



Future of Chinese International Relations Dossier

Chair: Aditya Sapre
Crisis Director: Bill Su



Dear Delegates,

It is an honor to invite you to the 21st Virginia International Crisis Simulation, the University of Virginia's annual collegiate Model United Nations conference. VICs XXI will be held at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville from March 31 to April 3, 2016.

VICS offers nineteen innovative and interactive crisis committees, both historical and contemporary. We are committed to expanding the scope of what a crisis committee can do. As I write this letter in early November, our chairs are crafting their committees around topics ranging from the Space Race of the 1950s to a Summit of the American Gun Lobby. We are committed to expanding the scope of what a crisis committee can do, especially in our famous ad-hoc, the Secretary General's Good Offices, and in our pilot ad-hoc, the Directors General's Good Offices.

I can think of no better setting for the conference than the Grounds of the University of Virginia. VICs provides you with opportunities to interact with the University's rich history and with the many resources it has to offer. For example, on Friday morning, VICs encourages delegates to explore Charlottesville. VICs offers a series of tours of the city's attractions. These events extend discussion outside of committee and they give you the chance to meet members of the International Relations Organization and of the university community.

We also invite you to explore Charlottesville, one of the country's most exciting college towns. VICs hosts four social events in the city, which take you beyond a typical Model UN experience and provide opportunities to get to know delegates outside of committee.

I look forward to welcoming you to the University of Virginia and Charlottesville in March. If you have any questions, please reach out to me or the Chargé d'Affaires, Leah Day, at atvics.charge@gmail.com or by phone at (703) 344-4275.

Sincerely,
Michael Treves
Secretary General
VICs XXI

Positions in the Central Government

1. Premier of the State Council

As the Premier of the State council, you have one of the most powerful positions in the State Council. It is up to you, alongside the state council, to set a goal and co-operate with the rest of the government in order to better serve the Chinese national interests. The Premier is also responsible for organizing and administering the Chinese civil bureaucracy. The Premier does not have any authority over the People's Liberation Army, however, he is the head of the National Defense Mobilization Commission and the deputy head of the National Security Commission. He is privy to information through these Commissions, and can access data through these as well as request data from other departments. The Premier is also a very powerful member of the Chinese Politburo and can use his influence to decide actions that the PRC takes.

2. Vice Premier of the State Council

As the Vice Premier of the State Council, it is your job to support the Premier and find ways to accomplish tasks at hand using resources available to you. The Vice Premier has domain over many posts in the government, although in a more general sense than other Ministers. Such domains include: "finance, development, reform, urban-rural development, resources, environmental protection". It is the Vice Premier's responsibility to take over in case the Premier is incapacitated and cannot faithfully execute the duties of his office

3. Chairman of the Central Military Commission

The Chairman of the CMC is the commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army, and serves to direct China's military interests. As the Chairman of the CMC, it is your primary objective to protect the People's Republic against any and all threat, foreign or domestic. The Chairman of the CMC has power over the general direction and final orders given to the military, however respective generals control the battle plans and specific size numbers.

4. Minister of Intelligence

The Minister of Intelligence serves to protect the people and interests of the People's Republic by gathering data and utilizing it in order to accomplish the goals of the state council. Perhaps the most data-driven department of the State Council, the Ministry of Intelligence falls under his purview. The Minister has the ability to access all current intelligence available and can ask the ministry to engage in surveillance and espionage in order to gather data that may not be readily available, with the limitations of both the size of the agency and the technological capabilities.

5. Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the point person when it comes to speaking with and negotiating with foreign states. The Minister and his corresponding ministry is responsible for formulating and implementing foreign policies, decisions, and treaties. The Minister has access to ties in the United Nations, embassies, and most importantly foreign dignitaries. The Minister should use his powers in order to maintain peace between nations and protect the PRC's interests abroad.

6. Minister of the Economy

The Minister of the Economy utilizes his powers in order to maintain China's internal prosperity through interest rates and managing trading partners. The Minister's primary objective to to maintain internal stability through means he and the ministry see fit. The Minister is also responsible for implementing China's monetary policy in order to grow the economy and make China the most prosperous country on Earth. The Minister must remember to balance the interests of the state council with the people of China, making sure not to alienate either in pursuing the best outcome for China

7. Minister of National Security

The Minister of National Security targets and identifies threats to the People's Republic, both foreign and domestic. He is in charge of making sure the one-party system China has shall extend its successes by maintaining peace in its borders. The Minister is also in charge of identifying foreign threats to China's national security, and thus has contacts across the borders and in China to provide data regarding possible attacks against state security.

8. Minister of Agriculture

The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for overseeing and running the Ministry of Agriculture. As China's population continues to rise, Chinese people need more produce to eat. The Minister of Agriculture looks to use his ties with the rural people and farmers of China to make sure the people's needs are being met. In addition, the Minister of Agriculture is responsible for education and research in the Agricultural industry to produce better, more efficient crops.

9. Minister of Science and Technology

The Minister of Science and Technology is at the forefront of today's innovation frontier. The Minister is responsible for developing and implementing new technologies to further cement China's legacy in the history books. The Minister of Science and Technology has the power to collect data from many different facets, from a micro level to a global scale. The Minister, given time, can also develop new technologies to aid the State Council in accomplishing our goals.

10. The Minister of Development

The Minister of Development is in charge of urban planning and creating a sustainable infrastructure for China to expand and grow upon. China is growing exponentially day by day and people in rural areas lack proper infrastructure, including roadways and basic water pumps. It is upon the Minister of Development to take charge in both aspects and provide for the people of China.

11. The Minister of Resources

As the minister of resources you are responsible for the exploration of mineral and natural resources. Pay close attention to the rare earth element resources of China and how rare earth element deposits in China affect its relationship with the United States.

12. The Minister of the Environment

The Minister of Environment is responsible for reducing China's emissions and environmental abuses. China is the world's largest polluter; this level of pollution is detrimental to not only its citizens, but to the sustainability of the People's Republic in the long run. The Minister of the Environment uses his connections in the Politburo to craft a proper sustainability plan for the Republic, lest we choke on our own smoke.

13. The Minister of Supervision

The Minister of Supervision is responsible for ensuring loyalty to the CCP and the State Council. While this may sound daunting, the Ministry is in charge of limiting corruption and embezzlement at all levels of the government. Central to domestic policy, the Minister must ensure that any act of corruption, or sentiments of disloyalty are immediately dealt with. His intricate dealings with the government has given him the gift of many contacts within the Politburo as well as the local governments

14. Admiral and Generals of the People's Liberation Army

The Admiral and Generals of the PLA serve to direct their respective military branches to protect the People's Republic of China. Their role is more of a military advisor role to the State Council, and can gather intelligence using their respective assets (given in a data set). They maintain final say over how Military operations are conducted and where and how to strike in order to maintain the safety of the Chinese Republic.

Positions in the Local Governments

As governors/representative of your region, you have full portfolio power in command of all resources under your jurisdiction. You, however, are expected to be loyal to the central government and follow all its commands. You have access to region specific data that is not available to the central government. More specifically, you will be emailed a detailed summary of your region's political, economic, and demographic information based on the simplified, fictitious dataset. Please email rs2bd@virginia.edu for your region's information after March 20th. You, however, don't have access to any military resources within your region as military powers are centralized in China.

North China: Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, and Inner Mongolia.

Northeast China: Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang

East China: Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong

South Central China: Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan (Hong Kong and Macau are not included).

Southwest China: Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet

Northwest China: Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang

Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau: Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macau



CONTACT US

We would appreciate hearing your feedback about our conference. Please direct all inquiries and comments to our Secretary-General.

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You can also contact us at the mailing address below:

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Non-Affiliation Statement

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