

From the Desk of the Honorable Seth Harris
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Historical Background:

Following the conclusion of the Chinese Civil War in 1949, first Chairman Mao Zedong declared the foundation of the People's Republic of China. While the People's Republic had control over the mainland, the nationalist Kuomintang defectors retreated to Taiwan. Ever since, one of China's utmost foreign policy objectives has been to reintegrate the Taiwanese separatists into the People's Republic.

Political and Economic Status

The PRC is a one-party republic, with a mixed socialist and capitalist system. This system has been called "socialism with Chinese characteristics" as it has been used to foster the nation's economic and military strength. China is the world's second largest economy, with a GDP of 17.73 trillion dollars. Manufacturing is the largest industry, with retail and mining also being significant parts of the economy. Currently, Xi Jinping is both the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and the President of the People's Republic.

Military and Geography

The People's Liberation Army is one of the world's largest militaries. It had a budget of 230 billion dollars in 2022, second only to the United States military. The PLA has 2.2 million active personnel, making it the largest by this metric. Additionally, China's naval fleet is the second-largest by tonnage, and the country has the third largest stockpile of nuclear weapons.

China is an expansive country, stretching from the Himalayas and Gobi desert in the west, to the Sea of Japan and the South China Sea in the east. Its size allows for considerable resource extraction, making it a significant player in this sector. The PRC borders multiple countries, including but not limited to Russia, North Korea, India, and Vietnam.

Internal Capabilities

The Chinese Communist Party's role in continued economic growth has given it considerable support from the people. Additionally, China's centralized power structure has

allowed for widespread changes to be made at a much faster pace than democratic systems. However, if the CCP cannot guarantee economic growth, it will lose the support of the people.

External Orientation

China has both integrated itself into many international organizations, while rejecting the American-led consensus. The country has sought to pave a new path forward disrupting the Western-led global hegemony, and making international systems more just for developing nations. We believe China should be the premier power of the Pacific, as it has been in the past.

While the United States has sought to contain China, we have made inroads in expanding our soft power. Our nation primarily cooperates with Russia and North Korea, but we have made progress in partnering with many African and European nations. We hope to expand our cooperation further, in regions such as Latin America and Central Asia.

Major Objectives

Our highest priorities are the following:

1. Regaining sovereignty over Taiwan.
2. Ending the American-led hegemony for a more balanced system.
3. Maintaining strong economic growth.
4. Expanding our alliances.

While the United States seeks to be an obstacle in securing our objectives, our partners are realizing that cooperation with China outweighs the benefits of strict loyalty to the United States. We are glad to accept diplomatic solutions to our challenges, and we have demonstrated this by putting forward a peace plan for the conflict in Ukraine. However, if diplomacy fails, we are not afraid to use our military strength to resolve our most vital disputes.