

P5: CHINA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Official Name: People's Republic of China

Capital: Beijing

Population: 1,355,692,544 (2014 est)

Major Languages:
PuTongHua (Mandarin), Wu, Yue (Cantonese), Min, Hakka (Kejia), Gan, and Xiang

Major Religions:
Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism, and Protestantism

Regional/Economic Organizational Membership:
ADB, AfDB (nonregional member), APEC, ARF, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BIS, CDB, CICA, EAS, FAO, FATF, G-20, G-24 (observer), G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, MONUSCO, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC (observer), SCO, SICA (observer), UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNMIT, UNOCI, UNSC (permanent), UNTSO, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

Communist Party of China (CPC), is the founding and ruling political party of the People's Republic of China and the world's largest political party. Its paramount position as the supreme political authority in China, while not a governing body recognized by China's constitution, the CPC is realized as the supreme power through control of all state apparatus and of the legislative process. The CCP was founded in 1921, and came to rule all of mainland China after defeating its rival the Kuomintang (KMT) in the Chinese Civil War. The Party conducts its activities within the framework of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the law and has no right to transcend the Constitution and the law. All Party members, like all citizens in the country, are equal before the law. The Party's 70 million members constitute 5.5% of the total population of Mainland China. The CCP is currently led by its Secretary-General of the Central Committee, Hu Jintao.

FOREIGN POLICY

China opposes the hegemony of nations over one another, while they promote the safeguarding of world peace. China does not believe in imposing new social or cultural ideologies in a state or interfering with internal aspects of a nation. China has already reduced its army over the past few decades and states an anti-proliferation agenda on the international stage. It is a believer in trade with anyone, and is a current member of the WTO.

China has several ongoing territorial disputes. Longstanding disputes include those of the island nation of Taiwan. China claims it as its own while Taiwan claims sovereignty. China and Japan also dispute ownership of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea which were "nationalized" by Japan in 2012. More islands in the South China Sea are disputed between Vietnam and the Philippines.

ISSUES SUMMARY

Middle East: China told the UN it wants peace in the Middle East to create more stable nations that can join the international market. It believes that peace cannot be handled by one nation, but through multi-national cooperation to bring about unified peace through negotiations, not force. National Sovereignty remains paramount. China opposes airstrikes in response to ISIS/ISIL.

Africa: China supports UN and AU cooperation in bringing peace to Africa and looks forward to a 21st century in which resolutions can be made to help African Nations find peace and economic stability. China is pro-African development.

Peace Keeping: China finds UN Peace Keeping necessary and supports in preventing future hostilities. China speaks for keeping current updates on peace keeping situations and having the UN be able to modify troops to a situation. They believe in keeping UN troops trained in Peace Keeping tactics and be able to represent the UN in good view on the international playing field. They also feel that a country should do what's needed to help everyone out, if it means letting peacekeeping troops in their country or sending troops for a nearby situation. At the same time China doesn't feel UN peace keeping troops should interfere, given that such actions could affect national sovereignty.

Terrorism: China supports anti-terrorism. It is focused on an anti-laundering program to prevent terrorist groups from laundering money to use for weapons, supplies, training, etc. They believe by cutting off money and corruption, terrorists groups have nothing to fund their acts.

Nuclear Proliferation: China holds a stance of non-proliferation and wants the reduction of nukes through peace not force. China is against inspecting a nation's import and export cargo, like Korea, however. They believe in using diplomatic talks and negotiations to lower the number of nuclear arms.

Children in Arms: China does not believe in using children in armed forces but does not think that sanctions should be used to stop the practice. China would like to see reconstruction programs in a conflicted nation, and recruit children from the country for educational programs and aid-benefit programs. China is a member of the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict under the Convention on the Rights of Children.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

China is one of the five superpowers in the UN with the veto power, and has been a member since October 24, 1945. It holds strong views and speaks in concern to all areas of major UN concern in both the G.E. and the Security Council. Current issues of today go from Security Council President Yesui attending a talk about the Georgia Russian situation in Geneva to a Security Council meeting about UN involvement in Haiti and in Afghanistan.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER UNSC MEMBERS

France and the United Kingdom: China traditionally votes along with Russia and France on UN resolutions, despite strong economic ties with the U.S. and other countries around the world.

Africa: China is in full support of developing the poorer countries of Africa to create new economic ties for trade alliances, and to promote prosperity in conflicted regions. It supports the African Union in combating violence, drug trafficking, and the civil wars that occur in various regions. China is also a leading force in expanding health care and disease prevention in Africa.

United States: China has had mixed relations with the U.S. While we both are dependent on each other economically, there are foreign policies the two countries differ on, especially the use of sanctions. China is against sanctions being placed in today's interdependent global market. The U.S. and China disagree on Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the U.S. wants inspections of embargos in and out of Korea, where China believes that and inspections are a breach of the nation's domestic privacy. Also China is upset with the U.S. for the sale of military weapons to Taiwan, still under Chinese authority.

Middle East: China has expressed a desire to see peace and stability in the Middle East through diplomatic peace negotiations. China also expresses a concern that no one country should try to solve conflicts in the Middle East single handedly, and that developing countries, or those conflicted with terrorist and opposing extremist groups, should be handled through an international cooperative effort. With regards to Afghanistan, China believes in an economic and structural reconstruction effort for the country. They also would like to see a stronger homeland police force to bring domestic stability to the nation. They believe a solution does need to be found regarding the drug problem in Afghanistan, especially in regards to the opium industry. China has spent 80 million Yuan (\$11.7 million) on efforts in Afghanistan. Pakistan and China have met recently, with Pakistan's foreign minister Shah Mahmud Qurshi stating that the two nations share a sincere fraternal friendship. Regarding current developments with the threat of ISIS/ISIL in the region, China has opposed airstrikes proposed by the US, stating it infringes upon national sovereignty.