

FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Mitigating the Sociopolitical Tension Between China and the United States of America

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Myanmar

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Turkey, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Cambodia, Indonesia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed by the apparent negative perception growing between the two nations, with around 67% of US citizens believing they have a “cold” view towards China,

Deeply concerned by the fact that the US-China trade war of 2018 was responsible for reducing the global GDP by 0.7 percentage points,

Bearing in mind that the attitude of both governments and citizens are generally in opposition with each other due to past to recent conflicts between the two nations, such as the Korean War, the Trade War of 2018, the sovereignty of Taiwan, and the Covid-19 pandemic,

Desiring that this resolution helps to alleviate the sociopolitical tension between China and the United States of America through promoting interdependence and homogeneity between both nations,

Welcoming both nations to take part in new and already existing collaborative projects such as but not limited to: industrial activities, economics, art, and other methods of exchanging cultural ideas, between all nations with the ultimate goal of fostering world peace,

Considering how both nations rely upon each other, for example, China supports nearly 1 million US jobs, and Chinese companies invested in the United States employ over 120,000 workers, possibly resulting in economic degradation if conflicts between both nations continue to intensify,

1. Encourages the removal of policies that forbids competing nations from establishing industries within each other’s territory to be lessened or removed:
 - a. increasing the economic dependence on each nation in order to reduce the possibility of rash decisions being made,
 - b. stimulating economic growth between both nations, helping to repair economic damage caused by the US-China trade war of 2018,
 - c. helping to mend public perception of the two nations:
 - i. introducing more cultural elements to each nation through business opportunities,
 - ii. sparking more interactions between citizens of each nation, allowing for personal perceptions to be formed;

2. Approves cooperation between private enterprises in China and the United States to tackle long-term goals in important industrial processes:
 - a. cooperate among industries where China and the United States that fulfill the interests of both nations, such as but not limited to:
 - i. establishing a joint-effort electric car company in China which would be in order with the Chinese government's policy on electric cars,
 - ii. strengthening export amounts to the US, some goods pertaining are machinery, electrical devices, metals, textiles, and plastics/rubbers,
 - b. bring about projects that would operate in areas beneficial to the improvement of humanity as a whole:
 - i. an area of advance would be the semiconductor, which is the core of many electronics,
 - ii. another area would be space exploration, reaching this goal would mean bringing humanity up a big step;
3. Endorses cooperative projects among citizens of both China and the United States:
 - a. introducing art-related projects between citizens in order to uniquely communicate the ideas of each nation, helping to mitigate the bias and prejudice found on both sides, in methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. creating multi-medium art that will represent peace and collaboration between the two nations such as movies conducted by officials on both sides,
 - ii. having arts and/or music festivals that both nations will take part in such as the United Nations Gifts,
 - b. funding projects between China and the United States among organizations and government groups to have a sense of collaboration and union of both countries,
 - i. reinforcing ideas that are already existing and the future international events are designed to promote cooperation and achievement of goals together, not as political bargains of power,
 - ii. arrange events that will shorten the distance between nations, such as designing international platforms of trade which will lead to better-quality trade and commerce for future generations;
4. Strongly urges the government for both nations to discuss with one another to mitigate the economic problems that have been left behind current economic disputes and the aftermath of the 2018 Trade War:
 - a. agreeing on a balanced trade relationship that would promise to resolve trade deficits in such ways but not limited to:
 - i. depreciate the exchange rate,
 - ii. the inflow of tax capital,
 - b. enacting a law that creates a fixed amount of one nation is capable of imposing on imports in order to establish judicial settlement between both nations

- c. call for support from the World Trade Organization (WTO) to moderate negotiation between China and the United States;
- 5. Further invites the government of each country to revise or construct new immigration laws:
 - a. simplifying the process of obtaining visas in both countries to promote the exchange of citizens,
 - b. enacting laws that would promote immigration to either nation, such as but not limited to:
 - i. arranging benefits for industries that accept foreigners to further promote the exchange of immigrants from both nations,
 - ii. ensuring that the wages of immigrants are in accordance with the wages of other workers in the same positions,
 - c. simplifying the process of obtaining property in foreign nations in order to promote businesses abroad, in methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. simplifying the process of obtaining housing,
 - ii. simplifying the obtainment of business permits and licenses;
- 6. Calls upon China and the United States to create or utilize existing social network services to fight against the possible hatred and prejudice civilians may harbor against each other and to instead promote peace and unity between both nations, in methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. utilizing well-known media to further promote the concept of equality between both nations in methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. asking private companies such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and other social media platforms to advertise campaigns,
 - ii. using state media to communicate the importance of peace between the two nations,
 - b. creating laws that forbid media outlets, such as newspapers, misinformation that intends to defame and slander one nation,
 - c. encouraging the usage of the communication hotline between China and the US, in order to:
 - i. promote discussion between both governments before major decisions regarding the policies of both nations are made,
 - ii. mandating that the hotline must be open at all times,
 - iii. promote the harmony of both nations by promoting communication between both nations;
- 7. Further recommends the addition/revising of curriculums in the education systems of both nations that would assist with defusing possible tensions between younger generations:
 - a. promote exchanges in academic knowledge between China and the United States in order to further promote cultural homogeneity, in methods such as but not limited to:

- i. student exchanges,
 - ii. scholarly or professional exchanges,
 - iii. joint-effort scientific studies,
 - b. funding joint-effort college research efforts to further promote unity between both nations;
- 8. Encourages neutral nations and the United Nations to form a committee dedicated to forming an organization to monitor the tension between the US and China:
 - a. employing the possibility of economic sanctions to the US or China if:
 - i. either nation is found as the perpetrator for the cause of tension,
 - ii. the reported amount of tension is deemed as a factor possibly causing a war,
 - b. inviting the US and China to discuss the reported results found by the committee:
 - i. asking representatives of each nation to discuss solutions to mitigate tension,
 - ii. creating reports documenting what domestic issues may have an effect on relations between each nation.