**FORUM:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

**QUESTION OF:** The question of the sinicization of South-East Asian minorities

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS,

*Acknowledges* the increasing influence of the People’s Republic of China in the region, since the signing of ASEAN-China free trade agreement in 2010, Thailand has witnessed a significant GDP growth rate in the past few years,

*Not deeply concerned* with the warming relations with the People’s Republic of China, particularly in the economic area, cooperation between the People’s Republic of China and ASEAN is beneficial for both parties and is a key factor in regional development,

*Stressing* the importance of ASEAN-China cooperation, which leads to regional development, peaceful international cooperation and economic integration,

*Reminding* all South East Asian countries such as Myanmar and Laos of their stable economic growth in the past 2 years due to the OBOR initiative incorporated into the Chinese constitution,

*Recalling*the time period when the sinicization of multiple ethnic minorities in Vietnam occurred during the Nguyen and Tang Dynasty,

*Deeply concerned* that China’s loans due to the OBOR initiative to undeveloped ASEAN countries go unreported,

*Fully aware* that Chinese culture is a big part of daily life in South East Asia

1. Suggests every Member State supports the efforts of the One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative made by China to further unite the continent of Asia, meaning that everyone will work together and stay between their border and territorial waters;
2. Notes with satisfaction the increased economic well-being and achieving sustainable and rapid GDP growth over the past 5 years through maintaining close ties with the People’s Republic of China, maintaining those ties by reviewing the financial and economic agreements between China and Southeast Asia every 4 years;
3. Calls upon China to acknowledge and fix their mistake in Tibet on the sinicization and the persecution of Buddhists in Tibet, this can be done by:
   1. leaving the territory of Tibet as it is an province of China,
   2. stopping the persecution of Tibetans,
   3. acknowledging in public and to the UN that their actions against an independent state like Tibet was unjustful and unlawful and can be considered an act of war,
   4. China agreeing to sign a pact which will state that such actions will never take place again;
4. Requests China to change their OBOR initiative and create or draft a new agreement with no collateral or payback with interest, as Vietnam will have to pay 15% of its GDP to China when it requires a collateral, a price they are not able to pay at this stage nor are other ASEAN countries due to their developing stage and stable, but fragile GDP growth;
5. Emphasizes the need to keep traditions of each and every one of the ASEAN countries and encourages Taiwan's example by setting a de-sinicization movement to reverse the sinicization attempts done by the Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang), by making sure that the Chinese people in non-Chinese Southeast Asia learn the national language and take a test for integration;
6. Strongly urges countries of ASEAN to unite if China further threatens ASEAN countries to partition the territories of China;
7. Encourages China to report their annual loans given by the OBOR initiative, giving the South East Asian countries a direct figure on how much the collateral will be;
8. Encourages countries to organise events for the traditions to preserve both cultures, which will be funded by the ASEAN committee, including:
   1. Chinese New Year,
   2. Hungry Ghost Festival,
   3. Yuan Xiao Festival;
9. Further urges all re-education camps in China to be terminated.