CHINA

**China in the UNSC**

The permanent, charter membership of China in the UNSC, is part of a cornerstone of postwar order.

While China follows a pragmatic attitude, it has shown policy consistency and adhered to the guiding principles in the Council, with focus on national sovereignty and the non-interference principle.

Lately, it has taken an active role in the UN peacekeeping operations, realizing its role as a responsible global power and using it to its sole benefits (evaluating its own national interest).

China forms one of the main voices of the neutral bloc in the council. It holds veto power that should be used sparingly, as vetoes do not replace diplomacy.

**China’s stance on the points on the agenda**

*Topic1- The conflict regarding trade*

1. China strongly condemns US’s attempt to dismiss its maritime rise in the South China sea. Neither it nor the U.S. can risk any further destabilization of their economies, which would prove to be a consequence of any new diplomatic crisis between the two countries.
2. The Washington’s South China Sea policy suggests that the United States has not forgotten to provoke China, even in the times of the pandemic. A convinced Beijing also believes that the U.S., is ignoring the actions of other claimants, and only targeting China.
3. China calls for surfacing a revise Phase Two trade deal that could open the possibility of new negotiations, rebased post-COVID-19

*Topic2-Thinking in context of the pandemic*

1. China hopes that the political leaders in both countries would manage their conflicts in the name of peace and prosperity, and make a “new normal” putting healthcare before economic requirements.
2. China strongly believes that there lies a “global challenge”, in context of the outbreak of COVID-19 in various parts of globe, and that it can only be dealt with “corporation” and “mutual support” and discouraging “scapegoating” by anyone.