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COLUMBIA PREPARATORY SCHOOL:
DELEGATION OF CHINA



Tufts
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THE INSTITUTE FOR
**GLOBAL
LEADERSHIP**

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INTRODUCTION

The Delegation from Columbia Preparatory School is delighted to be a part of this year's Tufts University EPIIC Inquiry discussing the Liberal World Order and international agreements— specifically the future nuclear imperative. Our year's hard work, research, and countless hours of preparation have finally culminated in this simulation. We are excited to represent the People's Republic of China in a plethora of different committees regarding global affairs. As China, we look forward to collaboratively solve some of the world's most critical and decisive issues. It is essential that we work together for the future of our planet and create harmony, both within our borders and in the greater world. The Delegation of China awaits eagerly to assist those in need and to halt and avoid future calamities. Working together is one step closer to living in a tranquil and successful, multipolar world order.

KEY POINTS

- ★ State sovereignty is the most fundamental component of the modern-state of affairs— any violation of sovereignty is a violation of multilateralism and current international institutions.
- ★ The proliferation of nuclear weapons threatens the safety and security of the world's citizens. As a signatory, China supports the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a means to create a safer world. We not believe in the enforcement of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty through repetitive economic sanctions— this would only serve to increase the risk of hostile nuclear engagement.

- ★ Only in a fair and stable international order should nuclear disarmament exist. No country's security interests should be compromised with the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons.
- ★ China aims to expand its soft power by building more constructive political and economic partnerships, especially with its belt and road initiative. We are looking to create a mutual understanding with other nations to form a harmonized, multipolar world.
- ★ The People's Republic of China is increasing participation in international institutions and works towards creating new institutions founded in East Asian ideas and culture.
- ★ Terrorism is the common enemy of humankind. Faced with the threats of terrorism, all countries must come together. The international community should embrace the idea of a shared future, follow new trends and methods in the evolution of such threats, increase cooperation, and respond to terrorist threats together.
- ★ The Chinese Government condemns and opposes all forms of terrorism and is against using terrorism to achieve political objectives. We support all efforts that work to strengthen anti-terrorism conventions within the framework of the United Nations.
- ★ Overuse of fossil fuel use has caused and will continue to produce significant destruction to the environment and all of mankind. Collective steps such as switching to solar energy, nuclear energy, and other forms of renewable energy must be taken to ensure the survival of our shared planet and its inhabitants.
- ★ China seeks an open and collaborative environment that encourages economic prosperity. Our plan to spur global economic growth is as follows: We intend to contribute over \$1 trillion to construct infrastructure across Central Asia, Europe, and the Mediterranean Sea in the One Belt, One Road Initiative. China founded the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to unite Asian countries in the

development of trade-friendly infrastructure. Finally, we are committed to expanding the use of the Renminbi (RMB) as a stable global currency.

- ★ As for potential refugees, China insists on proper resettlements. The delegation seeks long-term solutions to the movement of people, and we look favorably upon working with international institutions for the proper and just placement of displaced people while maintaining our internal harmony.

BACKGROUND OF CHINA

The People's Republic of China is the current form of government in mainland China. We were founded in 1949 by the Communist Party of China, which continues to be the single, ruling party in the country. After almost 30 years of civil war and Japanese Occupation, the People's Liberation Army– the army of the Communist Party– was able to force the National Army into submission where they fled to the island of Taiwan. Despite the recent founding of the People's Republic, China is the oldest living civilization with the longest continuous history of any country in the world– 3,500 years of written history.

The People's Republic of China's history can be divided into the Maoist era, and the era of Reform and Opening.

During the Cold War, Mao Zedong secured the economic support of the Soviet Union, which helped rebuild China's teetering economy. Along with the Soviet Union, China was involved in the Korean War from 1950 to 1953, championing communist ideals. The People's Republic worked to unite the countryside with mass movements such as the Three-Anti and Five-Anti Campaigns. This enabled the Communist Party of China to

harmoniously unite and administer government throughout the Chinese population— from the countryside all the way to the cities.

Regarding foreign policy, China took the essential duty of supporting some states in the considered “Third World.” In 1954, we participated in the Geneva Conference, effectively ending the Franco-Vietnamese War. In 1955, the People’s Republic directed the Bandung Conference with India in Indonesia, where the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was successfully created. In 1972, American President Richard Nixon paid a visit to our nation, which paved a path for a new political positioning within the Communist Party.

After Mao Zedong’s death in 1976, a new Politburo under the esteemed General Secretary Deng Xiaoping commenced a new era of Reform and Opening, and the Four Modernizations. Private entrepreneurship was now allowed in agriculture, trade, and industry. State-owned businesses were gradually privatized— with the exception of financial business and a few crucial industries. A pivotal moment was the creation of special economic zones in key coastal cities that allowed for foreign investment. Our country was now able to access modern technology, and profits for both international businesses and China were favorable. The Communist Party was able to continue thriving, with the acknowledgment that Mao Zedong was responsible for some misdeeds.

Although with increasing wealth, the urban population was distressed over inflation and corruption and wanted more say in their government. Protests were suppressed; however, the government listened to the people’s grievances. In 1989, with the new General Secretary Jiang Zemin, new economic reforms were put into place that

allowed the population to enjoy more wealth. Urban areas on the coast were able to profit greatly and hence, experienced net-in migration from inner China. Entrepreneurs, formerly barred from the Communist Party, were invited to become members.

With the economic policy of “socialism with Chinese characteristics,” the new General Secretary Hu Jintao was able to continue winning widespread support for the Party in 2002. China was now an economic powerhouse as the world’s second-largest exporter and accumulated numerous foreign reserves. We also successfully launched manned spaceships, proving China’s greatness beyond planet Earth. Our nation has a lot to be proud of.

The Communist Party of China continues to drive the idea of a “harmonious society” with China’s achievements. Our technological prowess and modernity continue to be exhibited with high-speed trains and skyscrapers. The long-term economic growth allows our country to accumulate wealth both abroad and domestically, and gain access to the latest technology.

Xi Jinping, our current head of state, is steering the nation into the direction of not only an Asian, but a global superpower. His promise to fulfill every individual’s “Chinese dream” is something to look forward to in the future.

ISSUES

SOVEREIGNTY

The People’s Republic of China is committed to respecting all countries’ sovereignty by not intervening in other countries’ domestic affairs. The understanding of

sovereignty is an integral aspect in successful foreign relations. We recognize the sovereignty of each state regardless of their size, strength, or wealth. The Delegation of China has consistently adhered to the Principles of Non-Intervention, Non-Aggression, and Non-Use of Force. By respecting the sovereignty of other nations, it is hoped that our nation can be an example of the value of sovereignty for others. The Delegation of China deeply supports global issues, such as human rights. We believe that it is battled best with constructive dialogue and exchanges, avoiding interference in the internal affairs and judicial sovereignty of other countries. China's human rights practices have expanded our soft power by translating domestic governance philosophies into international consensus. The People's Republic of China firmly believes it is better to lead by example than intervene for human rights purposes and other global issues.

The Delegation of China thinks the fundamental concepts of the UN Charter, to respect other countries' sovereignty and to govern international relations, should be followed by all parties. We will continue to encourage all parties to observe the standards of the UN Charter. When engaging with anti-China forces, the People's Republic of China has continued to uphold the procedures and principles of the UN Charter to ensure that we hold the highest level of morality. By acting this way, our security, sovereignty, interests, and dignity are guaranteed. China holds that the United Nations could enhance efficiency and governance capacity by imposing the collective security mechanism.

The People's Republic of China places the utmost importance on facilitating strong global unity. For this reason, it is essential that China, along with the international

community, works to advance equality of rights and promote fair rules that apply to all countries involved in international cooperation. This is so that the global governance system will reflect the will and interests of most people in a more balanced way. China will remain committed to opening our nation as a fundamental policy and a mutually beneficial strategy. We will also stay actively engaged in reforming and developing the global governance system in order to make economic globalization more open, inclusive, and balanced. China has strengthened its mutual trust and cooperation with neighboring nations and grown partnerships with other developing countries. As the world's largest emerging nation, The People's Republic of China has decided to forge a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership and to upgrade BRICS cooperation further. Our preference for dialogue and collaboration over confrontation has created greater resonance, which opens up exciting possibilities for this new approach to state-to-state relations. We adhere to the principles of the UN Charter and adeptly use UN rules and procedures to make the international community as open to global unity as possible.

SECURITY

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China is committed to promoting peace and stability globally and believes that negotiation is the optimal way of achieving this. We understand that one of the biggest threats to global security is the proliferation of nuclear weapons. To alleviate this problem, our nation has joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency to prevent any

further proliferation. We have also established a no first-use policy and have given both positive and negative security assurances to non-nuclear weapons states. The People's Republic does possess nuclear weapons which we acquired due to threats from other powerful countries during the Cold War. China now mainly uses these weapons to keep nuclear threats checked, rather than for offensive maneuvers. This, therefore, benefits global security.

The most significant nuclear threat to The People's Republic of China today is the conflict on the Korean Peninsula. A nuclear attack on or from the Peninsula would cause the deaths of millions in conjunction with disease and famine, ultimately forcing China to deal with a collapse of the region and the influx of refugees. Our country already has an immense population to account for. While The People's Republic of China takes the nuclear threat from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) particularly seriously and will go to any lengths to prevent such an event, we are more concerned with the likelier instability of the Korean Peninsula. A regime collapse in the DPRK would also force us to pick up the pieces, further causing strain on our already considerable population. While The People's Republic of China is taking an increasingly robust stance with North Korea and expresses deep concern with their possession of nuclear weapons, we will continue to maintain a stable relationship with the nation while attempting to resolve the situation through negotiation and trade restrictions.

Another important topic in the effort to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons is the question of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The People's Republic of China is strongly against Iran gaining nuclear weapon capabilities and has done everything in our

power to ensure that this does not happen. We are one of the creators and signatories of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. Yet, as with the DPRK, China is presently more concerned with the stability of Iran, as it is an essential part of the Belt and Road Initiative. Therefore, we will continue to support a firm relationship with Iran while watching them keenly to ensure they do not gain nuclear weapon capabilities and become a global threat.

An additional current threat of nuclear war is the brinkmanship between India and Pakistan. While The Delegation of the People's Republic of China thinks that brinkmanship, to a small extent, could be a useful tactic in checking other nuclear-powerful countries if need be, we believe that the situation in India and Pakistan has gone too far. Our nation supports Pakistan, however, we do not condone the behavior of either country. In order to promote harmony between the nations, The Delegation of China acts as a mediator.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China believes that countries have the same right to their nuclear weapons as we do. We do not believe that states deserve nuclear weapons solely because of the stability of their government or economy. Possessing nuclear weapons allows for states to have military stalemates through mutually assured destruction and makes peace negotiations more viable. For this reason, The Delegation of the People's Republic of China wishes to increase our nuclear arsenal in order to match the stockpiles possessed by the United States of America and Russia. Additionally, we believe that the United States and Russia should begin disarming many of their nuclear weapons. They are unnecessary, dangerous, and provide an unequal

advantage. Having hundreds of more weapons than other nations makes the issue of disarmament more difficult to deal with.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China is firmly against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. However, we have learned to operate in a world permeated with them. China works with other countries to ensure that nuclear threats, such as the DPRK's and Iran's, are neutralized. Our top priority is global peace and stability.

DIPLOMACY

The People's Republic of China has its sights set on furthering diplomatic relations and creating harmonized diplomatic solutions when faced with security challenges from abroad. Going forward, we look favorably upon a more multipolar and multilateral world order in which countries can come together and form strategic partnerships that will further the overall harmony and unity of the international community as a whole. When looking at nuclear challenges the international community is facing today, China is already part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. We are against the spread of nuclear weapons to protect the well-being of the global populace. Regarding the Korean Peninsula, the Middle East, and South Asia, the People's Republic of China has worked diligently to continue upholding the international Non-Proliferation Agreement. We are trying to do this by achieving denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through diplomatic solutions and negotiation with a multilateral approach. The People's Republic of China looks favorably upon any nations that are

willing to recognize an agreement regarding the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and join us in our attempts to create a denuclearized world. Other nations should do this while continuing to respect the sovereignty of states.

Although not all of China's goals to denuclearize the global community have been acknowledged, there is still much hope for the future of peace, especially with North Korea— since they remain open to negotiation. Because confrontation by force is something The People's Republic of China deems to be a poor choice of action, we hope to open dialogue with the Korean Peninsula so that both North and South Korea express mutual respect for one another. This could lead to a diplomatic solution on the issue of nuclear weapons. Regarding the Middle East, since The Delegation of China recognizes that cooperation among states can lead to a favorable outcome for all, we hope that the violent confrontations in the region will come to a close in order for diplomatic solutions and negotiations to be introduced. Due to China's view of national sovereignty, we have and will continue to support Palestine in its fight to restore its lawful rights by establishing an independent and sovereign nation.

With our belief that we must help promote peace and harmony in the international community at large, moving forward, The People's Republic of China strives to arbitrate discussions between Afghanistan and Pakistan. These diplomatic solutions seem favorable and will most likely help facilitate peaceful negotiations between these nations and their leaders. The end of violent confrontations can be met, and instead, be replaced with harmonized diplomatic solutions.

While looking at the global community as a whole, we not only look forward to a more multipolar world order, but also look forward to continue our strong diplomatic relations with the United States of America. Currently, The Delegation of China values its relationship with the U.S., and will continue to do so as long as the U.S. expresses mutual respect for us. The People's Republic of China recognizes that its relationship with the U.S. has never been perfect. However, we hopes that in a more multipolar world, the U.S. will respect and accept that China will follow its own path of socialism paired with Chinese characteristics as it steps onto the world stage. With this in mind, we hope that the U.S. recognizes that we share far greater strategic interests than differences. It would be a mutually beneficial strategy to allow us to develop into a significant power as we see fit.

China's primary diplomatic goals are to advance peace, to develop into a central power, and to continue to build our institutions and infrastructure. The People's Republic will do this while utilizing favorable cooperation with all through negotiation and diplomatic solutions, not confrontation.

TERRORISM

Terrorism is the common enemy of humanity. China realizes that terrorism has ramifications that extend beyond national borders and countries cannot deal with it single-handedly. In light of this, we recognize that the international community must acknowledge that we all share a common destiny and should work to implement the

relevant Security Council resolutions. These include resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2368 (2017) and join in fighting the evolving threat of terrorism.

The Delegation of China believes that there must be international collaboration and consensus against terrorism. The international community must come together and support a unified standard. This standard must include a zero-tolerance policy and a non-discriminatory policy to crack down on terrorism successfully. Additionally, counter-terrorism efforts must respect the sovereignty of countries affected by terrorism and their place in the fight against terrorism.

China also believes that there must be a uniform standard on combating terrorism. Also, countries cannot continue with the practice of associating terrorism with any particular ethnicity or religion. To respond to terrorism's adaptive nature, nations must react by eradicating the causes and breeding grounds of terrorism. Terrorism originates in wars, conflict, ethnic hatred, poverty, and backwardness. The international community should work to help states reduce poverty, find political solutions to regional issues, promote ideas of acceptance and inclusivity, promote dialogue and peaceful relations between different civilizations, and work to prevent people from linking terrorism to specific groups of people.

Additionally, China believes that the international community must work to break up transboundary terrorist networks. Countries with significant terrorist threats must work to strengthen border security, share intelligence, and improve their ability to prevent terrorist movements. These movements of terrorist groups are hazardous. Nevertheless, the United Nations must respect the sovereignty of member states and

should respond to their needs on a case by case basis. This is in order to develop countries' infrastructure and ability for an adequate response to terrorist movements.

The international community must also increase efforts to combat the use of the internet in spreading extremist ideologies and the planning of terror attacks. Social media and the internet are becoming mainstream methods for recruiting terrorist fighters and plotting attacks. The international community must work together to eliminate the channels that are used for spreading extremist ideas through social media, strengthen the regulation of the internet, and prevent terrorist organizations from using the internet to spread their ideologies and for financing their terrorist acts.

The international community should also work to ensure that arms are unable to get into terrorists' hands. We must ensure that weapons of any kind, specifically weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons, do not reach the hands of terrorists. Further, we must work to end these black markets.

Lastly, there must be solid measures taken to protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks. Member states should identify places that may be targeted for terrorist attacks and designate them as high risk. There must also be early-warning and emergency-response methods. Nations must take the responsibility of ensuring the safety of their infrastructure, and improve their legislation for arresting perpetrators of terrorist attacks. The international community should cooperate more effectively in protecting critical infrastructure and high-risk targets from terrorist attacks.

China plans to continue to join and promote multilateral and bilateral cooperation against terrorism and help developing nations by sharing intelligence, collaborating, and

providing materials for counter-terrorism purposes. We are ready to work with the international community to respond successfully to terrorism and extremism in order to maintain peace and stability.

CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Climate change is a global issue that the Delegation of China views as one of the primary hurdles facing humanity today. Refusing to address its adverse effects infringes on the sovereignty of other nations. If one country is releasing disproportionate amounts of greenhouse gases, the agricultural productivity of other nations decreases, the damage due to national disasters increases, and the citizens' overall quality of life decreases. The people of China have suffered increasingly severe health risks due to coal-fired power plants. Chinese farms and coasts have also been directly affected by environmental degradation and fossil fuel emissions. To combat these effects, the People's Republic has committed \$144 billion to the solar power industry over the next three years, and \$361 billion to renewable energy. This does not include the 32 nuclear power reactors operating within our borders, the 20 nuclear reactors under construction, nor the 58 nuclear reactors planned to begin construction by 2020. While the use of nuclear reactors creates radioactive waste material which could be harmful to the environment if improperly treated, multiple waste treatment facilities already exist within our borders. The risks associated with nuclear waste do not outweigh the benefits achieved through decreased greenhouse gas emissions caused by climate change.

The People's Republic of China intends to act as a leader in the fight against climate change. We are an active member of the 1995 Kyoto Protocol and the 2015 Paris Agreement and have begun hosting international meetings to discuss practical implementation of methods in order to reach the goals outlined in the agreements above. Simultaneously, the People's Republic of China believes that the burden of decreasing carbon emissions relies heavily on the Global North. To reach their status as industrially developed, these nations exploited natural resources to industrialize. To deny these governments now in the process of developing the same industrial capabilities is impractical, hypocritical, and bolsters economic stagnation. These countries cannot afford more expensive, sustainable sources of energy.

While China has access to nuclear armaments and endorses nuclear power as an alternative to fossil fuels, we are a member of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Delegation of China cannot understate the environmental and health consequences of nuclear weapons. The nuclear strikes on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 killed over 200,000 civilians. Now, nuclear capabilities are more extensive, and nuclear war would almost certainly cause mutually assured destruction for the parties involved. This would trigger significant environmental consequences, such as nuclear winter, crippling global agricultural infrastructure, and the deaths of millions. However, the Delegation of China does not intend to ban access to nuclear power. As shown in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) pertaining to Iran's nuclear capabilities, the international community is already able to enforce safe use of nuclear power.

The People's Republic of China understands concerns about the decrease in restrictions on the use of nuclear energy. However, to achieve carbon emission goals necessary for the mitigation of climate change, nuclear energy cannot be discounted. There are risks to nuclear power, but the safeguards put in place by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international regulatory bodies provide enough guarantees to ensure the protection of humanity. In cases where it is deemed necessary, deals like the JCPOA, which place physical limitations on nuclear capabilities, have proven successful in substantially increasing breakout time.

While it is tempting to keep nuclear reactors out of the hands of developing nations for fear of weapons development, China sees nuclear energy as an equalizer in the world order. Power produced via nuclear reactors releases no greenhouse gases, has no adverse effects on the population surrounding the power plant, and provides enough cheap energy to allow for industrialization. This will enable nations still in development to bolster their economies, and create new markets for developed countries while simultaneously helping to lower the disparity in wealth between the Global North and the Global South. Decreased global wealth inequality would allow nations that could not previously afford environmentally friendly forms of energy and industrial processes to help mitigate climate change. We believe that the current world order— which decides what nations have access to nuclear energy— is not assessing nuclear risk equally. Instead, it is benefitting the most powerful nations with trade agreements. This works to maintain the current hegemonic order rather than allowing for economic growth and movement within the order.

ECONOMICS

In the coming years, the People's Republic of China intends to foster a friendly, cooperative, and prosperous economic environment. We will undertake numerous initiatives to expand our global economic governance so that all nations may engage as equals and strengthen our economic ties.

China will expand global trade infrastructure under the leadership of President Xi Jinping. We hope to unite the West and East by contributing over \$6 trillion RMB to the largest single infrastructure investment in history, the "One Belt, One Road" initiative. This network of railways, airports, roads, and sea routes will ensure rapid economic growth in all of the developing countries through which it passes. Trade fosters mutual learning, shared development, openness, and inclusivity. Just as the Silk Road prospered in times of peace and wavered amidst hostility, the One Belt, One Road System will thrive in a secure and friendly trading environment. Specifically, China will develop the new "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" shipping routes from our historic waters in the South China Sea, across the Indian Ocean, up through the Red Sea, and into the Mediterranean Ocean. Furthermore, we will establish an "Ice Silk Road" northwards toward Russia, and train and road networks leading to Southeast Asia. Finally, the People's Republic will establish a "Silk Road Economic Belt" all the way from China, through Kazakhstan, to Eastern Europe. This is the most ambitious infrastructure program ever endeavored upon, yet we are confident that a combination of our determination, secure investments, and international cooperation will see us through to success.

In tandem with the Belt and Road Initiative, China founded the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The AIIB was established in January of 2016 and has 61 current members, as well as 23 prospective members. It is a multilateral institution that aims to spur the creation of efficient trade infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific Region. In creating the AIIB, we intended to decrease the global reliance on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank as the sole international development institutions. Existing institutions will serve as useful complements to the AIIB, working towards shared goals. China also intends to ensure that the AIIB respects the sovereignty of all participating nations. Loans provided by the AIIB to developing economies will be conditional upon economic growth and will not disrupt domestic political affairs. The AIIB will be jointly funded through public and private investment— China will contribute \$50 million as an initial infusion. The AIIB will not only serve as a vehicle through which to develop the new Silk Roads, but it will also lead to the creation of more global public goods. In the coming years, the AIIB will be a central fixture of China's increasing role in economic governance— it symbolizes the bright future of Asia that can be achieved through broad cooperation, like a single heart, and a single mind.

China also intends to foster a more stable global economy through the diversification of international legal tender. We wish to expand the utilization of the Renminbi (RMB) as a reliable and widely-used global currency. In 2015, RMB was granted international recognition as a reserve currency. Increasingly, national banks, foreign investors, and commodity traders rely on RMB in their transactions. Adoption of the RMB in business and government transactions allows nations to form tighter, more

cooperative ties with China. We encourage all countries to hold RMB as a crucial component of their foreign exchange reserves. In the coming years, more Chinese contracts and exports will be priced in Yuan. These developments in international monetary exchange will help quell fears of a global recession. As a responsible leader in global economic governance, China will ensure that the RMB provides a reliable, alternative global currency.

In addition to establishing efficient global economic governance, China intends to focus on renewable energy in the coming years. Cheap, reliable, and clean power is a central tenet of all successful economies and is a growing concern in the modern age. We believe that safe and efficient nuclear power is key to solving future energy crises. In recent years, China has made great strides in the advancement of nuclear power. For example, we have developed a new generation of safer, more efficient plants. As part of the Belt and Road Initiative, China intends to expand nuclear power generation into Central Asian nations. The Initiative could create a market for \$500 billion in energy supply. Atomic energy generation will be a driving force in our future economy.

While China does believe in the peaceable use of nuclear energy, we oppose the existence of nuclear weapons as instruments of war. We maintain a nuclear arsenal, although we intend to participate in a joint global endeavor to eradicate nuclear weapons. We oppose nuclear proliferation to all non-nuclear states. In order to achieve this goal, China works actively to foster negotiation and diplomacy between nations. We reject the use of crippling economic sanctions as a means to stifle nuclear proliferation. These sanctions have repeatedly failed to stop countries from developing nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, the sanctions create a more hostile and dangerous environment– one that ultimately promotes the use of nuclear weapons. China has been subject to sanctions related to nuclear activity. We firmly believe that such sanctions are an obstacle to harmonious international relations. These economic sanctions have failed to impart any meaningful consequences on our expanding economy.

China takes significant measures to ensure that security concerns do not prove to be disruptive to economic activity. We will ensure that all trade, on the sea and land, is protected across the Belt and Road Initiative. Terrorism has been a grave concern for us, however recent efforts have proved highly effective in ensuring that terrorists are unable to cause economic disruption. Through international cooperation and constant vigilance, the People's Republic protects its people from a terrorist threat. China does not believe that nuclear proliferation is a dangerous threat to its economy. We work actively to foster negotiation, form treaties, and monitor nuclear weapons so that they will never be used. Through these means, we ensure that a nuclear attack will never occur within our territory. Economic prosperity is contingent on peaceful relations.

In the coming years, China intends to take a greater role in global economic governance. We will invest in infrastructure and developing economies while providing alternative development institutions. The RMB will serve as a stable and dependable global currency. Through these means, China will foster a harmonious and prosperous world economy.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The People's Republic of China has a vested interest in maintaining the stability and peace internally and in surrounding areas, for it is only right to uphold sovereignty and harmony. Therefore, we are willing to cooperate with any trade partners in ensuring that regional harmony is sustained. The Delegation of China will collaborate with nations to ensure that any unpredictable sovereign states in proximity to China work to maintain the balance.

In the event of a regional emergency, China has numerous legislative frameworks in place to manage, improve, and ultimately alleviate any post-disaster circumstances. Our primary medium for disaster response follows the “One Planning Plus Three Systems” framework. Under this highly efficient system, our vast and expansive nation is able to efficiently respond to unforeseen disasters and accidents, both domestically and internationally. China is in constant pursuit of cooperation within the national governing body. As such, according to the current framework, we are required to establish a valid and helpful precautionary system for any given emergency. To assure that the citizens also receive local care, county-level governing bodies must also create appropriate response plans. Within the framework, China is able to stay proactive in any given emergency.

China believes that the upkeep of public health is of utmost importance. Therefore, we have specific policies on ensuring the safety and wellbeing of people. Similar to the “One Planning Plus Three Systems” framework, our “Master State Plan for Rapid Response to Public Emergencies” legislation works to minimize the impact of

disasters and ultimately provide long-term sustainable solutions to the public health risks imposed by catastrophes. The public health recovery framework consists of multiple aspects including legislation, organization, and social mobilization. The Administrative Departments of Health will cooperate with public and private hospitals to expedite the recovery process.

The People's Republic of China also believes in the joint cooperation with international institutions, such as the World Health Organization, in implementing potential policies and technologies that will benefit the people. China supports the grassroots actions of NGOs that have the people's interests at heart, as they have proven beneficial in the Wenchuan Earthquake relief in the past. Therefore, the local authorities will happily cooperate for the well-being of the people in the future.

The People's Republic of China has always attached great importance to nuclear emergency work by taking a highly responsible attitude towards the safety of our people and society as a whole in imposing nuclear emergency management policies. Arrangements have been made for action in nuclear emergencies in tandem with the decision to move forward in the development of nuclear energy. As a significant developing country, China has developed the fundamental guidelines and policies applicable to nuclear emergency preparedness through the enactment of administrative laws and regulations, such as and the active creation of government decrees. The basic strategy of China's nuclear emergency management follows the "Nuclear Emergency Preparedness" legislation. This outlines the importance of continuous vigilance, diversified consensus, unified leadership, effective coordination, general protection, and

environmental conservation. Therefore, considering the grim possibility of a nuclear attack on a neighboring sovereign state, China will persist with proper and official management.

To highlight some of our comprehensive policies, the People's Republic will relieve and control the incident in time, conduct radiation monitoring and assessment of consequences, organize staff to implement emergency protection measures, and arrange the medical treatment of people, among other highly proactive actions. Moreover, China will willingly cooperate with the international community in ensuring the proper handling and care of people.

As for potential refugees, China insists on proper resettlements. The nation seeks for long-term solutions to the movement of people, and looks favorably upon working with international institutions for the just placement of displaced people within their own, sovereign nations in order to maintain global integrity. China condemns all acts of violence that target civilians and their facilities. Therefore, the People's Republic looks favorably upon policies that uphold sovereignty, security, and stability. China will gladly provide humanitarian aid to people in conflicted regions to prevent further instabilities, and we look favorably upon cooperation and harmony at our core.