predominant dialect, is spoken by over 70% of the population. It is taught in all schools and is the medium of government. Only about two-thirds of the Han ethnic group are native speakers of Mandarin; the rest, concentrated in southwest and southeast China, speak one of the six other major Chinese dialects. Non-Chinese languages spoken widely by ethnic minorities include Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur and other Turkic languages (in Xinjiang), and Korean (in the Northeast).  
**Religion**  
Religion plays a significant part in the life of many Chinese. Buddhism is most widely practiced, with an estimated 100 million adherents. Traditional Taoism also is practiced. Official figures indicate there are 18 million Muslims, 4 million Catholics, and 10 million Protestants; unofficial estimates are much higher.  
**GOVERNMENT**  
**State Structure**  
The major organs of state power are the National People's Congress (NPC), the President, and the State Council. Members of the State Council include Premier Zhu Rongji, a variable number of vice premiers (now four), five state councilors (protocol equal of vice premiers but with narrower portfolios), and 29 ministers and heads of State Council commissions.

Under the Chinese Constitution, the NPC is the highest organ of state power in China. It meets annually for about 2 weeks to review and approve major new policy directions, laws, the budget, and major personnel changes. These initiatives are presented to the NPC for consideration by the State Council after previous endorsement by the Communist Party's Central Committee. Although the NPC generally approves State Council policy and personnel recommendations, various NPC committees hold active debate in closed sessions, and changes may be made to accommodate alternate views.  
  
**Principal Government and Party Officials**  
President--Jiang Zemin  
Vice President--Hu Jintao  
Premier, State Council--Zhu Rongji  
Vice Premiers -- Li Lanqing, Qian Qichen, Wu Bangguo, Wen Jiabao  
Politburo Standing Committee -- Jiang Zemin (General Secretary), Li Peng, Zhu Rongji, Li Ruihuan, Hu Jintao, Wei Jianxing, Li Lanqing

**HISTORY**  
**Dynastic Period**  
China is the oldest continuous major world civilization, with records dating back about 3,500 years. Successive dynasties developed a system of bureaucratic control which gave the agrarian-based Chinese an advantage over neighboring nomadic and hill cultures. Chinese civilization was further strengthened by the development of a Confucian state ideology and a common written language that bridged the gaps among the country's many local languages and dialects. The last dynasty was established in 1644, when the nomadic Manchus overthrew the native Ming dynasty and established the Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty with Beijing as its capital.  
**Early 20th Century China**A revolutionary military uprising on October 10, 1911, led to the abdication of the last Qing monarch. Between 1911 and 1916, General Yuan Shikai served as president of China. Upon his death, and with no natural successor, China was ruled by shifting coalitions and competing provincial military leaders. In 1925, Chiang Kai-shek united most of south and central China under the rule of the Chinese Nationalist People's Party (KMT). During the 1920's, many leaders of the rival Communist Chinese Party (CCP) were executed, and those who survived reorganized under a new leader, Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung). By 1949, the CCP occupied most of the country. Chiang Kai-shek fled with the remnants of his KMT government and military forces to Taiwan, where he proclaimed Taipei to be China's "provisional capital".  
**The People's Republic of China**  
In Beijing, on October 1, 1949, Mao Zedong proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the early 1950s, China undertook a massive economic and social reconstruction. In 1958, Mao broke with the Soviet model and announced a new economic program, the "Great Leap Forward," aimed at rapidly raising industrial and agricultural production. Giant cooperatives (communes) were formed, and "backyard factories" dotted the Chinese landscape. The results were disastrous, as normal market mechanisms were disrupted, and agricultural production fell. In the spring of 1966, a new movement, the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," pitted a section of the Chinese Communist leadership against another leadership group. China was set on a course of political and social anarchy which lasted the better part of a decade. The leadership conflict came to a head in September 1971, when Party Vice Chairman and Defense Minister Lin Biao reportedly tried to stage a coup against Mao. In the aftermath of the Lin Biao incident, many officials criticized and dismissed during 1966-69 were reinstated.  
**The Post-Mao Era**  
Mao's death in September 1976 removed a towering figure from Chinese politics and set off a scramble for succession. After extensive deliberations, the Chinese Communist Party leadership reinstated Deng Xiaoping to all of his previous posts at the 11th Party Congress in August 1977. Deng then led the effort to place government control in the hands of veteran party officials opposed to the radical excesses of the previous two decades. The new, pragmatic leadership emphasized economic development and renounced mass political movements. After 1979, the Chinese leadership moved toward more pragmatic positions in almost all fields. The party encouraged artists, writers, and journalists to adopt more critical approaches, although open attacks on party authority were not permitted.  
**1989 Student Movement and Tiananmen Square**The death of Hu Yaobang, a popular reformer, on April 15, 1989, coupled with growing economic hardship caused by high inflation, provided the backdrop for a large scale protest movement by students, intellectuals, and other parts of a disaffected urban population. University students and other citizens in Beijing camped out at Tiananmen Square to mourn Hu's death and to protest against those who would slow reform. Their protests, which grew despite government efforts to contain them, called for an end to official corruption and for defense of freedoms guaranteed by the Chinese Constitution. Protests also spread through many other cities, including Shanghai and Guangzhou. After failing to persuade the demonstrators to abandon the streets, Zhao's strategy of reasoning with the demonstrators was overruled, and martial law was declared on May 20, 1989. Late on June 3 and early on the morning of June 4, military units were brought into Beijing. They used armed force to clear demonstrators from the streets. There are no official estimates of deaths in Beijing, but most observers believe that casualties numbered in the many hundreds.  
  
After June 4, while foreign governments expressed horror at the brutal suppression of the demonstrators, the central government eliminated remaining sources of organized opposition, detained large numbers of protesters, removed Zhao supporters from office, and required political reeducation not only for students but also for large numbers of party cadre and government officials.  
**Third Generation of Leaders**  
Deng's health deteriorated in the years prior to his death in 1997. During that time, President Jiang Zemin and other members of his generation gradually assumed control of the day-to-day functions of government. This "third generation" leadership governs collectively with President Jiang at the center. In March 1998, Jiang was re-elected President during the 9th National People's Congress. Premier Li Peng was constitutionally required to step down from that post. China is firmly committed to economic reform and opening to the outside world. The Chinese leadership has identified reform of state industries as a government priority. Government strategies for achieving that goal include large-scale privatization of unprofitable state-owned enterprises and the layoff of workers. The leadership has also downsized the government bureaucracy.  
  
**Issues**

***Committee on Sovereignty***

We as China believe that a nation has a right to be self-governed should it legally and fairly secede from its previous governing body. However, we also believe that should a territory that is known to be a key part of a nation’s prosperity be removed wrongfully from that country, and should the people who have been removed from that nation wish to rejoin it’s rightful empire, then it is the duty of the two countries to reach a compromise separate of other nations interference. The integrity of a nation’s sovereignty and it’s right to stand alone are aspects that must be observed and treated respectfully through all parts of political negotiations and the supposed “superiority” of any state over the other must not be a topic of discussion.

The annexation of Crimea is a global topic that has been discussed all across the world during this last year. On March 16, 2014, Crimea, a peninsula off the coast in the Black Sea governed by Ukraine, officially became part of Russia as 96% of the referendum voted to join Crimea with Russia. On Russia’s annexation of Crimea, we believe that all parties should refrain from raising the tension and that everything will resolve according to law and political policy. More opinions and arguments will just worsen and complicate the situation; therefore, we will remain neutral on this issue and we will help to seek a better solution. Although Beijing has a good relationship with Moscow, we will respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, but at the same time, the nation will not oppose the legality of the referendum and its outcome. Moreover, we do not hope to relate this annexation with our problems with Tibet, Xinjiang, and Taiwan. We think that annexation means to incorporate a territory within political domain. With these states still in deciding, we will have our own solutions as in terms of their sovereignty and political status.

We believe that the actions carried out by Russia were done as a part of their responsibility to their people. As any other country does, Russia has the responsibility of keeping their people safe and satisfied, but Ukraine has this responsibility as well. The actions of both sides that we believe are justified by these responsibilities, but in the name of world peace we say that both countries must restrain from adding more to the rising tension. The situation will be resolved in accordance to law, and the sovereignty of both countries will be preserved. The extra fighting should come to an end, as it is a waste of resources for both sides, and in the end it should be the people who decide what regime to be put under. Many people of Ukraine have stated their desire to be once again joined with Russia, but the territorial integrity of Ukraine must be respected, and we firmly expect both sides to come to a favorable agreement soon.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union was one that was necessary to end the fear placed in the hearts of citizens worldwide. As President Putin is making strides to bridge the gap left between these post-Soviet states, we believe that Mr. Putin is doing what is best for his people, and the government in Kiev is doing what is best for theirs. The mark of these actions must be reflected in the eyes of the citizens being affected. War must never be sought out, and as seen by the dissolution of the Soviet Union, all measures must be taken to have it be avoided. We remain neutral as to whether or not Russia continues to expand its borders--that is for the two governments, and mainly their people to decide.

We are operated under the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which is the ruling and political party of China. With the rapidly growing modernization of technology in China, our main focus is to take more control of the people and to help them. One of our goals is to create a favorable foreign/international environment for China’s reform as well as opening up to modernization. Even though the CCP has been around since 1920’s and has worked efficiently in many ways to aid the people’s need, in recent years we have seen an upswing and growth in privately owned industries within our country. The main factor problem our country has with this is that most companies and industries that are privately owned seek only to pursue the owners profits or gains. We prefer to continue to improve our government as a whole and to meet the satisfaction of all of our citizens.

In our country, it is our ruling Communist Party that runs all of the country, including its politics. Political leaders in China are brought to power by the party, and any major political decisions are made by the party. Always, since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, this government has worked for its people, and it will always continue to do so. We have adapted to meet the needs of the people, to hear their voices, and make the necessary adjustments. With the development of new forms of media, both journalistic and social, we are excited to once again adapt to the new needs and requests of our citizens, and foresee a change for the better.

***Committee on Security***

We have the infrastructure in place to deal with many of China’s security issues. These primarily include our land-based concerns, such as the potential for the North Korean state collapsing and the subsequent emigration of refugees, as well as the risk of potential clashes with India over Aksai Chin or other areas.

In sea-based or aerial based-conflicts, we might have more of a struggle to achieve our goals. Currently most Chinese border disputes lie along the East or South China Seas, and many of the countries that contend with us about borders are allies or friendly to the United States. While we are currently modernizing our navy, and are in the process of building up our aircraft carriers, we are concerned about the capabilities of the US navy and its allies' navies. Also, the latest Chinese aircraft, the fifth-generation J-31, is of yet still untested.

With that said we are a main power among missile tactics and sensor warfare, as shown in our policy towards the United States Navy in event of war, the Anti-Access Area Denial (A2-AD). In the implementation of this policy, many American bases and carriers would be vulnerable to our cruise and ballistic missile, forcing opponents to withdraw. However, our navy and air force, if venturing into conflicts beyond the boundaries of our homeland, might encounter formidable allied forces that could result in a stalemate.

We seek to improve our infrastructure for fighting separatists and Islamic terrorists in Xingjian. While China has undertaken major initiatives to guard against terrorists, attacks continue to be an issue, the deadliest of which occurred in the summer of 2014, in the bombing of a train station in Kunming, Yunnan, a southern province of China, which, while far from Xinjiang, was perpetrated by separatist Uighers from that region.

Sometimes we are asked about what a hypothetical war between Taiwan and China would mean. While our country contends that such a war is unlikely, if it did happen, it would probably result in the use of Chinese A2-AD to counteract likely support from the United States of America, a staunch Taiwanese ally, while at the same time bringing great damage to the region.

China continues to struggle with the views and behaviors of the United States of America and the allies it has all over Eastern Asia, including South Korea, Thailand, Japan, the Philippines, and Australia, as well as improving ties with other countries such as Vietnam, India, and even Burma. Our allies include mainly North Korea and Pakistan, the former being fairly impoverished with a relatively weak naval capacity, and the latter existing geographically too far west to be a key factor in our vital eastern interests. Nevertheless, Pakistan as a nation is very important help to China in terms of balancing out the influence of powers like India, which we see as gradually moving more into alignment with American views (evidenced by the recent visits of Obama to India). The Sino-Pakistan relationship has been compared in depth to the US-Israeli relationship, and indeed is an extremely close relationship for us, both militarily and economically.

We are also currently forging greater ties with South Korea, as we are both now are increasingly wary of the possibility of North Korea using its nuclear weapons. We increasingly view the South Koreans as more strategically important than North Korea, and our Premier, Xi Jinping, actually visited South Korea before visiting North Korea in an unprecedented move on his recent tour of the Korean peninsula. We also have other allies or at least friendly states, but these too, for example Zimbabwe, Iran, and Venezuela, are not as much of a current factor with regard to our most critical interests.

We are friendly with Russia to our north (definitely friendlier than the West is towards Russia.) Our relationship is based mainly on energy and military hardware, both of which we buy from Russia. Our countries signed a multi-billion dollar deal in 2014 for the sustained sale of energy to China, and we routinely purchase military technology from our neighbor. Strategically in the East and South China Seas however, Russia as helpful as we would like.

Other nations we are friendly with in the region, such as Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, we see as most likely remaining neutral in a potential war in the seas, neither helping nor antagonizing China.

China, unlike America, is very close geographically to nearly all of the nations that cause us concern. Currently, our main cause for worry is North Korea, whose rumored nuclear program could present a threat to China. However, we also have disputes with Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, South Korea, and Japan over borders in the south and east China Seas. Tibet has also raised concerns for us with its newfound independence, which has led to problems with India again over borders.

We have ongoing problems with Japan. We both claim the Senkaku islands in the East China Sea as our own. In 2010 a Chinese fisherman was arrested near these islands by Japanese coast guard, sparking more tensions. There have been many close calls within the past few years in disputed territory between us. However, these often seem more like irksome annoyances to us rather than seriously escalating border clashes.

These other worries pale in comparison to our concerns about the United States of America. During the Clinton administration, we increasingly seemed to be becoming America’s next great enemy. Our policies on freedom of speech, censorship, and human rights have notoriously been a sore issue between our two countries. However, post-9/11, with George W. Bush trying to finish his father’s campaign in Iraq, relations strengthened as it became obvious that we were not in fact America’s enemy, at least in military.

But, with China recently surpassing America in GDP (PPP), it has become clear that China is now America’s main competitor financially. During the beginning of the Obama administration, relations seemed like they would again take a turn for the worse. President Obama expressed interest in increasing military influence in areas around China which we strenuously object to, and relations are also very strained concerning Tibet, which America supplies arms to. However, during a two-day meeting between Wen Jiabao, our President, and President Obama, our two countries made great headway in improving and strengthening relations. We both made deals concerning climate change, which America has yet to uphold, as well as with regard to stopping North Korea’s nuclear program.

Our country also has some concerns within our own borders. Many of our citizens struggle with poverty and unfairly resent the government for their plight. We keep our currency extremely low intentionally so as to ensure lower prices on foreign exports, and poor Chinese citizens sometimes object to the impact this has on them. However, we do not tolerate criticism. It is not good for the state. We have strict and important policies in place that prohibit criticism of the government in speech and in the press to ensure that the state remains strong.

The increasing growth of the internet over the past 30 years has required us to block many sites that don’t agree with these policies. For example, the word “democracy” is blocked in chat rooms, and a search for Tiananmen Square (the site of a damaging uprising from the past) yields nothing. We are very serious about maintaining these strict policies and punishing those who disobey them. We have a significant number of imprisoned journalists and dissidents who have not heeded our policies.

We also have necessary laws limiting movement in China. The frequent criticisms that these laws are really aimed at keeping the rural peasants in their place are patently false. Instead, the laws are specifically in place to prevent the growth of large-scale urbanization, which would result in chaos and the loss of infrastructure in our country. Many falsely accuse our country of things that are untrue. For example, China has been accused of conducting organ harvesting with its prisoners, especially on the Falun Gong (a religion that spawned a dangerous dissident movement), the accusation of organ harvesting is something our country categorically denies. We have also received unfair criticism for a lack of political freedoms and for our high pollution levels. However, we feel that we have actually been fairly progressive with regard to these issues. We have made major gains towards cutting down on pollution, unlike America.

Needless to say, the problem with the expression of such unwarranted criticisms is that they have sparked an unfortunate amount of destructive public outcry. In the last year there have been over 100 protests and demonstrations. The majority and the most notable of these have tended to be led mainly by students or more liberal citizens. Tiananmen Square is probably the most egregious example, in which democracy-demanding citizens protested in over 400 of our cities requiring our police force and government to respond with force for the good of China. More recently there were protests in Hong Kong complaining about lack of representation.

Our country has also had to address the issue of terrorists domestically. Most of the problem stems from the Xinjiang province to the west, which is primarily Muslim. The group usually responsible for terrorist attacks is the Uyghur, which has given rise to many radical Islamists. The Xinjiang tend to overly identify with exterior Asian cultures and claim to feel unrepresented in China, therefore sometimes seeking secession. We work very hard to prevent their actions. Tibet is also a large concern for our country, as they recently declared independence from the People’s Republic of China, unfortunately further inciting the Xijiang along with many other impressionable Chinese citizens.

In terms of information security we have received multiple attacks of a significant magnitude affecting the information of millions of our faithful citizens, including attacks to telecommunication companies and network servers. The Western nations have persisted in their efforts to declare that China is responsible for attacks against them. However, there is no proof that we, China, were behind any attacks. It is pure speculation. Thus, in light of the severe attacks conducted upon important, strategic, and crucial technology centers, and amid the tensions held by other nations in the wake of devastating attacks to their networks, we have stepped up defense against such attacks in the future. Given the problems faced with defending the security of our nation, we have committed to developing the capacity to defend against cyber attacks as well as the capacity to conduct counter attacks against others if necessary. We have made significant investments in this field.

Our pursuits in the field of cyber security have a strong basis in recent events. In 2013, Edward Snowden revealed to the Western world that in 2010 the United States’ National Security Agency (NSA) broke into multiple telecommunications bases within China as well as accessing the servers and information of Tsinghua University in Beijing. Tsinghua hosts a large part of the Internet data that is generated by millions of Chinese users daily with its role as one of six information centers, and it was discovered that the United States now has the ability to access it. The headquarters of Huawei, an important and large telecommunications company in Shenzhen in Southern China, was breached in the same operation as well. According to Snowden, the purposes of this breach was to investigate ties between the telecommunications company and the People’s Liberation Army, despite the fact that we have already repeatedly denied that such connections exist, and when no evidence ever existed for such a connection.

Furthermore, we are appalled and angered by the fact that the United States would spy on a fully industrialized, free, democratic country like the People’s Republic of China, especially after finding no evidence of the concerning alliances they were supposedly investigating and after multiple denials from us regarding the alliance. Millions of our telecommunication users (our loyal citizens) had their information breached because they were stored on the servers that were hacked. Another apparent goal was to exploit the cutting-edge technology that we use in manufacturing and designing of our next-generation technology devices, to spread it to foreign companies so that they could have the same products for themselves without benefiting our nation.

Our army and navy units were also endangered because the information that was hacked provided access to their daily activities by foreign powers. The breaches also claimed to gain insight into the plans of our intelligence community and actions of the customers of Huawei, including multiple countries abroad, and our allies, who are of interest to Western nations. The nations we are friends with deserve privacy. Clearly the United States not released its most confidential information. Every nation must have confidential information. Russia, a trade ally, with a large population of hackers, has not engaged in spying or hacking activities against China. Why then does the US or other foreign nations with which we trade feel that they have the right to hack our systems? They do not, and we do not intend to allow it to continue.

China is one of the most populated countries in the world, hosting a total of one billion three hundred fifty five million, six hundred ninety two thousand, five hundred and seventy six people. Close to seven hundred million of those people are fit for the military. That alone is twice the population of the United States. We surpass every other country in military manpower.

The Chinese army, or the Republic of China armed forces (ROC), has been a government-managed organization since 1912, starting with the navy, with the other forces following shortly behind. It was created during the Qing dynasty as a private force, but was later tasked with representing our whole country. Since then it has evolved to be one of the world’s greatest military forces. We have five divisions in our military: the army, navy, air force, marines, and military police. Later we included the coast guard.

In terms of our firepower, we have a total of 9,000 tanks, 5,000 armored fighting vehicles, 2,000 self propelled guns, 6,500 towed artillery, 2,000 multiple launch rocket systems, 3,000 aircrafts, and a fleet of 700 naval ships. The leader of our military is the Commander-in-Chief, who controls and gives orders to all parts of the military. The goal is too protect our country as a whole. If a hostile force appears our military will first act to protect Chinese territory and keep civilians safe.

Taiwan is a key factor in China's long-term strategic planning. The island is part of China's First Island Chain, which encompasses the innermost ring of islands China considers essential for national defense. Taiwan could be strategic for protecting mainland China and be used as an area for operations into the Second Island Chain. We no longer actively seek to control Taiwan, but we do maintain a large force prepared to take action if it ever became necessary to keep invaders away from the mainland and from hurting civilians.

China has key alliances related to war with the USA, Japan, and Singapore. China signed a treaty of mutual cooperation with both Japan and USA. Japanese soldiers can very often be found among the Chinese soldiers. With Singapore things are more complicated, Singapore withdrew all of their troops in China and signed a peace treaty, but the troop withdrawal left lingering concerns about Singapore’s reliability as an ally. China’s alliance with the United States began with cooperation that started during World War II when both countries took part in the Allied Forces. Since then they have been partners during wars such as Vietnam, and Korea.

We traditionally have not celebrated our military as much as other countries do. In fact we had our first military parade only in 2007. However, since that date, the day has been celebrated a national holiday. We are proud of our allies and the many people who create a military in China that is a force to be reckoned with.

***Committee on Terrorism***

For much of our rich history, China has existed as a largely terrorist free nation in which citizens need not fear the threat terrorism poses to so many other nations. This is mainly a result of our international policy focusing on minimizing our global presence on heated issues. Trying to stay off the international stage has helped China to avoid terrorist threats stemming from the Jihadist movement. However, as China has grown both politically and economically, we have seen a rise in terrorist plots and attacks within our borders.

China faces a number of terrorist threats, predominantly domestic, but foreign ones definitely exist. As China has grown economically, our presence in the Middle East has increased. As China expands its influence into this region, jihadist organizations fight back, as they see this as impeding on their native land. China also faces a number of domestic threats, mainly occurring in the Xinjiang province, an autonomous region in China in which the militant Uyghur group commit most of their terrorist attacks. The Uyghurs, from their strategic geographic location, are able to form alliances with other terrorist organizations to wreak more havoc on the Chinese people.

As was stated earlier, we seek to improve our infrastructure for fighting separatists and Islamic terrorists in Xingjian. While China has undertaken major initiatives to guard against terrorists, attacks continue to be an issue, the deadliest of which occurred in the summer of 2014, in the bombing of a train station in Kunming, Yunnan, a southern province of China, which, while far from Xinjiang, was perpetrated by separatist Uighers from that region.

***Committee on Human Rights***

While some see the relaxing of restrictions on our citizens as progress in expanding the human rights of the Chinese population, most of the laws that are still in place protect our people. China continues to have a unified purpose expressed in our one party system, willing to curb divisive subjects such as religion. Major human rights concerns that the international community sees in our country would be the prohibition of independent labor unions and human rights groups, along with the government censorship against all forms of discussion on human rights, including print, the internet and academic research, but what they fail to realize is that all of this is done in order to maintain our current prosperous state and to ensure that the Chinese culture and soul remains unstained. We are ensuring this by taking action against subversive forces such as microblogging who spread lies and disruptive statements. Internet censorship is also something that is prevalent in China with the “Great Firewall” stopping outside information from entering China and corrupting our people. Those who break censorship laws or breach taboos are often heavily punished, with their speech being deleted and possibly being jailed in order to preserve the stability of the country that were attempting to bring down. China chooses to focus on what it sees as being best for the country as a whole, implementing involuntary population relocation and rehousing on massive scales, in order to deal with our large population and ensuring that their is no over crowding, regardless of the people who can not see the bigger picture.

However the views of the individuals who are against our way of life are ignored, such as repressive policies being put in place in ethnic minority areas such as Tibet, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia, along with people with disabilities, those who most fail to assimilate to our culture. The fact that we do not allow scrutiny of our human rights allows us autonomy and to ensure that our country is run the way that we want it to be. The major ethnic divisions present in China is the division between the majority Han population and the 55 minority population that make up around 9% of the Chinese population. The officially recognized 55 minorities are made up of mostly those living along China’s borders such as the Mongolians and Uygurs in the north and the Zhuang, Yi and Bai in southern China near Southeast Asia. While not blatantly obvious there is evidence of contention between the parties in the due to the actions of separatists and terrorist who are not content with the level of autonomy they are given and the response that citizens have to their disrespect. This can be clearly seen in the fact that over one hundred people of minority ethnicities were killed in 2013 in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region and the actions that took place in 2009 that led to the death of many ethnic Han’s at the hands of ethnic Uighurs during a riot in the Xinjiang region. Minority groups mostly have the same rights as those in the majority and live mostly autonomously, however some see our countries laws ensuring a safe and prosperous China as discriminatory, a view that is entirely wrong.

We have for the most part remained silent on their view of mistreatment and human rights violations. The one major exception to this being when we urged Sri Lanka to “protect and promote human rights”. However we have remained very separate from other instances of human rights violations such as the use of chemical weapons in Syria and has instead slowed down efforts made by the Security Council to deliver humanitarian aid. It is our belief that countries should deal with problems on their own and others should only get involved if there is no other recourse. Due to how things have progressed in North Korea and how it is affecting the international community it is time for someone to speak out. Something that we have begun to do more and more against North Korea, criticising the country publicly.

We have faced issues following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in that there has been an increased amount of illegal migration from China to Russia due to their close borders. Alexander Shaiken, who is in charge of Russian-China borders, claimed that 1.5 million illegal Chinese citizens have entered into Russia through its far east in a matter of 18 months. This can be perceived as an exaggeration as Russia has not run a census in over a decade. We feel this doesn’t make a huge impact in the area since it isn’t densely populated and already has some Chinese influence. This land that the Chinese have been immigrating to was given to Russia in the Aigun and Peking treaties but China has not formally accepted them yet. If Russia is so nervous about the overflowing ethnic Chinese, maybe they should upgrade their security and contact directly with the Chinese government to ask for help.

The Chinese Constitution states that people can worship freely as long as they are normal religious activities, or rather activities that happen in any religious buildings that have been approved by the government. If you worship somewhere that has not been approved by the government, you may face great consequences such as being sent to jail. Many religions, such as Christianity, Falun Gong and Dalai Lama are forbidden because they are “evil cults”: using their religion to manipulate people by qigong or other common art forms for camouflage. By doing this they deceive their members and make them defy their government and society, in turn endangering society. Other religions, including Buddhism, Taoism, Muslim, Roman Catholic, and Protestant are China’s most recognized religions and have the most public worshipping buildings, of course all approved by the government.

Even though to worship freely and publicly you have to get the government’s permission, you can practice a different religion with close family and friends in private. Many of these private sessions are often disturbed by the police to make sure everything is legal. You are also allowed to get fundraising from different countries, in different currencies for over 1 million RMB but this needs to be documented. Faith based charities, like other charities need to register with the government before becoming legal. If the government does not approve of certain buildings, they have the right to tear it down. An example would be the Sanjiang Christian Church in Wenzhou was torn down because it violated planning rules. Tibetan Buddhists and Uighur Muslims have reported many times about discrimination and more restrictions in practicing their faith but they already have a sufficient amount of religious buildings and do not need anymore. Even though China may not not be as open to religions as the western countries, we try to insure that we are as fair as possible allowing different religions while making sure they don’t harm the stability of our country.

***Committee on Economics***

We, China, have the world’s second biggest economy and are the world’s biggest importer. The price of oil in our country fallen more than 40% since June 2014. That was when it was 115 dollars a barrel, but is now just 70 dollars. Falling prices give our economy a boost, allowing our central bank and others in the region to ease rates. Falling oil prices are helping lift Asia’s gross domestic product growth from 4.7% to an approximate 4.3%. We are the most dependent on oil imports. We spent $234.4 billion to import oil in 2013.

“Made in China” are three words that are so often found at the bottom of various products. Most people think little of it. Our economy is based largely on the manufacturing of goods and exports to other countries. In the past few years we have made billions of dollars. We have over nine trillion dollars in our bank. To become that wealthy we have established many good relationships with other countries in our manufacturing and exporting of goods.

The majority of products we produce are things that people in other countries use everyday and rely on constantly. We produce many of the electronic devices that other countries use, toys, games, and clothes, among others. Because people everywhere need clothes,we are able to monopolize on exporting and manufacturing clothing. We make these goods in factories. Due to the ever growing population of over a billion people, we are able to offer millions of people jobs in our factories. This limits the number of people who are unemployed, and we are able to help keep people off the street. Our main source of income is through exports, and if not for our large population of willing citizens we would look very different.

Our trading with other countries has benefitted us and them greatly. Since 1995, there has been significant trading surpluses with other countries, especially from 2004 to 2009. Our significant trading partners recently are Hong Kong, the U.S, the Netherlands, Vietnam, and the United Kingdom. The countries in the region that we do trade with is Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Our primary exports are textiles, electrical machinery, radio telephone headsets, and integrated circuits. Our primary imports are oil and mineral fuels, medical equipment, and motor vehicles.   
 Our three main goals for the economy in the near future are sustainable growth, upgrading industry, and promotion of domestic consumption. This involves protecting the environment, as well as improving energy efficiency. We can achieve this by working to use more environmentally friendly products and energy uses. Solar power is cheaper to work with, and it is a great way of reusing energy and reducing air pollution. Compared to other countries with lower populations our supposed air pollution is minimal. In the next few years we plan to reduce it greatly. Other countries have done that, so can we. Air pollution is not our largest concern. Our economy is in good shape, but will be in better shape in years to come. We are working to create new sustainable forms of energy, such as nuclear power.

The fall of the Soviet Union helped to enforce the power of China in Asia, and attention began to shift to them. The Chinese communist party has said that they have valued stability above all else, and over the past few years it would be an understatement to say that they have merely been stable, as they have flourished for over a decade. The Soviet Union is the longest socialist experiment to date, and therefore a model for all other communist nations. This was in the case of China, as we had the chance to analyze the Soviet collapse and figure out how to avoid it. One of the major problems of the Soviet economic collapse was the lack of incentives for workers. It has been said by a Russian economist Yavlinsky, that the government pretended to pay the workers, while the workers pretended to work for the government. This would lead to astronomically low productivity throughout the nation. Here we were able to look to the Soviet Union and steer their nation in the right direction, as we have been reported with an annual growth of 3.9% in productivity, compared to the Soviet's lack of productivity.

With the drop in oil prices our GDP growth has raised. A senior analyst at the Economist Intelligence Unit in Singapore, Toby Iles, said “the consultancy has raised its 2015 GDP growth forecast for China for 7.1%”. These lower prices will give us room to maneuver and maintain a GDP growth target of at least 7% this year, down from a targeted 7.5% in 2014. The drop in oil prices could help us make up for some lost ground in our economy. Due to falling exports, rising bad-debt levels, and struggles in shifting to a consumption-led economy, along with slowing industrial growth, analysts say that if oil prices stay low we could follow up our November rate cut. We have been greatly affected by this drop in oil and things will only get better for us as the oil prices stay this low.

Russia has begun to meet a plan to raise oil flows to us even though western sanctions are barring its oil firms from foreign funds and technologies. Last year we signed deals to triple oil supplies up to one million barrels per day after 2018.

Since the end of Soviet Russia, our wealth gap in China has steadily gone upward. On the Gini index scale, which ranges from 0, perfect equality, to 1, absolute inequality, we are at 0.474. During the financial crisis of 2008, our index was at 0.491, we were able to get our index lower and lower. While the area around 0.47 and 0.49 is relatively high, the average rural household income has increased, rising 14.13 percent since the last year. Reasons as to why this increasing wealth gap are mainly the urban-biased policies, ability to receive education, and demographic changes.

***Committee on Energy***

China is the world’s largest energy consumer and we do not foresee reduced energy use in the near future. With our population being over 1.3 billion, the largest in the world, and with our economy growing at 7.7% every year, the demand for energy sources will increase exponentially. We rely on coal as our primary source of energy. We are not only the worlds largest producer, but also the worlds largest consumer. With the high demand for energy, our country must also import 7 million barrels of oil every day to sustain the 10.5 million barrels a day usage. Coal and oil combined make up 87% of all our energy consumption, and the remainder of our non-renewable energy comes from natural gases. In response to the emerging problem of pollutants, we are committed to exploring sources of clean, renewable energy. We are home to the world’s largest dam on the Yangtze River, and our hydroelectric collectively accounts for 6% of our the energy supply. Our goal is to produce 15% of energy from renewable sources in the next five years, doubling our current production.

We are a major energy importer and must rely on other countries to acquire energy. Even though we produce the majority of our coal, 85% of our imports come from three countries: Australia, Indonesia, and South Africa. We rely on four countries to fill the gap between our production and demand for oil: Saudi Arabia, Angola, Russia, and Iran. Although, the oil industry has lost its equilibrium, causing prices to drop significantly. We are benefitting greatly from the drop in oil prices. With the recent drop in oil prices, from $115 a barrel to $48 a barrel, our country saves an estimated 2.1 billion dollars annually for every dollar drop in the oil price. If the oil price remains at $48 a barrel, we will save 140.7 billion dollars every year in oil imports.

We have been trying to improve the integration of oil pipelines, along with establishing networks of import in nearby countries. About 14,658 miles of crude oil pipelines and 11,795 miles of oil product pipelines were established by 2012. The deal to build these systems will involve developing natural gas fields in Russia and building pipelines underground from Russia to our country. The cost of building the infrastructure alone is expected to top $70 billion. Most of the base of China’s oil pipelines are located towards the northern region and the coastal markets. Nonetheless, several of pipelines are being constructed to more remote markets from the downstream refinings. These changes will only help us progress as a world power.

The four-hundred billion dollar gas deal between Russia and our country will impact our economy hugely. This pipeline will carry liquefied natural gas (LNG) over 4,000 kilometers from Russia to Beijing. This pipeline not only benefit our country by tightening ties with Russia and boosting our economy, but also Russia for it faces severe sanctions with Ukraine. With this $400 billion gas deal finally in place after ten years of negotiation, we will be able to flourish as a nation.

We are the world's second-largest oil consumer and became the largest global energy consumer in 2010. Until the 1990’s China was an oil exporter but by 2009 we had become the world's second-largest net importer of crude oil and petroleum products. The EIA (Energy Information Administration) says that United States will be surpassed by China in 2014 as the largest net oil importer. In 2014 China consumed one half of the oil in the world. China consumes the highest amount of coal in the world. We, China, seek low coal and petroleum prices from a developed energy market.

Energy in our country has throughout history been a source of cooperation, with sporadic occurrences of coercion prompting us to adjust ourselves for the better. Through the use of Five Year Plans we have prudently assured the safety of China’s energy future. The Communist Party of China’s responsible stewardship has developed our country and overseen its rise to power on the world scale. In recent years unexpected complications have arisen from industrial pollution, but the PRC has already demonstrated our commitment to effectual and immediate action through renewable energy projects such as the Three Gorges Dam, completed in 2013, the most powerful hydroelectric dam in the history of mankind.

A significant source of coercion in our past was the U.S. lead oil importation embargo, lasting from 1949 through 1969, which limited China from exporting petroleum products. However, tensions have since eased, and looking towards the future we seek increased cooperation and unity on an international level.

Even though our current energy consumption is heavily based in fossil fuel consumption, we are committed to the becoming less dependent on fossil fuels. Pollution in our air is being actively curbed in the interest of our citizens through the use of renewable energy. A growing source of this renewable energy are solar panels, in the use of which we are surpassing Germany. Our country is committed to improving our new sources of energy, using our own advances to make the products clean and cheap. One significant partnership that will help resolve this issue is between us and Russia. We have made an agreement to construct a pipeline, bringing to us 38 billion cubic meters of gas annually for 30 years amounting to $400 billion. Additionally, We and Turkmenistan have been working together on a natural gas pipeline to receive 65 billion cubic meters of gas a year by 2016. China has acquired these two crucial alliances in order to improve our industry, people, and position. The shift from our dependence on coal will be a gradual process, but will ultimately create a better China. This future improvement will also spur economic growth.

The Caspian Sea, as one of the oldest oil producing regions in the world and an emerging source of natural gas, is a key region in the global energy market. The Sea and its resources are divided between coastal countries [Russia](http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=RS), [Azerbaijan](http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=AJ), [Kazakhstan](http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=KZ),[Turkmenistan](http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=TX), and [Iran](http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=IR). Territorial disputes are present in the region, and sea has yet to be fully divided between nations. littoral nations maintain that foreign military vessels are not permitted to enter the sea. The Caspian Sea area supplies roughly three and a half percent of global oil supply, at 2,645 barrels a day, and roughly two percent of natural gas production at 2,549 Billion Cubic feet per year. A drawing aspect of this region is its relative underdevelopment in relation to its vast resources. The U.S Energy Information Administration estimates that the Caspian basin holds 48 billion barrels of oil and 292 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in proved and probable reserves.

The Black Sea region largely unexplored for energy extraction, but is of increasing interest. Previously geographic challenges such as deep water have limited investment in Black Sea resources, while littoral states have been supplied with comparatively cheap gas from Turkey and Russia. With the seizure of Crimea, Russia has gained a significant offshore stake in probable Black Sea petroleum. Much of the region remains unsurveyed, but the 2013 discovery of 1.5-3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in offshore Romania is promising. Currently the sector is gaining the necessary investment to pursue possible extraction opportunities, with various state and private companies becoming involved.

The arctic zone is a region of great potential in the future of energy production. The USGS estimates that the arctic holds 22 percent of the world’s undiscovered oil and gas reserves. However, various problems complicate the extraction of these resources. The resource base is composed mainly of natural gas, which is more costly to transport over long distance than oil. Due to its extreme climate and isolation, the sites in the arctic are more risky and expensive to develop. Sovereignty disputes also preclude and delay development of sites, and are compounded by environmental concerns. Currently, the development of the arctic is high cost, high risk, and would require protracted efforts with possible political ramifications.

While China claims no territorial stake in these regions, their capacity to supply our country affordable and plentiful petroleum and gas products is of great importance.

Energy has been a source of cooperation in the past, and the most significant partnership we and Turkmenistan have been working together on a natural gas pipeline to receive 65 billion cubic meters of gas by 2016. Turkmenistan is our largest trade partner, and they attempted to make their relation, “comprehensive and balanced” for the economy and we get assistance in making the severe air less toxic too. Also, Turkmenistan is our main supplier of gas, and we have worked together (on the 8000 km pipe) to benefit each other. 400 million people in our country made the most of the natural gas, while also assisting the polluted air. Another alliance was formed through the subject of energy, it’s Russia. We and Russia have made an agreement that has finally been confirmed recently where they would build a pipeline to collect natural gases, and on top of that, Russia would ship 38 billion cubic meters of natural gases to us annually for 30 years for the amount of $400 billion. China has acquired these two crucial alliances through the matter of energy, aiding both the people of China and the country itself.

***Committee on Ukraine***

Since the post-Soviet era, many have tried to succeed or seek autonomy from Russia. The Russian Constitution created a federal structure that allows for republics, regions, autonomous districts and cities of federal importance, which all carry differing status. Ramifications for a semi-successful separatist movement in a post-Soviet space are merely conjectures, but as always our main concerns lie with the well being of our country. Possible trade disruption between China and Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan is a looming downside to separatist movements. We are Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan’s main trading partners and we do not wish to disrupt this relationship. We are experiencing an economic resurgence and our people are prospering greatly, and any threat to our economy is a threat to our people. Among other things this popular uprising against the autocratic regime is not tolerable. People should respect their governments and leaders, and such uprisings should be squelched before such ideas of revolt spread and cause chaos and disruption of order. We do not want radical ideas such as these to travel and catch as this would be entirely unacceptable.

Ramifications of the seizure/reclaiming of Crimea could be mitigated by proper supervision, control, regulation, and safeguards implemented by Russia. Without these the effects for us could potentially be insurmountable. The possibility of trade being disrupted would call for an evaluation of current relationships with Russia and Crimea. The potential disturbance of networks to Central Asia would also be of great concern.

As Russia attempts to seize Crimea their naval power is growing to assist their military intervention in Ukraine. At this rate they are becoming stronger, they may become the most dominant naval power in the region. This can prove to be a problem for us because it threatens security for our ten billion dollar project to develop a deep water port in Crimea to redistribute cargo flows from the East to Europe. Any turmoil with Russia’s navy in the Black sea can cause uncertainty to our project. The Black Sea’s naval power will soon be in Russia’s hands as they are becoming the most powerful force. This may disrupt trade in the nearby area, including some of our own trade partners such as the countries of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Our goal is to stay as neutral as possible on the subject of Russia’s intervention in Ukraine, not to say we don’t have any worries or doubts. Both our countries want to have good relations with each other to avoid problems. But Russia has caused problems to us in the past with refusing the establishment of Free Trade Area within Shanghai Cooperation Organization and will similarly disprove our proposition for the Silk Road Beltway which is a way for our economic integration. We strongly disapprove of Russian military intervention in Ukraine because we don’t practice or support these interventions, they should not involve themselves in the matters of Ukraine. This is also due to our top priority which are the Central Asian countries and their well being. They are our major trade partners and supporting such military interventions might threaten those countries which would not be good for our economy. If Ukraine were to move close to the European Union (by the backing out of Russian involvement) then they could offer advantages to our business if they become involved with free trade in the European Union. Ukraine would then give us a direct inland access to the European market. Nonetheless, we reject tactics of Ukrainian revolution because you should not overthrow an autocratic regime. Overall the crisis in Ukraine is a headache and we can’t say yes or no to their request to us for diplomatic, military, or moral support. Russia has a right to put down the uprisings in Ukraine but should not penetrate Ukraine with so much military involvement.

Naturally, the communities in Ukraine must be divided due to conflicting beliefs between Russian and Ukrainian loyalties. We, as a socialist state, believe that the unity of the people is key for a good country. Therefore, we believe that all nations should provide food and medical help to families whether Russian or Ukrainian who have been caught in this war. They may not truly ever reconcile due to political standpoints, but all nations should try to save as many families as they can before they are destroyed by this war. However, we do not believe that other countries should perform any military intervention in Ukraine, Russia included. Ukraine is its own country, and is strong enough to deal with its own matters. Military intervention from any other country is a sign of imperialism and is unacceptable. Even if Ukraine was once part of Russia, this is not an excuse to deploy troops there to aid insurgents of another country that is not within your national boundaries.

We realize that ethnic Russian communities will either oppose or support the Russian uprising in Ukraine. Since we are another country, we have no right to say if they should support the rebellion or oppose it. However, we will simply say that Russians must decide whether or not to support their home country or the one harboring them. They must also ask themselves if it is right to support the destruction of a government for no apparent reason. The PRC discourages any other nation from dictating what the Russian communities in Ukraine must do, and is firmly against any military intervention. We shall do everything we can to provide aid to these families as stated previously, and the PRC vows to refrain from performing any military intervention in Ukraine.

**Five Issues China Would Like to Address at the Conference**

1. We would like to remain uninvolved in any military actions within or between Russia and the Ukraine and we hope other foreign powers will do the same

2. We are hoping to ensure stability of trade relations with Russia to secure our energy future and access to natural resources

3. We seek to reach full economic integration with Russia concerning the Silk Road Beltway and the free trade area within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

4. We look to Russia to cooperate with us on maintaining a stable market of export and also domestic consumption of goods

5. We most of all want to maintain good relations with Russia and other integral trading partners in Central Asia (such as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan)