

Committee: Security Council

Delegation: People's Republic of China

Topic: Marking the 25th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security



“Unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women.” -Mao Tse Tung

In the 1995 Beijing Declaration China spearheaded the struggle for women’s rights, representation and most importantly equality. Having had the prelude to UNSCR 1325 drafted and signed in China, by the PRC is only one of many long-standing commitments of our nation to the cause of women around the globe. We look towards the development of a community with a share future which is built on cooperation, mutual understanding, and shared responsibility to address common challenges. How could any nation advocating for such causes not acknowledge and include women in such important goals?

Our nation has had great exposure to the impacts of the WPS and the very issues it solves both through our proximity to conflicts in Myanmar and Afghanistan and our Belt and Road Initiative passing through a plethora of countries. Chinese UN peacekeeping missions have also deployed more troops than the rest of the Security Council members combined.¹

China has demonstrated through its actions, history and negotiation efforts that it finds conflict prevention of utmost importance. In our view war prevention protects women better than post-conflict intervention. More than 676 million women are living within 50km of conflict in our world.² This harrowing statistic should serve not only as a talking point in debate but as a serious motivator for member states to solve ongoing conflicts and prevent future one’s from occurring. China also supports a bigger role for women in good offices and dispute mediation, hoping the Secretary-General will appoint more female special representatives and special envoys.³

¹ *Analysis Paper Receive E-BULLETIN Visit the WEB.* (2025).

https://www.defensa.gob.es/documents/2073105/2519511/china_y_la_agenda_de_mujer_paz_y_seguridad_2025_dieeee25_eng.pdf/8f8969b5-1f92-e83c-372c-ead5c865dc5c?t=1744014426223

² UN Women. (2024, July 15). *Facts and figures: Women, peace, and security*. UN Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/facts-and-figures/facts-and-figures-women-peace-and-security>

³ *China*. (2015, February 4). PeaceWomen. <https://www.peacewomen.org/content/china-33>

This however must be approached with the utmost caution. We stress that in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction, the national ownership of the government and people concerned must be respected, with the international community adhering to the UN Charter and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, respecting specific national conditions and historical and cultural differences. If this is not done, we believe it will only exacerbate said issue and cause far greater suffering for women and the greater population. UN organs should collaborate while working within their respective spheres of competence. The Security Council focusing on situations threatening international peace and security, while the General Assembly, ECOSOC, and Human Rights Council fully play their roles in the institutional division of labour of the UN.

As previously stated: Conflict prevention, and increase in peacekeeping funding, South-South cooperation and a greater coordination between UN bodies is what we believe is the best course of action when it comes to the expansion of resolution 1325. Our goal is to implement stronger prevention language that emphasises the importance of conflict prevention rather than phrases and ideas that encourage intervention at all costs and the overstepping of national sovereignty/boundaries.

An additional crucial step to be taken is an increase in women in missions. Seeing as previous resolutions have failed at reaching said goal or have been too slow at implementation. We also believe it is of utmost importance to reaffirm sovereignty principals in order to have greater agreement and cooperation among all member states. There is no place for intervention justification, politicization or a lack of respect diverse implementation as these would only halt or completely destroy our efforts at international collaboration or potentially even disillusion certain delegations from our cause.

The international community is of vital importance in the negotiation of this issue. It is the responsibility of the council to take into consideration the views, ideas, policies, histories, cultures and current predicaments of all member states of the UN. For example, African and Asian members being heavily focused on development and having cultures that must be respected, while western P5 members push for civil society and human rights monitoring. The goal of the PRC is to build a developing country coalition, emphasize practical results above all else and bridge the North-South gap that is ever so present in negotiations when it comes to the issue.

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Topic: Addressing the Disproportionate Effect of Armed Conflicts on Children



As Soong Ching-ling recognized, children's protection cannot be separated from anti-imperialist struggle. True protection requires ending colonial occupation, foreign intervention, and hegemonic policies that create the conditions for conflict. Children in Gaza, Palestine, and across the Global South suffer not despite but because of Western interventionism masquerading as 'humanitarian concern. As long as the flames of war continue to burn, more children will remain at risk.

Marking the 20th anniversary of Resolution 1612 the P5 has demonstrated strong commitment to the CAAC agenda. This however is not represented in the data. Violence against children in armed conflict situations reached unprecedented levels in 2024, with the UN verifying 41,370 grave violations, of which 36,221 were committed in 2024, representing a staggering 25 percent increase compared with the previous report.⁴ 473 million children live in active conflict zones. This represents 5.8% of the human population and 19% of all children alive.

Said conflicts have direct effects on China as Chinese peacekeepers witness violations firsthand. The Belt and Road Initiative also requires for there to be stability and peace for children's development which the programme directly aids.

The PRC has four core principles that serve as the corner stones of our policy regarding the issue. Ceasefire/conflict prevention is a non-negotiable for us seeing as the best way to help children who are affected by conflict is by halting or preventing it all together. Humanitarian access imperative is another important factor when it comes to children in warzones as any efforts to hinder it are almost directly in opposition with the Geneva convention and the Declaration of Human Rights. Blockades kill children as surely as bombs. Accountability through international law is another factor that must be considered. The protection of schools, hospitals and other vital infrastructure is of essence. All perpetrators must be listed and face the full might of the law as those before

⁴ Boezio, G. (2025). Remarks of SRSG Patten for "The CEDAW's Transformative Women, Peace and Security Addendum to Mark UNSCR 1325's 25th Anniversary", 17 October 2025 – United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Un.org. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/statement/remarks-of-srsg-patten-for-the-cedaws-transformative-women-peace-and-security-addendum-to-mark-unscr-1325s-25th-anniversary-17-october-2025/>

them did for the same heinous crimes. Finally, the development of countries is a preventative measure as poverty and underdevelopment are root causes of conflict.

Many conflicts harming children stem from foreign interventions, colonial legacies, and external interference that fuel violence. China strongly denounces such radical, harmful measures and hopes to work towards a world free of neo-colonial exploitation in which all nations are free and equal in the community with a share future.

Immediate ceasefires in all conflict zones (Gaza, Sudan, Ukraine), the lifting of all blockades/sieges, an increase in funding for child protection/reintegration; development-focused conflict prevention; proper UN inter-agency coordination and rejecting unilateral sanctions harming children are exactly what China strives to achieve in its negotiation with member states as we try to move on a future in which the Security Council is able to pass a resolution with strong ceasefire language, humanitarian access provisions, non-selective accountability for all perpetrators, increased child protection funding, explicit protection of schools/hospitals, development emphasis, and the condemnation of foreign interference.

Russian anti-interventionism, African states development focus and colonial legacy awareness, Arab state's Gaza solidarity and close involvement with Israel, and the Global Souths non-interference principles will lead to a culmination of ideas China hopes to navigate and mediate into a strong, reliable, and effective resolution. The selective accountability of western P5 member states when it comes to the protection of Israel (despite 7,188 verified violations) is something we hope to discuss further in order to be able to bring to justice all war criminals of the world.