

I. Combating Poverty in Developing Member States through Agricultural Development

The People's Republic of China understands first hand the importance of improving agricultural production when considering the state of poverty in the world. Since the communist revolution of 1949, our nation has strongly promoted the well-being of farmers and their respective agricultural methods both domestically and abroad. Through a number of modernization programs following 1979, China was able to essentially eliminate poverty, and has since advocated and assisted with the design of international programs targeted towards helping other developing states do so as well.

The current rate for poverty is set to \$1.90 a day, and it has been a primary goal outlined through both the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to raise the world's people above this line. **Domestically**, China has declared war on poverty, and our government has pledged to raise 70 million Chinese citizens above the poverty line by 2020. The primary method to which the state plans to pursue such an undertaking is through a push towards urbanization. China is the undisputed world leader in agricultural production, and by pushing more of our population towards urban centers, we are easing the methods of distribution among our own population. Technological developments supplement this migration, thus allowing for more agricultural production with fewer workers. Subsequently, by encouraging the movement towards urban centers, Chinese citizens are gradually transitioning towards tertiary, service-based sectors in the economy, which are the most effective towards combating poverty as a whole. According to the World Bank, following the establishment of the \$1.90 poverty line, China has lifted 850 million people out of poverty between 1981 and 2013, effectively accounting for 70% of the world's poverty reduction during this time.

Regionally, the People's Republic of China has played a key role in poverty reduction through agricultural production. The progress made by many nations towards reducing their levels of poverty remains unbalanced, and China has helped implement corrective measures to counteract such impurities. The Chinese government helped organize the United Nations Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and pledged \$2 billion towards the program in 2015. The UNOSSC is a trust fund that helps less developed nations reach the 2030 SDGs. **Internationally**, China has fully immersed itself into promoting the global agriculture economy, providing billions of dollars in investment across virtually every continent. During the seventh annual China-Africa cooperation summit, our nation pledged 60 billion dollars in loans, grants, and equity funds for the purpose of development projects. Furthermore, over the past decade, China has established 23 Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centres throughout the continent. China acknowledges the sentiments expressed in A/RES/70/259, which declares the period between 2016 and 2025 the Decade of Action on Nutrition. Furthermore, China endorsed resolution A/RES/72/306, the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition. Ensuring proper nutritional distribution mechanisms plays hand in hand with the eradication of poverty and its relationship with agricultural production.

The People's Republic of China recognizes the need for proper agricultural development programs to ensure the eradication of poverty, and has put forth a six-point plan titled **H.U.N.G.E.R.** Such plan would: **H**elp impoverished Member States build proper agriculture disbursement mechanisms through foreign-direct investment. **U**nderstand the impact-relationship correlation between underutilized or underdeveloped agriculture systems and poverty. **N**ationalize large-scale technology programs to allow for a higher crop yield with a lower necessary worker input. **G**overn locally to ensure bottom-up, sustainable agriculture methods are properly introduced to rural communities. **E**liminate mono-cropping and promote crop diversification. **R**einforce the United Nations goal to end all forms of poverty by 2030. Through proper implementation of the **H.U.N.G.E.R.** plan, impoverished Member States can help diminish such in lieu of their 2030 goals.

II. Improving Inter-State Conflict Prevention Strategies

The People's Republic of China acknowledges the problems associated with inter-state conflict, especially in the developing regions of the globe. Conflict is one of the most devastating issues facing these areas, and China is completely dedicated to working with its fellow member-states on devising new strategies and methods in order to both existing conflicts and prevent future conflicts across the globe.

Across the world, there are armed conflicts ongoing in numerous regions and between states that have caused thousands of deaths. While many of these conflicts are between non-state actors, the involvement of states in the process of both facilitating and directly involving themselves is still rampant. According to the United Nations, there are 14 ongoing Peacekeeping missions active, in conflict regions such as Darfur, Mali, and the Central African Republic. Casualties from ongoing conflicts measure upwards of a million-the conflict in Syria alone has caused over 400,000 deaths since 2011, according to the World Bank. Furthermore, such conflicts facilitated the displacement of over 25.4 million refugees worldwide, according to the UNHCR.

China understands the dangers of inter-state conflict and the adverse effects it may cause on a state. As a participant in both the Sino-Japanese War and World War II, China certainly has experience in conflict between states, as well as conflict with non-state actors, such as in the ongoing conflict against the Islamic State in Syria (ISIS) and UN peacekeeping operations in Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. On fronts both global and domestic, China has actively worked to prevent conflicts through skillful use of diplomacy and measured force. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, China believes that it is well-positioned to be a key figure in the prevention of global conflict. China has worked closely with fellow UN member states on numerous initiatives and programmes; a notable inclusion is the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which has played a major role in preventing territorial disputes along the world's oceans. China is also a signatory on several UNSC resolutions, including S/RES/1197 (1998), outlining conflict prevention strategies by cooperating with regional and subregional organizations and authorities. Through cooperation with its fellow Member-States and the larger UN apparatus, China has invested heavily in plans for the prevention of conflict across the world.

The People's Republic of China understands the complicated nature of modern conflict and believes that in order to prevent such events, a combination of diplomacy and forceful action must be used with the consent of fellow Member-States within this committee. Thus, China advocates for the implementation of a multi-stage plan, **T.R.U.C.E**, in order to facilitate the end of ongoing conflicts. This five-point plan would involve **Training** programs for Member-States' diplomats to promote effective communication between different parties in order to prevent conflict escalation; A comprehensive effort to **Regulate** the global arms trade by cooperating with Member-States would greatly reduce the means with which conflict can be waged and is a key strategy to preventing conflict, especially in regions lacking political authority or failed states; The creation of **Unique** plans for conflict resolution tailored to the complexities of specific conflicts with respect to the individual economic, political, and social factors of the parties involved; advocating for the creation of **Categories** which incorporate specialized terminology that clearly define the nature of a conflict and allow for a better understanding of how to prevent such conflicts from occurring; and the **Enforcement** of peace through mutual collaboration with Member-States and other parties with the goal of not only ending conflict, but ensuring that the actions of isolated actors does not result in an escalation.