



FRHSMUN IX

2021 Background Guide

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General Information

Press Corps

Throughout the conference, delegates will have the opportunity to make press releases and the press may report on these at their discretion. To make a press release, message the dias and to convey your message in the form of writing or get a face-to-face interaction. There will be a live stream airing periodically in addition to a Twitter account making brief statements. **FOLLOW @frhsmun ON TWITTER.**

Background Guide

This background guide has information for every council. We felt it would be useful for delegates to have access to information for every committee while participating in the conference as committees are generally interconnected, the Press Corps will cover a wide range of information from every committee, and crises may be broadly applicable and may require inter-committee communication.

Inter-Committee Communications

Delegates are encouraged to send messages to other delegates in other committees, whether it be between the same or different country in a different council, crises may require inter-committee communication. To do this, alert the dias through a message, send a your statement along with the council and country you would like to receive the statement. The intermediate and advanced councils are only to communicate with the Press-Corps BSC to ensure consistent information for debate.

Crises

Throughout the committees, there will be the periodic release of crises, it will be up to the delegates to act decisively and accurately to the position that they are representing.

Directives

The use of directives is highly encouraged, especially in the advanced councils. Directives are orders that can be made within the delegates power. For example, the US may pledge X amount of aid to Mexico due to destruction from a hurricane. Directives should be sent in the

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main chat. If you would like your directive to be private, send it to the dias, clearly marking that it is a private directive.

Zoom Links

Zoom links will be sent out on the 26 February. They can also be found [here](#).

Position Papers

For FRHSMUN, position papers will be submitted using a google form by 9:00 AM on 27 February. The google form can be found at this link: <https://forms.gle/cn5TeaDjq4ymMmb97>.

Please upload or paste a link to your position paper. Submit only a file or a link, do not submit both a file and a link.

By submitting your position paper, you agree that your paper will be disqualified if it is altered after 9:00 AM on 27 February. Similarly, your paper will not count towards your final judging if it is submitted after 9:00 AM on 27 February. You also agree that your paper is academically honest and is free of plagiarism, or it will be disqualified.

Special accommodations and extenuating circumstances will be discussed on a case-by-case basis. Contact us to make arrangements or to ask questions.

Schedule

Day	Time	Event
26 February		Zoom-links sent out
27 February	9:00 AM	Position papers due
	9:00 AM - 4:00 PM	FRHSMUN Conference
	9:00 AM - 9:20 AM	Opening Ceremony
	9:30 AM - 12:00 PM	Committee Session #1
	12:00 PM - 12:05 PM	Comments
	12:05 PM - 1:10 PM	Lunch
	1:10 PM - 3:30 PM	Committee Session #2
	3:40 PM - 4:00 PM	Closing Ceremony

Assignments

You can view the assignments matrix [here](#).

Beginner Security Council

Overview

During the Chinese Civil War, the belligerents were the Communist Party of China (CCP) and the Kuomintang (KMT); the CCP finding allyship with states like the USSR and Burma, and the KMP finding allyship with states like Germany, the US, or Thailand. At the end of World War II and with the signing of the *Treaty of San Francisco*, Taiwan claims were transferred to the Republic of China from the Empire of Japan. At the same time, the CCP gained control in the civil war and eventually commenced the Chinese Communist Revolution in mainland China. As a result, and with a strong KMT establishment in Taiwan, capitalist interests fled across the strait from China. No armistice was reached at the end of the Chinese Civil War, with the mainland being established as the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Taiwan being established as the Republic of China (ROC). Both the PRC and ROC maintain the position that the entirety of Mainland China and Taiwan is each entity's respective sovereign territory.

Cross-Strait relations have historically been contentious and continue to increase in complexity as market interests evolve in the region. Initially, the ROC was more widely recognized than the PRC. However, as the PRC has found prosperity and opportunities for international trade through continuing rapid development, many states have found it more beneficial to recognize the PRC over the ROC. Therefore, today we see more widespread international cooperation with the PRC due to the economically advantageous nature of doing so. A vast majority of states will have exclusive relations with the PRC or formal relations with the PRC alongside informal relations with the ROC.

Tensions remain escalated between the PRC and ROC. The president of ROC promised in October 2020 to strengthen defense and security, and seeks "meaningful dialogue" with the PRC. The president says, "Maintaining stability in cross-strait relations is in the best interests of both sides. [The ROC is] committed to upholding cross-strait stability, but this is not something Taiwan can shoulder alone; it is the joint responsibility of both [the PRC and the ROC]." The position of the PRC is an angry one over US involvement in Taiwan; though the US maintains formal relations with the PRC and only informal relations with the ROC (like a majority of world states), the US has supplied upwards of \$5B USD in aid and loans to the ROC.

However, we have seen increasing economic relations between the PRC and ROC as time has gone on and economic opportunities have increasingly presented themselves. Because of this we have seen an increased desire for cooperation; efforts to implement the Three Links Proposal were rekindled in light of this. The ROC has an economy large enough to outperform several G20 economies while the PRC maintains the highest GDP (PPP) and the second highest GDP (Nominal). Moreover, the Taiwan Strait gives rise to a great deal of industry; the waters are used for fishing and wind energy. In 2020, China was cited for illegally exploiting Taiwanese territory for fishing. Most notably, trade between the PRC and the ROC is too substantial to go ignored; the PRC remains the largest trade partner of the ROC, while the ROC remains amongst the largest trade partners with the PRC. Cross-strait trade has reached a value of \$73.7B USD in 2019, peaking in 2018 at \$82.7B USD. Both the PRC and the ROC remain instrumental to the world economies; it is extremely imperative that trade is effectively facilitated across the strait. Both the PRC and ROC have attempted several trade agreements,

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like the Cross-Strait Trade Agreement, however, these have often proved difficult endeavors while facing a blockades in their implementation.

Most recently, 5M COVID-19 vaccines from the German developer, BioNTech, were halted. Taiwan came out, stating that this was a result of “outside forces intervening,” as BioNTech struck a deal with the Mainland China pharmaceutical group, Fosun. This deal halted the Taiwan-BioNTech vaccine deal as the ROC indirectly cited the PRC as an intervening force that caused this.

Topics & Guiding Questions

1. Cross-Strait Trade

- How can the Security Council effectively ensure that cross-strait trade is effectively facilitated without hostility?
- How can the Security Council ensure the adequate availability of resources for both the populations of the PRC and the ROC?
- How can cross-strait trade hostilities be mitigated? Especially when it could save many lives in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic?
- In what ways can commerce in the region change to ensure more cooperation?
- How can mutual agreements be reached or established between the ROC and PRC be facilitated?

2. De-Escalation of the Taiwan Strait

- What is required to reduce hostilities between the PRC and the ROC? How can the Security Council facilitate this?
- How can cross-strait tensions be more effectively monitored and mitigated by the international community? In what ways will the sovereignty of the PRC and the ROC be respected in execution?
- How can the Security Council ensure the security of the populations of the ROC and PRC? How can it be ensured for the region?
- How can the Security Council ensure the effective allocation of life-saving resources during the COVID-19 Pandemic?
- How can mutual agreements be reached or established between the ROC and PRC be facilitated?

Pre-Written Resolutions

The pre-written resolutions for the BSC can be found [here](#). The pre-written resolutions are left vague, unfinished, and inaccurate BECAUSE we want to see debate and amendments better these resolutions!

Information

Delegates that are registered in the Press Corps BSC are subject to media coverage and inter-committee communication while delegates in BSC 2 are not subject to these events. This is meant to ensure that information through the conference is not contorted and misreported as the two Security Councils may be in different places and having entirely different debates. All councils, however, are subject to crises.

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The PRC has veto power in this council, how can effective compromises and cooperation take place during committee? Also, remember that multiple resolutions can be passed, combined or split for voting; different resolutions may address different aspects of the issue. Do not be afraid to add amendments and make compromises! Most importantly, stick to the accurate representation of your role in committee!

Intermediate GA

Overview

Territorial disputes in the South China Sea between Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan and China have been ongoing since the late 60s. Approximately 80% of China's energy imports and 39.5% of its trade goes through the area. This caused China to begin to influence the area once again. It has infamously begun creation of artificial islands in the area to place military bases and military airports to attempt to exert more control over the area. The contentious nine dash line has been used by China to assert their claims to an exclusive economic zone, in the process pushing deep into the current EEZ areas of the Philippines and Vietnam. This has been to the detriment of Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and the Philippines, all of whom oppose these advances. Due to this the United States has been heavily involved and naval activity in the region is one of the highest in the world. Recent increase in the US naval activity and the already tenuous situation between Taiwan and China has made the South China Sea a very volatile area.

The PRC has so far taken a hard-line stance on the issue in the South China Sea. However with relations with India rapidly deteriorating, and the US exerting more and more naval power in the area the issue may require a change in PRC policy regarding the area. So far the PRC has infamously taken to creating islands in the area that are not recognized by the UN. This again has caused a lot of tensions, with US Naval vessels ignoring any sort of Chinese Declaration of territorial waters. Increased cooperation between the Philippines, Vietnam and the United States has risen as a counterweight to this threat. The increased cooperation of many South Asian countries with the United States is very worrying to China, as these nations traditionally have been suspicious of American interference.

Many nations from beyond the immediate region, specifically Korea, Japan and India are extremely concerned with China's increased presence in the area. Each of these nations relies on trade flowing through the South China Sea, which is a choke point on the sea routes between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Timeline

1974 - China and Vietnam clashed in the Battle of the Paracel Islands in 1974, following which China effectively gained control over the Islands

1988 - The PRC and Vietnam fought each other near the Johnson Reef, which resulted in China occupying the Johnson Reef.

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1994 - The PRC occupied Mischief Reef, a location some 250 miles away from the Philippine Coast. The occupation was made in the middle of an energy resource race in the sparsely populated islands where the PRC lacked a presence.

2011 - An agreement was reached between the PRC, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam for a basic set of guidelines that would determine how each Nation would act. In the interest of the Marine Environmental Protections, scientific research and safety of navigation and communication inside the South China Sea area. The contract will be expected to be completed by 2021.

2012 - The PRC took Scarborough Shoal in response to the Philippine Navy stopping Chinese fishing boats from entering the area

2020 - The PRC claimed that they had expelled the missile destroyer “John S McCain” after it had trespassed into Chinese territorial waters, close to the Paracel Islands, however the US disputes this claim.

Goal & Guiding Questions

1. Roughly 3.37T USD of global trade goes through the South China Sea every year—about one-third of global trade and nearly 40 percent of China’s total trade. In accordance with Maritime Law, the sea is claimed by several entities including China and Taiwan. Maritime claims in the region are currently disputed.
 - How can effective trade in the region be guaranteed?
 - How can hostilities in the region be mitigated in the region to ensure safe and fair global trade?
 - How can compromise be employed within the region?

United States and China Bloc

Tariff Wars: “A Run Through 中国”

Introduction

Whilst you read or research said topics and information on the Advanced Tariff War Council, I strongly encourage you to stay courteous within certain topics. Please put aside what you believe in and try to get into the role you have been given. Because research is generally more difficult for Chinese officials (as compared to western officials), we decided that it would be fair to grade the Chinese Bloc as an advanced council and the US Bloc as an advanced-intermediate council. However, communication between these councils is extremely important, and in the simulated world of the conference, it is important that delegates assume equal importance to both the US Bloc Council and the China Bloc Council. This section of the background guide is more focused on Chinese information, as the positions of the US on China are widely understood in the US and easily researchable.

Much like Soviet style government, the government of the PRC is a massive, hierarchical, bureaucratic machine. Whereas, the American Cabinet will have authority that overlaps between positions. For example, in the PRC council, ministers will report to respective premiers. Primers cover a range of interests, while ministers cover an individual interest. For

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example, the Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, will report to Premier Hu Chunhua who manages the interests of agriculture, rural affairs, poverty, water, and foreign trade. Whereas, members of the US bloc may only report to themselves, their colleagues, or the President.

For companies, directives will be your power to influence climates to your advantage, don't be afraid to get dirty by buying ads to run smear campaigns on certain officials. Don't be afraid to get creative!

Timeline

Post Relations: Wang Hua OR: *"Customs have had a long history, but many people may not understand it. Director Ni, you can spread this knowledge to everyone! China's Customs has a very long history. As early as the Western Zhou Dynasty, there was a military function 'Guan'. The border inspection agency 'Guanjin' established during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States period possessed modern customs duties such as supervision, anti-smuggling, and tax collection; the 'Shibo Division' set during the Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties Customs, foreign trade management, and foreign affairs management functions are integrated; four customs in Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang were established in the early Qing Dynasty, and the name 'customs' began to formally appear; after the Opium War, China's tariff ar3fwfi-colonial customs controlled by foreigners; in October 1949, New China took back the key to the country's gate and customs sovereignty returned to the people. Certain events that are presented in our timeline will assist you in understanding the autonomy and economic beliefs of the Chinese people with its government."*

1949: The People's Republic of China embraces the motives of Communism. Diplomatic ties are cut off for much of the 50s and 60s with the U.S; recurring themes to their disdain.

1950 to 1953: The Korean War is active. China is an open ally with the North Koreans, including the Soviets. War against the U.S broadens the division of China from the United States.

Chinese pact concluded with the Vietnamese allyship. Results? Manufacturing, training, and distribution of weapons were given to the Vietnamese and Vietkong from China. Allied in the Vietnam war. After the Geneva Conference and pact, China became one of the largest resource distributors of textiles, food, and reinforcements for the Vietnamese.

Great Leap Forward (1958 -1960) movements were put forth by Mao Zedong (Mao Zhu Shi) as China's rapid industrialization and materialization methods manifested. The results become.....Disastrous. 30+ million died of famine; populations swelled in response to the industrialization process causing China's rationings for farmers in particular, to decline significantly. In more ways than not, this "collaborative effort," resulted in hardship and grief. The PRC strongly believed in the ideal progression of hard work towards salvation; methods of their labor didn't require the fits or usage needs of heavy machinery or tools. Swept along by ambition, the government truly believed that the route to surpass Europe was underway.

- Farming grains, steel milling, and massive industrial strains created prevalent issues, and ultimately, the great leap became China's greater fall. (1961)

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1965 to 1970: Sino Soviet split. The influences diverged on the true perception and belief of both side's ideal world of "Communism."

1966: The Cultural Revolution - The first steps by Mao were to destroy the "4 Old." By doing so the economy becomes further damaged.

1968: The movement is stopped, and throughout 71 - 76, allies are reconnected.

1971: Lin Biao counter revolutionary group was crushed.

1972: "The Week That Changed The World." China's bitter relationship with the U.S is slowly rebuilt. Nixon visits Beijing. After 25 years of no direct communal ties, both countries had finally re-established an equal sense for diplomatic relations. Tides are potentially shifted in regards to the connections of the Cold War with the Soviets.

1976: Mao's passing. Deng Xiaoping is the new Chairman. 4 - 5 year movement uprising in progress.

1980 - 1990: U.S and Pacific trade stats affected by gradual corporate debts and trade deficits in the U.S.

- China is currently our lead country for import services to the United States; responsible for the exportation of 80% of our API pharmaceuticals, plastic exports, technological assemblies (computers, machinery, electrical goods, telephones, etc), textile manufacturings, and formally mineral depositories.

1990 - 2000: China increases military spending. Tiananmen Square Massacre.

- China's capita GDP and consumption (In general USD) increased by at least fourfold. Economic GDP increased by around 8-10%.
- "The Organic Law of the People's Republic of China Residential Committees" was officially implemented.
- Shaanxi Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd. built the first mini-car assembly line with an annual output of 10,000 units and passed the national inspection and acceptance.
- Approved by the State Council, Jiaonan County and Laixi County were revoked to establish Jiaonan City and Laixi City, which were managed by Qingdao City (Laixi completed the removal of counties and cities and officially opened offices on February 2, 1991).
- Approved by the State Council to adjust some administrative divisions: (1) Revocation of Longquan County and establishment of Longquan City (officially revocation of county and city establishment on February 4, 1991); (2) Revocation of Dexing County and establishment of Dexing City; (3) Revocation of Shaoshan District and establishment of Shaoshan City, which shall be managed by Xiangtan City (4) Revocation of Yushu County to establish Yushu City, which will be managed by Changchun City; (5) Revocation of Fuqing County and establishment of Fuqing City, which will be managed

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by Fuzhou City (May 5, 1991, Fuqing City Government was officially established). A lot of changes had occurred in the governmental autonomy of China's people and economy.

- **(1993 - 1994)** The financial system reform goal was proposed in 1993. Comprehensive support reformation of the foreign trade system in 1994.
 - Approved by the State Council, Huayin County was revoked to establish Huayin City (in March 1991, the county was formally removed as a city).
 - **1997:** Hong Kong reunites with China (MASSIVE ECONOMIC TURNING POINT FOR THE TRADE ECONOMY OF THE PRC, PRIMARILY WITH EUROPE). Hong Kong is currently the nation's largest contributor of imported consumption goods (including but limited to): alcohol, oil, cigarettes, tobacco, etc.
 - **On December 20, 1999,** the return of Macao, the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China was formally established.
(Macao's growing economy is important to note. Textiles, alcohol, consumables, etc.)

2000 - 2010: *U.S China Relations Act:* Act passed to officially grant trans continental trade access to China as an official member of the World Trade Center organization in 2000.

- **2003** China's first manned space flight.
- **2003** United fight against SARS
- **2004** The railway into Tibet. (Western and Central Tibet are governed by the Chinese government) (Central location also responsible for much of China's agricultural yields).

2018: On November 1, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping had a telephone conversation with US President Trump at an appointment. The two heads of state expressed their good wishes to maintain the healthy and stable development of Sino-US relations and expand Sino-US economic and trade cooperation. The world welcomes the/ communication and dialogue between the heads of state of China and the United States, and expects the consensus reached to be translated into concrete actions. President Trump expressed his willingness to attach importance to US-China economic and trade cooperation and is willing to strengthen communication and consultation with China.

- A series of constructive plans were put forward to resolve existing differences and problems. This meeting retained incredible significance. Not only did it effectively prevent the further expansion of Sino-US economic and trade frictions, but it also opened up new prospects for win-win cooperation between the two sides. It is not only beneficial to the development of China and the United States. It was part of the country's conducive and stable growth.

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2019: The U.S implemented its first batch of 15% tariffs in the U.S \$300 billion products exported from China. China filed a lawsuit under the WTO dispute settlement mechanism. The U.S taxation measures seriously violated the consensus of the two heads of state at the Osaka meeting. China became strongly dissatisfied and firmly opposed to this action.

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2021: On December 23, 2020, the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council issued the 2021 tariff adjustment plan; implementing temporary import tariff rates lower than the most-favored-nation tax rate on 883 products starting from January 1, 2021.

- Anti-cancer drug raw materials, hearing aids, Infant milk powder raw materials and other commodities closely related to people's lives are among them. At the same time, as China continues to open up to the outside world, some agreed tax rates and most-favored-nation tax rates will also be reduced next year.

Who and Why

- Economically, China needs the US market and is worried/pressed about the US military's influence.
- The United States: "I hope that China will become an ally and contain Russia in Asia. However, I have doubts about China's system and dreams of sustained changes. I also worry that my leadership will be challenged." It can be seen that China will not challenge the authority of the United States in the short term, and the United States will not regard China as a threat higher than Russia for now.
- China, located in East Asia, is a unified multi-ethnic country with Chinese civilization as the main body, Chinese culture as the foundation, and Han nationality as the main ethnic group. The various ethnic groups in China's territory are collectively referred to as the **Chinese nations**; the dragon being a symbol of the **Chinese nations unified**.
- *The current relationship between China and the United States is very delicate. China wants to share common interests with the United States while attempting to avoid confrontation with the United States's political boundaries. The "peaceful rise" advocated by the Chinese government is the best proof of this. However, as we've seen it's just as flawed.*
 - The United States is dependent on China. China's economic development has driven the world's economic prosperities (especially during situations like Covid); China's strong market and demands are what they need, but the United States is worried that China's strength will affect its global hegemony.

Overview of Issue

Current and past conflicts between the United States and China are proof that they face a coexistence of both equal interests and threats. This is an issue of contradiction for the future. The United States can no longer prevent China from becoming stronger. They can only try to keep/sustain restrictions as much as possible while strengthening cooperation with them. This is the most pragmatic approach when understanding each country's global affairs.

1. The Sino-US conflict is inevitable in both the political and military sphere; where situations like the Taiwan Strait have become part of this conflict's unpredictable nature.
2. For China to win, it must improve the speed and capabilities of its internal subsystems such as the political, economic, and military subsystem fields. This is the so-called "comprehensive capability" of China's global improvisation.

"What does China Want in a Competitive Sense for the Trade Economy?"

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History Repeats itself: Just like the encirclement that the United States had formed against China in the 20th century; China's government wants to isolate the United States, reflecting the multi-polarization of the world, weakening the influence that the United States has on other countries in the world, gradually replacing the United States as the world's largest power. The United States recognizes the *direness of this matter*.

- China is in simpler terms, "hurt" by how the United States has flaked in its relations politically in the past. The relations they form are now **cold. Very cold.**

This is where the deadlock of the Sino-US relations came about. China and the United States have a great dependence on the economic and trade responsibilities with each other. China and the United States have no entanglements and contradictions on each other's territory. However, China and the United States are politically suspicious and suppressive of each other. They often compete, compressing their respective spaces geographically. The multilateral dealings are done out of necessity and not companionship; neither country trusts each other, but in this regard, the U.S has substantially become worried by China's growth.

- Recognizing this aspect. Our relationship is based only on interests (A test to each other's boundaries and exploitations). China is politically hostile to the United States, but economically friendly. Many observers in the United States have clamored for sanctions against China for decades, but have never dared to actually impose economic sanctions on China until the advent of the Trump administration. It is not known whether China will challenge the only superpower with war in the countering processes for globalization. That will be up to you (the delegates) to potentially decide.

The Chinese have a saying “离开了谁，地球都照转” (Whoever leaves, the earth will turn). When we say this, we usually fill our heart with a kind of pride, as if everything in the world is in the eyes of fate by the Chinese people. Fighting against the sky and full of enthusiasm, there are no insurmountable difficulties, there is "no human miracle that cannot be created." For this reason, the post on Maoyan has a famous three-row ratio: "This is a magical land. This is a great nation. Any miracle on earth can be created here." China's ambition isn't lost.

"The interests of China and the United States are mutually beneficial, and the United States cannot develop smoothly without China." Thinking about it carefully, this is actually very reasonable. After all, China's status as a self-styled "world factory" actually accounts for the largest export of Chinese materials to the United States. These exports including textiles, food, small appliances, simple machinery tools, general tools, toys, etc; significant contributions to the prosperity of the American market. After all, "China is the world's factory, which has solved major problems for the development of the American economy."

The most famous example being Boeing. Having laid off more than 70,000 employees, and immediately resurging after the influx of China's trade dealings.

"Don't link economic issues with political issues." They are two different things: politics and smart diplomacy. "The United States cannot do without the Chinese market."

Ex. of China's Changing/Opposing Views: Before the normalization of the Sino-US relations, including the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward, China never supported the US

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market. The United States gifted Chairman Chiang three Martin bombers with great care during WWII. Brilliant models used in the war against Japan. Chairman Chiang regarded the three Martins as treasures, reluctant to use them in China's salvation. But in the end, they were all wasted-either in training or by the local floodings, soon they were completely forgotten in the rise of the Communist Party.

China-Bloc Positions

  	<p>In October 1931, the Central Military Commission established the first arsenal in its party's history at the Guantian, Xingguo County. Jiangxi Central Military Commission Arsenal (Guantian Arsenal). It was renowned for its contributive responsibilities during the Chinese revolutionary war.</p> <p>Restrictions were imposed on the import of Chinese made weapons during 1993; eventually a full ban was put in place by President Bush in 2003 after Chinese importers were caught smuggling illegal fully automatic weapons to the black market mixed with other legal imports.</p> <p>China North Industries Corporation. Past manufacturer of industrial products in Northeast China, controlled under the Ministry of China's Ordnance Industry. Norinco is responsible for China's main high-tech defense products, CNIC Long range suppressors, air defense and anti-missile weaponry, IT night vision, efficient damage ordanances, anti-terrorism and anti-riot gear, light weapons, etc.</p> <p>Together, the CNIC is responsible for over 50% of the Asian continent's imports on broad ranged firearms. China dominates the Asian market in terms of manufactured weaponry.</p> <p>There is currently a new movement of weaponry in Africa + Central and South Asia. Norinco is renowned for copying many American weaponry systems, such as the</p>
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	M14 models and M1911 handguns.
 <p>The image shows the Alibaba Group logo, which consists of an orange stylized 'A' shape above the text 'Alibaba Group' in orange and '阿里巴巴集团' in black. Below the logo is a photograph of Jack Ma, the founder of Alibaba, smiling and wearing a dark suit and orange tie. In the background of the photo, the Alibaba logo is visible on a wall.</p>	<p>On September 19, 2014, Alibaba Group was officially listed on the New York Stock Exchange, setting a record for the largest IPO in history. The stock code is "BABA" and the founder is Jack Ma . On November 26, 2019, Alibaba's Hong Kong stock market was listed, with a total market value of over 4 trillion yuan, and it became the "new stock king" of Hong Kong stocks</p> <p>United States customs do not have the available resources to add import duties towards the tens of millions of packages sent directly from Chinese online sellers like Alibaba/Aliexpress.</p> <p>Importers usually need to pay import duties, but nobody actually does this especially from corporations like Alibaba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal dropshipping. <p>These industries can ultimately be seen as a danger to many American retail businesses due to their voidence of trade and retail customs. However, since the yield of China's commerce corporations don't usually cause that much of an issue to the general masses in America's Industries (le: machinery, fuel, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, etc), not too many people especially in the economy regard these corporations as much of an issue.</p> <p>Tencent: Copyright laws and potential flaws of e-commerce.</p>

	<p>Huawei Technologies was established in 1987, at the Guangdong Province, Shenzhen Longgang District . It is currently one of the world's leading providers of information and communication technology (ICT) solutions, with operations in innovation, open cooperation, telecoms, enterprises, terminals, and cloud computing solutions. Huawei was indefinitely banned in the United States due to the controversy surrounding China's rapidly developing/enhanced 5g communication systems. Spy networks and tools used by the Chinese government to steal data from the United States. During the Trade War, the US put 70 companies including Huawei in a "black list" , which prohibited any American company from conducting businesses with certain companies without explicit permission by the US government; buying any telecom equipment from companies like Huawei could be seen as a threat to National security.</p> <p>When it comes to electronic technology, Huawei is way ahead of the United States in its current level; China's hybrid fibre equipment is also superior to anything in the current U.S market. Apple was once a major contender in China, but subsequently under the current atmosphere of the Chinese market, Apple is nowhere near as popular; phones taken off the shelves due to the alleged patent violations. In its current state, the development field of China's new technology is faster, while containing a much more loyal group base of followers. However, certain products in technology are still of admiration (For China).</p>
<p><i>Jiangsu Yangtze River Pharmaceutical Group</i></p>	<p>The Yangzijiang Pharmaceutical Group was founded in 1971 as the first batch of innovative enterprises in the country named by the (Ministry of Science and Technology). Originally located in the Taizhou City, Jiangsu Province, this corporation has more than 20 member companies that are distributed in</p>

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Top 10 Chinese Pharma Companies 2018 Revenues (USD Billions)

Sinopharm Group	\$48.5
Shanghai Pharmaceuticals	\$22.4
Jiangsu Hengrui	\$17.4
Guangzhou Baiyunshan	\$5.9
China Meheco	\$4.4
Huadong Medicine	\$4.3
Yunnan Baiyao	\$3.8
Shanghai Fosun	\$3.5
Kangmei Pharmaceutical	\$2.7
Harbin Pharmaceutical	\$1.5



Taizhou, Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Suzhou, Changzhou etc; marketing networks cover all provinces where cities and autonomous regions span across the country. The Group practices the core values of commitment to providing high-quality and efficient medicine and health services to all across the globe.

Under the guidance of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Yangtze River Pharmaceuticals has continued to deepen supply side structural reforms, implemented in different strategies for global health industries.

Keep in mind, pharmaceuticals are not China's strong suit for argumentation. Most if not all of America's pharmaceutical products from Asia come from India. Things like 中药 (Herbal Medicine) are central to mostly China only. Likewise, when Covid struck, any Chinese herbal imports were racked in prices. (They have a reason to be frustrated).



One of the largest companies in China on sales revenue in the world. One of the leading global oil companies in Asia. Sinopec is committed to developing into an international energy corporation with a strong competitiveness towards producing and selling petroleum and petrochemical products to the world. As China's domestic natural gas exploration and development have continued to make new breakthroughs, the capacity construction of the new area reserve in petroleum has increased, and the company's natural production has achieved subsequent growth towards China's economy.


The oil giants of China's current investment fields have lifted themselves in fear of the ensuing collapses for the fuel industrial U.S regions.

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	<p>A homegrown Motor company that competes with the foreign US car companies in the Chinese car market. Massive in China but very lacking abroad. Also works with other US car markers for technology based assistance</p>
<p>China Resources</p> 	<p>A massive company with holdings in Cement and construction. Along with big holdings in Chinese supermarkets. They operate most business with Western companies and are based in Hong Kong.</p>

US-Bloc Positions

	<p>GM has been a juggernaut in the car industry and has recently looked to the world stage to export cars. China is a promising market and it's already China's second biggest non native car producer. GM looks to keep trade going at all costs as its US market is not as secure as years past. Furthermore US military contracts make up a large part of GMs roster.</p>
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	<p>Boeing has benefited off the back of US defense spending and normal aircraft production for a while, however with COVID-19 slashing profits. Boeing hopes the trade war can end so more sales to Chinese airliners can restart. Boeing must prevent rival Airbus from securing more victories in China to survive. By persuading US officials to allow favorable deals to proceed thousands of US workers will be protected.</p>
<h1>Alphabet</h1>	<p>US public opinion of Google and Alphabet has been very troubled these last few years. With Alphabet and Google trying to secure rights in China but usually running up against Chinese Censors or Hackers. Therefore by obliging Chinese sensors they tend to get a lot of flak from US public opinion. The Chinese human Market is huge but due to many intelligence concerns in the US any sort of comprehensive deal has not been made. This and the recent decline in Google share of the search engine Market in China and many intelligence hackings directed by the PRC puts Alphabet in a hard place.</p>
<h1>ExxonMobil</h1>	<p>Since the late 1970s, as China reopened its market to foreign participation, ExxonMobil has gradually re-engaged in many aspects of China's energy industry. Today, ExxonMobil's business portfolio spans the full spectrum of the industry, from gas marketing in upstream to downstream and chemicals.</p> <p>Leading international lubricant marketer under the Mobil brand</p> <p>Operates two lubricant plants in China</p> <p>Operates Asia Products Technology Center at Shanghai Technology Center</p>

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The Takeaway

China needs America as a stable partner, particularly for technology and machinery. It does not necessarily require America as a reliable agricultural resource. Neither country cares that deeply of elseworld politics or the dealings of each other's climate change plans. The Trump administration simultaneously deepened and worsened ties with China due to the recent disputes about tariffs.

China is currently economically self sufficient; it can't be that easily enticed by certain things that the American industries want to throw at it, besides products like motor vehicles or machinery. Placing politics aside, when Covid 19 struck the United States, its economy was fractured by heavy amounts of civil unrest; national debt reached \$30 trillion by the end of the year. More money in trade was spent than earned as a product of the certain economic situations that were faced. As manifestations would go, China seemed to be blamed for all of this. America's greatest asset in the current trade deficit between both countries, is its tech giants. China really wants in on some of the main technological exports of America's products (Tesla, Google, Apple), if possible, focus on this field more than the others. Psychologically Chinese citizens may be more loyal to certain products like Huawei, but iPhone is still a mega giant in the fascinations of current generation technologies.

Guiding Questions

- How can trade be effectively facilitated between the US and China?
- How can global trade relationships be strengthened?
- How can the US-China trade situation be de-escalated and ultimately mitigated?
- How can the US and China cooperate on facilitating effective trade? How can each side address the other side's grievances?
- Especially during the COVID-19 Pandemic, how do we ensure effective allocation of resources where they are needed?
- How can delegates use their resources and the resources provided by the conference to ensure desirable outcomes of the conference?
- How does US-China trade affect different aspects and sectors of industry within the context of global trade?
- What can be done to ensure greater international trade security? How can this benefit the US and China?