

Tufts Seminar 2020

The Sleeping Giant Has Awoken: Security in the 21st Century in Asia

Briefing Paper – China

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Introduction

Representative: Natalie Pizer

Less than two hundred years ago, China was the most prosperous empire on the world stage, having a flourishing economy, a rich culture and a history that extended deep into the past. However, the stable status of the Middle Kingdom was shaken due to subjection by Western powers. The century of humiliation exposed China in its weakest form and the once unified nation had been carved up into European spheres of influence. However, this century of humiliation was not permanent. Mao Zedong reshaped Chinese society, launching us on a path of modernization and development. Deng Xiaoping continued our reformation, opening up China to the rest of the world.

Our rise is not complete however. Today, we strive to return to our glorious status. Under President Xi Jinping, China is continuing to grow into the number one world power. We are not willing to merely join the existing order that was decided entirely without our influence. Instead, we are reshaping the international system to better fit our national interests and views. The Chinese Dream ties together the nation's dream and the individual's dream into one. We will do whatever it takes to fulfill our goals and in the near future, our national rejuvenation will be fully achieved. As our leader President Xi says, "realizing the nation's great renewal is the greatest dream in the modern history of the country."

Key Points

- Territorial integrity is one of our core interests. Our government will never allow any organization or any political party to separate any piece of Chinese territory from China at any time or in any form. The party has the determination and the ability to safeguard the security of Chinese sovereignty and unity in all cases, including those in Taiwan and

Hong Kong. This also stands for our maritime interests. We are absolutely firm in our resolve to defend our maritime territorial integrity and take back what is historically ours.

- Trade is at the forefront of our interest in the twenty-first century. As we continue to grow our economy, it is vital that we continue to expand our trade network and unlock new markets in which to sell our finished goods. We look forward to continuing to pave the way for East-Asian economic success by leading the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. The party will continue to ensure that its territory fosters a favorable trading environment for all countries wanting to do business with China.
- We believe that innovation is key for China's future success and development. In the past years, President Xi has garnered momentum with scientific and technological breakthroughs in innovation, and we have no intention of slowing our efforts to continue to innovate, especially in core technologies that pertain to our interests, many of which are outlined in the Made In China 2025 initiative.
- We believe in a multilateral approach to both global health and climate change. We are fighting adamantly against global warming with new innovations and technologies, however, we recognize the different capabilities of each country and encourage proportional responses to global warming. The novel coronavirus has affected the entire world and we are willing to work with other countries as well as the WHO, through solidarity, coordination, and cooperation to set up future preventative measures and exchange innovations.
- The Korean Peninsula is an obvious area of interest for us given its close proximity and the potentially devastating repercussions of military conflicts. We are determined to

maintain peaceful negotiations both surrounding the denuclearization of North Korea and Korean Unification.

Background Information

Our transformation since the late 1940s has been tremendous. Under the powerful leadership of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, we rebounded from our civil war and jump started our economic growth. In 2012, Xi Jinping replaced Hu Jintao to become the president of China. Delivering a series of speeches on his goals for China, President Xi made his intentions clear to become one of China's greatest leaders. Our growth and modernization is centered around restoration. While there is regard for stability in the region, we have made our goals of reunification, sovereignty and development quite clear. Chinese modernization and growth has not been without its foreign involvement though.

Specifically, in recent years, tensions between us and the United States have been escalating quickly. China and the United States have seen a tremendous growth in trade since we joined the World Trade Organization in 2001. However, in 2012, we exceeded the United States as the largest trading nation in the world, and the United States became our largest export market. Our major ascendancy on the world stage has severely threatened the United States and their standing. Other attempts to rise in standing have been thwarted by US opinion. For example, in 2012, the United States warned us of continued militarization and island building, expressed their disapproval of action done on foreign land. On top of this, the United States has condemned our handling of the Uyghur Muslims and Hong Kong riots. The United States is not unique in their response; countries like Japan, Vietnam, Malaysia, South Korea and Australia have contended on a number of issues, including islands in the South China Sea.

Economically, China has expanded its influence far into Southeast Asia and the Pacific, working hand-in-hand with The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to create a free-trade zone for the member states. From this, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership was conceived in 2011 at the ASEAN summit, and this agreement has helped to ease tariffs in the region. Oppositely, economic relations between the United States and us have intensified greatly since 2018. President Donald Trump's sweeping tariffs for our alleged espionage of American technology and intellectual property sparked a trade war. When faced with more tariffs, we retaliated with our own. Relations with the United States are the lowest they have been in decades and have led us into a Thucydides trap.

Tensions have continued to rise in 2020. Last year, Malaysia's push to explore energy sources sparked a five-nation standoff, involving Malaysian, Vietnamese, Chinese, U.S., and Australian maritime forces sailing in close proximity. The COVID-19 outbreak that originated in Wuhan reverberated around the world and the blame put on us ignited anti-China sentiment around the globe. Our full potential will continue to be suppressed as long as the United States and neighboring Asian countries align to prevent our growth. However, our development will not be hindered forever. Our inevitable role as leader on the world stage has the ability to start a new Cold War.

Committee on South China Sea

Representative: Natalie Pizer

State of Affairs

- We assert sovereignty over almost all of the resource-rich strategic waterway despite rival claims from Southeast Asian neighbors. The islands and waterways have always been ours and our activities in the South China Sea date back over 2000 years ago to the Ming and Qing dynasties.
- The South China Sea disputes are not legal claims but rather political issues in a much bigger game. The United States is using the dilemma for their own strategic gain and all of their action is aimed at provoking us.

Goals and Perceptions in the South China Sea

- Our goals include assertion and defense of our maritime claims as well as the strengthening of our position in the South China Sea. We are reemerging from our century of humiliation, restoring our historical borders and influence in East Asia through the buildup of our navy.
- We are gaining control over the area by continuing our island building efforts.
- The natural resources in the South China Sea are extremely beneficial to our economic rise on the global stage.
- The United States is exploiting the South China Sea issue to alienate China's friendship with neighboring countries and in doing so, they are solidifying their relationship with countries such as Vietnam and the Philippines. Their anti-China alliance is extending beyond this and includes many Southeast Asian countries as well as Japan, Australia and India. They are effectively containing our influence and preserving their superpower status in the Pacific.
- U.S. allies such as Japan and the Philippines, have utilized the U.S. strategic "pivot" to advance their own interests and agendas in the East and South China Seas. Vietnam is making invalid sovereignty claims and attempting to exert itself over the Xisha and Nansha islands. However, these islands are indisputably ours. Brunei, Indonesia,

Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam are all making claims to islands such as the Spratly and Paracel islands, which contain extremely rich natural resources and fishing areas. No one has a legitimate historical claim over these islands.

- We are rightfully regulating the illegal activities that are occurring in our exclusive economic zone. Foreign militaries are not able to conduct intelligence-gathering activities in this region.

Nine-Dash Line

- We recognize legitimacy of the Nine-dash line and claim indisputable sovereignty over the sea. Through ancient fishing records and sea-based expeditions, our officials have proved that the South China Sea has been Chinese since time immemorial.
- All of our claims in the South China Sea originate from Western-dominated law of the sea and our actions and jurisdictions have been in accordance with both the 1958 and 1982 UNCLOS.

Building and Militarizing

- We have constructed ports, military installations, and airstrips—particularly in the Paracel and Spratly Islands and have militarized Woody Island by deploying fighter jets, cruise missiles, and a radar system.
- The Chinese island building projects are completely in our rights as we have jurisdiction over the sea. Any attempts to prevent these projects are poor excuses to try and confront our growth. Any moves to meddle in our actions is reckless. Provocative and confrontational moves will not help resolve the maritime dispute.

Relevancy of UNCLOS

- We recognize the role that UNCLOS plays in governance and have been faithfully fulfilling the obligations of the UNCLOS. We will continue to work with them

constructively in the future but our claims to sovereign and historical rights is not a subject that UNCLOS should be adjudicating.

- Lt. Colonel Xiaoqin Shi rightfully argued that using UNCLOS to frame the argument is an oversimplified and incorrect approach.

Permanent Court of Arbitration's Ruling on Philippines v. China over UNCLOS

- We do not accept the arbitration so as to safeguard our own lawful rights and interests, as well as the authority and integrity of the UNCLOS.
- The case is not an attempt to attain peaceful resolution of the South China Sea issue, but rather a unilateral effort to force a resolution of the disputes on the Philippines' own terms.

Economic Activities

- 60 percent of maritime trade passes through Asia, with the South China Sea carrying an estimated one-third of global shipping. As the second-largest economy in the world with over 60 percent of its trade in value traveling by sea, our economic security is closely tied to the South China Sea.
- Fishing revenue accounts for about 3% of our GDP, roughly 1.732 trillion RMB and on top of this, we employ about 7-9 million fishermen. While the global supply of fish is depleting, the demand on the mainland is increasing.
- The natural gas and oil supply in the South China Sea could serve as a new power source for our population of 1.4 billion people. The abundance in this region is an important foundation for our economic development and national capacity building.

Future Military Conflict

- We have no alternative but to stand up to the aggressive posturing by Americans and their allies in the region. We will take military action to protect our maritime goals and claims, especially if we deem American action to be provocative. Our investment in

enhancing both our coast guard and our navy has improved our ability to protect assertions.

- A military conflict should be avoided though, as it would have its implications. It could have a destabilizing effect that would negatively impact strengthening relationships with the United States, Japan and other ASEAN members.
- Many countries such as Pakistan, Cambodia, and some African countries have expressed that we have their firm support in the South China Sea, but they do not have a direct role in the conflict and could not necessarily be counted on for direct military aid.

Committee on the Korean Peninsula

Representative: Cas García-Huerta

Korean Peninsula & Unification

China, North Korea, & South Korea Relations

- Seeing as we are geographically neighbors, it is important to maintain stability between North Korea, South Korea, and China. Currently, we are experiencing escalating tensions due to North Korea's nuclearization and the continued unification issue but China is in favor of a nonviolent unification.
- During the Korean War (1950-1953), we supported North Korea as our ally militarily and engaged in a beneficial economic and political relationship thereafter. However, due to North Korea's unwillingness to denuclearize, we hesitate to unconditionally support one power, especially if they are the instigators of conflict.
- We are also reassured by the Sino-North Korean Mutual Aid Cooperation and Friendship Treaty in place since 1961, which encourages military allyship and economic cooperation. This treaty is set to renew later this year.

- Being that we are the immediate neighbor to the Korean peninsula, it should be primarily our responsibility to mediate conflicts.

Current Situation on Korean Peninsula

- A resolution to the Korean unification conflict has become more dire due to the uncertainty created by North Korea's nuclear program. Additionally, the United States' involvement with North Korea has begun to slightly blur the lines between traditional allyship on the Korean peninsula.

Position on Korean Unification

- We support a unification of Korea that is peaceful. We believe that Korea should be free from outside interference and that Korean unification would increase stability in the area, creating a more secure environment for economic growth.

Issues Preventing Peaceful Unification

- The premise of peaceful unification is currently being most threatened by North Korea's nuclear weapons and the risk of war that failed or tumultuous negotiations could incite.
- Ideologically, both South Korea and North Korea have strong and mainly contradicting views with little room for compromise, increasing the possibility of a military conflict.

Concerns

- Our main priority has been and continues to be ensuring the stability of China and its immediately neighboring regions to avoid unnecessary war. Thus, Korean unification is a potentially beneficial development that we support but are not actively pursuing as a principal goal at the moment.

China's Role in Korean Unification

- Although we support unification, we are not directly involved in resolving or mediating conflicts. Our role extends as far as to de-escalate potentially devastating military disputes and promote peace in the region

North Korea & Nuclearization

North Korea's Nuclear Program

- North Korea's nuclear program proves to be a clear threat to peace and stability in Asia. Introducing the pressure of weapons of mass destruction to Asia is harmful to the vitality of the region, which is why we hope to reach a resolution through orderly negotiations.

Concerns

- We are deeply concerned about North Korea's nuclear weapons due to the threat to peace and stability that they pose to Asia and hope to promote the resolution of issues through non-violent methods.

Six Party Talks

- Given that the denuclearization of North Korea in order to ensure our national security is a high priority for our republic, we are proud to be active members of the Six Party Talks and strongly advocate for their success.
- Although we have been unable to resume these talks in recent years, we are still open to continuing to work together towards a peaceful resolution in the near future.

China's Grand Strategy & North Korea

- In addition to creating a positive economic relationship, it is also important to nurture a secure connection between the Korean Peninsula and China to ensure that we can continue to grow as a power in East Asia without unnecessary conflict or threats.
- We must also consider the contrasting political nature of South Korea and its military ties to the United States. In this regard, North Korea is an important geographical barrier.

Sanctions on North Korea & Human Rights

- Being that our primary goal on the Korean Peninsula is to maintain stability, we cannot focus on and mediate human rights issues, as indicated by our policy to repatriate defectors from North Korea.
- In order to promote a desire to collaborate with North Korea in determining a solution, we believe that sanctions should be placed in an effort to encourage North Korea to negotiate further. We have previously participated in sanctions and understand the urgency and seriousness with which this issue must be solved. However, we must also keep our shared border in mind and consider the consequences of an economic hit to North Korea and the potentially numerous resulting migrants over said shared border.

Committee on Taiwan

Representative: Tabitha Davidson

The History of Taiwan and Mainland China

- In 239 CE, Taiwan first appeared in Chinese records after we sent an expeditionary force to explore the island. It was administered by the Qing dynasty from 1683 to 1895.
- After World War II, Mainland China ruled Taiwan with the consent of the United States and the United Kingdom.
- In 1895, Japan forced the Qing government to sign the unequal Treaty of Shimonoseki and occupied Taiwan. In 1941, the Chinese government issued the Proclamation of China's Declaration of War Against Japan which declared that all agreements concerning Sino-Japanese relations were repealed and that we would take back Taiwan. In 1943, the Cairo Declaration, signed by the Chinese, U.S., and British governments, stated that Japan must return to China all stolen territories, which included Taiwan. Taiwan was recovered by the Chinese government in 1945.
- In 1949, after the victory of the Chinese Communist Party and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the remnants of the defeated Kuomintang government fled to Taiwan.

The Status of Taiwan

- Taiwan is an inalienable part of China.
- On October 1, 1949, the regime of the Republic Of China ended. China's sovereignty and territory did not change, and the new government, the PRC, has the right to exercise the full extent of China's sovereignty, which included its sovereignty over Taiwan.
- Since the KMT fled to Taiwan, they gave up the ability to govern on behalf of China. They are a local authority in Chinese territory.

The International Standing of Taiwan

- KMT authorities have no right to represent China and the Chinese people on the international stage whatsoever.
- China will not establish diplomatic relations with a nation that does not acknowledge the People's Republic of China as the sole government representative of China and does not refrain from having diplomatic relations with the KMT.

The Reunification of Taiwan and Mainland China

- It is in the best interests of the Chinese nation to settle the Taiwan issue and realize the complete reunification of China. Since 1979, we have striven for the peaceful reunification of China with utmost sincerity
- China is committed to achieving peaceful reunification but is not willing to rule out the use of force.

One Country, Two Systems

- There is only one China. This concept has been agreed upon on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. In the 30 years after 1949, the Taiwan authorities refused to recognize the legitimacy of the PRC and opposed the ideas of Taiwan's independence, or two Chinas.
- On October 1, 1949, the PRC issued a statement to the world that, "This government is the sole legitimate government representing the entire people of the People's Republic of

China. It is ready to establish diplomatic relations with all foreign governments that are willing to abide by the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty."

- After reunification, the policy of "one country, two systems" will be practiced. Taiwan will maintain its capitalist system for a long period of time, while the Chinese mainland maintains its current system as well. Taiwan will have a high degree of autonomy, and the Chinese government will not station troops in Taiwan. Reunification is an internal issue and should be handled by the Chinese with no foreign assistance.

Trade and Technology with Taiwan

- As part of the One-China principle, China is committed to promoting economic and cultural exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits.
- Mainland China is Taiwan's largest trading partner, accounting for nearly 30 percent of the island's total trade.
- Since 1999 total trade between mainland China and Taiwan has increased from less than \$50 billion to \$150.5 billion in 2018.
- Taiwanese companies have high technological expertise and a large scale of production.
- However, the technology sector on the mainland is capable of achieving the same ends but at even lower costs.
- Upon reunification, technology on both sides of the Taiwan Straits will serve to benefit those who reside on both sides as well. Sanctions are in no one's best interest.

Taiwan's Identity

- In 1989, a majority of Taiwanese residents identified themselves as 'Chinese.'
- Regardless of the "national identity" of residents, the fact remains that Taiwan is inarguably a part of China, and because of that any resident that identifies themselves as 'Taiwanese' inherently identifies themselves as Chinese.

China's Growing Nationalism

- China believes that avoidance of war is one of the most important principles in Chinese foreign policy. China would like to remind netizens to avoid rumors.
- Nationalism among Chinese citizens does not promote tension or violence. China values peace and cultivating diplomatic relationships with the international community.
- Additionally, as Taiwan is a part of China, any nationalism felt by Chinese citizens extends to those residing across the Taiwan Strait.

US - Taiwan relations

- The United States arms sale to Taiwan is unacceptable to us. These U.S. officials have behaved egregiously on the issue of Taiwan.
- China and the United States have a complex relationship and China has no interest in damaging that relationship, however the United States recent arms sale to Taiwan is a definite stress on that relationship. In the future, we hope the United States will be more mindful of sustaining our relationship.
- The arms sale also creates additional, unnecessary stress between Taiwan and China, as it added to maintaining the illusion of an independent Taiwan.
- China is committed to peaceful reunification, but will not allow nations that we have diplomatic relations with to engage in such relations with Taiwan separately from the legitimate Chinese government.

Committee on Climate Change and Global Health

Representative: Morgan Verona

The Paris Agreement and Views on Climate Change.

- The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty to limit global warming to 1.5°C, requiring both social and economic transformation. China is committed to do its part on the world stage to work toward the Paris Agreement's goal.
- Along with 189 countries, we plan to hold to our commitment to reduce our carbon emissions and work with other countries to help curb its effects. We see addressing climate change as a possibility for quality economic development and ecological innovation, and we will always implement our part in the Paris Agreement.

Current COVID-19 Pandemic

- COVID-19 is still prevalent in the world, however, with China's mandatory quarantine and preventative measures, we have been able to contain the virus. The coronavirus changed the global landscape, hurt economies throughout the world, and led to a growing unilateralism. New areas of technology and medicine have developed. China has taken an active part in international cooperation on COVID-19, providing assistance to 150 countries, doing our best for regions less prepared for the pandemic.
- In the era of economic globalization, public health emergencies like COVID-19 are possible, and global public health oversight needs to be enhanced. China recognizes the importance of Earth, as it is our only home. We must step up on efforts to address climate change and grow sustainably for the future of humanity. With the new areas of business and technology, and we support a healthy development in industries. An unilateral approach will not succeed in fighting the virus or global warming, and China is ready for global action, global response and global cooperation.

Climate Change Policies

- Our policies on climate change are needed for the good of not only our country, but the world. We have committed to peaking carbon dioxide emissions around 2030, lowering its intensity by 65%, increasing renewable energy by around 20 percent, and increasing

forests. We believe that international cooperation is necessary to face this global challenge.

- Asia is the largest contributor to the problem of climate change, accounting for 40% of greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the difference in circumstances between China and other countries in the region, we respond differently.
- However, China highly encourages a multilateral approach to combating climate change, working with our global neighbors for a joint goal. China is more than willing to do our part. We believe that developed countries need to scale up support for developing countries in financing, technology and capacity building. While our region's policies and goals on climate change are individual, China and its neighbors strongly support the fight against climate change.
- We recognize the difference in capabilities and responsibilities in response to climate change. Due to the similarity in ecosystems between countries surrounding China in the Eastern Asian region, we recognize the severity and lasting impacts of climate change that can alter the situations of each country. However, in light of different national circumstances, we believe in an equitable, common but differentiated policy regarding the actions of surrounding countries countering climate change.

Challenges of Climate Change

- Climate change is a challenge posed for the whole world. Due to China's fragile ecosystem, we are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In China, our rural population is around 60%. Our increasing economic development, urbanization, and technological updating creates an increase in the overall demand for energy. However, there is no predecessor in the world yet with a GDP similar to China's able to maintain low energy consumption.

- China is going through the largest scale of energy construction to prevent itself from being left back in the old technology. The barrier of technological transfer in new energy technology is going to make this change difficult. Additionally, emissions from China are emissions for survival. The per capita emission is lower than not only the world average, but developed countries. China is willing to work together with the international community to figure out a solution to get these numbers even lower and we will do what we can to contribute to the combat of climate change.

COVID 19 and WHO

- The coronavirus has affected every country, and we fight against a common enemy. The pandemic has affected industries and economies throughout the world, causing them to not only adapt, but grow. China has created new technologies and a digital presence to combat the economic downturn. During the start of the pandemic, a lot of work in factories was slowed, but now, due to China's firm grasp and commitment to the issue, we have recovered. Hospitals were built, vaccines created, and science was studied and trusted. China is ready to help other countries in need who are not as prepared as we were.
- G20 countries, like ourselves, work closely with the World Health Organization to keep control of the outbreak and share information. We recognize the need for international organizations and encourage them to report regularly on actions and needs. We stress the importance of WHO's role in the global campaign to control and contain the spread of COVID-19 as well as setting up future preventative measures.
- Fighting the pandemic is the most pressing task for us. China is willing to work with countries through solidarity, coordination and cooperation. Facing the novel coronavirus, the Chinese government and its people have been dauntless. We have always put people's life and health first. Acting in accordance to the principle of creating confidence, unity, scientific control, and treatment, we have organized the whole nation to control as much as we can. The whole time, acting with total openness.

Committee on Trade and Technology

Representative: Kerry Cassidy

The Chinese Economy

- We are the world's largest exporter by value, having exported US \$2.499 trillion worth of goods around the globe in 2019. This number reflects a 9.9% gain since 2015, and continues to rise. 49% of our exports by value in the year 2019 were delivered to countries in Asia, in particular, Japan (5.7%), South Korea (4.4%), and Vietnam (3.9%). Overseas trade to North America accounted for 20.1% of exports, 16.8% of which were sent to the United States.

The Trans Pacific Partnership

- The Trans Pacific Partnership was the proposed trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam, and the United States. The failure to include our country in this agreement was detrimental to its success; we boast the largest economy in the Asia-Pacific region and the participation of the People's Republic of China would have offered better market access for finished goods.
- The representatives from the United States stated at the time of its inception that the Trans Pacific Partnership was to promote job growth and manufacturing across the Pacific-Rim. This simply was not the case and excluding the People's Republic of China from the agreement was the chief error. The trade deal could not possibly promote job growth in any of these countries by keeping our economy, which is the largest in the East Asian region, out of it.
- Not only was the exclusion of the People's Republic of China an error, but also the failure to include us in the TPP agreement was clearly a strategy for the United States and its political allies to hurt our growing economy. This was a decisive move against our country, and diplomacy between us and the United States has deteriorated since.

- The People's Republic of China has, in many cases, much deeper connections with the supply chain and trade with TPP countries than the United States. It is not true that the United States' decision to leave the TPP was what ultimately undid the deal, it was never going to work without our participation.

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

- The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, or the RCEP, is a much more advantageous trade agreement than the former TPP. This agreement is the largest free trade agreement in history, and consists of fifteen countries, including: Australia, Brunei, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and China.
- We are pleased to be the economic and leader of the RCEP as we strengthen political relations with our neighbors and develop our region into an economic powerhouse. East Asia and the world as a whole will see the benefit to including the Chinese economy in this trade agreement.
- RCEP will connect about 30% of the world's people & output and will generate significant gains. The RCEP could add \$209 billion annually to world incomes, and \$500 billion to world trade by 2030.
- The trade war that the United States has imposed on our country has caused global losses since 2017. The RCEP will help offset these losses while also making the economies of East Asia more efficient, linking their strengths in technology, manufacturing, agriculture, and natural resources.

China's Chief Imports and Exports

- In 2018, the People's Republic of China was the number two economy in the world in terms of GDP and we have seen a 196% increase in GDP between 2008 and 2018. We were number one in terms of exports and number two in terms of imports. Product

exports for the year of 2018 totaled to \$2.59 trillion, and product imports totaled to \$1.61 trillion.

- We primarily export finished products to the rest of the world. Our top exports are broadcasting equipment (\$224B), computers (\$147B), office machine parts (\$100B), integrated circuits (\$90.9B), and telephones (\$55.3B). We are the world's largest exporter of most of this equipment, with most of it going to the United States (\$499B), Hong Kong (\$282B), Japan(\$155B), South Korea (\$107B), and Germany (\$96.9B).
- Most of our imports consist of raw materials. This includes crude petroleum (\$208B), integrated circuits (\$133B), iron ore (\$59.2B), and petroleum gas (\$44.2B). We are the world's biggest importer of these raw materials. Additionally, cars (\$45.2B) are another large import from overseas. We import primarily from South Korea (\$160B), Japan (\$139B), United States (\$119B), and Germany (\$109B).

Trade in the South China Sea

- With regards to the South China Sea, we, the People Republic of China, consider that the islands, banks, shoals, and the surrounding waters of the Xisha, Nansha, Zhongsha, and Dongsha archipelagos, all the way down to the Zengmu Ansha reefs, account for an indisputable part of our historical territory.
- Given that this is historically our territory, it is our right to claim it as such. But make no mistake, there is no threat posed by the People's Republic of China to commercial shipping lanes in the South China Sea. Commercial shipping into and out of China benefits not only our economy, but the world economy as a whole, and there is no precedent for a campaign against this.
- In 2016, 64% of our maritime trade traversed this waterway. By contrast, the United States only saw 14% of its maritime trade passing throughout the region. Why, given our own economic reliance on trade in this waterway, would we have an interest in limiting

free commercial shipping in the South China Sea? The United States seems more concerned with our actions in this region and the implications they suggest (of such actions) would have miniscule economic effects on their country compared to our own. We seek no conflict in the South China Sea, only that it be recognized for what it is - our own historic territory. Conflict in this region that hinders our ability to import and export effectively would not be economically advantageous.

Chinese Energy Consumption & Growth

- Our total energy consumption by fuel type for the year of 2019 was 58% coal, 20% petroleum, 8% hydroelectricity, 8% natural gas, 2% nuclear energy, and 5% other renewable sources.
- We are currently sponsoring improvements towards cleaner, efficient energy and are undertaking anti-pollution measures, including higher investments in more technically challenging upstream hydrocarbon areas such as shale gas and renewable energy projects. Hydroelectricity, nuclear power, and renewable energy consumption have increased in recent years as we make an effort to reduce dependence on coal.
- We imported a total of \$252.2 billion in crude petroleum and petroleum gas in 2018. We have since raised domestic oil production levels, and continue to explore renewable alternatives to reduce dependence on liquid fossil fuels and other energy sources that will become scarce in the future.

Supply Chain

- We look forward to continuing to supply finished products worldwide; in particular with Europe this relationship has been very strong in recent years and plan to continue this cooperation. We can assure the rest of the world that there shall be no supply chain disruptions from China in the future as we continue to be a reliable partner in trade.

Wages

- Wages in China continue to rise to record breaking levels as of 2019; wages in China increased to 93,383 CNY/Year in 2019 from 84,744 CNY/Year in 2018. Although unemployment increased due to COVID-19, we are confident that jobs will rebound stronger than ever this year.

COVID-19

- During the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we were briefly unable to supply needed goods within the supply chain to foreign countries as we needed to focus on the health and safety of our own people, as many other countries did as well. We can assure the representatives present that we, along with the rest of the world, have learned from this pandemic and have taken steps to ensure that supply chain issues do not happen again in the future. China will continue to be a reliable supplier of goods worldwide.

Xinjiang Province & the Supply Chain

- The accusations of a genocide against the Uyghurs population is false; there has been no such genocide, and therefore the world need not worry about any disruption to the supply chain. All audit standards regarding human rights in these factories are met and thus there is no threat to production slowdown.

Committee on Development

Representative: Ethan Kuhlkin

- As we have comfortably positioned ourselves as the second largest world economy, we are poised to modernize and grow. As a part of our routine 5 year plan, China is focused on stimulus measures to boost domestic consumption. We hope to expand domestic demand with demand-side reforms, including addressing structural issues, unequal income distribution, improving the social safety net, etc. A strengthened domestic market will lead to “Dual Circulation.” Under this system, our strengthened domestic market will boost foreign markets, and vice versa.

Key Challenges in Development

- The biggest challenge facing our leaders is how to sustain the pattern of economic success in the decades ahead. Our goal is to raise the country's per capita GDP to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) levels by mid-century. The country's GDP growth rate has slowed from double digits to the vicinity of six percent, impressive by world standards but barely sufficient to meet our ambitious goals. Furthermore, our workforce is beginning to shrink, and our population is aging rapidly with a national social welfare system that is still in the beginning stages of formation.

Recent External Support/Aid to China

- We have received external support from several countries and organizations, the most important of which is from Japan and the United States.

Japan:

- Over the last 40 years, Japan has provided yen loans, grant aid, and technical cooperation, totalling ¥3.65 trillion in contributions. Japanese ODA (official development assistance) projects in China included: large-scale economic infrastructure projects, building of roads, airports and power stations, and infrastructure projects in medical and environmental areas. These projects have played a significant role in the realization of our current economic growth.
- Through Japanese loan aid (yen loans), a total length of 5,200 km of railway lines were electrified, approximately 60 large-size berths capable of taking ships in excess of 10,000 tons were built, and the China-Japan Friendship Hospital was built (one of the major medical institutions in the Beijing metropolitan area, treating approximately 3,000 patients each day).
- Aid has been suspended multiple times: One following Tiananmen Square and the other when China was testing nuclear weaponry.

United States:

- US. Aid in China is solely (according to fas.org) aimed to promote human rights, democracy, and the rule of law; support sustainable livelihoods, cultural preservation, and environmental protection in Tibetan areas; and further U.S. interests through programs that address environmental problems and pandemic diseases in China.
- Between 2001 and 2014, the United States government allocated \$390 million for Department of State and USAID foreign assistance efforts in the PRC, including Peace Corps programs. Of this total, \$320 million was devoted to human rights, democracy, and related activities; Tibetan communities; and the environment.

Reforms Implemented by Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin

- Deng Xiaoping sought to reimagine China's economy through social, economic, and foreign reforms.
 - *Social*: Deng implemented the world's most rigorous family-planning program, the one-child policy, in order to control China's burgeoning population
 - *Economic*: Deng decentralized economic management and freed many industrial enterprises from the control and supervision of the central government. He also implemented flexible long-term planning to achieve efficient and controlled economic growth. Peasant farmers were given individual control over and responsibility for their production and profits. This reform greatly increased agricultural production.
 - *Foreign Affairs*: Deng strengthened China's trade and cultural ties with the West and opened up Chinese enterprises to foreign investment.
- Jiang Zemin was a compromise choice who combined a commitment to continued free-market economic reforms that Deng implemented, with a determination to preserve the CCP's monopoly on political power.

Chinese Policies Implemented in the 1990s and 2000s

- Between 1990 and 2010, our country greatly invested in large-scale capital investments, which are financed by foreign investment and domestic savings, as well as policies that led to rapid productivity growth. This created a system in which economic reforms led to higher economic efficiency, and therefore there was increased resources and thus reinvestment in the economy.
- Our country rapidly expanded the role of the private sector, and there were massive increases in foreign trade and investment. Rapid economic growth and slower increases in wages raised the profit share of economic activity. This supported the increasing savings, which, in turn, caused extraordinary levels of investment

Xi Jinping's Policies and Economic Implications

- First, the Comprehensively Deepening Reform (2013) implemented by President Xi seeks to limit the role of the government in order to give a larger role to the market economy. This great reform under our great leader Xi Jinping is primarily to aid China's ambitious goals and initiatives such as Made In China 2025.
- Second, our great leader Xi Jinping has focused on a promotion of "New-Type Urbanization," which allows farmers who have moved from rural to urban areas to have access to urban public services. These services include residential security, social security, and compulsory education for children, which not only helps the citizens but drives the growth of China through urbanization.
- The third main policy of Xi Jinping is the innovation of Macro-Control. This policy specifies a range for economic management, and gives priority to economic system reform and economic structural adjustment. These economic policies are primarily

implemented to escape the Middle-Income Trap, and complete a transition to a market economy system. President Xi's strong political leadership allows him to control interest groups who do not want reform and economic adjustment.

Impact of Going Out Initiative

- The Chinese "Going Out Initiative" is our current strategy to encourage cash-rich, state owned enterprises and investment funds to take stakes in and acquire foreign companies (especially with desirable technologies.)
- This particular initiative was founded in 1999, and since its launch, overseas investments by Chinese companies have significantly increased, especially among state owned enterprises. In fact, Chinese direct foreign investments rose from 3 billion USD in 1991, to 35 billion USD in 2003, and has been steadily increasing since.
- This initiative has proved essential to the Chinese economy as foreign invested enterprises account for over half of China's imports and exports, 30% of Chinese industrial output, and generate over 20 percent of industrial profits. Even more important however, is the foreign invested enterprises only account for 10% of the labor force, due to their high productivity

Global Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative for China

- The BRI aims to build connections and corporations throughout Mongolia, Russia, Eurasian Countries, Central and West Asia, Pakistan, Indochina, and other countries of the Indian subcontinent. The main goal of the BRI is to aid the countries involved by investing in infrastructure projects.
- The Belt and Road initiative, implemented by president Xi in 2013, has several implications for our country. We seek to develop markets for products in the long term, alleviate industrial excess capacity in the near term, and allow technology transfers that are mutually beneficials to all involved.

- Our outlook is that there is incredible importance in developing markets for our products via hardware connectivity within the Belt and Road initiative. We seek to play a larger role in creating a global platform that will facilitate trade and investment with the countries involved in the initiative. Since its launch in 2013, the BRI has transformed into a trillion-dollar network of projects aimed at building land, sea, digital, and economic infrastructure over more than 100 countries.

Impact of Climate Change and the COVID Pandemic on Chinese Development:

- We are the second largest energy consumer in the world and biggest emitter of greenhouse gases. As we continue to modernize and develop, we will find both more equitable and efficient ways of conserving energy. In fact, our leaders entered into the 1990s with the goal to ensure stable and sustained economic growth. Instead of solely striving for increased productivity and growth rates, we focused on improving performance in a broader sense, including improving environmental performance.
- Our development can also be impacted by production losses, damage to property, and industrial accidents on a scale never seen before due to climate change.
- After months of mandatory quarantine, economic shutdown, and other preventative measures, we were the first nation to control the spread of COVID-19 within our borders and open up the economy. Clearly, there were harsh implications to our development at the beginning of the pandemic, as the necessary shutdowns and quarantined momentarily crippled production and development.
- However, our swift response has warranted an economic boom, and development has soared since reopening. In fact, our economy surged 4.9 percent in the July-to-September quarter compared with the same months last year. We have almost no local transmission of the virus, and a vaccine that has begun giving Chinese citizens immunity. Chinese development is no longer impacted by the pandemic domestically, however as the world continues to fight the spread of COVID-19 we remain cautious and wary.

Committee on Governance, Human Rights, and Social and Economic Justice

Representative: Kristen Wallace

The Relativity of Economic, Political, and Social Justice:

- We prioritize economic rights as opposed to the Western perspective which elevates civil and political rights. China is proud to promote collective values that encourage economic empowerment rather than listlessly promoting democracy and liberalism. What is most important for our people is that they are prosperous, and in order to fully realize the China Dream, we will continue prioritizing economic justice.
- The Party is the vanguard of our plan to reclaim our rightful position as a world power. As such, the immediate issue is recovering our population and key industries from underdevelopment and poverty under the unquestioned leadership of the CCP.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

- ASEAN is a regional grouping of ten nations diverse in religion and ethnicity, promoting economic, security, and political cooperation among its members. Our relationship with ASEAN is healthy overall. Territorial disputes in the South China Sea are potential flashpoints in our relationship.
- Closer cooperation with ASEAN may be read by the US and Japan as our country trying to expand its influence and weaken rival positions in S.E. Asia. Trade is certainly a net-positive: “When global economic growth slowed and trade protectionism gained track in 2018, the China-ASEAN trade volume reached a record high of \$587.8 billion, a year-on-year increase of 14.1 percent. In the first half of this year the ASEAN for the first time overtook the United States to become China's second-largest trading partner, and trade volume of the whole year is expected to reach \$600 billion.”

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO):

- The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is a Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance, led by us and Russia, and later India, announced in 2001. With the goal of a multipolar world, the SCO is widely regarded as the "alliance of the East," due to its growing centrality in Asia-Pacific, and has been the primary security pillar of the region; its members count for 80% of the Eurasian landmass.
- Nations are initially brought on as dialogue partners and begin the accession process, becoming an observer state, and are eventually given full membership if ratified by its current nations. Generally, we believe that SCO expansion infuses fresh vigor into the development of the group and will boost its influence in the international arena. Russia, as well as smaller SCO members, share this view as an opportunity to diversify and build new partnerships.

Protests and Activism:

- Regarding the protests in Hong Kong, the region has benefited greatly from being aligned with us, in no small part due to support from our mainland government, and so radical action in the vein of violence and protests is misguided. Calls for independence from the mainland are alarming and will be dealt with accordingly. Peace and order must be maintained at all costs.
- We have simply taken preventative measures concerning the situation in Xinjiang. The repression in Xinjiang was and is the result of terrorist threats that the Party had to take seriously and deal with expeditiously. The Party has reason to believe that contacts Uyghurs have had with Islamic militant organizations are credible threats to our national security. Just a few years ago, leaders linked to Al-Qaeda made statements that indicated a desire to target our nation. These statements, coupled with the up to 5,000 Uyghurs that have fought alongside militant groups in the Middle East, gave the Party more than enough cause to pause and act accordingly to repress such a threat.

- Even citizens who are not yet radicalized are vulnerable to extremism, and must be educated to avoid such radicalization. The size of the threat is irrelevant to the fact that it must be extinguished.
- Regarding Tibet, it is also an integral part of our nation, and as such, any and all questions about Tibet fall under our domestic jurisdiction. Tibet has never been its own nation-state. In fact, it has seen incredible gains under our support, as life expectancy has doubled and literacy has increased from 5% to 85%. It has been an integral part of China for centuries and will continue to be so.
- Regarding the global response to our policies in Xinjiang and Hong Kong, a basic principle set by the United Nations charter is non-interference in other countries' domestic affairs. We will never interfere in domestic issues of any other government and therefore expect other nations to follow suit by not interfering in our affairs.

Sovereignty:

- The question of national sovereignty is heavily tied to our China Dream, and rivals and allies alike cannot expect us to act out of accordance with our core interests. Previous eras of Chinese rule have seen low-points due to lack of self-determination, such as during the Opium Wars: the unequal treaties which followed them haunted us for generations.
- We will not allow rivals to shape narratives around our behavior in and around our own nation, and our goal is to maintain territorial integrity with lands that are rightfully ours. To this end, we have reclaimed lands around the South China Sea and have patrolled waters in the East China Sea, while making sure to maintain control of Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Censorship and Surveillance:

- We are perfectly within our right to regulate the Internet within our borders as we see fit. We have never and will not infringe upon the rights of any other country when it comes

to their decisions on Internet regulation or lack thereof, and other countries have no right to infringe upon ours. Information that subverts the state's position as the vanguard of society is prohibited. National unity and the goals of the party serve to promote the well-being of the Chinese people. Internet sovereignty in our jurisdiction should be protected at all costs.

- On a similar note, we reserve the right to be aware or be made aware of threats to our national security and sovereignty. By monitoring our citizenry in and around our country, we ensure that the Party, and therefore the over 1 billion people we serve, remain safe and secure.