##  Position Paper

Committee: The Commission and Visibility of Transgender Women (CSW)

Topic: Recognition and Visibility of Transgender Women

Country: People’s Republic of China

Delegation: Firdevs Doğan

China, officially the People's Republic of China, is the sovereign state governed by a single-party regime in East Asia. It is the 3rd largest country in the world. Capital city is Pekin and currency unit is Yuan. China has the world's largest manufacturing economy. It is the world's largest exporter of products. The People's Republic of China is the world's fastest growing consumer market and the world's second largest importer of products. China has the world's largest population. All citizens must have at least nine years of schooling. China has been a popular destination for students in education. China is the most popular country for students in Asia and the third most popular worldwide.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in the People's Republic of China, same-sex couples are unable to marry or adopt, and households headed by such couples are ineligible for the same legal protections available to heterosexual couples. No anti-discrimination protections exist for LGBT people. It is difficult to apply to transgender Chinese culture in a historical context. There were no transgender groups or societies until the end of the century. In 2009 the Chinese government made it illegal for minors to change their officially-listed gender, stating that sexual reassignment surgery, available to only those over the age of twenty, was required in order to apply for a revision of their identification card and residence registration. Policy allows post-surgery marriages to be recognized as heterosexual and therefore legal. [Confucianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucianism), one of the dominant value systems in China, enforces and promotes traditional gender roles. Confucianism has a strong belief in maintaining males as the head of the household; thus, transgenderism is considered an usurpation of said gender roles. One study found that Chinese parents report 0.5% of their 6 to 12-year boys and 0.6% of girls often or always ‘state the wish to be the other gender’.

Issues related to the LGBTQ+ community in China are still very sensitive, with many trans people choosing to remain anonymous. According to the data, more than 63% of the respondents were from the public. and received the lowest tolerance. The public widely accepts majority rule, but does not think these people deserve respect. In recent years, most of the younger generation has accepted the idea of ​​being transgender. They said they received the most help and encouragement from their peers. While the support rate is still low, 60% of parents with transgender children in their 20s take a neutral stance towards their child's gender identity. Though there are still many problems to be solved, China is working on treating sexual minorities in a better way.