

I: Improving Self-Determination Amidst Religious and Inter-Sectarian Tensions

The People's Republic of China bases much of its foreign policy on maintaining the ideals of former Premier Zhou Enlai and his Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. As such, China seeks cooperation regardless of a nation's ideology. While China has demonstrated its support for the self-determination of people in the past, China is at pains to stress that the international community must draw a distinction between the self-determination of stateless peoples and disputes over territory and sovereignty following the guidelines set forth by A/RES/1514(XV), "Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories". China believes that this is the basis for separating considerations of territorial disputes from those rightfully seeking self-determination. As such, China has worked to secure a national identity for those seeking statehood by voting in favor of A/RES/69/241 "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory". China also agrees with the international community's sentiment that there must be a reduction in human rights violation in these conflict zone, especially as regards the use mercenaries. China has demonstrated this support by favoring the adoption of A/RES/68/152.

China is willing to support greater measures of self-determination in stateless territories and failing states. This can be seen in China's support of A/RES/68/152 and the nation's condemning the use of non-state actors such as mercenaries in conflicts that involve stateless persons seeking self-determination. China continues to see to it that those peoples rightfully seeking freedom and sovereignty are not to be oppressed and wishes to see an end to violence in these fledgling nations. But China has remained and will remain steadfast in its opposition to the right of peoples within an established state to secede from, or form their own state within the boundaries of, an existing one.

China currently works to protect the rights of peoples seeking self-determination from occupying forces by providing aid ranging from medical to technical or material assistance. China calls on the international community to also provide aid and protect these peoples. China would encourage Member States to take stronger steps to prevent the use of mercenaries in conflicts involving those seeking rightful self-determination. One way to do this would be to establish a regulatory framework monitoring and overseeing the activities of private military and security companies, while always respecting the sovereign rights of each Member State.

II. Deterring Human Rights Violations in Post-Conflict Zones

There are several major contributors to human rights violations occurring in post-conflict zones: (a) there is little to no remaining infrastructure, (b) a lack of functioning law enforcement and, (c) inefficient aid delivery. In order to combat this, the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees enacted three major aid clusters, Global Protection Cluster (GPC), the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM), and Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC). Reestablishing infrastructure should be the main priority for all parties in these situations. China sees this as its area of expertise when trying to combat human rights abuses in post-conflict zones, with most of China's \$185 billion aid budget going to technical and infrastructure development. China is also concerned with combating growing health problems in these areas, most notably the rising incidences of mental health disorders. Finally, China remains committed to the installation of some sort of law enforcement and further committed to the construction or rehabilitation of economic, agricultural, and public facilities in these post-conflict zones.

With its expertise in technical assistance and infrastructure development, much of China's technical aid comes specifically in the form of material and technical cooperation. China has conducted the construction of 580 infrastructure development projects in 80 different countries from 2010 to 2012. China's Information Office of the State Council's 2014 White Paper noted that China undertook the restoration project of the 340-kilometer national highway network destroyed by historical flooding which occurring in Pakistan in 2010 as part of the nation's preference for assisting with post-disaster reconstruction. China has also been increasing the amount of medical aid it delivers by dispatching 55 medical teams with 3,600 medical workers to nearly 120 medical centers across the globe.

The Peoples Republic of China will seek the cooperation of other Member States to reduce the number of human rights violations in post-conflict zones by promoting an increased focus on infrastructure reconstruction and technical assistance. China also urges increasing aid to current programs such as the UNHCR's aid cluster programs. China further calls upon other Member States to bolster their medical aid capacity, as China has by increasing the amount of dispatched medical teams from 36 to 55. Immediacy of aid delivery is also a major factor in reducing the instances of human right violations. China would like to see a conference held in which Member States can share best practices with regard to aid transport deployment in times of conflict. China also encourages the construction of regional aid deployment centers to quickly allow aid access while working with relevant non-governmental organizations, militaries and Member States to facilitate entry and deployment of aid into these post conflict zones. In these ways, China believes we can move towards a future where human rights violations in post-conflict zones are held to a minimum.