

The Chinese Communist Party 2025

Table of Contents

Letter from the Chair..... 2

Introduction..... 3

The Historical Background of the CCP..... 4

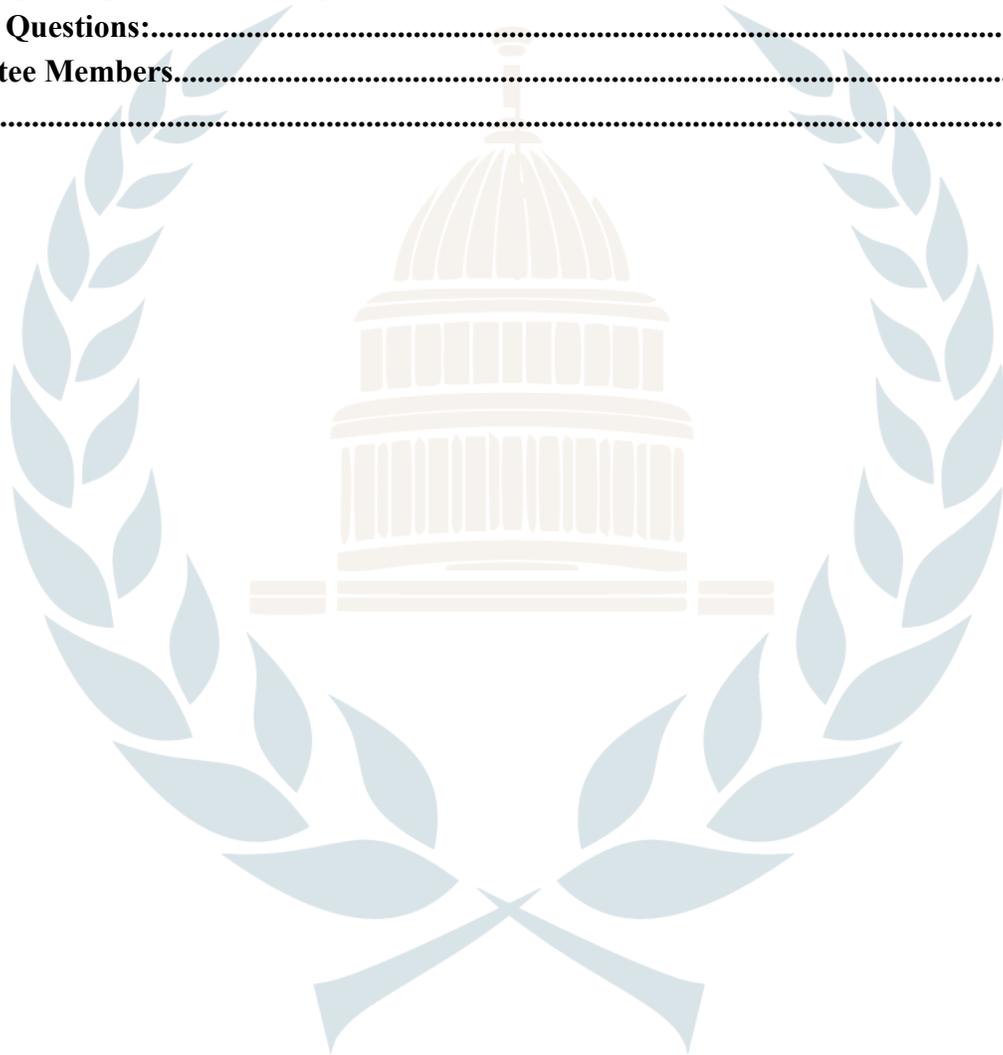
Brief Overview of the CCP’s Structure and its Dynamics..... 6

Issues Impacting the CCP Going into 2025..... 10

Guiding Questions:..... 14

Committee Members..... 15

Sources..... 19



Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to WAMUNC's Chinese Communist Party 2025 crisis committee. My name is Samuel Zhu, and I will be your chair for this committee. I'm excited to welcome you to this exciting committee and everything it has to offer.

This committee is a traditional crisis where the delegates embody key members of the Chinese Communist Party. We will begin at the start of the year, 2025, a year shrouded with uncertainty for the party. While largely successful in the previous years, cracks are beginning to show. Civil unrest stemming from a stagnating economy, continued regional rivalries, the election of U.S President Donald Trump, and the continued centralization of power by the top echelon of the CCP. These all represent a potential point of contention that only affects China, but also the party itself. Remember delegates, you're all representatives of the interests of both the state and the party, and that brings in the inner politics of the party. On paper you are all comrades in arms, but however some may have more treacherous goals in mind. So remember to always look out for hidden daggers.

Lastly, the General Secretary of the CCP and President of China, Xi Jinping, will not be joining us for the committee. He has important matters to attend to, but will be in constant communication with the committee at all times.

Little more about me: I'm a freshman here at George Washington University, studying a double major in international affairs and geography with a minor in GIS. Outside of class, I'm a member of GWU's Model UN travel team and I fence saber on the GWU Club Fencing team. Outside of school, I do a decent amount of traveling around the DMV area. My favorite spots are the American Art Museum and the Wharf.

I'm originally from Orlando, Florida and spent a decent amount of time in the Miami area. Feel free to contact me before the conference, **however I ask that you include your sponsor/teacher in the email chain.** I unfortunately cannot respond to emails without your sponsor included.

I hope you have a great time preparing for WAMUNC, and I look forward to seeing you in committee.

Best,
Samuel Zhu
samuelz@gwu.edu

Introduction

The year of the snake, 2025, has arrived and China embraces a new year of continuous growth and prosperity. What was once considered a middling nation of rural poverty is now the source of envy for nations across the globe. Our great success is all thanks to the stewardship of the Chinese Communist Party who guided the country since 1949. But China's success coincides with a growing amount of issues for the party to tackle. From corruption to foreign conflict the party continuously needs to maintain China's stability and dominance.

In this committee, members represent leaders within the Chinese Communist Party, in a traditional crisis format, as it enters the year 2025. Committee members will be tasked with managing a broad range of issues, as well as pursuing their own individual interests. Members will need to navigate the treacherous intra - party politics of China's upper echelon of government. Plotting, tribalism, and espionage plague the party, and everyone at the end of the day is out themselves. But don't let it cloud your ultimate goal of a strong, united China under rule of the glorious Communist Party.

So comrades let us unite! China calls for its champions and we shall answer in full.

The Historical Background of the CCP

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was founded in 1921 as a revolutionary party in opposition to the Qing dynasty. However, conflict with the dominant Kuomintang party nearly led it to its destruction. However, under the leadership of Mao Zedong the CCP was able to achieve victory in the Chinese Civil War, taking power in 1949. As the Kuomintang fled to the island of Taiwan, Mao solidified nearly all power under him in a personalistic dictatorship. Much of the party's current structure originates from this era. The National People's Congress, the Politburo Standing Committee, and the Central Military Commission were all created to help Mao centralize power. Mao's word was law, and anyone who opposed Mao was stripped of power and exiled from the party. This was the Party's state until his death, and subsequent reform which changed much of the intra - party dynamics.

Under the de - facto leadership of Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s, China pushed for heavy reform that modernized its economy, military, and political structure. Most importantly, China opened itself up to the world and integrated itself into the world economy. Much of the leadership of the CCP wanted to move away from Mao's dictatorship. Deng ushered in the idea of collective leadership within the CCP. He removed the one - man decision making of the general secretary, implementing power sharing within the power, as well institutionalizing fixed terms, age limits, and regularized meetings. Additionally, Deng's rule gave decision making power to regional governments and to the National People's Congress all in an effort to decentralize power.

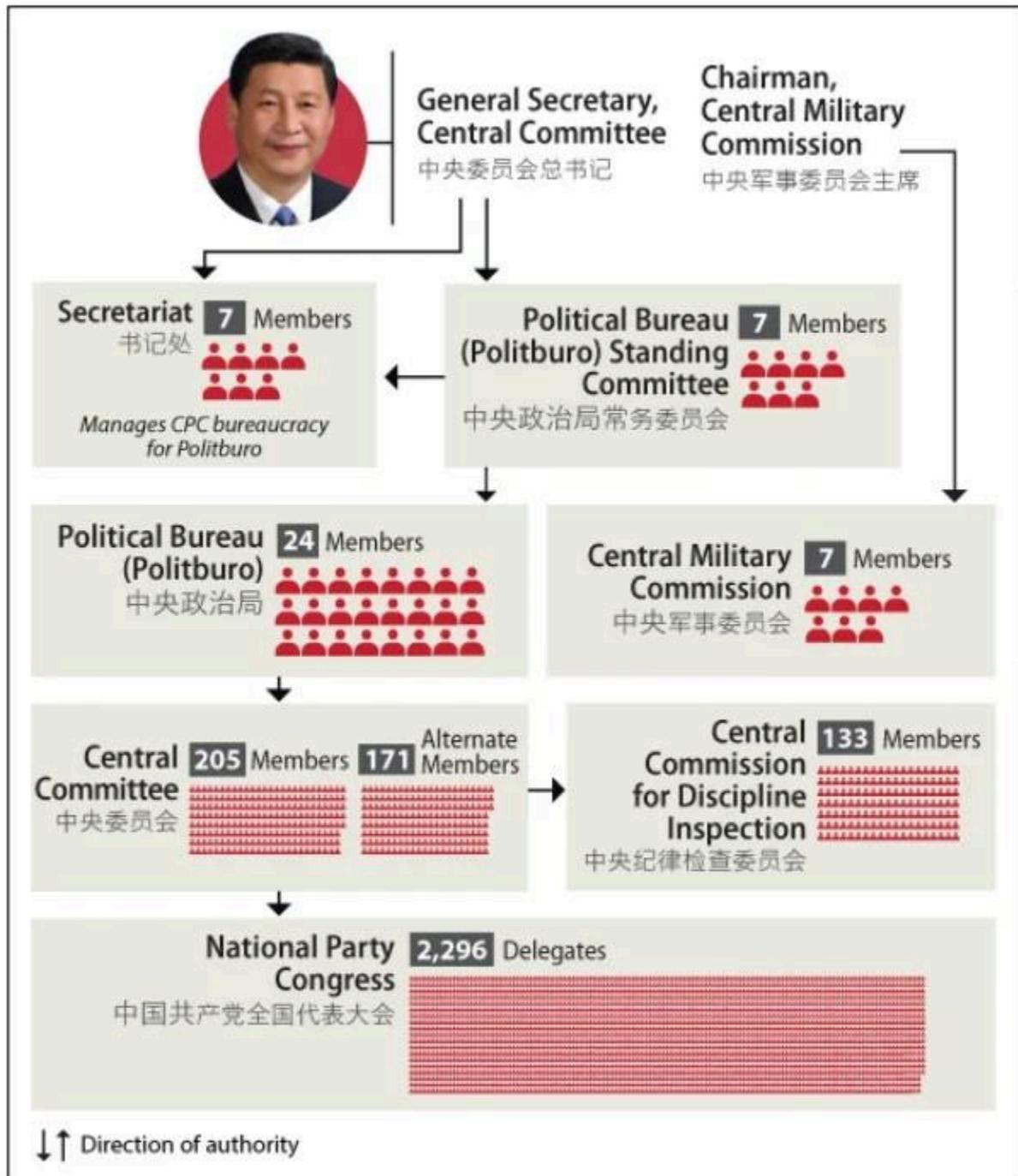
Deng Xiaoping's reforms were all wonderfully successful, and brought China into a new era of prosperity. The quality of life increased, China became a world leader in technology and trade, and the Chinese military became a prominent force within world politics. However,

Deng's idea of the decentralization of power was challenged by the CCP's current leader, Xi Jinping.

Xi Jinping was able to gain popularity and power through his leadership in many local governments. His leadership as Shanghai's party secretary helped him achieve a top position within the Politburo's Standing Committee. He soon became the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and began centralizing power. Through an anti - corruption campaign, he was able sack many of his political and military opponents, replacing them with loyalists who hold multiple roles throughout China's leadership. It was under Xi Jinping that China removed presidential term limits. This anti - corruption campaign allowed Xi Jinping to hold control of China's government and military, and in 2021 Xi Jinping implemented his own political thought into the core of the party.

The CCP's history is one of constant reform and renewal. Mao ushered in the CCP as China's dominant force and centralized power. Deng Xiaoping ensured much needed reform that helped China grow and implemented the idea of collective governance. Lastly, Xi Jinping continued China's growth, but centralized large amounts of power around him ending decades of shared power. Now, it's up to this committee to decide how to best move China forward.

Brief Overview of the CCP's Structure and its Dynamics



(source: https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R46977/R46977.2.pdf)

The Chinese Communist Party is a unique complex web of governance and power sharing. Its structure divides power among multiple individuals and committees, as well creating a highly hierarchical top down structure.

China's government is made up of three main sources of power, the party, the government, and the military. The CCP had supreme authority over the government and the military, and is where policy is created and set. This section of government includes the politburo, standing committee, and the national people's congress. The state includes the functions of China's government, which encompasses the various state ministries and judicial systems. The military is officially ruled by the latter two, however it holds immense influence within the party and membership in the National People's Congress. These sections of government share institutions and power, but often their leaders hold both party and state positions.

The ultimate seat of the authority is the General Secretary who acts as the supreme head of the Chinese Communist Party. Due to China's one party government, the General Secretary also holds ultimate authority over the state and government. The exact powers of the General Secretary are vaguely defined, but ultimately the General Secretary leads the Standing Committee, exercises power over the country's policy making, day to day operations, and leadership positions throughout the government. The General Secretary often also holds the position of President of China, the ceremonial head of China's government, as well as the Chairman of China's Central Military Commission. Currently, the General Secretary of the CCP is Xi Jinping who has held power since 2012. In this committee, the General Secretary will be your crisis director and will be interacting with the committee by giving orders and directing the committee's attention.

Under the General Secretary is the Politburo, the Politburo Standing Committee (PSC), and the Secretariat. These groups have very little difference when put into practice due to their shared membership and roles. The PSC is led by the General Secretary and are the top decision makers within China. Members are selected through discussion by current and former members of the PSC and Politburo, and are chosen according to their loyalty to the current leadership in China. Currently, the PSC works with little oversight from other aspects of the party, though officially the Politburo is supposed to act as oversight. However, due to consolidation by the General Secretary, the Politburo supports every decision the PSC makes. Lastly, the Secretariat acts as the executive branch of the CCP and implements decisions by the PSC and Politburo. The Secretariat like the other two are led by the General Secretary and have shared membership with the Politburo and PSC, which maintain central leadership's control over the decisions made by the country.

While the Politburo's Standing Committee represents the leadership of China, it's technically not the highest position of power. According to the constitution, the National People's Congress acts as the highest organ of authority in China through its power to legislate law, amend the constitution, and elect China's top leadership. However, the People's Congress only meets for around 10 days in March every year. Thus, for the vast majority of time the National People's Congress's Standing Committee is the de jure highest authority in China by drafting law while the National People's Congress is out of session. Additionally, the Central Commission exists to enact congressional law and direct party policy. Yet, the General Secretary and the Politburo's Standing Committee remain the key decision makers due to their power over the day to day operations of government and controlling meeting agendas.

Lastly, the CCP includes the Central Military Commission (CMC) and the Commission for Discipline Inspection (CDI). The CMC acts as the authority over China's military, allowing for party control over the actions of the military. It's led by a chairman, a position often shared by the General Secretary, and by top generals who display strong loyalty to China's top leadership.

The CDI is the party's top anti - corruption authority, led by its chairman who's often a member of the politburo standing committee. It holds power to enforce the constitution and intra - party activities, however its main purpose is to safeguard the position of the general secretary.

A common theme throughout all these groups is the fact that many leadership positions are shared by a single individual. It's this principle that has allowed for the current General Secretary, Xi Jinping, to consolidate power to himself. By appointing himself and loyalists to many high power positions, he functionally has control over all of the CCP's main organs of authority. This also extends to many of China's bureaucratic organizations, such as the various ministries. However, the General Secretary relies on the willingness for its underlings to remain loyal to its position. Additionally, the CCP's power over the state and military, though deeply ingrained into its power structure, is not immune. The legitimacy of the CCP can often be tackled through civil unrest due to highly unpopular policies and economic failure.

Issues Impacting the CCP Going into 2025

Issues can be largely divided into external and internal threats. Both of these threats affect the legitimacy of the CCP's leadership over China, and in most cases need to be addressed in some form. The most impactful of these issues are those that arise within China itself. These issues affect the CCP's legitimacy the most, and thus should be this committee's main focus.

In recent years China has seen significant economic stagnation. The housing market saw the growth of an economic bubble, which began to see collapse starting 2020. Excessive housing development and the lack of other investment avenues led to growing debt within the market. The government in 2020 began to restrict housing loans, leading to defaults by many of China's top firms, such as Evergreen. Additionally, this problem was exacerbated by China's slowing job market, coupled with oversupply, which led to a sharp decrease in the demand for housing which exacerbates the issue.

Much of China's younger population, below the age of 30, are seeing record highs in unemployment. Most of this is due to the oversupply of labor, with around 12 million graduates entering the workforce in 2023 alone. These issues have been exacerbated by the rise of AI, leading to graduates to seeking jobs outside of China or taking on more menial jobs. Additionally, rising costs, and a dating crisis originating with a gender imbalance in favor of men has led China to face a demographic crisis. China's fertility has reached a long time low, and its population continues to age.

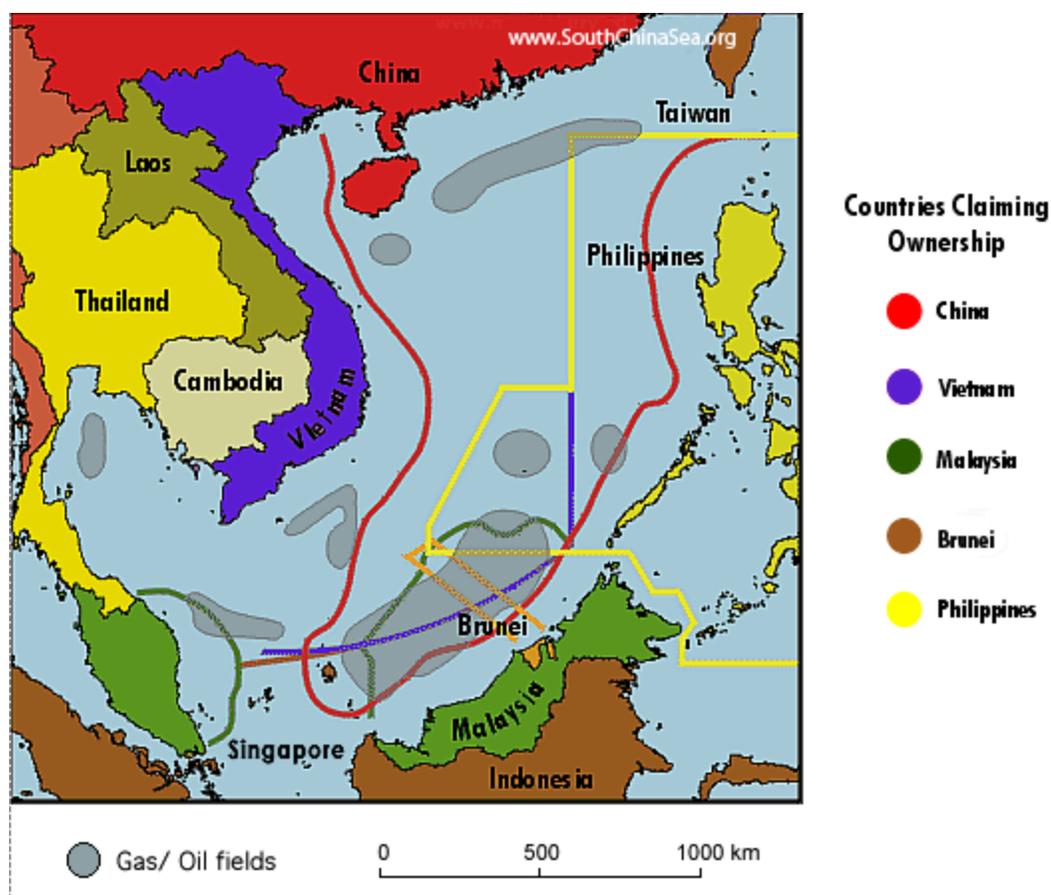
Due to this, much of China feels uncertain about the country's future economic prospects. Growing household debt, increase in the cost of living, job insecurity, and a failing housing sector has led to a sharp decrease in household spending. It's this issue that has contributed the most to China's lagging economy. The lack of domestic economic activity has led China to enact

the Belt and Road Initiative, seeking to find a replacement consumer base through foreign investment. While largely successful in increasing China's influence globally, much still remains to prove whether or not this will help China's lagging economy.

These issues haven't become prevalent enough for it to cause mass civil unrest, but the CCP's legitimacy relies heavily on the country's economic success. If China's trend of economic stagnation continues, the CCP may very well face strong domestic opposition to its leadership.

Additionally, the CCP needs to tackle issues relating to separatism. The autonomous regions of Tibet and Xijiang are hot beds of anti - CCP activity. Tibet's former leader the 14th Dai Li Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, continues to lead a government-in - exile in India, and supports separatist activity in China. Much of unrest in Tibet originates from the CCP's historic opposition to religion, which has caused large divisions between the government of Tibet's majority Buddhist population. Similarly, the majority Muslim Uyghur population also opposes the central government. China has for the most part quelled any significant unrest, however external support from Turkic nationalists have allowed for internal opposition to continue to operate.

Additionally, foreign disputes with neighboring countries and the United States represent the most immediate threats by foreign powers. China continuously trades blows with India over control of multiple prized territories on their shared border China's actions in the South China Sea draws the ire of many of our neighbors who have overlapping claims with our own.



(source: <https://www.southchinasea.org/maps/territorial-claims-maps/>)

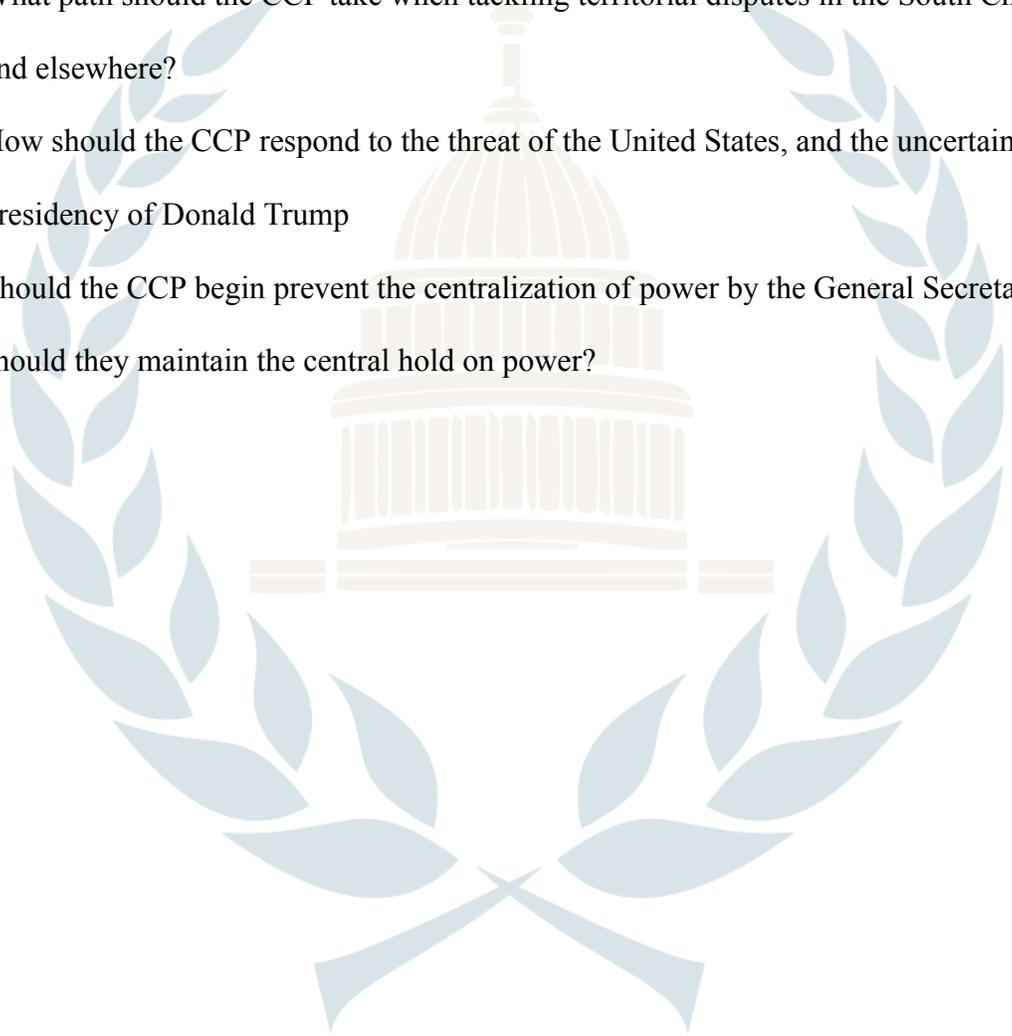
The Chinese Navy and Coast Guard have repeatedly butt heads with other countries in the region, especially the Philippines. A big part of this conflict is due to contested island claims, like the Spratly islands. Chinese Taipei, Japan, and South Korea represent triple threats to China's east. Territorial disputes over the Diaoyu Islands, or Senkaku islands, as well as historical rivalries has been a major focal point of contention. Chinese Taipei, or Taiwan, has been a continuing point of conflict as Taiwan maintains unrecognized autonomy from China. However, ambiguity over Taiwan's official status, independent country or continuation as the Republic of China, removes cause for immediate military action. South Korea is an economic rival, and along with Japan and Taiwan, hosts a large United States Military presence. Lastly, the United States, as the world's current hegemon, is an economic and military rival to China's

growing power. While relations with the United States remain stable with strong economic ties, Donald J. Trump has promised to enact strong anti - China policies that may turn relations hot.

The final issue for this committee to address is continued intra - party corruption, and the question of consolidation of power by the leadership of the CCP. Intra - party corruption has continuously been an issue that the CCP needs to tackle, which has impacted all aspects of China's governance. Embezzlement, bribes, and nepotism continues to threaten the efficiency and legitimacy of the CCP. However, corruption has embedded itself within even the top leadership of China, and there's a lack of resolve for many to genuinely tackle the issue in full. Committee members should also tackle the question of whether, or not, power should be centralised within the Politburo Standing Committee. Many supporters highlight the need for strong central leadership in a country so vast and wide, however detractors highlight the lack of oversight over party leadership fosters corruption.

Committee members should try to tackle all issues in some capacity, but not all of these issues can be addressed in a timely manner. It's up to the committee to decide which issues are the most impactful to not only China's success, but to the legitimacy of the CCP.

Guiding Questions:

1. What policies can the CCP enact to tackle economic stagnation?
 2. How can the CCP manage civil unrest in China, especially issues of separatism in Xinjiang and Tibet?
 3. What path should the CCP take when tackling territorial disputes in the South China Sea and elsewhere?
 4. How should the CCP respond to the threat of the United States, and the uncertain presidency of Donald Trump
 5. Should the CCP begin prevent the centralization of power by the General Secretary, or should they maintain the central hold on power?
- 

Committee Members

Li Qiang: The current Premier of China, 2nd highest member of the Politburo Standing Committee. As Premier, Li Qiang heads the State Council, the executive organ of the National People's Congress, which is in charge of many of the country's various ministries and the implementation of policy. Li Qiang, however, still needs to answer to the General Secretary, and may not have full control of the actions of the various ministries and their leaders. Additionally,

Zhao Leji: Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee (NPCSC), and 3rd highest ranking member of the Politburo Standing Committee. As Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Zhao Leji heads the organ that drafts the majority of laws when the National People's Congress is out of session.

Wang Huning: Chairman of the National People's Congress's Standing Committee (NPCSC), and 4th highest ranking member of the Politburo Standing Committee. As Chairman of the NPCSC, Wang Huning is in charge of the main political advisory organ of the which offers democratic supervision and political consultation.

Cai Qi: Director of the General Office of the Chinese Communist Party (GOCCP), and the 5th highest ranking member of the Politburo Standing Committee. As the Director of the GOCCP, Cai Qi is in charge of codifying intra - party regulations and provides administrative support. Unofficially, the Directors of the GOCCP acts as the General Secretary's Chief of Staff.

Ding Xuexiang: First Ranked Vice Premier of China and 6th highest ranking member of the Politburo Standing Committee. As Vice Premier, Ding Xuexiang is the second highest ranking member of the State Council. Additionally, Ding Xuexiang is a close confidant of Xi Jinping, and has been with him since Jinping's days in local leadership.

Li Xi: Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI), and 7th highest ranking member of the Politburo Standing Committee. As Secretary of the CCDI, Li Xi has control over China's highest oversight organization within the CCP. Li Xi additionally is responsible for safeguarding the General Secretary's position within the CCP.

Shi Taifeng: Head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee and member of the Politburo. As head of the Organization Department, Shi Taifeng has control over the CCP's human resources organization. Thus, Shi Taifeng has control over the CCP's staffing positions and assignments.

Zhang Youxia: General of the People's Liberation Army, and First - Ranking Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC). As Vice Chairman of the CMC, Zhang Youxia has significant influence over the Chinese Military, especially over the People's Liberation Army. Zhang Youxia, additionally, is a veteran of the Sino - Vietnamese war, making him one of the few generals in China with war experience.

Dong Jun: Admiral of the People's Liberation Navy, and Minister of Defense. As Minister of Defense, Dong Jun has the most direct control over the Chinese Military, especially the People's

Liberation Navy. Additionally, Dong Jun represents the military outside of China and has connections to many foreign militaries, such as Russia and North Korea.

Wang Yi: Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of the CCP's Central Committee Foreign Affairs Commission Office (CCFACO). Wang Yi has control over China's diplomats, thus control over China's relations with other countries. Additionally, as Director of the CCFACO controls policy recommendations to the CCP.

Chen Wenqing: Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission (CPLAC) and member of the Politburo. As Secretary of the CPLAC, Cheng Wenqing has control over China's law enforcement, internal security, and maintaining the stability of China's political system. Chen Wenqing is additionally responsible for preventing secession by China's provinces.

Chen Yixin: Minister of State Security. As Minister of State Security, Chen Yixin is responsible for China's foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, and political security. Chen Yixin leads China's extensive network foreign intelligence networks, as well as semi - autonomous networks across China's many provinces, cities, and townships.

Wang Xiaoping: Minister of Human Resources and Social Security (HRSS). As Minister of HRSS, Wang Xiaoping is in charge of China's labor policies including regulations, standards, and national social security system. Wang Xiaoping has direct control over China's labor market, and supervision over the creation of new products.

Wang Junzheng: Party Secretary of Tibet. As the Party Secretary of Tibet, Wang Junzheng is the highest ranking party leader in the Tibet Autonomous Region. He heads the Regional Committee, which enacts party policy in the country. Additionally, Wang Junzheng is responsible for religious and media affairs within the country.

Ma Xinguri: Party Secretary of Xijiang. As Party Secretary of Xijiang, Ma Xinguri is the highest ranking party leader in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. Additionally, he is the head of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, a state owned enterprise within the region. Ma Xinguri was also an accomplished scientist prior to his political career.

John Lee Ka - chui: The Chief Executive of Hong Kong. As chief executive of Hong Kong, John Lee is responsible for the governance of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. John Lee is known for leading the government crackdowns of the pro - democracy protestors in the region, as well as integrating the region further with the mainland.

Zhang Qingsong: Chairman of the Central Investment Corporation. Zhang Qingsong as chairman of the CIC is the head of China's sovereign wealth fund. Zhang Qingsong is responsible for the CIC's \$1.3 trillion in assets that the CIC manages. Zhang Qingsong is additionally a career banker, and has served multiple high level roles across China's development banks.

Sources

[China's Political System in Charts: A Snapshot Before the 20th Party Congress | Congress.gov |](#)

[Library of Congress](#)

[The Chinese Communist Party | Council on Foreign Relations](#)

[Experts React: China's Economic Slowdown: Causes and Implications](#)

[Understanding China's Housing Downturn and the Path Ahead - The US-China Business Council](#)

[12 million students in China will graduate into a shaky job market](#)

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/territorial-disputes-south-china-sea>

<https://jpia.princeton.edu/news/china%E2%80%99s-use-force-territorial-disputes-discontinuities-between-land-and-sea>

https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R46977/R46977.2.pdf

<https://www.southchinasea.org/maps/territorial-claims-maps/>