

Topic A: UNSC/People's Republic of China

Historical Background/Past Action

As the world stands on the cusp of great changes, the People's Republic of China prepares itself and awaits them eagerly. On one hand, China is convinced that the future has in store great developments for the world; on the other hand, it acknowledges that certain nations are at a loss as regards to the economic deprivation they have faced over the years. Somalia is one such nation. While battling piracy, internal conflict, a lack of opportunities for development, gender inequality, and environmental degradation, Somalia has struggled to make progress towards economic prosperity. A solid threat which needs to be addressed is that of the militant group Al-Shabaab. Civilians are being attacked and the conflict between the Islamic state and Al-Shabaab puts the civilian population at risk. Internal conflict, socio-economic instability, and internal displacement hinder the functioning of the central government. China understands that financial aid will greatly support Somalia, but it also recognises that the government, due to the various existing and presiding issues, lacks the ability to effectively allocate the aid provided. Furthermore, the Somali unemployed youth is vulnerable to extremist and pirate groups and this poses grave danger to not only Somalia, but also the international community.

History bears testimony to the fact that China has always been active as it pertains to the providing of relief to the countries in need of help. The UN has carried out several missions like MINURSO (United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara), MINUSMA (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali), MONUSCO (The United Nations Organization Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) UNAMID (United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur), UNFICYP (United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus), UNIFIL (United Nations Interim force in Lebanon), UNMIL (United Nations Mission in Liberia), UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) and UNOCI (United Nations Operation in Cote D'Ivoire) and China has played an active part in all of these. Notably, China has also recently declared its Belt and Road Action Plan, allocating 900 billion USD into developing countries along Eurasian trade routes so as to increase their capacity for trade.

Country Position

China, being a strong ally of Somalia, believes that the difficulties it faces are merely temporary. As such, China hopes to advocate for effective investment into Somalian infrastructure. When countries in Africa have needed support, China, along with other nations offered assistance. The delegate of China is hopeful that the UNSC will come to a similar conclusion with regards to the present issue.

Proposed Solution

In light of recent bombings and attacks in Mogadishu, China is aware of the urgent need of a unified attempt to provide relief to the citizens. The delegate of China submits that campaigns such as UNOSOM and AMISON have supplied insufficient aid to Somalia. As such, it is suggested that an investigative body be created for the purpose of overseeing the effective allocation of funds to the region. Furthermore, the precarious situation calls for a UN sanctioned task force to be created so as to ensure the continued stability of the country and the effective distribution of resources throughout it. The newly created task force may also carry out operations to provide humanitarian assistance to the citizens of Somalia.

The People's Republic of China strives to work all nations of the UNSC to help Somalia emerge as a developing nation with a potential for economic prosperity.

Topic B: UNSC/People's Republic of China

Historical Background

While most nations work towards achieving global peace, some countries continue to hinder progress towards such peace. The UN has historically worked towards resolving such issues through peaceful means and the use of sanctions has proven to be an effective course of action. As such, China strongly believes that the use of sanctions is essential when reprimanding a country which may pose as a threat. Nonetheless, China is also aware of the humanitarian effects that the imposition of such sanctions may have. Therefore, the delegate of China submits that sanctions should not be employed against countries undergoing humanitarian crises.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has had seven resolutions passed against it by the UNSC since 2006. The DPRK has historically been a strong economic partner of China, however, when it refused to re-join the Six-Party Talks (which resulted in a joint statement on denuclearisation), the People's Republic of China recognised the need to reprimand the DPRK for its actions. As a result, China has placed several sanctions on the DPRK. Nonetheless, China is reluctant to impose further sanctions on the DPRK due to the humanitarian effects that such actions carry with them. Furthermore, China has drawn attention to the political and economic effects of sanctions, as demonstrated by prior sanctions on Iran and the Russian Federation. Demonstrative of this awareness have been China's decisions to veto the use of sanctions against several nations in the past, most notably those against the Syrian Arab Republic.

Country Position

As a result of the DPRK's refusal to comply with denuclearisation agreements, China submits that the sanctions placed on them must be left as they are. Although the population of the DPRK is enduring hardships, the People's Republic of China recognises the need to reaffirm the regional security of Eastern Asia. Contrastingly, the People's Republic of China believes that, as it pertains to the Syrian Arab Republic, the humanitarian conditions of its population must take precedence. As such, China advocates against the adoption of further sanctions, suggesting instead that various forms of humanitarian aid be supplied to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Proposed Solution

Due to the complexities involved with the issuing of sanctions, China submits that a general framework for the creation of sanctions be established. China also notes the importance of including humanitarian considerations within said framework. Furthermore, the People's Republic of China urges nations to stop enforcing sanctions of materials unrelated to the production of weaponry against the Syrian Arab Republic. China submits that an international humanitarian task force should be set up instead. As regards the DPRK, China urges that, while sanctions should remain in place, a diplomatic dialogue between the DPRK and other nations is crucial so as to deescalate the situation in Eastern Asia.

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