



## **Study Guide**

### **Ad- Hoc Meeting of the Politburo of the Peoples' Republic of China, 2024.**

**Agenda: Re- evaluation of foreign policy on account of changing world geopolitics, with special emphasis on foreign intervention in Chinese Taipei.**

**Freeze Date: 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2024.**

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## **Chairperson's Address**

Greetings delegates,

It is an absolute honour for us to welcome you to the 13th edition of JacoMUN 2023, and to this very special committee, the Ad-Hoc meeting of the Politburo of the People's Republic of China, 2024.

It has been a few years since the world experienced the deadliest pandemic in human history. But a pandemic did not stop nations to partake in the race towards the top. What others call disaster, is often, an opportunity- and rest assured, the most powerful men sitting atop the most powerful chairs in governments have taken every opportunity with both hands. In changing global geopolitics and shifting worldly dynamics, Asia, commandeered by China, stands to claim its place on the throne of glory. Its enemies, however, stand as strong as ever. The eternal belligerence and sheer hypocrisy of the West continues to strike blows to China's glory and image. Skirmishes and stand-offs across the world, be it the South China Sea, the various landmasses surrounding China, or its own parts that defy it, are as frequent as the passing of the seasons.

This is Raunak Seksaria, and I will be presiding over the three days of committee. Just a brief introduction about myself, I am a pass-out student of St James' of the batch of 2023. Firstly, my love for binge watching TV series is unparalleled. If there is any Suits, How I Met your Mother, Friends, or House of Cards references, you are already in my good books. My other hobbies include playing the keyboard, playing chess, and listening to music of each and every genre that exists, from classical instrumental and opera songs to 70s rock, from 50s jazz to 00's soul. Apart from that, my true interests lie in my love for technology and a similar love for technicalities. If you ever want to discuss tech, just give me a call, and you are in for a treat. I partake in all sorts of public speaking- debate, elocution, and especially MUNs. I did my first MUN right in class 7, and have been in the circuit ever since. Feel free to approach me, if you need help regarding anything in committee.

This is Avinash Rai and I will be your Chairperson alongside Raunak for the three days of committee. A student of Class 12, I have an avid interest in acting, theatre and drama. I have

played lead roles in many movies, advertisements and theatre productions. I have also had the opportunity to work with stalwarts like Koushik Sen, Shantilal Mukherjee and others. I personally go by the understanding that science, education and knowledge is what sustains life, but art, poetry and beauty is what we stay alive for!

I believe in being a jack of all trades and a little master in some as well. Apart from the stage, I am an avid orator and truly relish my time whenever I'm in any Debates, Elocutions or Public Speaking events (and this might be the doing of Jordan Peterson, Ben Shapiro and J Sai Deepak).

Besides such activities, I enjoy playing cricket, football, basketball, swimming, hockey, singing and dancing.

I have a particular interest in economics and any/all theories and aspect revolving around the subject!

MUNing has been a crucial part of my life for a long time now, and I admire playing the roles of world leaders (after all, I love acting.). I take pride in calling myself a part-time war strategist and love new ways and tactics of toppling great armies! If a committee resembles to be a war cabinet in any way whatsoever, that is the committee I go to without a shred of doubt. This year's JacoMUN, like any other year's, is the closest to my heart and I wish the same feeling is spread to you all as well.

Delegates of the Politburo, it is upon you to decide the fate of this great country. It is upon you not just to look after the nation's interests, but also to fulfil your personal ambitions. It is upon you to unite against the world in achieving the common cause, if at all the cause is common to all. You will be challenged with very dynamic updates, and you can be expected to be on your toes throughout. Quick decisions, common sense, and the ability to solve the problem at hand will get you very far in this committee. Looking forward to a fun and exciting three days of committee. Feel free to contact us at [pprc.jacomun23@gmail.com](mailto:pprc.jacomun23@gmail.com)

Regards,

Raunak Seksaria and Avinash Rai,

Chairperson and Under- Secretary General,

Ad- Hoc Meeting of the Politburo of the Peoples, Republic of China, 2024,

JacoMUN 2023.

## **The Issue of Chinese Taipei**

### **History**

In the 1600s, Dutch traveller Jan Linschoten, termed Taiwan "Ilha Formosa" which is Portuguese for "Beautiful Island" owing to the natural flora and fauna of the region. The Dutch East India Company established their posts in the south-western area of the island and exploited the labour present there to work on grain production, rice and sugar plantations. The Dutch were shoved off the island from Chinese pirates and they in turn were defeated by the Manchus from China. The Manchus ruled the region for years to come.

Subsequently, the Qing dynasty is established and after having proclaimed ownership of the island, the island under the Qings was ruled until First Sino-Japanese War in 1894. The war ended on April 17, 1895, and the island was ceded to Japan with the Qing government signing the Treaty of Shimonoseki. This Treaty was signed at Shimonoseki in Japan by Japan's representatives, Itō Hirobumi and Mutsu Munemitsu and China's representatives, Li Hongzhang and Li Jingfang.

The time under the Qings was rife in political turmoil which reached the pinnacle in 1911 with the Xinhai Revolution. This led to the establishment of the Republic of China. A year later, the Kuomintang (KMT), which refers to "China's National People's Party", was established by the revolutionary Sun Yat-sen. However, the party did not hit the ground running because in an attempt to seize political power, it miserably failed another coup against the President Yuan Shikai. Subsequently, the party was dissolved and Sun exiled to Japan. He returned to the mainland and resurrected, with support from other officials, the Chinese Kuomintang. Unfortunately, the reins of his legacy had to be taken over by his lieutenant as he died of cancer in 1925.

### **Turning point**

The events that transpired from hereon made the biggest impact on Chinese Taipei's history. By 1926, two men had emerged with hopes of steering China's future, one with Communist beliefs and the other with Nationalist beliefs. These men were Mao Zedong spearheading the

Communist ideology and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek representing the Nationalist ideology. There was no love lost between them and a fierce civil war ensued. In 1931, China was facing the greatest crisis it ever came across, Japan. The Japanese had invaded China and Manchuria was the first victim. The impending doom called upon the reconciliation of the two men. Even though both had agreed to join forces in fighting the Japanese, Chiang Kai-shek still believed that Mao was the greatest problem. According to him, “the Japanese and other foreigners were a disease of the skin while the communists were a disease of the heart”. By 1940, Japan had considered China a conquered nation. One fatal mistake, however, changed the course of history. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 marked the US’ entry into the arena of World War and it sought in China an unusual alliance. The Americans sided with Chiang Kai-shek initially owing to their hatred of Communism. However, the lack of efficiency of the Nationalist soldiers and the subsequent wastage of the US’ military aids, they began to favour Mao’s experienced and disciplined soldiers. In coming years, the war with Axis powers was coming to an end and keeping in mind the future of capitalistic beliefs and Chiang Kai-shek’s vehement protests, the Americans abandoned Mao Zedong. The World War was over but for the two men fighting for their own ambitions it was far from over. The US sent aid to Chiang Kai-shek in hopes of being the victor in the abysmal civil war. Mao’s men did not let that happen.

### **Post World-War II**

Mao Zedong was a lion who led sheep while Chiang Kai-shek was a sheep who led lions. The outcome was inevitable. Many of Chiang’s best troops fled to Mao’s army and in 1949 Chiang Kai-shek fled to the island of the Chinese Taipei to meet the remnants of his army. On October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1949, the People’s Republic of China was born. In 1951, Allied nations signed the Treaty of San Francisco. Japan was required to give up its control of areas outside Japan, including “Taiwan”. The treaty left the Chinese Taipei’s status as a country rather vague, as the sovereignty of “Taiwan” was ceded to no one.

Due to the political turmoil, the whole island was placed under martial law until the 1970s. During this time, there was a great tussle between the PRC and the “ROC” as to which entity represented China. Chiang Kai-shek’s “ROC” held the seat in the United Nations. However, things changed in 1971, as the ROC was expelled from the UN and was replaced by PRC as the legitimate representatives of China. Therefore, the ROC lost its permanent seat in the UN.

Chiang expressed this decision in his famous "the sky is not big enough for two suns" speech, however, the sun had set for "ROC" and it was dawn for the PRC.

In 1972, US President Richard Nixon travels to China where he meets with Mao Zedong and the Shanghai Communique is signed. This sets the stage of a gradual shift of policy of the US to being a more pro-PRC in hopes of improvement in US-Sino relations.

In 1979, things worsened for the "ROC" as the USA officially switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing. Now, even the USA had acknowledged that the PRC are the sole representatives of the Chinese mainland and that "Taiwan" was a part of China. In doing so, the US acknowledged the "One-China" policy and severed ties with "ROC". However, in April of the same year, the Taiwan Relations Act was approved which allowed the US to continue commercial and cultural relations with them. This Act provides the "ROC" with several provisions which include military aid to "maintain a sufficient self-defence capability".

Then in August 1982, Ronald Reagan signs the Third Joint Communique with PRC to stabilise situations. This communiqué re-affirmed US' stance on the One-China policy. Interestingly, to allay "ROC", it had issued a secret pledge to ROC which later came to be known as the "Six Assurances". This document, which was issued a month prior to the third Joint communiqué, entailed US commitment to a peaceful resolution to the conflict, no date to "terminate arms sales to Taiwan", and so and so forth.

### **Rise of "Democratic" feelings**

In the years to come, corruption and oppression led to a rise in democratic fervour which was rife in the island and democratic ideals which swayed the mainland. In the year 1989, there was an influx of students protesters with demands of democratic reforms and an end to corruption.

The year 1996 marked the first direct presidential elections in "Taiwan". Previously, the Presidents were elected by the National Assembly. Therefore, the new method of elections were not taken lightly by the PRC which then conducted missile tests to intimidate the island. The elections resulted in Lee Teng-hui beating Democratic Progressive Party's Peng Ming-ming.

In March 2000, the Kuomintang party's 50-year monopoly was ended with Democratic Progressive Party's Chen Shui-bian winning of the presidential elections.

In 2008, Ma Ying-jeou of Kuomintang Party comes to power and under him, the Chinese leaders exchanged direct messages with "Taiwan". Moreover, a historic free trade-pact was also signed. All this happened after 60 years of diplomatic separation.

After a successful term of 8 years, in 2016 Democratic Progressive Party candidate Tsai Ing-wen wins the presidential election. Tsai Ing-wen since then furthered the beliefs of the DPP to attain "independence" from China. It was with these ambitions that Tsai went on numerous foreign visits and hoped to gather international recognition for their "independence".

During President Ma's tenure from 2008 to 2016, the ROC and PRC signed more than twenty pacts, including the 2010 Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement in which they agreed to lift barriers to trade. On the other hand, during Tsai's tenure the ROC diversified its trade relationships with other countries, especially in Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific.



## **The Issue of the South China Sea**

The South China Sea has been one of the most controversial discussions in world geopolitics with several countries claiming their own sovereignty over the maritime body. This region is one of the budding hotspots of maritime trade with the amount of trade that sails through there being worth \$3 trillion a year, i.e., one-third of the world total. The South China Sea region primarily comprises two clusters of land features- The Paracels and The Spratlys. Numerous countries have claimed their authority over these regions, each due to their own personal explanations of the history of acquisitions.

### **Countries Involved and their Claims**

The PRC, “ROC”, Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia and Philippines have claimed either Paracels or Spratlys or both.

Vietnam’s bases its claims owing to its history in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when French troops had occupied the Paracel islands in the 1920s. After the Vietnam War, Vietnam occupied the western Paracels and took over certain Spratly land features. In 2009, Vietnam declared sovereignty over both the Paracels and Spratlys.

Philippines, on the other hand, after gaining independence from the US in 1946, proclaimed sovereignty over several Spratly land features. Later, it claimed all of Spratly to be its territory. The country also claims sovereignty over Scarborough Shoal.

China’s sovereignty over the region is based on the “nine-dash line” map. The particular map was published in 1947 and represented the territory it controlled. It was later changed to the ten dash line to include the Chinese Taipei in 2013. In 2012, China asserted its “nine dash line” by trying to take Scarborough Shoal as its territory, despite the claims of Philippines earlier. A standoff happened. China remained in control of the region but allowed Filipino fishermen to fish there.

Now, out of all these countries, the US emerged to express its views. It is officially neutral in this dispute. However, it too has national interests in the Asia-Pacific region. These include defense treaties with Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Australia, along with defense partnerships with Indonesia and Vietnam. The U.S. does not recognise China’s “nine dash line” because it deems it to be a threat navigational freedom. The U.S. has been challenging

China's sovereignty over the South China Sea by "freedom of navigation operations" (FONOPS). The U.S. flies surveillance aircraft over Chinese artificial islands and sails Navy warships close to Chinese occupied islands and reefs. The Chinese complain that the U.S. is using FONOPS as a pretext to curb China's sovereignty over the region.

### **Convention on the Law of Sea**

In 1982, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Law of the Sea. All the countries, namely the ones involved in the South China Sea dispute have signed and ratified this international law.

There are several provisions under this Law which relate to the dispute-

An Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which extends up to 200 miles out from a country's coastline regardless of whether it's the mainland or an island.. The coastal nations which fall under this distance have the exclusive right to the various sea life and other natural resources that are present in the region. All nations have the right of navigational freedom and airspace through an EEZ.

Coastal nations have the right to build artificial islands. However, they are not considered "true islands".

A true island is defined to be a "naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide" and has the natural ability of sustaining human or economic life all on its own.

A coastal nation's islands each have their own territorial sea and territorial jurisdiction. This is a maritime zone that extends 14 miles out from an island's coastline. The said nation has the right to airspace and any and all resources that are present within this zone. Moreover, all nations have the right of peaceful movement and navigation through this zone.

In 2013, the Philippines reached out to a special arbitration court which is authorized by the Convention on the Law of the Sea. According to international law, such courts carry out decisions and verdicts. It is important to note that these verdicts are binding on the involved parties. The Philippines case was limited to deciding the legal status of waters extending from a number of reefs and other land features, including Scarborough Shoal. The court, however, took a stance contrary to the aforementioned reasons. The court did not consider who held ownership of the disputed regions in contention. It only ruled on whether China possessed the right to control avail the waters. China refused to recognize and acknowledge the court's authority and withdrew participation from the case.

In July, 2016, the court issued its verdict. Philippines won the case. The court ruled that the disputed regions were “rocks” that appear above water at high tide, thus, qualifying for the 14 mile maritime zone but not the 230 mile EEZ.

In addition to this, the court gave a verdict that China’s “nine dash line” is “without lawful effect” due to the fact that the Convention of the Law of Sea does not officially acknowledge historical claims to oceans and seas.

In spite of the court ruling, the Convention does not provide for way of enforcing the decisions, whatever they might be.

The Chinese government proclaimed the ruling to be “illegitimate” and proceeded to keep its claims over the regions the way it were. They expressed their strong commitment to “safeguarding the country’s sovereignty and security, and defending” their territorial integrity.

This region is marked by numerous standoffs and encounters between the Chinese and American navy and air-forces. These encounters have led to heightened tensions between the two countries. The American troops continually enter Chinese maritime territory claiming that it can do so under “international laws”. China has expressed its grave concern over US’ bold movements in the regions and has continued to defend its sovereignty in the region. This is because, from a geographic point of view, it is one of the most important locations for the Chinese administration.

To achieve world domination, the South China Sea must be secured. Otherwise, the glory of this nation will be interfered with and its success thwarted.

## **The Issue of India, the neighboring threat**

It is obscure knowledge that the relations between China and India were at one point amicable and both the nations viewed each other as strategic partners in the geopolitical arena. In 1949, Mao's Communist China and Nehru's Democratic India saw in each other a cordial relationship, one which would help each of them grow to be on the global podium of world politics. However, China at the time was dealing with internal matters concerning the then semi-autonomous region of Tibet. To counter the situation, Mao sent in troops which transformed into a grave matter of affairs. The leader of the inhabitants of Tibet, Dalai Lama, sought refuge which India very willingly offered. This was observed as a sign of betrayal by Mao who considered India's action to be contradictory to their joint ambitions. Soon, Mao began seeing India as a developing threat. He also believed that India was colluding with the USA and USSR in taking down China and planning its downfall. China is now locked in with India over several territorial border disputes over claims made by India and China. These can be divided into mainly three regions.

### **Southwestern Border dispute- McMahon Line**

The several bone of contentions that India now has with China started off with this very internal matter in Tibet, the McMahon Line. This line was decided upon by the British, China and Tibet when India was still a colony under the British. India accepts the McMahon Line which delineates Arunachal Pradesh from China's territories in the south. China, however, does not do so. In 1959, China kept increasing its presence in the region and the military presence in the region soon increased rampantly. The first bloody clash took place in August of the same year on the western borders of the region. Soon, it the conflict spread to the eastern border as well. This is when India became aware of the road built by China in the disputed region, which to this day is contended by both the nations. Then in 1962, Mao was made aware of an Indian outpost built in the region which enraged him deeply. This led to the Sino-Indian war. There was an influx of troops to this disputed border region which India by surprise. This is when India sought help from the USA. The Kennedy administration acknowledged the McMahon Line as the legitimate demarcation of the territory in contention. Having been one out of the two countries to possess nuclear capabilities at the time, China had to retreat owing to US involvement in the matter. The war ended with a ceasefire.

In 1967, a skirmish broke between the two sides again over Indian soldiers laying barbed wires along the borders. This took place in the regions of Nahtu La and Cho La. In 1987, India renamed the North-East Frontier Agency to Arunachal Pradesh and subsequently in 1987 Arunachal Pradesh was granted statehood in 1987. As a result, skirmishes ensued the tensions heightened.

In more recent times, several such skirmishes took place, namely in the Doklam plateau and the Tawang sector. However, in 2023, the US took a big leap with its relationship with India. A bipartisan resolution which was passed by the US, formally recognized the McMahon Line as the international boundary that lied between China and India's Arunachal Pradesh. This essentially meant that the foreign policy of the USA shifted to India's scales when it came to the controversial and disputed border region.

### **Western Border dispute- Aksai Chin**

India asserts that this disputed region of Aksai Chin is a part of Ladakh which was recently declared a union territory. China, on the other hand, claims the region to be a part of its Xinjiang autonomous region. In 1865, the very first demarcation of the Sino-Indian border of the region was done by a British survey official, William Johnson. Known as the Johnson line, the demarcation included Aksai Chin to be in Kashmir. However, things changed when British Consul General George Macartney proposed another line. Macartney came up with the new demarcation called the Macartney-Macdonald line. It was based on these demarcations that China claimed Aksai Chin to be a part of its territory.

The tensions rose when, by 1959, India became aware that China had built a road between Tibet and Xinjiang. This was the inception of the grave and heated exchange between the two nations later on. The Indian administration engaged in extensive diplomatic talks and writing of letters with the then Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai, which led to the Line of Actual Control being established and China included the Lingzi Tang plains to be a part of its territory as well. However, an amicable solution could not be reached and along with the disputed McMohan Line, the refuge of Dalai Lama in India, and the Aksai Chin dispute, the Sino-Indian war of 1962 broke out. The war, having been won by China, led to the LAC being the de facto border governing the two countries' border territories. Both countries indulged in bilateral talks and negotiated a post-war borderline in 1981 to solve the dispute.

In 1996, China and India agreed upon a ban on military equipment in the LAC region. This did change the situation to a great extent as skirmishes still take place which have led to casualties from both sides. On June 15, 2017, a bloody conflict broke out between the two which occurred in the Galwan Valley. Skirmishes also took place in places such as Pangong Lake in India's Ladakh state and in Hot Springs as well. In 2019, India took a bold measure to curb China's influence over Aksai Chin. The Indian administration re-designated Ladakh as a "Union Territory" after revoking the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. Chinese officials expressed grave concerns over India undermining their territorial rights. China has been ramping up the construction of crucial infrastructure and military stations to tackle the Indian political advances on the region.

## **The Issue of the United States of America**

The United States and China have one of the most complex and important bilateral relations in the world. Since 1949, the countries have experienced periods of both tension and cooperation over issues including trade, climate change, and Chinese Taipei. The United States' foreign policy towards the People's Republic of China has undergone significant shifts and developments over the years, reflecting the complex and evolving relationship between the two countries. As one of the world's largest economies and most influential global powers, China's rise has presented both opportunities and challenges for the United States, leading to a multifaceted approach in its dealings with the Chinese government.

### **Pseudo Trade War with USA:**

President Trump began his term by launching the trade war with China he had promised on the campaign trail which was only exacerbated by the US President's belief of China being the perpetrator behind the Covid-19 virus. With the coming in of COVID-19, there was an influx of hatred and discrimination against not just Chinese immigrants in the US, but US president Donald Trump's constant statements and policies against the Chinese government constantly undermined its image. The pseudo-trade war has led to rising tensions on a governmental level.

The initial intention of such a policy was to pressure Beijing to change its unfair trade practices and decouple the United States from China's economy. In 2020, the Trump administration took approximately 210 public actions related to China that spanned at least 10 departments.

Under the Trump administration, the United States Trade Representative began an investigation of China in August 2017, which concluded in a March 2018 report that found China was conducting unfair trade practices. The same day, President Trump announced tariffs on up to \$60 billion of imports. The administration soon published a list of about \$50 billion worth of Chinese products to be subject to a new 25 percent tariff. Stage one of the tariffs began July 6, 2018, on \$34 billion worth of Chinese imports, and stage two, the

remaining \$16 billion, went into effect August 23, 2018. These tariffs amount to a \$12.5 billion tax increase. The United States began imposing a 25 percent tariff on approximately \$250 billion of imports from China and a 7.5 percent tariff on approximately \$112 billion worth of imports from China. China had responded to the United States' Section 301 tariffs with several rounds of tariffs on more than \$106 billion worth of U.S. goods, for an estimated tax of nearly \$11.6 billion.

The heightened risks generated by the trade war also prompted speculation that multinational corporations (MNCs) may be increasingly relocating production from China back to the United States or to third countries in order to minimize their vulnerability to geopolitical and economic risks. However, contrary to such speculation, firms highly dependent on sourcing from the local Chinese market tended to be less likely to switch suppliers or to relocate production due to their heavy embeddedness in local supplier networks, which increases organizational inertia. They were also less likely to oppose the trade war, as they possess outside options that reduce their vulnerability to China-U.S. trade restrictions. This organizational inertia and dependency of companies which base their production in China, revealed by this trade war, is very notable for US- China relations.

In December 2019, the administration reached a "Phase one" trade deal with China and agreed to postpone indefinitely the stage 4b tariffs of 15 percent on approximately \$160 billion worth of goods that were scheduled to take effect December 15 and in early 2020 reduce the stage 4a tariffs from 15 percent to 7.5 percent. It was a historic agreement, that decreased tensions between the countries. In the technology transfer segment of the agreement, China agreed to not engage in certain harmful acts, policies, and practices. Among others, it agreed to not force or pressurize foreign companies to transfer their technology to Chinese companies as a condition for obtaining market access, administrative approvals, or receiving advantages from the government structural reforms and other changes to China's economic and trade regime in the areas of intellectual property, technology transfer, agriculture, financial services, and currency and foreign exchange. China also committed to provide transparency, fairness, and due process in administrative proceedings and to have technology transfer and licensing take place on market terms.

Commitments from China to import various U.S. goods and services over the next two years in a total amount that exceeds China's annual level of imports for those goods and services in 2017 by no less than \$200 billion. China's commitments covered a variety of U.S.



manufactured goods, food, agricultural and seafood products, energy products, and services. The United States' bilateral trade deficit with China in goods and services stood at \$380 billion last year, and a balancing of this was one of the most important objectives of this deal.

### **One China Policy:**

The “One-China Policy” (not to be confused with the “One-China principle”), first stated in the Shanghai Communiqué in 1972, is essentially the diplomatic acknowledgement of the PRC’s position that there is only one Chinese Government. Under the policy, the US recognises and has formal ties with the PRC rather than the breakaway province of Chinese Taipei, which shall be unified with the mainland one day. It is a key cornerstone of Sino-US relations. It is also a fundamental bedrock of Chinese policy-making and diplomacy.

The ROC does not recognise the People's Republic of China (PRC) founded in Beijing by the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1949. The PRC claims that the ROC ceased to exist in 1949 and that Chinese Taipei is a province of "one China." The PRC and “ROC” do not recognize each other or two Chinas.

Initially, many governments including the US recognised the ‘ROC’ as they shied away from Communist China. But the diplomatic winds shifted as China and the United States saw a mutual need to develop relations beginning in the 1970s, with the US and other countries cutting ties with Taipei in favour of Beijing. So, after years of warming relations, the US established formal diplomatic ties with Beijing in 1979 under President Jimmy Carter. As a result, the US had to sever ties with the ‘ROC’ and closed its Taipei embassy.

### **Shanghai Communiqué**

The United States inked the first of three communiqués with China regarding Chinese Taipei on February 27, 1972, the culmination of Nixon and Kissinger’s historic week-long visit to the People’s Republic, known as the Shanghai Communiqué.

The two sides reviewed the long-standing serious disputes between China and the United States. The Chinese side reaffirmed its position: the Chinese Taipei question is the crucial

question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States; the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Chinese Taipei is a province of China which has long been returned to the motherland; the liberation of Chinese Taipei is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere; and all US forces and military installations must be withdrawn from Chinese Taipei. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities which aim at the creation of "one China, one Taiwan", "one China, two governments", "two Chinas", an "independent Taiwan" or advocate that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined".

The United States acknowledged “that all Chinese on either side of the Chinese Taipei Strait maintain there is but one China and that Chinese Taipei is a part of China” and that it “does not challenge that position.” It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Chinese Taipei question by the Chinese themselves. With this prospect in mind, it affirms the ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all US forces and military installations from Chinese Taipei. In the meantime, it will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Chinese Taipei as the tension in the area diminishes. The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges.

The Chinese regarded the presence of American troops on Chinese Taipei as a violation of China's sovereignty and pressed for full U.S. military withdrawal from the island. Nixon and Kissinger wanted to condition a withdrawal on enlisting China's help in ending the Vietnam War. And while China viewed its dealings with Chinese Taipei as a strictly internal issue, to be handled as it saw fit, the Americans insisted that the Chinese resolve the Chinese Taipei question without the use of force.

### **Diplomatic Relations Communique:**

On January 1st, 1979, the United States of America released a joint communique with the PRC in which it recognised the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China, and that “Taiwan”, or Chinese Taipei is a part of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other

unofficial relations with the people of Chinese Taipei. The communique stated that both nations wish to reduce the danger of international military conflict. Neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region of the world and each would be opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony, and neither would be prepared to negotiate on behalf of any third party or to enter into agreements or understandings with the other directed at other states. Finally, both believed that the normalization of Sino-American relations is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

### **August 17<sup>th</sup> Communique:**

On August 17, 1982, after eight months of contentious negotiations, the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) issued the United States-China Joint Communiqué on United States Arms Sales to Chinese Taipei. Apart from restating the agenda stated in the previous 2 communiques, this communique deals with the question of United States arms sales to Chinese Taipei, which was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization.

The United States Government stated that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Chinese Taipei, that its arms sales to Chinese Taipei will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Chinese Taipei, leading over a period of time to a final resolution. In so stating, the United States acknowledges China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

### **Relations with Chinese Taipei:**

The United States follows a policy of strategic ambiguity with regard to its foreign policy toward Chinese Taipei. Though the US maintains the "One-China policy", essentially regarding Chinese Taipei as a part of the PRC, it continues to supply arms to the "ROC". The

US government maintains an intentionally unclear stance on the China-Chinese Taipei conflict, and whether the US will come to the “ROC” in the event of war or an invasion. By this, the US essentially creates dual deterrence: The threat of U.S. intervention prevents China from invading, and the fear of U.S. abandonment prevents Chinese Taipei from sparking a war by declaring independence, which China considers a *casus belli*.

### **“Taiwan” Relations Act:**

Further elaborating the dual nature of US foreign policy, the same year as signing the “One China Policy”, the US Congress approved the “Taiwan Relations Act” on April 10th, 1979. The act was born of the need of the United States to protect its significant security and commercial interests in the Republic of China (ROC) on Chinese Taipei in the wake of President Jimmy Carter's termination of diplomatic relations and a mutual defense treaty of 25 years. Through the TRA, the US, in effect, continues to treat the “ROC” as a separate entity, albeit, unofficially.

The TRA obliges the US government to supply arms and weapons to Chinese Taipei, however, it does not require the US to help in case of a PRC invasion of the island. This clause helps US maintain its strategic ambiguity. It forms the basis of Foreign Relations between the US and the “ROC”.

Under the TRA, the policy of the United States is to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the U.S. and the people of Chinese Taipei; to declare that peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the U.S., and are matters of international concern; to make clear that the U.S. rests upon the expectation that the future of Chinese Taipei will be determined by peaceful means; to consider that any effort to determine the future of Chinese Taipei by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts, or embargoes, to be a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the U.S.; to provide Chinese Taipei with defensive arms; and to assert the right to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security or social and economic systems of the people of Chinese Taipei.

### **The Six Assurances:**

In 1982, the US sent a classified document to the “ROC” containing the “Six Assurances”. These are assurances, or rather reassurances to the “ROC” from the US would not abandon the island republic. These were received and orally delivered to the Chinese Taipeiese government by James Lilley, the then head of the US institute of Chinese Taipei. The assurances stated that the US:

- Had not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to the Republic of China;
- Had not agreed to hold prior consultations with the PRC regarding arms sales to the Republic of China;
- Would not play a mediation role between the PRC and the Republic of China;
- Would not revise the Chinese Taipei Relations Act;
- Had not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Chinese Taipei; and
- Would not exert pressure on the Republic of China to enter into negotiations with the PRC.

### **The Issue of Russia, our only ally**

Ever since the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the consequent end of the Sino-Soviet Split, geopolitical dynamics between the two countries had undergone a swift transformation. As tensions rose between the East and the West, the Russian Federation and the People’s

Republic of China had found unity in a common enemy, the United States of America. Increasing American involvement in the South China Sea Dispute and the security situation in Chinese Taipei as well as US sanctions against Chinese officials for allegations of “genocide” against the Uighur Muslims, had ended up completely disintegrating relations between the People’s Republic of China and the United States of America.

However, the Russian Special Military Operation in Ukraine has had several implications in the geopolitical spectrum, as the United States of America and its Western allies united to impose crippling sanctions against the Russian Federation. One of the prime principles of sanctions is that any country violating sanctions can be sanctioned itself by the sanctioning country or entity.

While the People’s Republic of China and the United States of America have been at loggerheads in the diplomatic, political, financial and military spheres, they are economic superpowers and this makes them financially interdependent, to an extent. The People’s Republic of China holds around \$863 Billion of US Treasury Bonds and several American companies like Tesla and Apple have capitalized on the huge Chinese market for their financial gains. This has resulted in an increasing financial interdependence between the People’s Republic of China and the United States of America.

It was during the Russian Special Military Operation in Ukraine that Chinese interests were clearly visible. While the People’s Republic of China abstained on all resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council, the Chinese Government, the Chinese Government had ordered some of its major State-affiliated oil companies to not invest in stake in Russian oil companies. Moreover, the US Government had alleged that the Chinese Government had provided “covert” military aid to the Russian Federation which was being used in Ukraine.

However, as 2023 ushers in increasing Chinese purchases of Russian oil, the Chinese stance on the Russian Special Military Operation has undergone a fundamental change. With increasing diplomatic pressure from the US and its allies, the People’s Republic of China, on the 26th of April 2023, voted in favor of a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly which condemned the Russian Federation for its “military aggression” against Ukraine.

It is also extremely important to note that there is an ongoing security competition between the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China regarding geopolitical dominance over the African continent. The Chinese Government uses the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

to secure its financial dominance over Africa and utilizes the People's Liberation Army (PLA) to establish military bases on the continent while the Russian Government has made use of the Wagner Private Military Company (PMC) to help Governments in Mozambique, the Central African Republic (CAR), Mali, Madagascar and Sudan. This poses yet another challenge for the apparent Sino-Russian Alliance.

## **Timeline**

### **1st January, 2022:**

Chinese vessels transported sand, concrete and other raw materials to 27°45'40.7"N 122°38'12.8"E. This could allude to the possibility of islands being built, a similar expedition which was led a few years ago in the South China sea. Presence of coral reefs was found by the exploration division and the process of building the islands has been undertaken ever since. This location was carefully chosen and is of strategic importance to China for several reasons.

Firstly, the region falls under the Chinese Economic Exclusive Zone which grants the country the right to any and all resources present in the region. The only bane that this zone offers is that other countries have freedom of undisputed navigation through this location.

Secondly, the proximity of this location to Chinese Taipei offers several reconnaissance and surveillance opportunities which are of paramount importance. Moreover, the presence of US naval ships constantly undermines the dominance of China in maritime arenas, in this case the East China sea. So, this location acts as a maritime military outpost which will keep in check voluntary and intrusive US movements.

Finally, the region is in close proximity to the disputed Diaoyu Islands. This region is claimed by Japan, where it is known as the Senkaku Islands and by the Chinese Taipei, where it is known as the Tiaoyutai Island. Presently, Japan administers the islands and is under their unlawful control. The presence of a location close to the Diaoyu Islands will assert our dominance and will act as a stronghold to counter any and all acts of aggression from the Japanese side, or from the Chinese Taipei for that matter.

### **30th July, 2023:**

The disputed regions of Arunachal Pradesh witnessed new developments alongside the controversial Line of Actual Control. Settlements which included houses and other infrastructure were built in the Dibang Valley in Upper Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh. This region comprised Chinese inhabitants earlier as well. The Indian administration claims that these activities were an encroachment on their sovereignty and that the PLA has



moved approximately 50-60 kms inside Indian territory in the district despite staunch disapproval of the same. Satellite images revealed that near these settlements was the presence of PLA troops patrolling the regions.

### **2nd October, 2023:**

China has successfully completed the construction of artificial islands, and now the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is formulating a plan to transform one of these islands into a military outpost. The proposed transformation includes the construction of an airstrip and harbor, which will significantly enhance China's presence in the region. The outpost will serve multiple purposes, such as surveillance capabilities and the ability to take necessary naval actions if the need arises.

### **9th December, 2023:**

The Russian Federation reached new grounds as they developed an advanced version of Dobrynya, Russian military's domestically produced drone. The advanced drone named Dobrynya-VP, is now capable of harboring remote missiles which inflict significant harm upon its enemies, along with its reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities.

Moreover, Russia and India agreed upon a special arms agreement adhering to the "India-Russia Defence Cooperation" wherein the Indian army was provided with Dobrynya-VP and the soldiers were trained in the usage of the aforementioned drones.

### **5th January, 2024:**

On this significant day, Sri Lanka and China forged stronger ties as China extended its unwavering support to Sri Lanka, which had previously endured challenges during the leadership of Mahinda Rajapaksa. The two nations signed a bilateral agreement, wherein Sri Lanka granted China access to the Port of Trincomalee for a duration of 40 years. In exchange, China provided financial assistance of 1.2 billion dollars, which would help alleviate Sri Lanka's debt owed to China.

**20th May, 2024:**

On this date, a transition took place in Chinese Taipei's political landscape. Lai Ching-te, the presidential candidate of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), assumed the presidency, succeeding President Tsai Ing-wen, who had completed her two-year term. Lai Ching-te defeated Hou Yu-ih of the Kuomintang party in the presidential election in the presidential elections that were held on 13 January 2024.

Chinese political advisors view this event as unfortunate for China due to the DPP's firm opposition to the People's Republic of China (PRC), contrasting with the more cooperative approach of the Kuomintang, as seen during Ma Ying-jeou's presidency.

**15<sup>th</sup> June, 2024:**

On this day, there were reports of violent clashes between Indian and Chinese forces in the Dibang Valley. The Chinese had been constructing a road to connect the village with their territories to the north. However, the Indian troops, who had increased their surveillance of Chinese movements in the region, swiftly responded to the situation and effectively dealt with it. This led to a standoff between the Indian army and the PLA, which eventually de-escalated after a few hours.

Chinese military strategists believed that India's quick and efficient response was due to the recently supplied Russian Dobrynya-VP drones. Hours later, the Chinese issued a statement expressing concern about the alarming situation in Arunachal Pradesh and attributing the violence to Indian aggression. They further urged the Russian Federation to halt the sale of the Dobrynya-VP drones and other weapons to its enemies.

**30th August, 2024:**

Unidentified non-state actors are suspected to be involved in the bombing of the Gwadar Port, a crucial asset operated by the China Overseas Port Holding Company. This bold act took into account the fragile state of affairs in Pakistan. Chinese intelligence suggests that the non-state actor has connections to high-ranking government officials. A lot of fingers have

been raised, however, no benefit has come out of it at the moment. All that is certain is that a major part of geopolitical significance is not operational for the time being and the perpetrator of the crime is unknown as well.

**31st August, 2024:**

Prime Minister Fumio Kishida of Japan hosted a meeting of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) in Okinawa, where the Heads of State of India, Australia, and the United States of America also landed on the island to attend the summit. The specific agenda of the meeting was not disclosed.

The gathering of these four Heads of State in Japan has prompted an increase in security measures, particularly with naval fleets patrolling the corresponding regions. This development has raised concerns in China, given the close proximity of the meeting to its newly constructed island and its mainland.

**1st September, 2024:**

The Politburo of the People's Republic of China is convened at 8.00 a.m.

## **Questions that committee must answer**

1. Should our current approach towards tackling the Issue on Chinese Taipei be re-evaluated?
2. In a case of heightened tensions, is military war an option when it comes to Chinese Taipei? If yes, then what should be the plan of action? If not, will we continue dealing with the situation diplomatically?
3. How should China deal with foreign involvement in its domestic crises, including but not limited to the Chinese Taipei?
4. Are foreign relations between Russia and China as amiable as it seems to be, keeping in mind the recent developments?
5. What should be our approach to the strengthening of ties between Russia and India, keeping in mind the recent developments?
6. How should we tackle the growing influence of Russia in Central Asia and the Arctic Circle, a sphere where China wants its presence to be known as well?
7. Is the rapid growth of India as a global power a concern for our dominance? If yes, how should we tackle it?
8. What should be our approach to the Issue of India and the LAC, keeping in mind the new approach of India on the conflict in recent times?
9. How should China deal with its neighboring allies, considering our diminishing influence in those countries?

All these questions are of equal importance and must be answered during the course of committee, failure of which will invite repercussions.

## **Rules of Procedure**

The Rules of Procedure (RoP) provide the much-needed order required for the debate as well as help to govern it. The RoP makes sure that everyone can get their say, and that the discussion is maintained honourably.

### **Committee Procedure**

We feel it's imperative to mention that The Politburo is not a formal UN body and the procedure of debate will be different by quite an extent from that of a conventional UN committee with which many of us are already quite familiar with.

### **Special Speakers' List**

The Special Speakers' List is almost like the General Speakers List, except that it must be motioned for. This is opened to discuss a particular topic within the topic area and is opened for a specific time period. While motioning to open it, the purpose and time limit must be specified. Speakers may only discuss the issue that the Special Speakers List was opened to discuss. After a delegate finishes his/her speech, he has the option of yielding. If a delegate chooses not to yield, two 30- second comments are in order. After a speaker finishes a substantive speech (i.e., speech pertaining to the topic area within the restrictions of formal debate), two thirty second comments pertaining to that speech may be made. The comments will be made by two speakers who (by show of placards) display their intent to the Executive board. It is at the Executive board 's discretion that a delegate may make comments.

### **Yields**

There are three different types of yields. Please remember, though, that yields only apply to substantive speeches, there is only one yield per speech, and yielding precludes any comments.

➤ **To questions:** With this yield, the Executive board selects delegates who wish to ask you questions. Each delegate is allowed one question, and only your answer time is subtracted

from your remaining time. Often the best kind of yield that you can make, yielding to questions lets you clear any misconceptions that delegates may have.

➤ **To a delegate:** When you yield to another delegate, he or she is given your remaining time to speak.

➤ **To the Executive board:** After you make this yield, the Executive board proceeds to the next speaker, unless there are any motions.

### **Open Floor**

An open floor is an unconventional form of debate that can be motioned for. An open floor has a total time but not a per speaker time. Delegates who wish to speak may raise their placards. When recognised the delegate has a maximum of 30 seconds to speak however the executive board may interrupt him/her and move on to another speaker before the delegate's 30 seconds are exhausted. The speeches in an open floor debate are continuous and there are no pauses between two speeches. Also, it is completely upon the executive board's discretion to recognise a delegate during the open floor. It is a very intense and disruptive form of debate.

### **Point of Information**

POIs are used when a delegate has a substantive question for a speaker during debate. This point can be used any time the executive board says that questions are in order. These points of information are directed to the delegate that has the floor. It is important to remember that all requests for information are addressed to the executive board, even when aimed at another delegate, all answers are also addressed to the executive board. Our committee will permit the use of Verbal POIs. One point of information will be allowed after every speech however this is subject to change as it depends upon the nature of speech made by the delegate.

### **Point of Order**

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately ruled upon by the Executive board in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Executive board may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. A representative raising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure. A point of order may also be raised on the speech of another delegate if it contains any factual inaccuracy.

## **Paperwork**

The utmost aim of a MUN is to discuss a given problem statement and to find solutions. Solutions need to be documented very well. Paperwork usually deals with documenting solutions to the agenda. The Politburo will include 3 different forms of paperwork:

1. Action Order
2. Working Paper
3. Directives

### **Action order:**

An action order is a form of paperwork that can be presented to the committee by the delegates if immediate action regarding a particular crisis is needed. An action order will require two authors and no signatories. It can be passed by a simple majority in committee. An action order has no particular format, but its intent and goal should be clear for the committee to grasp.

### **Sample Action order:**

CHANGE NOW 2.0

Operation Hand of God

From: Turkey, Azerbaijan

This is an order to prepare for the invasion of the Armenian occupied territories of the Nagorno Karabakh region and Armenia proper by the armies of Azerbaijan and Turkey.



- The 1st, 3rd and 9th Motor Rifle Brigades are to be transferred to Əfətli. These forces will act as the main invasion force against the occupied parts of the Agdam district. The 10th Motor Brigade will act as reserve troops and must be stationed at Qəhramanbəyli.
- The Artillery Brigade must be transferred from Baku and placed under the command of the 2nd Army Corps in Beylagan.
- The 2nd, 4th and the 6th Motor Rifle Brigades with the Artillery Brigade providing support, must move to Yuxarı Kürdmahmudlu and prepare to invade and capture the parts of the Fuzuli District under Armenian control. These forces will be used to move further into the Armenian controlled district of Jabrayil after the first operation.
- 2 Hermes 450 UAVs are to be used for reconnaissance operations in each district. • Following this, 2 squadrons of 2 Sukhoi Su-25s and 2 Mig-21s are to commence aerial attacks on the districts before the land forces enter.
- To distract the Armenian army from the above operations, the Turkish army will commence the invasion of Armenia from the northern region, 3 days prior to the invasion mentioned above.
- The 4th Armoured Brigade, 14th Mechanized Infantry Brigade and the 9th Motorized Infantry Brigade shall invade Armenia from the extreme north-west, where the Arpi National Park is present. From there these forces must advance towards the town of Gyumri and capture it.
- The 181st and 182nd Squadrons of the 8th Main Jet Based Group Command shall be made available to the invading forces. These two squadrons will provide air support to the land forces.

### **Working paper**

Working papers can be roughly termed as a precursor to a draft resolution. Working paper is just a document containing all your solutions, but without any formalities and great flexibility. Delegates may propose working papers for committee consideration. The objective of a working paper is to bring to light certain solutions and to assist the committee in further deliberation by attempting to solve the crisis at hand. The number of writers, co-writers, and signatories is subject to vary at the Executive Board's discretion. It may be

passed by a simple majority in committee. Working papers are accepted in the form of cartoons, in complete resolution format or as essays. However, care must be taken to keep the paper pertinent to the issue and the format such that the views of the makers can be appropriately articulated.

### Sample Working Paper

Special Political Committee Subject

Authors: Poland, Sweden

Signatories: Macedonia, Netherlands, Spain and Italy, Brazil, Uruguay

- Alarmed that every month over 2,000 people are killed or maimed by mine explosions and that most of the casualties are civilians who are killed after hostilities have ended.
- Aware that land mine usage has dramatically increased over the past 20 years, with an emphasis on its potential as a weapon to terrorize civilians.
- Noting, with deep concern, that surgical care and the fitting of orthopaedic appliances costs a total of \$750 million for the 250,000 amputees registered by the United Nations.
- Deeply disturbed that mine maim and kill tens of thousands of people each year, mostly women and children.

### RESOLVES

- 1) Strongly recommends the universal banning on the production of all new anti-personnel mines.
- 2) Further recommends that an extensive educational program be started through the World Health Organization, in those countries that request such action as well as UNICEF programs and anti-land mine coalition.
- 3) Demands the establishment of an international treaty to stop the use of Anti-personal and the dismantling of all those presently in stock.
- 4) Requests the establishment of an international sign for land mines, along the lines of the sign for radiation.

5) Further requests that those countries that would participate would receive a 25% return of funds once they have reached a certain amount and subsequently thereafter, for each time they reach the certain amount.

### **Directives**

Directives are a sort of paperwork allowing for collaboration in committees such as ours. They are quite similar to resolutions but they do not include preambulatory clauses. It is also to be noted that a resolution is binding while a directive is not. Directives are intended to take urgent actions to remedy a crisis, rather than to address every area of the committee's agenda. Directives should have a clear goal and must be approved by the committee in order to be implemented. The number of writers, co-writers, and signatories is subject to vary at the Executive Board's discretion. A directive needs two-thirds of committee votes to pass. The committee can draw up plans, provide solutions and otherwise endeavour to alleviate the crisis by guidelines in response to a crisis or numerous crises.

### **Sample Directive**

Committee – Commission on Science and Technology Proposing Nation

Author - United Kingdom, China;

Signatories - Netherlands, India, Japan, Norway, Canada, Brazil;

1. Recommends that a three-level information interchange system be established on the National, Regional, and international levels to ameliorate the current problems of news flow imbalance, operating as follows:
  - Each region's member nations will report their national information and receive the information of other nations in their region from the regional level of this interchange system;
  - Nations will decide the character of the news flow media best suited to the need of their sovereign territory, be this printed, audio, or audio visual;
  - Regional News Gathering Agencies will serve to gather information from the nations in their region, and these boards will have no editorial discretion and will serve to forward all information to the International Board;

- Each regional agency will be composed of representatives from every member nation of the region;
  - The primary function of the International Board will be to translate information accumulated from the regional news gathering agencies;
  - The secondary purpose will be to transmit all information gathered back to the member nations via the regional news gathering agencies;
  - In order to expedite the transfer of information from the international to regional level the International Board will utilize a UN frequency on an EEC (European Economic Community) satellite;
2. Urges the establishment of the University of International Communications, with main branch in Geneva, Switzerland, and additional branches located in each of the aforementioned regions, to pursue the following aims:
- The University and branches will be established with the express purpose of bringing together world views and facilitating the transfer of technology;
  - All member nations of the United Nations will be equally represented at the University;
  - Incentives will be offered to students of journalism and communications at the University to return to their countries to teach upon completion of instruction;
  - The instructors of the regional education centres will be comprised of a multi-partisan coalition of educators from throughout the world; The Working Paper Sri Lanka Model United Nations 2019
3. Deeply convinced to continue the use of funds from the International Program for the Development of Communications, Special Account, UNESCO, the UNDP, and other sources of funding including national governments and private donors;
4. Strongly supports that the distribution of funds be decided by the IPDC.

### **Communiqués**

Communiqués are messages from one or more delegates to another country, organization, person or group of people. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis.

Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to these topics. Keep in mind that a communiqué needs to be well worded and detailed to be considered by the executive board. Communiqué's may be either private or public. Please note that communiqués will play the most important role throughout the course of our committee, utilise them wisely.

### **Private Communiqué**

A private communiqué is one which is written by a delegate and is addressed to someone who is not present in the committee. It is the ideal tool for carrying out any action effectively. These are useful for carrying out operations or orders that may be too controversial to execute openly. Delegates can use these as and when they deem it necessary, and private communiqués also help deal with handling crisis updates announced in committee. However, it must also be understood that private communiqués may or may not be implemented as an update in committee as per the Executive Board's discretion. Implementation of a private communiqué as an update might involve revealing its author as well.

#### Sample Private Communiqué

##### PRIVATE COMMUNIQUE

FROM- Tariq Aziz (Minister of Foreign Affairs)

To - Hussein bin Talal (King of Jordan)

Jordan and Iraq have always been close allies and share the same ideologies and outlooks. Iraq has invaded Kuwait as Kuwait is posing a threat to all Arabian nations and harming our economies. Due to Kuwait's increased supply of oil, both Iraq and Jordan are facing a loss in the oil market. Therefore, it is in the best interest of both Iraq and Jordan to put an end to Kuwait's notorious activities. Iraq has engaged in diplomatic talks with Kuwait, but those fruitless meetings have compelled us to use force against Kuwait. Iraq would like to call upon Jordan as its closest ally to provide military assistance to Iraq on its siege. We want Jordan to

send their 71st and 101st Special Force Battalions, each consisting of 1000 men to the Bubiyan Islands along with 30 M60A1 tanks given to Jordan by Iraq in 1980.

The troops should reach the islands by 5th August and they would be commanded by the major general present there. Iraq would never forget Jordan's assistance and would help Jordan whenever they called for us.

### **Public Communique**

A public communique is written by a delegate and addressed to the committee as a whole. It is usually news or developments that you want to relay directly to the public. A public communique can be from more than one delegate also. Again, it must be noted that a public communique may or may not be introduced/read-out to committee as per the Executive Board's discretion.

### **Sample Public Communique**

Public Communique From: United States of America In light of the recent terror attacks and bombings in the Israeli capital of Jerusalem, the United States of America has decided to extend a humanitarian aid of 500 million dollars to the country of Israel. This money will be utilised by the country to restore the city to its former glory along with compensation to families who lost their members due to the recent events. The United States also acknowledges that the recent disasters could had been avoided had we assessed the situation at hand properly.