

China Briefing Paper

Dover Sherborn High School

Introduction:

The People's Republic of China is self-proclaimed as a predominantly socialist and communist republic, under presidential rule of Xi Jinping (elected in 2013). There is a strong sense of democracy towards lower, less authoritative levels of government, with less democracy and more authority towards the higher tiers. China has invested much time into development of technological innovations surrounding the environment and the growing predominance of electronics, cheap labor, and the global interest in a new liberal order. The idea of a "new liberal order" is generally very appealing because of its potential benefits across all levels. With an already incredible economy run in the Yuan (said to soon surpass the US dollar), China's relevance in global affairs is only to grow. That said, China has a history of remaining deliberately isolated from other countries in response to views on how a country should be run. With little humanitarian interference, China has slowly had to respond to an only increasing demand for westernization. The US helped add China to the UN as a permanent member after their loyalty to the North American country during the Cold War, and to continue globalization many European countries have pushed to boost global cooperation. China has come a long way since its beginnings and has proven to only grow its influence, especially surrounding more current events surrounding westernization (as previously stated) and issues surrounding North Korea's growing influence in terms of nuclear power.

Key Points:

1. To take preventative measures during a North Korean refugee crisis, China wants to talk to North Korea about denuclearization.
2. It is a goal of China to encourage other countries to begin steps in disarming nuclear weapons, because of its global threat.
3. China seeks to use the economic weight of the NPT to coerce other nations like the US or Russia into reducing their armament and following the NPT more faithfully.
4. China wishes to expand into the South China Sea for its natural resources including fish and oil and for the tax revenue from the numerous shipping lanes through the area.
5. China wants and hopes for more concrete measures to be taken in terms of a Nuclear Proliferation Treaty.
6. China would like to increase its reduction on coal and carbon intensity by using different primary sources of energy.
7. China seeks to increase pollution laws with effective punishments for those who offend.
8. China wants countries with small nuclear arsenals, like themselves, to be in control because they recognize the true destructive powers of nuclear weapons.

Background:

Ever since its very beginnings, China has been a nation with a genuine hope to control all of its internal affairs with an ideology of respect for its citizens, while still maintaining a subtle stronghold over its government and economic standpoint. With the creation of the dynastic cycle that lasted for centuries and supported a stable government, China was one of the first nations to have a fully functioning, productive government. As this dynastic cycle progressed over its many, many years, it morphed into a system that valued the well-being of its people, with the corrupt governments of different dynasties being overthrown by the people through peasant revolts and for the general welfare of its inhabitants. In these times and under this justified rule, trade and international relations flourished, making China one of the major players in the world scene from its beginnings.

As time progressed and the dynastic cycle eventually faded after its countless centuries of success in the early 1900's, when the Qing Dynasty was overthrown by the Kuomintang after the turmoil of the Opium War, the Treaty of Nanjing, the Taiping Rebellion and countless other incidents of Western interference, China began a new chapter in its development, initially dealing with internal problems before making the decision to Westernize like many of its contemporaries. With the warring parties of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party battling over control of the practically anarchic country, a unique type of civil war broke out, resulting in multiple incidents of brief unification and then breaking apart the temporary alliances that were formed for the common purpose of protecting the newborn nation.

One of China's main guiding principles since this time has been to become a self sufficient government. China had not been exposed to Western countries and was an extremely

powerful and dominant nation until the British Empire sent Lord Macartney to try and establish a more equal trading system. The Chinese were not interested in trading with the British. Naturally, the British were upset by this response. Eventually, this led to the obliteration of the Chinese by the British in the Opium War, eventually leading to the creation and implementation of the limiting Treaty of Nanjing. One of the main concessions of the treaty was that China was no longer allowed to have an exclusive trading system. This became a huge vulnerability for China. Other countries saw China's weak points and how they responded to the British and chose to exploit China for all of its resources. Being exploited like that angered China and inspired feelings of hostility towards other countries. This is why they fought so hard to keep foreign rule out of their country. Once China was eventually able to get rid of foreign rule, the nation worked hard to keep foreign rule out. China has since remained relatively isolated in the focus of becoming solely self-sufficient and to prevent future necessity to rely on foreign aid. This is yet another factor as to why China gets so easily offended in politics, because they inadvertently feel hostility towards other countries.

Mao Zedong was the primary leader of the Communist Party of China, and he was able to obtain power by appealing to the general public instead of just elites. The Communists were also given support by Russia's Communist Party, led by Vladimir Lenin at the time, which helped the Chinese Communists take over the government. The peasants and lower class were also very attracted to the idea of Communism because it seemed more equal and better for them than the life they had lived under a Republic. The Chinese Communists also modeled their party very similarly to the Russian Communists. Communism is also monolithic in China and other political parties are not able to exist. In recent times, Chinese Communists chose their presidents for only

two terms and then passed leadership on to someone else. Recently, the leader of China, Xi Jinping, was able to make a decision that he would be president for an unlimited amount of terms, a proclamation which could be interpreted as being the leader for life.

China's current government is a meritocracy with different guiding principles at local levels. Elected local officials are in charge of trying out possible reforms at a local level before implementing these reforms on a national scale. Currently, the Chinese government refers to the word "democracy" in a sense that loosely defines it as internal procedures that make ruling more effective. This definition has been adopted by about 30% of the Chinese population, and the fact that Chinese people think democracy is already underway in China creates a major roadblock for future democratic attempts.

The major problem in China currently has to do with the environment, and a multitude of environmental issues. While some may think that a major issue is the government, the government is actually in a good place. The Chinese government is ideally a meritocracy that needs a bit of work, but will turn out well. This government has many successful practices going on currently as evidenced by the fact that China's economy has pulled more people out of poverty faster than any other country before it.

Committee on Sovereignty:

The People's Republic of China, described as a Third World country focused on independent policy, has been derived from the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence. These 5 principles (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence) describe the ideal relationship between countries with each other. For a long time China has always been more of an isolated country, rarely involving itself in other countries businesses, and rarely allowing state intervention on their turf. Generally, China is interested in remaining self-sufficient and rarely intervening with other countries; however, exceptions are always made. For instance, pursuing larger economic policies with other territories is a priority in China's morals which may possibly break China's favorable attitude towards multipolarity.

Multipolarity is a misanthropic term referring to the idea that all countries should be at relatively balanced military, cultural and economic influence. Many countries in the UN view sovereignty/foreign affairs intervention as a duty rather than a right, because of their treaty position, but China still has its own views. Humanitarian intervention is seen as an inappropriate reaction to issues around the globe. China doles out seldom amounts of help, and countries generally steer clear of assisting such a country.

This does not mean that China is completely uninvolved in global discussions, especially including conversations surrounding the growing presence of nuclear weapons. China views that nuclear weapons do little for the government besides pose a risk. They are in favor of the NPT, joining the treaty with France in 1992. Nuclear proliferation and the trend of manufacturing as many nuclear weapons as possible provides an incredible threat to global security. Obviously the

use of such weapons leaves the entire world at risk. Having nuclear weapons automatically becomes other countries business, as it is not a certain thing one can keep to oneself. However, the presence of nuclear weapons creates an influx in power for the countries that do own it. In North Korea's situation, their presence of nuclear weapons has resulted in what some call contradiction of our views of sovereignty. Both the US and China are involved in North Korea's nuclear situation because it poses a large global threat. China believes that each country's sovereignty should be protected by the United Nations. Peaceful coexistence is the ideal way of describing China's relationship with other countries. Respecting China's already present values on sovereignty, direct interference is not suggested, but rather peaceful negotiations and little military force (or any force, for that matter).

The principle of non-intervention states that other countries have no right to interfere on foreign affairs with other countries. China is in strong favor of this principle, as it is juxtaposed to their stance on multipolarity. In North Korea's example, it has been proven that some exceptions are necessarily made. In such a situation with North Korea, their presence of nuclear weapons has resulted in a different approach to traditional views on sovereignty. Both the US and China are involved in North Korea's nuclear situation because it poses a large threat, globally. As a nuclear state, owning around 260 nuclear weapons (as of 2015) making China the second smallest nuclear arsenal among countries recognized by the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear States Treaty. With threats against the United States, North Korea has gained a limelight in global news for some time. America wishes to immediately disarm the weapons of North Korea, but China sees that as more of an ending point. With such geographical relevance in relationship to North Korea, China is not unenthusiastic at making such forceful decisions just because of

their views on how sovereignty should be respected. China believes that each country's sovereignty should be protected by the United Nations.

The emerging problem surrounding the "new liberal order" has been generally supported by China. Wanting to defend free trade, innovation and general global relationships. Perhaps despite China's tendency to remain fairly detached from global conversations, the emerging issues surrounding North Korea's constant nuclear threats has opened a gate for more development. China is invested in creating many more technological innovations, and the interest in disarming North Korea's nuclear weapons is not only derived from a desire to protect global welfare, but allow time for improvement in fields of technology.

Committee on Security:

Today, the development of new technologies such as nuclear warheads has left global security and its prospects incredibly unpredictable, with China being one of the lead countries in nuclear power. China's security is largely based nationally, ran by the Ministry of State Security (MSS), which is responsible for the country's surveillance and recruitment of foreigners, mainly because China's focus appears to be mainly upon their country's security, which is demonstrated by their constant upkeep with nuclear weapons, but not actually creating them, as their first priority for many of the decisions that they make are out of defensive measure, due their beliefs that nuclear deterrence and compellence don't differ. The proliferation of nuclear weapons is a challenge to global security due to the fact that it elevates tension internationally. As countries such as North Korea whose decisions are largely unpredictable because while they do own weapons of mass destruction, they haven't made legitimate moves to attack another country.

China sees the most significant nuclear threat within the United States and Russia, as China continuously sees itself in a 'nuclear race' with the two countries. Because of this race, China is also a nuclear state, while not having the same arsenal as Russia and the US, China does technologically keep up with the plans of creation of these weapons, while not actually creating that many. The national security of China is largely based upon citizen's actions, and though nuclear weapons may increase China's military, its main purpose is for defense, so while the actual warhead itself may not be as important, the actual plan of what to do with it is where the security of China lies. Back in the days of the cold war between Russia and the United States, the outcome of any nuclear strike would be mutually assured destruction, however today it's harder for MAD to be plausible with cyberspace and other things such as new possible technologies, like lasers. A first strike is an attack on an enemy's weapons of mass destruction, crippling enemy nuclear powers. Meanwhile limited nuclear options is a military strategy of the cold war that includes an engagement between two superpowers that does not end in surrender nor mass destruction. If there happened to be a nuclear strike upon the Korean peninsula, an abundance of people would die due to radiation as well as close contact with the bomb. Environmentally, people wouldn't be able to live in certain areas for years due to extreme radiation that was left over, and economically, the countries' GDP's would lower significantly, anything traded by South or North Korea would be halted and the people of these countries would require a country willing to take in refugees. A countries type of government as well as its willingness to be a part of the community absolutely has something to do with the threat level of the country. With America and Russia owning more nuclear warheads than North Korea, it's seen that North Korea is the biggest threat, even though their arsenal is quite small. This is due to the fact that North

Korea isolates itself and refuses to be a part of many international communities, with a dictator for a leader as well. There are a small number of countries that have willingly given up their own nuclear warheads, these nations chose to dismantle them due to factors such as maintaining would cost too much, or to improve their relationship with the Western world. In many of these cases, these countries have been unaffected by many nuclear threats and have decreased international tensions. If nuclear weapons are the key to international stability is subjective. Because these weapons insert a sense of authority within countries, it's easy to see how they would bring stability. However, these weapons also are a major source of tension internationally due to the same high sense of authority mentioned before, as many countries see themselves shielded by these weapons, and able to do as they wish. Overall, these weapons of mass destruction most likely do more harm than good, because while they are sometimes good for keeping countries in line, the lasting effects of dropping these warheads makes them highly dangerous as well as the fact that it would bring a war to the world with them.

Committee on Diplomacy:

China chooses to lean more toward diplomatic solutions to security challenges than to solutions by force. They do this because their geographical and political location is one that is directly in the crossfire of the political battle between the United States and North Korea. By fighting with force, war would be waged and would devastate the world because of the controversial matters that are being discussed.

As a result of this, China does not see unilateralism, bilateralism or multilateralism as playing a large role in the nuclear weapons crisis, as these principles are not the strongest in

terms of logic, and the leaders of the nation believe that there are much more efficient ways to solve the problem than by creating loose agreements. With this being said, the Chinese government believes that the distribution of power worldwide is uneven and needs reform. With countries like the United States and Russia dominating the nuclear arena with their immense amounts of nuclear weapons, China thinks that these excessive quantities of nuclear resources exist mainly for the purpose of instilling terror in other nations. China also supports the ideal that North Korea's rigid Communist regime uses their nuclear arsenal for the wrong purposes. With these beliefs about the world's major nuclear powers, China believes that themselves and other countries with smaller nuclear arsenals should be the ones in control, as these countries recognize the true destructive power and political damage that these weapons give rise to. With around 270 nuclear weapons, China believes that there is an illegitimate monopoly on the nuclear weapons of the world, with the United States and Russia alone holding roughly 90% of the world's arsenal. This belief can also be traced back to the fact that some countries use their weapons to instill fear in others, while some, like China, have a nuclear arsenal for the purpose of protection. China, in order to maintain their position in the nuclear arena, keeps up with the newer, more modern technology, but does not support the expansion of the use of nuclear weapons. The government of China believes in maintaining a small but effective nuclear arsenal, thinking it is ridiculous to have an exorbitant amount of nuclear resources. This leads to China's mediating position in the debate between the United States and North Korea, making it one of the most important players in today's worldwide nuclear scheme. In this heated rhetoric between two fearless nuclear powers, China is pressured by the United States and the United Nations to enforce UN sanctions on North Korea because of its proximity, but is also relied on by North

Korea as a main source of trade and economic gain because of its proximity. Acting as the middleman in this key nuclear debate, China is torn over which country's side to support, so acts as an ally to both while keeping its citizens in the dark. Many Chinese citizens know nothing about their country's role in this worldwide nuclear crisis, and are merely taught how to protect themselves against a majorly devastating nuclear attack. These citizens believe there is no reason to worry, as the conflict is only between North Korea and the United States, but are completely unaware of their country's crucial role in the crisis with the rogue state that is North Korea. A rogue state can be defined as "a nation or state regarded as breaking international law and posing a threat to the security of other nations". Over history, patterns show that China has a penchant for interfering with rogue states such as Iran, North Korea. Many historians and social scientists believe that the cause of this constant meddling is that China was once a rogue state itself, but later found a place in the liberal world order that it thinks to be unfair. China's growth is seen as stunted and lagging behind its contemporaries, and the country wishes to grow. The current liberal world order has no room for China to advance; major changes in the world dynamic are unwanted and have potential to be devastating. Without the added challenge of nuclear weapons, China's ascension to power in the world's current order would be simple, so China supports a movement to global disarmament. The rapidly developing nation hopes to sit out the race for nuclear weapons, as they do not see the advantages to having such brutal weapons for destruction and leverage over other countries, but see them as merely a means of protection. China believes that overall, nuclear weapons are unnecessary to maintain order in the world, and are not needed to assist the major world powers in coexisting peacefully.

Committee on Terrorism:

In the Xinjiang region of China, there has been a large amount of political unrest due to the coexistence of Uighurs, the Turkish muslim minority of China, and the majority Hui people. After 9/11, islamophobia has increased throughout China, and China has doubled down on such laws. Recently, Uighur terrorist attacks have increased throughout China including killings at a train station, and a truck driver ploughing through a highly crowded market. Currently, China is urging neighbors and allies to force out Uighur citizens. Pakistan did so, and many of their Uighur citizens went to Afghanistan; it is widely believed that this contributed to the growing ranks of the Taliban. One of many terrorist groups in China is the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM), and has been officially recognized by the United States as a terrorist group. Uighur terrorism has began to spread to Syria, and many surrounding areas.

China calls non-state actors the “Chinese Social Organizations”. There are non-state actors within China, but the main security threat comes from Chinese rebuttals on these non-state thinkers. Dispelled Uighurs have joined terrorist groups and returned to attack China, and have made threats towards China’s wellbeing and safety. Religious Reeducation has caused serious backlash among religious minorities throughout China. All in all, the changes China has made in attempts to discourage terrorism have only encouraged terrorism to spread and become more common.

Nuclear Terrorism is a threat to China, but it is not considered a top priority at the moment. The largest risk of a nuclear, or radiological dispersal device is currently the “dirty bomb”. Detonation of “dirty bombs” wouldn’t cause as much physical damage as nuclear threats would, but could cause serious social disorder and long term health problems for the citizens

involved. While nuclear terrorism is a threat in China, China has other more realistic threats that take up more attention, and have a higher priority.

The current world order is led by the United States, who have appeared to turn their eye more inward so far during Trump's presidency. Although Trump has claimed that "America First" does not mean America alone, China, and other countries, have found this to be hard to believe, and China has begun pushing to become the leader of the current world order. China has many hopes for a future world order. One of these hopes is the One Belt, One Road initiative which aims for global economic cooperation. Another goal for a possible new world order is the "Two guidances". These guidances include having Beijing help the global community build a more reasonable world order, and to guide the global community to look after every country's safety as well as their own.

The nuclear black markets operates in interesting ways. High level nuclear officials have to be involved at some point in the process because otherwise there would be no way to gain access to nuclear weapons. This is seen in the AQ Khan nuclear blackmarket. This black market has implicated China in recent years due to China's reluctance to shut the nuclear black market out of North Korea.

The current non-proliferation regime is a step in the right direction. Although, it will only work if everybody agrees to peace and to not threaten nuclear weapons on non-nuclear states. The Treaty on the NonProliferation of Nuclear Weapons has to be abided by to make this work, and the treaty only cuts down on amounts of nuclear weapons allowed by a small amount. The main factor into whether or not this regime shall be successful is that, as of right now, the treaty

remains reversible. The enforcements for the NPT are sufficient, but China wants and encourages more to be done on a global scale in order to lessen this risk.

In order to properly handle terrorism and terrorist issues, China has instilled police intervention and anti terror drills. There are also police convenience stations on almost every major street corner where people are encouraged to spend time, charge their phones, or find shelter from the weather. It is a national debate as to whether these stations are used to spy on people or just to police people. It is largely believed that China's terrorism is China's problem, but it is also believed that all the countries should be helping each other if possible.

Committee on Climate and Energy:

China has been the leading producer of carbon dioxide emissions in the world since 2009 by producing 29% all greenhouse gases globally. China being the leading carbon dioxide polluter is due to the country's prolific use in coal. The country's rapid industrialization along with coal being its main source of energy is the cause of the majority of China's pollution. Coal makes more carbon dioxide emissions than does other types of fuel or natural gas. In the recent past, China has been trying to cut down on their coal use and and reduce their carbon intensity. At the Paris Accord, which focused on climate change, China made an official statement saying that the country will cut down on carbon intensity to help reduce pollution, however this isn't a long term solution to this significant problem. The proposal would allow for the same overall amount of pollution if they cut down according to plan, however it would just would slow the process rather than significant reduce carbon intensity. One reason China is able to do this with less criticism than other countries, is that they're able to portray themselves as a poorer and industrializing country. This stance allows them to not have strict laws on greenhouse gases. Since this

statement at the Paris Accords, China has cut down its carbon intensity, but the country still uses coal for more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of its energy. China's major use of coal is also linked to the constant smog, or PM2.5, that blankets much of the country, particularly in urban areas such as Beijing. The tiny particles that result from burning particles turns the clear air into smog.

One potential solution to reduce air pollution is China's attempt to make use of nuclear energy for a major part of their power system. However it's been a very difficult transition from coal to nuclear energy. Nuclear power is sometimes considered to be clean energy because it doesn't result in nearly as many carbon emissions. However, there are other significant environmental problems than can result from the use of nuclear energy. One reason China was slow to try and transition away from coal power, is that China's leaders didn't see pollution as much of a problem until it was seen as a weakness by other countries. As other industrialized countries began to focus on a reduction in carbon emissions, China recognized that to be considered equal that is must try and emulate some of cleaner air policies of the other powerful countries. Since then, China has been trying to cut down their carbon intensity, reduce their use of coal as a major source of energy, and in effect trying to change their international image. Another reason why China has been moving to cut down on its coal consumption is to have a more efficient economy. The reliance on so many fossil fuels is a significant cost to China and there is a growing realization that the consequences of air pollution causes environmental and health problems which are also very expensive to fix.

Although nuclear energy is sometimes considered to be cleaner energy, there are also significant environmental problems that can arise from its use. The negative effects that have been seen in China because of the testing of nuclear weapons shows some of the possible

problems that can arise from the use of nuclear technology. Between the years 1964 and 1996, China conducted 47 nuclear above ground tests within its borders. China carried out these tests in a rural area of north west China called Lop Nur. However, the nuclear explosions were incredibly strong. Throughout the history of these nuclear test, there were over 200 megatons of nuclear energy exploded. To put this into perspective these tests were 310 times more powerful than Soviet Union bombs which were considered very powerful nuclear weapons. Just like other countries that tested nuclear weapons above ground, people within a 200-300 mile radius were affected. Even though the tests occurred in a remote area, it is estimated that these bombs testings killed approximately 750,000 people due to the damage from nuclear radiation. An interesting natural phenomenon that occurred during these tests, was that the radiation mixed with the dust of the area. The winds and dust spread the radiation over a wide area and because the radiation mixed with the dust it took 2 to 3 years for the radiation intensity to lessen. This is different than the experience of some other countries where the radiation traveled with the wind but didn't continue to expose people for such a long amount of time. The radiation fall out and also the radioactive dust caused cancer and birth defects to the people within the 200-300 mile radius of the test site. Although nuclear energy and nuclear testing cause different kinds of problems, the fact that being able to safely contain radiation and manage it has significant effects on the population. Radiation exposure whether by weapons testing or nuclear power plant accident or leaking nuclear power plant waste can lead to sickness and death of Chinese citizens.

The ability to access fresh water for a very large population is another significant environmental problem faced by China. China is home to 20% of the world total population, but only home to 7% of the world fresh water sources. There is obviously a mismatch in the supply

and demand. However, making the problem even worse is that much of China's freshwater is used for industry. This leaves less drinking water available. In fact so much of China's water is not used wisely that much of the land used for agriculture is turning into deserts. The desertification of China's agriculture land is making it more difficult to sustainably produce food for its entire population. Additionally, the rapid industrialization and lack of pollution laws has made much of China's fresh water polluted and unusable. China doesn't have proper waste removal for its industries and much of pollution created by the growing factories is dumped directly into fresh water supplies. The water becomes significantly contaminated and therefore can't be used for humans. Just like lack of pollution laws are ruining the air quality, the same thing is happening for water quality.

There is a significant environmental crisis occurring in China. The rapid industrialization and goal to be a nuclear power has made China strong economically and militarily. However, there are many negative consequences of this. Continued growth and development may be difficult because of the results of air pollution and the lack of access to fresh water. Additionally, the greenhouse emissions of China has a detrimental effect on the rest of the world. There are some examples of changes such as China's recent moves at the Paris Accords to reduce carbon emissions, but it appears that there will have to be much more change to really reduce the damage that is being created.

Committee on Economy:

The Chinese economy, while historically planned, centralized and small, has been growing more in size and freedom. While state controlled enterprises continue to remain a large portion of the Chinese economy, the private sector is nonetheless strong and still growing.

The Chinese economy is vast and according to the CIA World Factbook, it focuses on agriculture including the crops of rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, tobacco, peanuts, tea, and cotton; the animal resources of pork, eggs, and fish; the industries of mining and ore processing with respect to iron and aluminum, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; various consumer products; food processing; transportation equipment, including cars and trains, ships, and airplanes; and various telecommunications equipment.

China is attempting to shift from coal, petroleum and other fossil fuel based energy to alternative sources such as hydroelectric, wind, solar, and nuclear energy. Currently, nuclear energy makes up roughly 2% of the total installed capacity energy production of China, but it is an industry that China is planning to expand in the future. With 38 reactors running and half that much under construction China is one of the fastest growing nuclear power producing countries in the world.

China has a comparatively low number of nuclear weapons compared to other countries with comparable militaries and economies such as the United States and Russia. Its focus is to maintain a small but effective arsenal and currently adheres to the tenets of minimum deterrence, or possessing the least necessary nuclear arms to deter potential nuclear assault. China has refrained from pursuing limited deterrence, or the capability to deter even non-nuclear assault with its nuclear arsenal due to the cost of such a program, but is planning to expand into that realm in the future.

A nuclear weapons industry has a twofold benefit in China. One advantage is the stimulation and growth of Chinese technology in general, creating jobs in research,

manufacturing and construction. The other is the capability of China to protect its economic interests abroad without having to rely on and negotiate with other powers such as the United States for such services.

Yes, countries that have violated the NPT should be sanctioned. China's economy is based on global free trade and it is in China's best interest to eliminate any risk to global peace. Although certain countries are in need of nuclear weapons for deterrence purposes, the general global trend towards disarmament is one China's economy would benefit from, and one China's extensive economic strength could support. China, of course, is in full support of the NPT and has never been sanctioned, largely due to its cooperation but not ignoring the fact that economic strength makes it rather difficult to sanction.

To the question of the efficacy of sanctions, while they have proven to be ineffective in certain circumstances, they have also proven to work in others. Countries such as Iran have approached the negotiating table under the pressure of the world's economy, and progress has been made on the nonproliferation front. Other countries such as North Korea have a much higher "pain threshold" so to speak, and have means of ignoring sanctions that prevent them from being as effective. In general, limited pressure is better than no pressure at all because pressure has proven effective in the past.

China's is a complex global trade based economy. While China has managed terrorist attacks previously, nuclear war would hurt its agricultural industry and its urban centers of industry and population. All sectors of Chinese economy would be impacted harshly by nuclear war.

There have already been numerous IS (Islamic State) attacks within China; the response from the Chinese government has been mostly centered within the Uighur population in the west of China. The attacks have largely been contained and China has not allowed them to affect the global economy.

China is notoriously tight lipped about its nuclear policies. In the event of a nuclear attack or war China's global trade would likely collapse. China's breadth of production would likely allow it to be somewhat self-sufficient in the event of total nuclear war, however, no comprehensive plans have been released thus far.

While China has taken measures to deal with terrorist attacks, it has not published any plan comparable in comprehensiveness to that published by the US in 2003. Examples include certain laws and initiatives focused on strengthening local security and local economies that have been passed in China.

Committee on Disaster Preparedness:

China, an East Asian country with a largely varied landscape, has been working on implementing a more advanced and country-wide safety policy in order to prepare for disasters that could be a threat from other countries with nuclear weapon arsenals. The Chinese government has been attempting to prepare its citizens for a possible but unlikely nuclear attack. A state-run newspaper in China's Jilin City, near the North Korean border, published a page of "common sense advice" that should be used to keep readers alive in case of an attack. China vocalizes its criticism of North Korea's nuclear and missiles program but has to be prepared to defend its country and people just in case. The newspaper says that people who find themselves

outside during a nuclear attack should try to lie in a ditch, cover exposed skin in light colored clothing or dive into a river or lake to try and minimise the possibility of instantaneous death because ¾ types of nuclear attacks kill instantaneously. The illustrations provided directions for ways to eliminate radioactive contamination such as using water to wash off shoes, using cotton buds to clean ears and a picture of a child throwing up in order to show how medical help can speed the removal of radiation by stomach pumping or induced urination. For a more country-wide safety policy, authorities hold regular drills and there are emergency plans in place. A senior news officer at the security bureau says a total of 36 exercises were carried out in 2016, and 10 in the first five months of 2017. This security bureau dates back to 1998, 10 experts from the Security Bureau, Hong Kong Police Force, Fire Services Department, Department of Health and Hong Kong Observatory formed a group to discuss how to be prepared in the best way possible in order to protect residents in the event of a terrorist or nuclear attack. This group of representatives turned into the Standing Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Planning Group in 2003 and as a group, they make plans and trains how to prepare individual departments if a disaster occurred.

If the Fire Services Department was still operating in the aftermath of a disaster, it would carry out important decontamination procedures. It has a frontline hazmat group to deal with contamination occurrences and officers at all fire stations, the airport, and seaports, who have also been trained in hazmat skills. The system has large amounts of decontamination and hazmat pods which are vehicles equipped with detection, protection and decontamination gear. The vehicles are stored for use by sub-teams based at different fire stations. These fire stations are Sheung Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui, Sha Tin and Lai King. The trained officers would respond to the

situation and deal with leakage of unknown gas or chemical spills. If the incident leader thinks that the problem was not dealt with well during the first attempt, he or she will ask for the help of the hazmat sub-team who would come with hazmat and mass decontamination pods. In this situation, firefighters would set up decontamination tents. The tents would have space for 30 shower heads in each to hose down victims with radiation burns and the tent can decontaminate 5 male and 5 female victims at the same time. According to the department it would take two minutes for each victim, which would be a total of 330 victims decontaminated within an hour. Units would be set up in “priority locations”, such as evacuation points across the city; ports, airports, and the border. The Centre for Food Safety would deal with distribution of food, but it is not detailed how. The centre would distribute food unless it was contaminated past a certain level. The government advises residents to seal windows, doors and air vents to protect themselves from a radiation plume. Residents are advised to take thyroid blocking pills, which are stockpiled by the government, after the plume in order to lower the risk of thyroid cancer, which is closely linked to radiation exposure. This article detailing the procedures to be taken was updated in July of 2017.

China also faces risks of disasters relating to North Korea. If disaster happened in North Korea and central authority was replaced by civil war and competing factions stocked up on resources, life for most of the 25 million people in North Korea would get even worse. This would cause potentially millions of desperate, and probably starving people to head to China because getting into South Korea would be dangerous. China often sends home North Koreans who they know will be punished, to discourage more people from crossing the border. China considers people from North Korea “economic migrants,” meaning it doesn’t have to offer them

protections that it agreed to under the United Nations 1951 Refugee Convention. Despite not being completely accepting of North Korean immigrants, China has had an experience with a refugee crisis. In 2009, over 30,000 refugees from Myanmar's Kokang region went to the southern Yunnan province. During this situation, China was praised by the international community for providing food, emergency shelter, and medical care to the refugees.

If a North Korean refugee crisis happened, China would reinforce its borders and might try to control some territory in North Korea as a buffer zone which would be hard because they would have to supply troops working at the border. China would seek economic assistance, likely from United States and South Korea to help the cost of supporting refugees. To take preventative measures, China wants to talk to North Korea about denuclearization. Despite being against using nuclear weapons for force, China recognizes the risk of other countries doing so and has begun to take measures to further protect their citizens.

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