



# Sino-Indian Conflict 2022



Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to Brown University, BUCS 2012, and the Sino-Indian Conflict 2022. We anticipate an exciting and mentally stimulating weekend that will also be a lot of fun.

We, Nikilesh Eswarapu and Francis Suh, will be serving as your Directors of Crisis. Nikilesh is studying Economics as a member of the Class of 2012, with academic interests in exploring economically sustainable social initiatives. He conducts research on the economic costs of poor healthcare access in rural India while running a healthcare organization there, and he works with a startup in the oil and petroleum space. Francis is studying Economics and International Relations as a member of the Class of 2013, with academic interests in international law and diplomacy. He has worked at the UN examining prospects of the Millennium Development Goals in the context of the recent economic crisis. He has also worked with the senior prosecutor at the South Korean Mission examining court cases from the ICJ and ICC.

Our involvement in Model UN dates back many years, and we are very excited to run this crisis. We have prepared this document as an introduction to the crisis at hand. This, of course, will be an evolving crisis set in the future with unanticipated events unfolding throughout the weekend. However, basic topical background research beyond this guide will still be helpful when addressing the core issue. Each of you will be representing a government office in a committee replicating your country's cabinet or high council. It is important to know and understand your country's foreign policies and any policies or viewpoints of your specific office. A good knowledge of global affairs and current events will also prove beneficial to dealing with crises as they arise. This communication contains a history and background of the United Nations until 2022 as well as recent global updates from 2011 to 2022. A series of media pieces dated between January and February of 2022 is included, which reveals details on the crisis. A UN Security Council Resolution that calls for bilateral talks between China and India is also included. Brief descriptions of all members invited, of which you are one, as well as a note on parliamentary procedure, are also included.

Many people have worked very hard to bring this conference to you, and we hope you will enjoy the experience. Please do not hesitate to contact either of us by email if you have any questions or if there is anything we can do to make your BUCS experience better. We look forward to meeting all of you in March.

Sincerely,

Nikilesh Eswarapu and Francis Suh  
Directors of Crisis, Sino-Indian Conflict 2022  
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# Background

Since its founding in 1945, the United Nations has committed itself to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress. As a result of its unique international character and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the United Nations has taken action on a wide range of issues and provided a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views. Although best known for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways that the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programs can facilitate change in the world. The United Nations works on a broad range of issues from sustainable development, environment and refugee protection, disaster relief, counterterrorism, disarmament, and non-proliferation, to promote democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health.

At the onset, the leaders of the United Nations had high hopes and expectations that the organization would act to prevent conflicts between nations and make future wars impossible. However, from 1947 until 1991, the division of the world into hostile camps during the Cold War made agreement on peacekeeping matters extremely difficult. As a result of the strong influences of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, the role of the UN was limited at best. At the end of the Cold War, there were renewed calls for the UN to become the agency for achieving world peace and co-operation as dozens of active military conflicts continued to exist across the globe. Moreover, the breakup of the Soviet Union left the United States in a unique position of global dominance, creating a variety of new problems for the UN.

In the past half century, the basic constitutional makeup of the United Nations has changed very little even though its increased membership has altered the functioning of some of its elements. The United Nations has also incorporated non-governmental organizations and special bodies over the years to accommodate the changing global environment. The goals of these non-governmental organizations have incorporated regional development, various peacekeeping missions, and political improvement.

Since 1945, the UN has assisted in negotiating more than 170 peace settlements that have ended regional conflicts. The United Nations defines peacekeeping as ways to help countries torn by conflict create conditions for sustainable peace. UN peacekeepers include soldiers and military officers, civilian police officers and civilian personnel from many countries. Their main objectives include monitoring and observing peace processes that emerge in post conflict situations and assisting ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements they have signed. Such assistance comes in many forms, including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development.

The United Nations Charter grants the Security Council the power and the responsibility to take collective action to maintain international peace and security through any means including the use of force. For this reason, the international community usually looks to the Security Council to authorize peacekeeping operations. Most of these operations are established and implemented by the United Nations itself with troops serving under UN operational command. In the other cases, where direct UN involvement is not considered appropriate or feasible, the Council authorizes regional organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Economic Community of West African States or coalitions of willing countries to implement certain peacekeeping or peace enforcement functions. In the past, peacekeeping operations have evolved into many different functions, including diplomatic relations with other countries, international bodies of justice including the International Criminal Court and eliminating problems such as landmines that can lead to more fighting.

## Recent Developments: 2011-2022

### World

The New York Times in January 2021 reported, “Within the last decade, an estimated 800 million people have been added to the world population and the demand for food has risen by 50 percent.” The unprecedented global economic growth has increased the demand for basic resources such as food, water and oil, which has strained existing supplies. The lack of access to stable water supplied has worsened due to rapid global urbanization. Further complicating matters is the fact that while demand for energy has risen, oil and gas production continue to be concentrated in unstable areas. The world in 2022 is in the midst of a fundamental energy transition away from oil toward natural gas, coal and other alternatives. While conflicts thus far revolve around trade and technological innovation, one cannot rule out a 19<sup>th</sup> century like scenario of arms races, territorial expansion, and military rivalries.

### United Nations

Despite its prominence over the past half century, the United Nations and its role in the world are in peril. The most powerful governments have advocated for a weak UN as shown in their preference for weak candidates for the UN secretary general. These governments have been reluctant to contribute funds to the UN and as a result, the UN secretariat has lost a substantial amount of power and influence in the world stage. In its latest report, Human Rights Watch wrote “far from condemning repression, the recent secretary generals have gone out of their way to portray oppressive governments in a positive light”. The Chinese, Burmese, and Sri Lankan governments have been the greatest beneficiaries of a weakened United Nations. Moreover, the UN peacekeeping forces have also lost their ability to intervene in conflict areas. These troops are not only poorly resourced but their operations have become crippled by the UN’s broken human resource system. While the UN has grown weaker and weaker, emerging powers have achieved unprecedented growth and influence.

## China

In May 2011 China overtook Japan to become the second largest economy in the world. Unseating Japan underscores China's growing clout and bolsters forecasts that China will pass the United States as the world's biggest economy as early as 2030. Nicholas R. Lardy, an economist at the Peterson Institute for International Economics stated, "It reconfirms what's been happening for the better part of a decade: China has been eclipsing Japan economically. For everyone in China's region, they're now the biggest trading partner rather than the U.S. or Japan." For Japan, whose economy has been stagnating for more than a decade, the figures reflect a decline in economic and political power. According to the World Bank, Japan had the world's second-largest economy for four decades prior to 2011.

Under the direction of the Communist Party, China has begun to reshape the way the global economy functions by virtue of its growing dominance of trade, its huge hoard of foreign exchange reserves and United States government debt and its voracious appetite for oil, coal, iron ore and other natural resources. The country's leaders have grown more confident on the international stage and have begun to assert greater influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, with things like special trade agreements and multibillion-dollar resource deals.

"They're exerting a lot of influence on the global economy and becoming dominant in Asia," said Eswar S. Prasad, a professor of trade policy at Cornell and former head of the International Monetary Fund's China division. "A lot of other economies in the region are essentially riding on China's coat tails, and this is remarkable for an economy with a low per capita income."

China has also steadily increased its military spending over the past decade to the discontent of many of its neighbors. The government has been increasing the defense budget by double digit jumps for the past decade and has no plans to stop such increases. Chinese parliamentary spokesman Li Zhaoxing says the jump is justified. "China's defense spending is relatively low by world standards," Mr Li said, echoing previous assertions by Beijing that its defense budget was much smaller than that of the US. While the government maintains that the spending is only for defense purposes, its neighbors are not so sure. China has successfully developed advanced missile systems and launched its first in-house aircraft carrier in 2015. In its annual report on China's defense capability, the Pentagon said China has closed key technological gaps. More worrying is the notion that China's military development has come about to prevent possible US intervention in any conflict with Taiwan. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for East Asia Michael Schiffer said that the pace and scope of China's military investments had "allowed China to pursue capabilities that we believe are potentially destabilising to regional military balances, increase the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation and may contribute to regional tensions and anxieties." China's neighbors say that Beijing is becoming more assertive as its military develops.

## India

As a result of decades of growth, India has become the third largest economy in the world. Although overshadowed by China's own economic rise, India has had double-digit GDP growth in its GDP for much of the past few decades. India is home to some of the oldest capitalist institutions in Asia such as the Bombay Stock Exchange, founded in 1875 and has the largest middle-income base in the world. Although it was predominantly a subsistence economy, the industry and services sector have now come to dominate much of the economy. Industry has grown substantially within the past several decades as a result of the economic reforms of 1991. The reforms removed the License Raj and import restrictions, brought in foreign competition, led to privatization of certain public sector industries, liberalized Foreign Direct Investment, improved infrastructures and led to an expansion in the production of fast moving consumer goods. As of 2022, Industry accounts for 30% of the GDP.

India is the 5<sup>th</sup> in services output and the services sector provides employment to 30% of the work force. Information technology and business process outsourcing are among the fastest growing sectors, contributing to 27% of the country's total exports. The growth in the IT sector is attributed to increased specialization and an availability of a large pool of low cost, highly skilled, educated and fluent English speaking workers matched by increased demand from foreign consumers interested in India's service exports.

With regards to defense spending, India has increased annual spending by double digits for the past two decades. India has increased its annual defense spending, to overhaul the military to counter the military inflation and strategic threats posed by China's rapidly expanding offensive military capabilities. The increase suggests the government plans to move ahead with several planned defense acquisitions, analysts said, including a \$10.5 billion fighter jet contract, one of the world's largest on offer.

India, among a host of countries that are extremely wary of China's economic and military heft, is also planning on acquiring surveillance helicopters, transport aircraft and submarines to expand its defenses in the air as well as in the Indian Ocean.

"China is the real long-term challenge on the strategic horizon and India's security planning is geared toward it," said retired brigadier Gurmeet Kanwal who heads the government funded Centre for Land Warfare Studies. China, which considers the US military as its main rival has continued to increase its defense budget. Old rival and neighbor Pakistan, which like India, also has nuclear weapons, is also a factor in India's defense planning.

# Le Monde

January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022

Archaeologists in a disputed region between China and India have discovered what may be some of the largest deposits of rare earth metals ever found. Ralph J. Woodsworth, one of the archaeologists on the team that made the discovery, estimated that the reserves could be in the range of 7 million tonnes, which is nearly twenty times the current annual global usage of rare earth metals.

This discovery can prove to be significant for the consumer electronics segment, as nearly all personal electronics devices use rare earth metals in production. These deposits are said to primarily contain lanthanum and neodymium, metals that are used as strong magnets to drive motors in electronic devices.

Naturally, there has been a surge in demand for these rare earth metals over the past three decades with the rapid growth of the consumer electronics market. Shortages faced in the sourcing of these metals during the past four years have uncharacteristically driven up prices of consumer electronics, with the percentage of cost of materials attributed to rare earth metals being much higher than it ever was historically.

Though such a discovery would normally be met with positive reaction, the fact that the deposits primarily lie in a disputed area is causing concern amongst many analysts. The area of these deposits, claimed by both India and China, is known as Arunachal Pradesh by India and South Tibet by China. Noting the long history of this land dispute, many are speculating that a resolution that would allow mining in this area will not be easily achieved. Some fear the potential for growing political angst between these two powerful nations, though the economic benefits to both countries over a successful resolution may incentivize appropriate cooperation to allow for mining.

There have been no official statements made by the governments of India and China over this discovery.

Reporting by Richard Hendrickson and Christine Lo.



# FINANCIAL TIMES

January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022

The recent discovery of possible the world's largest rare earth metal deposits in the Arunachal Pradesh (also known as South Tibet) region of South Asia has the world abuzz over the possibilities that lie ahead. Consumers and tech companies have the most to gain, as this may finally ease the supply shocks affecting the consumer electronics industry over the past four years.

Sony Corporation (SNE: USD 441.68), which has revitalized itself over the past decade and has introduced some of the most popular and innovative devices in the market, stated that a return to 2016 levels of rare earth metal supplies could lower production costs by 40%.

"This discovery has the potential to vastly increase our sales, which have for the last four years been limited primarily by supply-side issues," said Sony Executive Martin Hong.

Multinational Corporations the world over are excited about the increased supply of rare earth metals into the market, and analysts have predicted increases in employment and production for companies across a wide range of industries as electronics are a resource component for nearly all businesses.

Essel Mining and Industries, a wholly owned subsidiary of India's Aditya Birla Group, is the dominant mining company in regions near the newly discovered deposits. It hopes to be a prime beneficiary of the discovery, as it is probably the company best positioned to extract the lanthanum and neodymium deposits quickly and efficiently. Though the deposits lie in disputed land between China and India, Essel Mining is confident that a resolution between the two countries would allow contracts for the land to be put up for bidding very soon. "Though the land falls in an area that has been a politically sensitive spot, we are confident that mining contracts can be put forth in a smooth manner considering the relatively warm ties that India and China have had in recent years. The economic benefits to global industry as well as to these two countries are huge," stated a spokesman from Aditya Birla Group.

The deposits are primarily located between Tawang and Bomdila, two cities in Indian occupied Arunachal Pradesh but which China has long laid claim too. Though China has laid claim to the entire Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, it has always had strong interests in the Tawang area in particular. Though no official statements have yet to be made by the governments of either nation, the two countries have begun holding private talks over the appropriate way to handle this situation.

Analysts are predicting that the successful mining of these rare earth materials could alone lead to a sustained global GDP growth increase of 0.25-0.50 percent a year for the next decade. This would mark a return to growth rates seen in the mid 2010s.



February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Talks between China and India over the disputed Arunachal Pradesh and South Tibet region have fallen apart yesterday, as both countries made statements expressing an inability to reach an acceptable resolution to the issue. A recent discovery of large rare earth metal deposits brought this region to the global spotlight, as successful mining of the metals could finally ease the supply shocks facing the consumer electronics industry.

An Indian Government official speaking on condition of anonymity stated that China would not yield on demands to officially take control of parts of the disputed region and would not yield on demands to give up claims to the remaining region of Arunachal Pradesh. "The land in dispute where the rare earth elements are located is currently occupied by India. A transfer of any portion of the land would be devastating to the residents of that area, as they would either face large migrations or an inconceivable change of government. Such a change in the McMohan Line of Control is entirely not acceptable for India," said the government official.

People familiar with the talks stated that India was willing to give a portion of revenue from mining contracts in order to fully settle the land dispute and to enforce the current Line of Control as bilaterally accepted boundaries. The bulk of the deposits are located on India's side of the McMohan line. China was unwilling to budge on the issue of administration over Tawang, a city that has had historic ties with Tibet but is India's side of the Line of Control. The city is famous for its monastery, built in 1681 by the Tibetan Lama Lodre Gyatso, and China claims that the monastery is evidence that the area once belonged to Tibet.

Observers predict that China's real interest is administration over Tawang is primarily because of its proximity to the deposits. It seems clear that China has a very strong interest in laying exclusive claim to the deposits, though many see that as very unlikely.

Markets reeled from news that talks have failed, and major indexes around the world closed down an average of 4-5%.





# THE TIMES OF INDIA

February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Opinions Column by Shailaja Rao

NEW DELHI: The breakdown of talks between India and China on February 13<sup>th</sup> represents an unacceptable show of ideology over pragmatism. The region has been in dispute since China refused to accept the McMahon line of control in 1914. There have never been any significant issues in administration over the region between China and India since that time. The dispute has merely equated to a policy stance over the years. It is understandable for China to attempt to profit off a region that they have laid claim to for many years, but for China to begin enforcing claims after a century of inaction in the wake of such a discovery is a dangerous and foolish stance course of action to take.

The economic implications are large, not just for India and China but for the world at large. A basic sense of pragmatism would result in both countries facilitating the mining and extraction process. To delay the process is simply unacceptable. The larger risk here is for otherwise mild relations between India and China to be damaged. The percentage of trade between India and China is the largest it has been in recent years, and there is much to lose if political relations sour quickly.

India is now in an uncomfortable position, as it needs to balance the economic benefits of extraction in the Arunachal Pradesh region with appropriate political responses to the Chinese agitation. As seen with the long-standing Kashmir dispute with Pakistan, ideological agitation can make this country proceed with economically harmful policy stances to simply stand for what it believes in. It is not clear whether India has learned the dangers of a long-standing dispute from Kashmir, and it is not clear whether India should even pursue a different course of action in the wake of unacceptable Chinese agitation.

The unfolding of this story over the coming weeks will surely be interesting, as many people have much to gain and lose. But I worry for the people of Arunachal Pradesh, as they have the most to lose and people seldom remember their plight with the grander implications of this dispute.



February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022

BEIJING: Chinese officials were deeply concerned with the failure of the talks between India and China on February 13<sup>th</sup>. The official government website has blamed the Indian government for the failure of the talks regarding the South Tibet region. It states, "While the Indian government claims that it is working diligently to reach a compromise over the disputed area, it has failed to work with the Chinese government. Instead of listening to the Chinese government's recommendations, the Indian government has been steadfast in only advocating its own ideas." Senior officials were furious that the Indian government tried to resolve the situation by offering monetary compensation to take full administrative control over South Tibet.

Senior Chinese diplomat, Wang Guangya, recently stated "We already made the point clear as early as 2007. Our government denied a visa to an official from the disputed part of South Tibet on the basis that the official was already a citizen of China."

For years, China has argued that South Tibet is a part of Tibet, which is under its jurisdiction. "The people of South Tibet are culturally, linguistically and ethnically Tibetan." Many of the world powers have agreed with China on this issue. On October 29<sup>th</sup> 2008, Britain recognized Chinese sovereignty over Tibet. The Economist reiterated, that although the British Foreign Office's website does not use the word sovereignty, officials at the Foreign Office said, "it means that, as far as Britain is concerned, 'Tibet is part of China. Full stop.'"

Although China has previously allowed India to administer South Tibet, "it will no longer stand for this breach in sovereignty. South Tibet has always been under the jurisdiction of China and China will do all it can to protect its interests and constituents from foreign aggressors", states diplomat Wang Guangya.

United Nations

S/RES/2780 (2022)

**Security Council**

Distr.: General

27 February 2022

## Resolution 2780 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 8032<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 27 February 2022.**

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the border dispute between China and India,

*Reaffirming* its strong commitment to peaceful conflict resolutions and to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of its member states,

*Condemning* the recent militarization of the disputed region,

*Bearing in mind* the failures of talks between India and China,

*Determining* that the situation in Arunachal Pradesh/South Tibet poses a security threat and potential political destabilization in the Himalayan region,

*Recognizing* the benefits of a multilateral approach to this border dispute,

1. Underlines the need for India and China to peacefully resolve the flared up border dispute in the Arunachal Pradesh/South Tibet region;
2. Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately halt militarization of both sides of the Line of Control;
3. Recognizes that claims by both India and China have been made over the region of Tawang and of the greater region of Arunachal Pradesh/South Tibet, and recognizes current Indian occupation of said disputed region;



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4. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to peacefully develop a roadmap for the end of this decades long border dispute;
5. Affirms the importance of appropriately handling the recently discovered rare earth metal deposits in the disputed region;
6. Expresses its serious concern of exploitation of highly demanded rare earth metals for unfair economic and political advantages;
7. Notes that conflict in the area affects other nations including neighboring Pakistan and the world as a whole
8. Decides to call for four party talks amongst India, China, the United States, and Pakistan to address the border dispute issue at hand to be held in Providence, RI on March 8-11, 2022.
9. Welcomes the peaceful negotiations of the planned four party talks and an expected agreeable resolution to the issue at hand.



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# Union Council of Ministers of India Delegates

**Prime Minister of India:** (will not be permanently present at bilateral talks)

The Prime Minister of India is the chief of government, head of the Council of Ministers and the leader of the majority party in parliament. The Prime Minister leads the executive branch of the Government of India and is the prime senior minister of cabinet in the executive branch of government in a parliamentary system. The prime minister allocates posts to members within the Government and is the presiding member and chairman of the cabinet and is responsible for bringing proposal of legislation. The Prime Minister is head of Ministry of Planning, Department of Atomic Energy, and Department of Space. He also has the exclusive jurisdiction over the disposal of two national funds (I) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and (II) the Prime Minister's National Defence Fund.

**Minister of Commerce and Industry**

The Minister of Commerce and Industry administers two departments, the Department of Commerce and Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. The department formulates and implements foreign trade policy and responsibilities relating to multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, state trading, export promotion measures, and development and regulation of certain export oriented industries and commodities.

**Minister of Defence**

The Minister of Defence provides the policy framework to the Armed Forces. The principal task of the Defence Ministry is to obtain policy directions of the Government on all defence and security related matters and communicate them for implementation to the Services Headquarters. The Minister is responsible for the four departments within the ministry of defence; Department of Defence (DOD), Department of Defence Production (DDP), Department of Defence Research & Development (DDR&D) and the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare.

**Minister of External Affairs**

The Minister of External Affairs represents India and its government in the international community. The minister heads the "Ministry of External Affairs" and is responsible for the bureaucratic officials from the Indian Foreign Service. At home, the Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for all aspects of external relations. Territorial divisions deal with bilateral political and economic work while functional divisions look after policy planning, multilateral organizations, regional groupings, press and publicity.

**Minister of Finance**

The Minister of Finance drafts the general budget of the country and is in charge of the national economy. He is in charge of overlooking the Ministry of Finance, which concerns itself with taxation, financial legislation, financial institutions, capital markets, center and state finances, and the national budget. The minister supervises the Civil Services which includes the Indian Revenue Service and the Indian Economic Service.

### **Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries**

The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for planning and managing irrigation system, and formulating business strategies. Other activities include pest management, the formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to food processing in India. The minister is in charge of developing a strong and vibrant food processing industry, increasing employment in the rural sector, and creating a surplus for exports.

### **Minister of Health and Family Welfare**

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for the health policy in India. The minister oversees the Department of Health and the Department of Family Welfare. The minister deals with health care, including awareness campaigns, immunization campaigns, preventative medicine, and public health. The minister is also responsible for aspects relating to family welfare especially in reproductive health, maternal health, pediatrics, information, education and communications; cooperation with NGOs and international aid groups; and rural health services.

### **Minister of Home Affairs**

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for the health policy in India. The minister oversees the Department of Health and the Department of Family Welfare. The minister deals with health care, including awareness campaigns, immunization campaigns, preventative medicine, and public health. The minister is also responsible for aspects relating to family welfare especially in reproductive health, maternal health, pediatrics, information, education and communications; cooperation with NGOs and international aid groups; and rural health services.

### **Minister of Labour and Employment**

The Minister of Labour and Employment is responsible for the formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to labour and employment in India. The areas of focus include labour policy and legislation; safety, health and welfare of labour; social security of labour; industrial relations and enforcement of labour laws in the Central sphere; adjudication of industrial disputes through Central Government Industrial Tribunals; and Labour and Employment Statistics.

### **Minister of Law and Justice**

The Minister of Law and Justice is responsible for (I) administration of legal affairs, (II) justice, and (III) legislative affairs in India. The minister's role includes overseeing matters regarding the treaties with foreign government in matters of civil laws, legal matters including interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, and conduct of cases in the Supreme Court and the High Courts on behalf of the Governments of the States.

### **Minister of Power**

The Minister of Power oversees electricity production and infrastructure development, including generation, transmission, and delivery, as well as maintenance projects. The minister acts as a liaison between the central government and state electricity operations, as well as with the private sectors. The minister also oversees rural electrification projects.



# State Council of the People's Republic of China

## Delegates

**President of China:** (will not be a full-time member of the bilateral talks)

As the President is legally China's head of state, he is responsible for China's image. Since 1993, the President has also been the General Secretary of CPC who is generally responsible for establishing general policy and direction of the state and leaves responsibility for the implementation details to the Premier of the People's Republic of China, the head of government.

**Defense Minister**

The Defense Minister oversees the development of the armed forces of the country such as recruitment, organization, equipment, training, scientific military research of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the ranking and remuneration of the officers and servicemen.

**Finance Minister**

The Finance Minister administers macroeconomic policies and the national annual budget. He also handles fiscal policy, economic regulations and government expenditure for the state. The minister oversees the recording and publishing of annual macroeconomic data on China's economy. This includes information economic growth rates in China, central government debt and other indicators regarding the Chinese economy.

**Foreign Minister**

The Foreign Minister formulates foreign policies, decisions, foreign affairs documents, and statements regarding the People's Republic of China. He negotiates and signs bilateral and multilateral foreign treaties and agreements. His/Her agency is responsible for dispatching foreign affairs representatives to other countries. The agency represents People Republic of China's interest in the United Nations conferences, inter governmental meetings, and the activities of international organizations. The minister also advises the central government in formulating diplomatic strategies, guidelines, and policies.

**Health Minister**

The Health Minister is responsible for providing information, raising health awareness and education, ensuring the accessibility of health services, and monitoring the quality of health services provided to citizens and visitors in the People's Republic of China. His/Her agency is responsible for the control of illness and disease, coordinating the utilization of resources and expertise where necessary. It also cooperates and keeps in touch with other health ministries and departments, including those of the special administrative regions and the World Health Organization (WHO).

**Justice Minister**

The Justice Minister is responsible for all legal affairs. His/Her responsibilities include judicial process drafting legislation, developing legal framework, participating in national and international treaties, prosecution and sentencing. The ministry ensures the maintenance and improvement of China's system of law and justice and its national security. Certain components of the ministry include the Legal Aid Center of the Ministry of Justice, Institute of Judicial Administration, and the International Legal Cooperation Center.

**Minister of Agriculture**

The Minister of Agriculture's responsibility includes agriculture and environmental issues relating to agriculture, fishery, consumer affairs, animal husbandry, horticulture, animal welfare, foodstuffs as well as higher education and research in the field of agricultural sciences.

**Minister of Civil Affairs**

The Minister of Civil Affairs is responsible for social and administrative affairs. This minister monitors the rights and welfare of the residents, social welfare, and every aspect of national development. The agency is responsible for speeding up the progress of the Nation, strengthening peace and order, and upgrading the quality of citizen's lives.

**Minister of Commerce**

The Minister of Commerce is responsible for formulating policy on foreign trade, export and import regulations, foreign direct investments, consumer protection, market competition and negotiating bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. The minister oversees several departments including the Foreign Economic Cooperation, Fair Trade for Import and Export, Foreign Investment Administration, and Trade in Services.

**Minister of Human Resources and Social Security**

The Minister of Human Resources and Social Security is responsible for national labor policies, standards, regulations and managing the national social security. This includes labor force management, labor relationship readjustment, social insurance management and legal construction of labor.

**Minister of the National Development and Reform Commission**

The Ministry of the National Development and Reform Commission is a macroeconomic management agency under the Chinese State Council that has planning control over the Chinese economy. The agency formulates policies for economic and social development, maintain the balance of economic development, and to guide restructuring of China's economic system. The principal functions of this agency are to formulate and implement macroeconomic policies; to monitor and adjust the performance of the national economy; to examine and approve major construction projects; and to guide and promote economic restructuring.

# Parliamentary Procedure

The cabinets of China and India will be located in remote locations. Each committee will have a chair and director.

At the start of the conference, you will each individually receive communication from one or multiple members of your ministry, your central government, or the public at large. The Heads of State of China and India will then address their respective committees via telecast or a letter. The session will then begin.

The committee can pass internal directives that can either be private or made public via a simultaneous press release. These directives can be passed on to an external agency, department within the respective government, domestic corporation, or other entity. Updates may be returned from that entity, which may then facilitate certain actions. The following are examples of directives:

- Commission a spy with a certain objective, which may result in information gained
- Make certain military movements, which will make any future military action either more or less potent
- Order an entity to take a certain course of action
- Create an agency or task force
- Channel money towards business investment or humanitarian relief
- Request statements by an entity or individual

There may be internal policy directives addressed to multiple agencies. General policy directives may also be issued without a stated recipient, which will then automatically be publicly available. The options are limited only by your imagination and by the fairly liberal discretion of your chair. Directives may also not receive an update from the target entity, but may still result in future repercussions. Directives require a 2/3 majority.

The committee may send official communication to the other committee. Such communication will be sent after being read to the committee having written it and having 2/3 of committee in approval. The communication will then be read to the entire committee it is sent to. Members of the committee may pass private notes to other members. They may also relay communication to the chair and director in the form of notes.

The chair will have full discretion to facilitate the committee. This may include moderating by simply calling members of the committee to speak, by requesting each member to state their opinion on an issue, by requesting a member in particular to speak, etc. The members of the committee may request a certain format for committee debate.

The committees will be receiving updates from various entities such as internal agencies, the public media, intelligence services, diplomats from other nations, and their respective nation's head of state. This may be done via a visit to the committee, a video telecast, teleconference, video or audio releases, or print.

Keep in mind that there are costs to all actions. The benefits gained relative to cost will be noted. How well the committees as a whole achieves objectives given to them by the head of state and other individuals with authority will be key. This will be observed with the primary issue at hand as well as crises that arise. Factors to be viewed:

- Expenditure
- Military Movements
- Casualties
- Progression of and final strategic positioning of the nation
- Economic Benefits to the Nation