**Position Paper**

**Country:** China

**Committee:** UNDP

**Agenda Item:** Achieving Goals 8 and 9

China, officially People’s Republic of China, is a country located in East Asia. Covering an area of approximately 9.6 million square kilometers, it is the world's third largest country by total land area, and with a population exceeding 1.4 billion, it is the most populous country in the world. Since China began to open up and reform its economy in 1978, GDP growth has averaged over 9 percent a year, and more than 800 million people have lifted themselves out of poverty. There have also been significant improvements in access to health, education, and other services over the same period.

China has become a major global player in trade as a supplier and as a market. It became the world’s largest exporter of goods in 2009, and the largest trading nation in goods in 2013. China is the world’s most populous country and its rapid economic development over the past decades has profited greatly from its large labor market. After decades of rapid development, the world’s second largest economy now seems to have difficulties to boost its economy further. The GDP growth rate indicated a declining trend over the last decade and in 2021, the number of employed people decreased to around 64.77 percent, from 64.84 percent in the previous year. While the overall working conditions for the Chinese people are improving, the actual size of the working-age population in China has been shrinking steadily in recent years. This is mainly due to a low birth rate in the country. Under the influence of the global economic downturn, the pandemic, and the U.S. - China tensions, many Chinese enterprises are having tough times, which leads to a recession in China’s labor market.

China has had the world’s fastest growing economy since the 1980s. A key driver of this extraordinary growth has been the country’s pragmatic system of innovation, which balances government steering and market-oriented entrepreneurs.  The Chinese government is pushing for better research and development, “smart manufacturing” facilities, and a more sophisticated digital economy. China performs well on many measures of innovation performance, such as R&D expenditure, number of scientific and technological publications, numbers of STEM graduates and patents, and top university rankings.

Since sustainability in global economy, solutions of environmental issues, decent working conditions is crucial, we, as China, believe that this goal can only be achieved by handling it as unity. We think that creating different sustainability policies for every country and controlling the current situation periodically could be a step to achieve our goals. A part of our goals is promoting entrepreneurship globally. We think that well developed governments should establish institutions for only young people with projects. They should be open internationally and with a certain procedure at least some applicants should be funded and aided by governments and maybe by volunteer firms and investors. By attaining this, many job opportunities will be created and employment rates would rise. For environmental issues, there should be rules and regulations to be properly followed by manufacturers.

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