

Country: The People's Republic of China

MITMUNC 2011 Position Paper

Agriculture

Tariffs and subsidies negatively impact developing nations ability to market their products. They offer a bubble of protection that only developed nations can afford, and this creates an unlevel international market, where developed nations have many advantages over developing nations. The situation only worsens when the farmers who grow and produce these crops are unable to sell them, thus putting them out of business and weakening the economy of the nation in which they live. As the WTO and the UN it is our responsibility to keep the interests of the citizens and workers of the world as our highest priority, and do what is best both for our own national interests, but also for the world economy.

The People's Republic of China supports the reduction and abolition of agricultural tariffs. These tariffs can greatly harm the economy of export-based nations, such as the PRC. The PRC also supports the eradication of export subsidies, as they hinder developing nations abilities to put their goods on international market. China has gone above and beyond the requirements of both the Uruguay rounds in 1994 and the Doha rounds on the issue of export based subsidies, and has eliminated all of these with no exceptions, even when the subsidies may have benefited Chinese companies. China encourages all WTO member nations to reduce or eliminate their export subsidies and tariffs so that all nations can have an equal opportunity to put their goods on the international markets, without any obstructions.

Trade and environment

The People's Republic of China takes the growing issue of pollution and climate change very seriously. With our exploding export-based economy, we rely on planes, ships, and other methods of transport to deliver our goods to the U.S., Europe, and other nations. These machines burn oil and release pollution into the atmosphere and ground, damaging air quality and creating a more hazardous environment for the citizens of the world to live in. We are aware of this, and have implemented rules that will cap our greenhouse gas emissions from our domestic industries. But while we have and will support efforts to curb these emissions, we are not yet prepared to make a legally binding commitment to reduce fossil fuel emissions. We also discourage the use of eco-tariffs, as they place unnecessary restraints on the developing nations of the world, who cannot afford

China encourages other nations to take steps to reduce carbon emissions by also implementing caps on carbons emissions. We also suggest that nations invest in "green tech". Green technology is the result of worldwide push to find more fuel and energy efficient ways to power machines and harvest energy. China believes green tech will increase in demand as climate change becomes more and more of an issue, and we are dedicated to installed 1/3rd of the worlds wind turbines in 2009 (which increases our capacity to 25 gigawatts), and we hope to triple that by 2015, and increase our investments in solar energy. China hopes that all member nations will come to an agreement at our upcoming meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts.