

P-5 COUNTRY PROFILES

CHINA

General Information

<i>Official Name:</i>	People's Republic of China
<i>Capital:</i>	Beijing
<i>Population:</i>	1,321,300,000
<i>Major Languages:</i>	PuTongHua (Mandarin), Wu, Yue (Cantonese), Min, Hakka (Kejia), Gan, and Xiang
<i>Major Religions:</i>	Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism, and Protestantism
<i>Regional/Economic Organizational Membership:</i>	APO, UN, UNSC, ADB, APPF, SCO, WHO, AEPF, Interpol, WPF, and the IAEA, etc.

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

Currently China's Ambassador Zhang Yesui, is president over the Security Council for the month of October. China opposes the hegemony of nations over one another, while they promote the safeguard 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's a believer of trade with anyone, and is a current member of the WTO.

Issues Summary

Issue 1: 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.

Issue 2: 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.

Issue 3: 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 be sent in to interfere that can effect national sovereignty.

Issue 4: Terrorism → supports anti-terrorism. 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.

Issue 5: 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.

Issue 6: 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 super powers in the UN with the veto power, and has been a member since October 24, 1945. It currently holds the presidential with Zhang Yesui spot over the UN Security Council for the month of October. 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 United Nations Security Council Members

France and 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. China is in full support of developing the poorer countries of Africa and the Middle East to create new economic allies for different trade alliances, and to keep prosperity in conflicted regions. It supports the African Union in combating violence, drug trafficking, and the civil wars

that occur in various regions. Currently China is using its Presidency of the Security council to get a cease-fire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to get Zimbabwe's opposing leaders Robert Mugabe and Morgan Tsvangirai to end their deadlock in political and economic deals while they have the WFP appeal to the UN for \$140 million for aid rations for the next 6 months for the hungered and poverty stricken areas of Zimbabwe. In Darfur China is involved though the UN in a tri-lateral cooperation of the UN, AU, and Sudanese Government. China has been accused of supplying weapons to the area, but China declares that weapons being sold to Sudan are not going to Darfur. China had help start the Sudan oil industry and has given \$36 million in humanitarian aid; however China disapproves too much internal entanglement from the international world in concerns to the Darfur situation.

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 an 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 with opium crops and dealing. China has spent 80 million Yuan (\$11.7 million) on Afghanistan efforts. Pakistan and China have met recently between Chinese foreign minister Yang Jiechi and Pakistan's foreign minister Shah Mahmud Qurshi where Qurshi said the two nations shared a sincere fraternal friendship and President Zardari and the new Pakistani administration gave top priority to ties with China. He said Pakistan hoped the visit would further enhance bilateral strategic cooperative partnership and boost the friendly cooperation in economic, trade and cultural areas. Pakistan's President Zardari will be visiting China from today till the 17th.

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.