



China Position Paper

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I/Background Information on China

With one of the most dynamic industries in the world, China stands as a global power rivaling powerful nations with its active military and political influence around the globe. Steady economic growth for 30 years turned the country into a new superpower on the world stage, and with this economic power, China has influenced international issues in Asia and many parts of the world. It has sought to expand its influence through diplomacy and investments ranging from Africa to South America. Through the use of trade deals, the country has achieved many of its political goals in the region. As the most populous country in the world, China is heavily involved in many international affairs due to its permanent seat in the Security Council. Through regional intergovernmental organizations like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the country has strong ties with regional actors, which are vital in shaping Asian politics. With its ambitious naval expansion plans in the South China Sea as well as its 1 trillion \$ development plan called the Belt and Road Initiative (New Silk Road), China is planning on turning the country into the new center of the world by shaping international trade routes with bold investment projects spanning 152 countries.

II/ Past Achievements and Attempts of China on the Issues

A. The Question of the Caucasus: China has dramatically increased its economic activities in the Caucasus with new trade deals and infrastructure agreements with Georgia and Azerbaijan. Currently, China stands as the biggest investor in Georgia, and it has made several deals with the government of Azerbaijan and Georgia on two key projects (Georgia's Anaklia Deep Water Port on the Black Sea and the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway) which are essential to the Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor in the Belt and Road Initiative. China has expressed its willingness to serve as an intermediary between Caucasian countries as it enjoys close relations with them. While Azerbaijan is closely working with China to diversify its economy with Chinese investments, Georgia has sought Chinese economic support following the 2008 political crisis with Russia. China doesn't recognize Abkhazia and South Ossetia as an independent nation, but it still has plans to use the unregulated economies to its advantage. Until now, China has not engaged in any efforts to solve the situation in the Caucasus, but their current ambitions in the region, as well as their aim to become a dominant power in the world stage, require a stable and robust region under the economic influence of China.



B. The Question of the Caspian Sea and Surrounding Territories: Chinese economic interests in the region are a result of the Chinese demand for energy resources to fuel its growing economy. China sees the pipeline between Turkmenistan and China as an alternative energy source, which is safer and closer to mainland China. The national oil company in Kazakhstan is one of the most significant Chinese investments abroad, and the nation is heavily investing in oil production. These economic activities have gradually increased Chinese influence in the region as China is the primary consumer of the oil. This is why the security of the region is a significant concern for the Chinese. The region lies in the China-Central and West Asia Economic Corridor (CCAWEAC), which links Asia to the Arabian Peninsula and Europe. It is a significant part of the BRI, and China doesn't want to risk its investments with the escalation of a conflict. At the same time, China benefits from the conflict in the Caspian Sea in a way as a compromise between the nations would make it easier to establish the long-planned Trans-Caspian Gas Pipeline, which would link Turkmen oilfields to Europe. Without the pipeline, it is harder to transport oil to Europe, which means the countries in the region have no other choice but to sell their products to China. China has many different economic objectives as it continues to invest in infrastructure projects. China has not made an attempt to solve the issue, and it would reject any solution that contradicts with its economic plans in the region.

C. The Question of the Shift of Trade Routes in Eurasia: The Belt and Road Initiative stands as the most ambitious project in China's history. The country sees it as the most significant step towards Chinese dominance in the world economy and international politics. With the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund, which are primarily funded by the government of China, the initiative will be completed until the 100th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. For the government of China, the shift of trade routes in Eurasia is the only way to assert Chinese dominance. The country has signed 126 cooperation agreements with various nations and has dispatched all its diplomatic resources towards the completion of the project. For China, the cooperation of neighboring countries is essential for the end of the project, and the state continues its diplomatic efforts by sending delegations to secure trade deals with many regional actors.

III/ Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by People's Republic of China on the Issues

A. The Question of the Caucasus: China doesn't support any independence movements in the region and thinks a stable region would benefit all nations. China's priority is to secure its investments by ensuring that the trade routes are safe and open. China has been investing to support the prosperity of the region and to improve its relations with the Caucasian nations. Any efforts to end terrorism that threatens the security of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia will be



appreciated by the People's Republic of China. China doesn't officially recognize any separatist movements like South Ossetia and Abkhazia, but due to their geographical position, it is willing to cooperate with these nations. As a relatively neutral country, China's objectives are economical. China doesn't support any military action by foreign governments, as it would only cause immeasurable damage. China believes that trade and economic prosperity can be the solution, and with that in mind, it assumes that more sources should be allocated towards the infrastructure projects. China will not accept any solutions that disregard its interests and the territorial integrity of its economic partners in the region.

B. The Question of the Caspian Sea and Surrounding Territories: China has close relations with the countries surrounding the Caspian Sea. Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, and many other nations have been strategic partners of China for many years. China has appreciated the deals that were signed by these nations, and it further encourages all parties to engage in dialogues actively. China supports cooperation among countries to secure the Caspian Sea and its natural resources. China also supports the demilitarization of the area to de-escalate any future conflict. The stability of the region is essential for Chinese access to natural resources and trade routes to Europe. China will not risk escalating any violence in the region, and it is willing to act as a mediator to resolve issues between its allies. To ensure the continued cooperation of China's allies, China encourages the creation of an organization between the Caspian nations which will also increase international trade in the Caspian Sea.

C. The Question of the Shift of Trade Routes in Eurasia: China is willing to cooperate with any nation to improve trade deals and invest in infrastructure projects. China encourages any effort to support the Asian Development Bank and other organizations that fund projects to increase trade and prosperity in Eurasia. China strongly opposes any actions that discredit the Belt and Road Initiative, and it will not tolerate any activity that disrupts its plans in Eurasia. China thinks this project will bring the continent together as it would benefit all nations. Countries are welcome to cooperate with China as China is more than willing to help states with infrastructure projects. Chinese products are essential to the economies of the world, and safe access to these products is China's ultimate goal. China doesn't think the international community has the right to impose any restrictions on its projects as it has the right to determine its investment strategy. China's ambitions are purely economic, and false information fabricated by China's rivals should not be a matter of debate. Any opposition to China's plans as a sovereign state would be outright rejected by the expert of China.

IV/ Bibliography



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