People's Republic of China

Positions for the United Nations Security Council

I.   Utilizing Global Information and Resources to Combat the Spread of COVID-19

Covid-19 is a relatively new threat to the livelihood of the world's citizens and Member States alike. Since initial outbreaks in November of 2019 there have been 35 million covid-19 cases, of those cases over 1 million have led to deaths. Due to this truly being a global pandemic that affects us all it is very important that every Member State does their utmost due diligence to contain and combat this covis-19 pandemic. It is important that the political leaders of Member States focus on implementation of policies that combat the spread of Covid-19. The People Republic of China **recognizes** Covid-19 is the greatest threat to the world in the twenty-first century. Member States who have not made it their top priority to deter this pandemic should be held responsible for their lack of urgency. As a transnational problem, COVID does not respect international borders, and a slipshod policy can have multinational ramifications as the virus crosses borders are infects more responsible governments.

China is proud of how it handled the early outbreak and controlled it. The virus's high transmissibility made the epidemic in China turn into a global pandemic with an ongoing daily reporting of new cases and deaths. The early responses and measures adopted by China, such as early reporting and situation monitoring, large-scale surveillance, and preparation of medical facilities and supplies, were all successful in reducing the epidemic in China generally and in the epicenter Wuhan specifically. Caretakers at the city's apartment buildings were pressed into service as ad hoc security guards, monitoring the temperatures of all residents, deciding who could come in and implementing inspections of delivered food and medicines. Outside, drones hovered above streets, telling to get inside and scolding them for not wearing face masks, while elsewhere in China facial-recognition software, linked to a mandatory phone app that color-coded people based on their contagion risk, decided who could enter shopping malls, subways, cafes and other public spaces. To help quell its outbreak, the Chinese Government embarked on one of the largest mass mobilization efforts in history, closing all schools, forcing millions of people inside, quickly building more than a dozen vast temporary hospitals, deploying thousands of extra medical staff to Wuhan and the surrounding Hubei province and meticulously testing and tracing anyone and everyone who may have encountered the virus. No one was left behind. China dedicated all its national resources to Combat Covid-19. China was able to mobilize over 40,000 health care workers in the nation's highly infectious areas.

China cannot emphasize enough the global nature of this pandemic.   **China urges** the adaptation of policies such as NDRS in other Member States to help in a global effort.   The disease does not respect borders, and all Member States are still vulnerable.   This requires a concerted, global effort with active participation by ALL Member States. Along with the use of a nation reporting system **China urges** all Member States to institute a plan that mobilizes health care workers to help combat the spread in areas with high infection rates. Also, **China purposes**

sanctions, strict travel restrictions, and other methods be imposed on Member States who don't follow World Health Organization guidelines. Finally, **China encourages** this governing body to enforce a required reduction in every Member State's total case by 4% every month to ensuree that every Member State is taking the right steps in combating this pandemic.

II.   Developing a Global Task Force to Facilitate Combatting Global Violent Crime

The People's Republic of China has focused on cutting down on crime within our borders, and positively envisions a world where no citizen lives in fear of violent crime and criminals. Violent crime is a crime in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens to use force upon a victim. Violent crimes include murder, assault, sexual assault, rape, kidnapping, homicide, manslaughter, and negligence. Violent crime entails both crimes in which the violent act is the objective (murder or rape) and crimes in which violence is the means to an end. Violent crime rates vary greatly between countries. Although there is no clear reason why crimes are committed, there are numerous factors that affect crime rates. Countries with high crime rates typically have high poverty levels and low job availability. Crime rates tend to be lower in countries with favorable living conditions, straight police enforcement, and tough sentences for crimes. According to the Global Study on Homicide, 464,000 people died from violent crimes in 2017. The report states that countries with high firearm rates have higher intentional homicide rates. Violent crime rates are uneven across the globe, and some Member States simply do not have the resources to crack down on crime and ensure the safety of their citizens safety form criminals.   And lack of security can result in economic compression, degeneration of global relationships, further income inequality, a significant decrease in foreign direct investment, and other economical;y-negative impacts.

Over the past 15 years China has implemented policies to reduce the overall crime rates. Some of these policies are focused on intervention, prevention and community policing. The best way to stop a crime is to stop it before it happens China has increased its technological infrastructure and surveillance capabilities by 80 percent in areas of high crime rates thoughout the country. Crime rates in China have dropped significantly over the past 5 years. Currently China's murder rate per million people has been greatly reduced, ranking 74th globally.   China also ranks 97th among crimes involving firearms. The Chinese police force use of surveillance technology has increased its response time to crimes by 40% to crimes across the nation. 90% of Chinese citizens think the use of surveillance and facial recognition systems have made the nation safer and of that 90% many believe others' lack of surveillance systems has made them less safe.

China purposes the creation a global strategic task force that provides technological aid, training, and surveillance assistance to parts of the world experiencing high violent crime rates. There is a need for Member States to work with one other to ensure the safety of those that have less so that these Member States can better contribute to the global community. **China further purposes** that Member States with high crime rates can willingly opt into the application of these technology in areas with high crime rate.   The technology would be supplied by multinational corporations but a group of technology experts from each Member in the Security Council will

head the installation and distribution of training of officials of the select Member States. China recommends that Member States contribute .03% of their GDP to a common pool that will pay for the surveillance systems Training installation sand upkeep of technological systems. China believes the safety of the worlds citizens are of the highest importance and the use of technology is the way to insure lower crime rates and improve global safety.