



GATORMUN XXIII

**3,000 Years of Solitude: East Asian
Conflict, 2044**

Nicolas Mendez Arango

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East Asian Conflict, 2044

Letter from the Director:

Hey everyone! My name is Nicolas Mendez Arango and I am very happy to be your director for this year's Triple Crisis Committee, 3000 Years of Solitude: East Asian Conflict, 2044. I am a fourth-year double majoring in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, while double minoring in physics and mathematics here at the University of Florida. I have done Model UN for 7 years, with this being my fourth while in college. This year, I am happy to be serving as the Director General for our Collegiate Conference SunMUN, as well as being recognized as a Best Delegate Best Director/Chair and First Team All-Star Delegate for the year 2024-2025. As a director, I have directed multiple committees, including last year's Ad Hoc Men in Black here at GatorMUN and the Disney Board of Directors and 47 Ronin Committees for KnightMUN. As for this committee, it has been something that I have wanted to run for some time, taking advantage of the great staffers that will make it possible to run a triple Crisis.

As for the committee, we wanted to create a topic that could be fun to have three sides in, as well as one that had a big history of conflict, hence the making of an international conflict in East Asia. We wanted the experience to be as balanced as possible, and so we took the decision to unify Korea and give less power to China. We hope that you are as excited as we are for the formation and workings of this committee. We expect collaboration amongst the sides, and are hoping to see collusions and schemes to go through all three sides. We are also so very excited to see what you guys will come up with for the solutions, and perhaps the interbreeding of more conflicts. Please send an email to the gatormun page if there are any questions, or bring them up at the beginning of the committee and we will be more than happy to answer them.

Cannot wait to see you,
Nicolas Mendez Arango

Rules of Procedure

Quorum

A majority of voting members answering to the roll at each session shall constitute a quorum for that session. This means that half plus one of all voting members are present. Quorum will be assumed consistent unless questioned through a Point of Order. Delegates may request to be noted as "Present" or "Present and Voting."

Motion to Suspend the Rules for the Purpose of a Moderated Caucus

This motion must include three specifications

- Length of the Caucus
- Speaking Time
- Reason for the Caucus

During a moderated caucus, delegates will be called on to speak by the Committee Director. Delegates will raise their placards to be recognized. Delegates must maintain the same degree of decorum throughout a Moderated Caucus as in formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Suspend the Rules for the Purpose of an Unmoderated Caucus

This motion must include the length of the Caucus. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may get up from their seats and talk amongst themselves. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The length of an unmoderated caucus in a Crisis committee should not exceed fifteen minutes.

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

This motion is in order if there is a scheduled break in debate to be observed. (ie. Lunch!) This motion requires a simple majority vote. The Committee Director may refuse to entertain this motion at their discretion.

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

This motion is in order at the end of the last committee session. It signifies the closing of the committee until next year's conference.

Points of Order

Points of Order will only be recognized for the following items:

- To recognize errors in voting, tabulation, or procedure
- To question relevance of debate to the current Topic
- To question a quorum.

A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker if necessary and it is to be used sparingly.

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Points of Inquiry

When there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may direct a question to the Committee Director. Any question directed to another delegate may only be asked immediately after the delegate has finished speaking on a substantive matter. A delegate that declines to respond to a question after a formal speech forfeits any further questioning time.

Points of Personal Privilege

Points of personal privilege are used to request information or clarification and conduct all other business of the body except Motions or Points specifically mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Please note: The Director may refuse to recognize Points of Order, Points of Inquiry or Points of Personal Privilege if the Committee Director believes the decorum and restraint inherent in the exercise has been violated, or if the point is deemed dilatory in nature.

Rights of Reply

At the Committee Director's discretion, any member nation or observer may be granted a Right of Reply to answer serious insults directed at the dignity of the delegate present. The Director has the ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY to accept or reject Rights of Reply, and the decision IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL. Delegates who feel they are being treated unfairly may take their complaint to any member of the Secretariat.

Directives

Directives act as a replacement for Draft Resolutions when in Crisis committees, and are the actions that the body decides to take as a whole. Directives are not required to contain operative or preambulatory clauses. A directive should contain:

- The name(s) of the author(s)
- A title
- A number of signatories/sponsors signatures' necessary to
- introduce, determined by the Director

A simple majority vote is required to introduce a directive, and multiple directives may be introduced at once. Press releases produced on behalf of the body must also be voted on as Directives.

Friendly Amendments

Friendly Amendments are any changes to a formally introduced Directive that all Sponsors agree to in writing. The Committee Director must approve the Friendly Amendment and confirm each Sponsor's agreement both verbally and in writing.

Unfriendly Amendments

Unfriendly Amendments are any substantive changes to a formally introduced Directive that are not agreed to by all of the Sponsors of the Directive. In order to introduce an Unfriendly Amendment, the Unfriendly Amendment must be the number equivalent to 1/3 of Quorum confirmed signatories. The Committee Director has the authority to discern between substantive and non-substantive Unfriendly amendment proposals.

Plagiarism

GatorMUN maintains a zero-tolerance policy in regards to plagiarism. Delegates found to have used the ideas of others without properly citing those individuals, organizations, or documents will have their credentials revoked for the duration of the GatorMUN conference. This is a very serious offense.

Crisis Notes

A crisis note is an action taken by an individual in a Crisis committee. Crisis notes do not need to be introduced or voted on, and should be given to the Crisis Staff by sending the notes to a designated pickup point in each room. A crisis note should both be addressed to crisis and have the delegate's position on both the inside and outside of the note.

Motion to Enter Voting Procedure

Once this motion passes, and the committee enters Voting Procedure, no occupants of the committee room may exit the Committee Room, and no individual may enter the Committee Room from the outside. A member of the Dias will secure all doors.

- No talking, passing notes, or communicating of any kind will be tolerated during voting procedures.
- Each Directive will be read to the body and voted upon in the order which they were introduced. Any Proposed Unfriendly Amendments to each Directive will be read to the body and voted upon before the main body of the Directive as a whole is put to a vote.
- Delegates who requested to be noted as "Present and Voting" are unable to abstain during voting procedure. Abstentions will not be counted in the tallying of a majority. For example, 5 yes votes, 4 no votes, and 7 abstentions means that the Directive passes.
- The Committee will adopt Directives and Unfriendly Amendments to Directives if these documents pass with a simple majority. Specialized committees should refer to their background-guides or Committee Directors for information concerning specific voting procedures.

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Roll Call Voting

A counted placard vote will be considered sufficient unless any delegate to the committee motions for a Roll Call Vote. If a Roll Call Vote is requested, the committee must comply. All delegates must vote: "For," "Against," "Abstain," or "Pass." During a Roll Call vote, any delegate who answers, "Pass," reserves his/her vote until the Committee Director has exhausted the Roll. However, once the Committee Director returns to "Passing" Delegates, they must vote: "For" or "Against."

Accepting by Acclamation

This motion may be stated when the Committee Director asks for points or motions. If a Roll Call Vote is requested, the motion to Accept by Acclamation is voided. If a delegate believes a Directive will pass without opposition, he or she may move to accept the Directive by acclamation. The motion passes unless a single delegate shows opposition. An abstention is not considered opposition. Should the motion fail, the committee will move directly into a Roll Call Vote.

Tech Policy

Technology will not be allowed throughout the course of the committee. Delegates are prohibited from using their technology inside the committee room. However, they are encouraged to do research before and during assigned breaks.

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Background

In 2044, East Asia faces escalating tensions rooted in deep historical grievances, cultural anxieties, and shifting political alliances. The intertwined histories and evolving relationships among China, a reunified Korea, and Japan create a complex landscape of competition and mistrust across political, economic, military, and cultural spheres.

Country Perspectives

China's Perspective

China views the year 2044 as a pivotal moment to assert its regional leadership and protect its sovereignty. Historical grievances with Japan over past conflicts remain a significant source of mistrust, compounded by Japan's expanding military activities in contested waters. Although the reunification of Korea in the 2030s brought a new regional actor closer to China's influence, this alliance also complicates the balance of power. Cultural superstitions around the number four add to the prevailing unease, but China remains focused on safeguarding its territorial claims and economic interests amid growing external pressures.

Korea's Perspective

Korea, now reunified since the 2030s, finds itself navigating a complex regional environment where economic recovery and security largely depend on its close partnership with China. Despite this cooperation, Korea faces deep-rooted historical grievances with Japan that continue to strain relations. The cultural significance of the year 2044 amplifies nationalist sentiments and public anxiety, threatening the fragile peace. Korea strives to maintain its sovereignty and independence while managing tensions with both neighbors and avoiding being drawn fully into their rivalries.

Japan's Perspective

Japan faces increasing regional uncertainty in 2044, as its security environment grows more challenging amid rising provocations and historical tensions. The reunification of Korea, coupled with its strengthened ties to China, is viewed with concern in Tokyo as it potentially shifts the regional balance and challenges Japan's influence. Japan's pacifist stance conflicts with the need to bolster defenses to protect vital maritime routes and national security interests. Cultural anxieties linked to the number four further deepen mistrust between the three nations, complicating efforts toward regional cooperation.

Ancient Conflicts (BCE)

In ancient East Asia, the interactions between China, Korea, and Japan were shaped by evolving societies and emerging political entities, often marked by both cultural exchanges and military conflicts. China, under early dynasties such as the Shang (c. 1600–1046 BCE) and Zhou (c. 1046–256 BCE), developed a highly centralized and bureaucratic state. This growing power projected influence over its neighboring regions through trade, diplomacy, and at times military expeditions. The Chinese worldview often regarded their civilization as the “Middle Kingdom,” surrounded by less “civilized” peoples, including those in the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese archipelago.

The Korean Peninsula during the BCE era was inhabited by multiple tribal confederations and early states, most notably the Gojoseon kingdom, which emerged around 2333 BCE according to Korean tradition, though historical records suggest its consolidation around the early first millennium BCE. Gojoseon became a significant regional power and a cultural intermediary between China and Japan. However, it often found itself in conflict with Chinese states, especially as the Han dynasty (206 BCE – 220 CE) expanded its borders. The Han dynasty launched military campaigns against Gojoseon in the 2nd century BCE, eventually leading to the establishment of Chinese commanderies in northern Korea, which intensified cultural and political exchanges but also sparked local resistance.

Japan in the BCE period was in the midst of the Jomon (c. 14,000–300 BCE) and later Yayoi (c. 300 BCE – 300 CE) periods, marked by the transition from a hunter-gatherer society to a more agrarian, rice-farming culture. Unlike the more centralized polities in China and Korea, Japan consisted of numerous tribal communities and clans with decentralized leadership structures. While direct military conflicts between Japan and its continental neighbors in the BCE era are not well documented, the transfer of technology, agriculture, and metallurgy from Korea—and indirectly from China—greatly influenced Japan’s sociopolitical development. By This transfer sometimes led to tension and competition, especially as Japanese clans sought to consolidate power internally.

The political dynamics among these regions were heavily influenced by shifting alliances and power balances. The weakening of Gojoseon after Chinese incursions gave rise to smaller Korean states such as Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla, which became dominant players in the peninsula. These kingdoms often competed with one another, sometimes seeking support from Chinese dynasties or Japanese clans, thereby intertwining their political destinies. For instance, Baekje maintained strong diplomatic and cultural ties with Japan, transmitting Chinese writing and Buddhism, while Goguryeo frequently clashed with Chinese commanderies and Silla.

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Conflict was not only military but also cultural and economic. The flow of goods such as silk, bronze artifacts, and iron tools between China, Korea, and Japan established complex trade networks but also competition for control over these valuable resources and routes. The Han dynasty's establishment of commanderies in Korea represented both a colonizing effort and a source of friction. Korean states resisted Chinese dominance, sometimes allying with Japanese clans for military support, which occasionally escalated into raids or skirmishes along coastal regions. These early conflicts laid the groundwork for centuries of interaction involving war, diplomacy, and cultural exchange.

As the BCE period came to a close, the political landscapes of China, Korea, and Japan were poised for significant transformation entering the Common Era. The Han dynasty solidified its control over parts of the Korean Peninsula through commanderies, while Korean states like Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla began to emerge more distinctly, setting the stage for intensified rivalry and diplomacy. Meanwhile, Japan's Yayoi period gradually gave way to the Kofun period, marked by increased social stratification and the rise of powerful clan-based polities. These developments intensified interactions among the three regions, now more politically organized and militarily capable, leading to more direct conflicts as well as cultural exchanges during the early centuries CE. The foundations laid during the BCE era thus directly influenced the dynamics of power, war, and diplomacy that defined East Asia in the centuries to follow.

Escalating Tensions

From the first centuries CE, China emerged as the dominant cultural and political power in East Asia, influencing the Korean kingdoms of Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla, as well as early Japan. The spread of Confucian ideals, Chinese script, and Buddhism shaped governance, law, and social hierarchies throughout the region. Advanced agricultural methods, new technologies such as papermaking, and centralized bureaucratic models flowed from the Chinese heartland to its neighbors. However, these cultural exchanges often took place within the framework of China's tributary system, which placed neighboring states in subordinate positions and required formal acknowledgment of the Chinese emperor's superiority. While Korea and Japan benefited from China's advancements, the unequal nature of the relationship fostered underlying resentment, as each sought to maintain its own sovereignty and dignity in the face of a powerful cultural giant.

The late 7th century saw the unification of much of the Korean Peninsula under the Silla Kingdom, achieved with Tang Chinese assistance in defeating its Goguryeo and Baekje rivals. While this alliance initially strengthened Silla's position, it quickly gave way to suspicion and hostility, as Tang forces attempted to maintain a foothold in northern Korea. Silla resisted these ambitions, and the eventual withdrawal of Tang troops marked a victory for Korean autonomy. Centuries later, the rise of the Goryeo dynasty in 918 CE brought renewed diplomatic and trade ties with China, but also a cautious approach to Chinese influence. Goryeo's location between China and Japan made it both a vital trade bridge and a vulnerable target for military pressure from both sides, requiring constant political balancing to preserve its independence.

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During the Asuka and Nara periods of the 6th to 8th centuries, Japan consciously adopted many aspects of Chinese statecraft, religion, architecture, and art, often mediated through the Korean Peninsula. The Taika Reforms of the mid-7th century drew directly from Tang Chinese administrative models, aiming to centralize power in the hands of the emperor. Buddhism, carried from China via Korea, was embraced by Japan's elite, and Chinese characters became the foundation of Japanese writing. Yet despite these deep borrowings, Japan refused to submit to China's tributary hierarchy, insisting that its emperor stood on equal footing with the Son of Heaven in Beijing. This dual dynamic of cultural admiration and political rivalry would persist for centuries, shaping both diplomatic gestures and military confrontations.

From the 9th to the 12th centuries, piracy and coastal raids by Japanese wako became a major source of friction, particularly for Goryeo Korea. These bands of seaborne raiders disrupted maritime trade, looted coastal settlements, and strained already delicate diplomatic relations. Korea was forced to invest heavily in naval defenses, while China viewed the lawlessness of the seas as a threat to its commerce and stability. At the same time, Korea faced repeated incursions from nomadic powers to its north, including the Khitan Liao and Jurchen Jin dynasties, forcing it into temporary alliances with China for military aid—alliances that came with political costs. In Japan, the Heian period saw the rise of the warrior class, and by the Kamakura era the samurai were emerging as Japan's primary military force, further professionalizing the wako threat and intensifying continental fears.

By the early 13th century, the rapid expansion of the Mongol Empire forced China, Korea, and Japan into new strategic and military calculations. Goryeo resisted Mongol invasions for decades before being compelled into vassalage, which bound it politically and militarily to the Yuan dynasty. In China, the Song dynasty fell to Mongol conquest, giving way to Yuan rule and shifting the regional balance of power entirely. Japan, though spared occupation after repelling the Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281—thanks in part to the legendary kamikaze typhoons—was left wary of both continental powers and the potential for foreign domination. The experience of war, forced alliances, and cultural imposition during this period solidified patterns of mistrust and strategic caution among all three nations, creating an enduring backdrop of rivalry and guarded diplomacy that would echo across the centuries.

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Pre-Modern Era:

The collapse of Mongol power in the mid-14th century reshaped the East Asian order. In China, the fall of the Yuan dynasty gave rise to the Ming dynasty, which reasserted Han Chinese dominance and sought to restore the prestige of the tributary system. Korea, freed from Mongol overlordship, established the Joseon dynasty in 1392, solidifying its Confucian state structure and tightening its ties to Ming China. While relations were mostly cooperative, Joseon's deep integration into Ming cultural and political frameworks made it a steadfast ally of China, which in turn increased Japan's perception of a China-Korea bloc aligned against it. Japan, under the Ashikaga shogunate, maintained sporadic diplomatic contact with both neighbors, but underlying tensions over trade rights, status in the tributary hierarchy, and wako piracy persisted.

The late 16th century brought one of the most dramatic confrontations in East Asian history: the Japanese invasions of Korea from 1592 to 1598, launched by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Aiming to use Korea as a corridor for an eventual conquest of Ming China, Japan's forces initially overran much of the Korean Peninsula. However, the Ming intervened militarily on behalf of their Joseon allies, and a combination of Chinese-Korean resistance, naval dominance under Admiral Yi Sun-sin, and logistical strain ultimately forced the Japanese to withdraw. The war devastated Korea, strained the Ming financially, and left Japan humiliated yet militarily hardened. The bitterness from these campaigns deepened enmity among the three states, embedding memories of betrayal and destruction into their national narratives.

In the early 17th century, the rise of the Manchu in northeastern Asia once again destabilized the region. The Manchu conquest of Ming China led to the establishment of the Qing dynasty in 1644, which demanded Joseon Korea transfer its loyalty to the new regime. Korea reluctantly complied after two invasions by the Manchu, cementing its position as a loyal tributary of the Qing. Japan, now under the Tokugawa shogunate, adopted a policy of relative isolation (*sakoku*), limiting foreign contact but maintaining selective trade through restricted ports. While Japan avoided direct conflict with the Qing or Joseon during this period, memories of the late 16th-century wars and unresolved questions of status continued to feed quiet but persistent rivalries.

Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, cultural competition became an increasingly prominent front in regional relations. The Qing dynasty promoted itself as the rightful heir to Chinese civilization, while Joseon Korea positioned itself as the "Little China" (*Sojunghwa*), claiming to be the purest preserver of Confucian orthodoxy after the perceived "barbarian" conquest of China by the Manchu. Japan, meanwhile, underwent a cultural renaissance of its own, with Neo-Confucianism shaping its governance while native artistic traditions such as *ukiyo-e* and kabuki theatre flourished. While trade and diplomacy were tightly regulated, the exchange of ideas continued, often filtered through political pride and mutual suspicion. Each nation viewed its own culture as the most authentic and refined, further reinforcing barriers to political cooperation.

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By the 19th century, the relative stability of the Tokugawa, Qing, and late Joseon systems was beginning to show signs of strain. The Qing faced internal unrest, such as the White Lotus Rebellion, and growing pressure from Western maritime powers probing Chinese ports. Korea, still firmly within the Qing tributary orbit, maintained its isolationist stance but was increasingly seen by Japan as a potential strategic buffer against both China and foreign powers. Japan, although still in *sakoku*, was already grappling with the early currents of modernization and growing dissatisfaction among certain samurai factions. These shifting dynamics foreshadowed a more turbulent era ahead, as centuries of rivalry and mistrust among China, Korea, and Japan would soon be tested by the disruptive force of Western imperialism, setting the stage for renewed competition in the modern era.

20th Century

At the dawn of the 20th century, East Asia stood at a crossroads between tradition and modernization. The First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) had already altered the regional balance of power, with Japan's victory over the Qing dynasty marking the first time an Asian power had defeated a major European-influenced empire in modern warfare. As part of the resulting Treaty of Shimonoseki, China recognized Korea's independence from its tributary system, a shift that removed centuries of formal Chinese suzerainty. However, Korea soon found itself vulnerable to Japanese political and economic influence. Meanwhile, the Qing dynasty, weakened by both foreign pressure and internal rebellion, struggled to maintain control over its vast territory, setting the stage for the 1911 Xinhai Revolution and the creation of the Republic of China. Japan, eager to solidify its rising status, saw itself as Asia's leader and a model for modernization, a vision that often conflicted with Chinese and Korean interests.

In 1910, Japan formally annexed Korea after years of political maneuvering, beginning 35 years of colonial rule. Japanese authorities invested heavily in modern infrastructure, railways, and industry in Korea, which they claimed would benefit both nations. However, this modernization came at the cost of suppressing Korean cultural expression, language, and political autonomy. Land reforms often displaced Korean farmers, and economic policies favored Japanese settlers and corporations. At the same time, China entered an era of political fragmentation following the fall of the Qing, with competing warlords vying for control. The Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) sought to unify the country, but instability left China vulnerable to foreign influence. Japan's participation in World War I on the Allied side allowed it to secure former German holdings in China's Shandong province under the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, a move that triggered the May Fourth Movement — a wave of student-led protests demanding national sovereignty and modernization.

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The 1930s brought a sharp escalation of tensions. Japan, driven by a combination of resource needs, military ambition, and nationalist ideology, occupied Manchuria in 1931, setting up the puppet state of Manchukuo under the nominal leadership of the last Qing emperor, Puyi. This expansion alarmed both China and the wider world, but international condemnation did little to slow Japan's advance. By 1937, the Second Sino-Japanese War had begun in earnest, with major battles such as Shanghai and Nanjing defining the conflict. Korea, still under Japanese colonial rule, was drawn deeper into Japan's war effort, with its economy and labor force mobilized to support the empire. The war years intensified cultural suppression and economic exploitation in Korea, while leaving deep scars in China due to widespread destruction and suffering. These experiences hardened mutual mistrust that would endure long after the guns fell silent.

Japan's defeat in World War II in 1945 reshaped the entire region. Korea was liberated but immediately divided along the 38th parallel into Soviet-backed North Korea and U.S.-backed South Korea — a division initially meant to be temporary. China, emerging on the victorious side, quickly fell into a renewed civil war between the Nationalists and Communists, leading to the proclamation of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949 and the retreat of the Nationalist government to Taiwan. Under U.S. occupation, Japan adopted a pacifist constitution, renouncing war and focusing on economic rebuilding. While the formal hostilities ended, historical grievances over colonialism, wartime conduct, and territorial disputes lingered beneath the surface. Diplomatic relations remained tense, with each country wary of the others' political and military intentions.

The second half of the 20th century was shaped by Cold War dynamics, rapid economic transformation, and shifting alliances. Japan experienced a remarkable postwar economic miracle, becoming one of the world's foremost industrial powers by the 1970s. South Korea, after enduring the devastation of the Korean War (1950–1953), embarked on its own rapid industrialization, emerging as a modern, democratic, and economically advanced nation by the late 20th century. China, after years of political upheaval under Mao Zedong, began market-oriented reforms under Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s, gradually rising as a major global economic player. Despite increased trade, cultural exchange, and occasional diplomatic cooperation, unresolved historical disputes, territorial claims in the East China Sea, and competing political systems ensured that deep-seated suspicion persisted among the three powers. These underlying tensions, rooted in a century of conflict and competition, would carry forward into the 21st century and influence every diplomatic and security challenge they faced.

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21st Century

The early 21st century began with cautious optimism in East Asia. China's entry into the World Trade Organization in 2001 marked a turning point in its integration into the global economy, sparking unprecedented growth and transforming it into the world's manufacturing hub. Japan, still one of the largest economies in the world, sought to maintain its technological edge through innovation in robotics, automotive engineering, and consumer electronics, though it faced economic stagnation and demographic challenges from a rapidly aging population. South Korea emerged as a global leader in technology, cultural exports, and education, with companies like Samsung and Hyundai and the rise of the "K-wave" reshaping global perceptions of Korean culture. However, historical grievances between the three nations—particularly over territorial disputes such as the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands and Dokdo/Takeshima, and over unresolved issues from the 20th century—remained flashpoints that periodically flared into political disputes.

By the 2010s, rising nationalism in all three countries was reshaping their domestic and foreign policies. China's growing military capabilities, including the rapid expansion of its navy and advances in space and cyber technology, alarmed its neighbors and the wider international community. Japan, under leaders like Shinzo Abe, began cautiously reinterpreting its pacifist constitution to allow for collective self-defense, signaling a gradual shift toward a more assertive security posture. South Korea, balancing its economic interdependence with China against its security alliance with the United States, often found itself in a delicate diplomatic position. North Korea's continued development of nuclear weapons further complicated regional stability, with both China and South Korea concerned about the risks of escalation, albeit for different strategic reasons. Trade disputes—such as Japan's 2019 export restrictions on key materials for South Korean tech manufacturing—demonstrated how economic interdependence could quickly become a source of tension.

Globalization and technological change reshaped the societies and economies of all three nations. South Korea and Japan remained at the forefront of high-tech innovation, investing in artificial intelligence, green technologies, and advanced robotics, while China emerged as a leader in electric vehicles, quantum computing, and renewable energy manufacturing. These advances, however, intensified economic rivalry. Each nation sought to secure critical mineral supply chains, dominate new markets, and set global technological standards. The rise of digital platforms also amplified cultural influence, with Chinese, Korean, and Japanese media industries competing for global audiences. Yet, this cultural competition sometimes deepened nationalistic narratives at home, as popular culture became another arena for asserting identity and pride.

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Climate change emerged as a shared challenge but also a point of diplomatic competition. All three nations committed to carbon neutrality targets—Japan and South Korea aiming for 2050, China for 2060—yet their strategies and implementation timelines often clashed in international negotiations. Disputes over maritime rights and fishing grounds became increasingly linked to environmental concerns, with overfishing, ocean pollution, and warming waters threatening food security and traditional livelihoods. Cooperation on shared scientific projects was occasionally overshadowed by political mistrust, making sustained multilateral climate action difficult despite the pressing need.

By 2025, the region stood at a crossroads. Trade networks remained deeply intertwined, and cultural exchanges flourished through tourism, education, and entertainment. Yet geopolitical rivalries, unresolved historical issues, and growing competition in strategic industries kept relations fragile. China's Belt and Road Initiative extended its influence into Southeast Asia and the Pacific, which Japan and South Korea viewed with cautious skepticism. Disputes over sovereignty and history persisted in school textbooks, media narratives, and diplomatic exchanges. While the three nations could find common ground on certain global issues, mutual suspicion ensured that cooperation was often transactional and short-lived, leaving the stage set for potential future crises.

Korean Reunification

The years following 2025 were defined by both remarkable opportunity and growing unease in East Asia. A landmark moment came in the early 2030s, when the Korean Peninsula reunified after years of cautious engagement, incremental economic cooperation, and a series of humanitarian agreements that slowly eroded the division. While the reunification was celebrated globally as a diplomatic triumph, the reality within Korea was far more complex. The North's centralized, state-controlled ideology clashed with the South's liberal democracy and market-driven economy, creating internal disputes over governance, wealth distribution, and the preservation of cultural heritage from both halves. This process of integration strained national resources and required a delicate balancing act in foreign policy, as the new Korea sought to maintain constructive ties with both China—historically an ally of the North—and the United States, the South's long-standing security partner.

China, while officially supportive of reunification, grew wary of the new Korea's potential to emerge as a powerful, unified competitor in Northeast Asia. Beijing's concerns deepened as Seoul-Pyongyang's hybrid political system leaned toward a democratic framework while incorporating elements of northern social welfare structures, resulting in a model that appealed to other Asian states seeking a "middle way" between East and West. Economically, the new Korea's reconstruction boom and massive industrial modernization attracted foreign investment and threatened to redirect trade routes and energy supplies away from China. In response, Beijing intensified efforts to secure its regional influence, deepening economic ties with Russia, expanding its Belt and Road projects in maritime Southeast Asia, and pushing harder on territorial claims in the East China Sea and beyond.

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Japan's reaction was equally complex. While it initially welcomed the reduction of military tensions on the peninsula, Tokyo quickly recognized that a reunified Korea would significantly alter the strategic balance of power. Korea's rapid modernization and investment in high-tech manufacturing, shipbuilding, and advanced green energy infrastructure put it in direct economic competition with Japan's core industries. Historical disputes over wartime memory, territorial claims such as Dokdo/Takeshima, and fishing rights resurfaced with renewed vigor, fueled by nationalist politicians in both countries. Furthermore, the new Korea's willingness to mediate between China and the United States—rather than side unequivocally with Tokyo's U.S.-aligned stance—was seen in Japan as a potential dilution of trilateral security arrangements.



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Current Situation

By the late 2030s, the three nations' relationship had entered a period of subtle but escalating competition across political, economic, military, and cultural spheres. Korea's unique political synthesis became a point of fascination and contention in the region, with supporters touting its innovation and detractors warning of instability. Climate change-related disasters, including intensified typhoons and sea-level rise, placed additional strain on maritime cooperation. Disputes over rare earth minerals, shipping lanes, and advanced AI governance policies added new dimensions to already sensitive relationships. The number "4," long considered unlucky in China, Korea, and Japan due to its phonetic association with death, became an ironic symbol of this tense decade—the year 2044 looming as a psychological milestone for regional fears and superstitions.

As 2044 approached, economic sanctions, aggressive trade policies, and targeted cultural boycotts replaced the open armed conflict that all three nations wished to avoid—but each steadily expanded its military readiness just in case. The seas around the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan became more heavily patrolled, cyber incursions into each other's infrastructure became common, and propaganda campaigns in media and popular culture worked to strengthen domestic unity while discrediting rivals. The reunified Korea, still finding its footing, became both a bridge and a battleground in this complex web of alliances, rivalries, and competing visions for the future of East Asia. The stage was set for a crisis in which history, politics, economics, and culture would collide in ways unseen since the 20th century.

By early 2044, Northeast Asia had entered a precarious phase of cold confrontation. The reunified Korea, still navigating the integration of two vastly different political and economic systems, faced internal debates over governance and foreign alignment, but its industrial surge and strategic diplomacy had made it a formidable middle power. China, while maintaining formal diplomatic ties with Korea, increasingly viewed its neighbor's rising influence and mediation efforts between Beijing and Washington as a strategic nuisance. Japan, caught between economic rivalry with Korea and territorial disputes with both Beijing and Seoul, hardened its defense posture and deepened its own security pacts with the U.S. and select Southeast Asian nations. Mutual distrust permeated even routine diplomatic exchanges, with summits frequently collapsing over historical grievances or minor territorial provocations.

East Asian Conflict, 2044

Economically, competition over high-tech industries, shipping routes, and resource extraction in the East China Sea became the core battleground. Korea's rapid advances in AI-driven shipbuilding and offshore wind energy threatened to undercut Japan's export market, while its mineral extraction ventures in disputed maritime zones brought it into direct conflict with China's Belt and Road-linked energy corridors. Japan retaliated with targeted tariffs on Korean goods and covert lobbying within international trade bodies to block Korean access to certain Western markets. Meanwhile, China began restricting rare earth mineral exports to both Japan and Korea, citing "national security concerns," a move that crippled supply chains for high-end electronics and military technologies in both countries. The economic disputes were further inflamed by accusations of cyber espionage—Korean intelligence agencies alleging that Chinese operatives had hacked into AI research facilities in Busan, while Japan claimed Korean cyber units had infiltrated its defense procurement networks.

Militarily, all three nations increased naval patrols in contested waters, each claiming to defend its "sovereign rights" against encroachment. A series of maritime incidents raised the risk of escalation: a Chinese coast guard vessel allegedly ramming a Korean survey ship near Socotra Rock; Japanese fighter jets intercepting what they claimed was an "unauthorized" Korean drone over the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands; and a Korean submarine surfacing dangerously close to a Japanese destroyer during joint exercises with the U.S. Adding to tensions were cultural provocations, such as China organizing a controversial historical exhibition in Beijing portraying the Korean reunification as "historically inevitable under Chinese influence," and Japan releasing a state-funded documentary that cast doubt on Korean territorial claims over Dokdo/Takeshima. In this climate, every diplomatic misstep, economic measure, or military maneuver risked spiraling into a full-scale regional crisis.

East Asian Conflict, 2044

Questions to Consider

1. How should the committee address rising military tensions in the East China Sea and surrounding waters, especially regarding territorial disputes?
2. What policies could prevent a regional arms race between China, Japan, and Korea, particularly in AI-driven and unmanned military technologies?
3. How can the committee balance national sovereignty with the need for regional security alliances or cooperative defense initiatives?
4. What strategies could be implemented to mitigate economic competition that risks destabilizing trade relations in East Asia?
5. How should cross-border technological innovation and industrial collaboration be regulated to prevent espionage or misuse while fostering development?
6. What approaches can be taken to address cultural tensions, including the impact of historical grievances, media portrayals, and nationalistic sentiment?
7. How can the reunification of Korea be leveraged to promote regional stability rather than exacerbate political, economic, or military friction?
8. What role should international organizations, such as the UN or regional forums, play in mediating conflicts or fostering dialogue?
9. How can the committee address climate change and resource management disputes that could become flashpoints between these nations?
10. What measures can be proposed to protect the rights and influence of minority populations or displaced communities resulting from reunification or territorial disputes?
11. How should cultural diplomacy, including media, pop culture, and exchanges, be used to reduce regional tensions?
12. What policies could regulate emerging technologies, like AI, robotics, and cyber systems, to prevent conflict escalation or regional insecurity?
13. How should economic sanctions, trade agreements, or incentives be used as tools for conflict resolution or deterrence?
14. What frameworks could encourage transparency and communication between military and intelligence agencies to avoid misunderstandings or accidental escalation?
15. How can regional powers cooperate to prevent crises caused by misinformation, propaganda, or aggressive media campaigns while respecting freedom of expression?

Positions: China

1. Luo Xiaoqing (罗小清) – Vice Minister of National Defense

Luo Xiaoqing hails from a prestigious military family in Shandong Province, where his father served as a senior officer in the PLA Navy and instilled in him a deep appreciation for strategy, discipline, and national service. From a young age, Luo was exposed to naval history and the principles of maritime defense, often accompanying his father on visits to military academies and naval bases. He excelled academically and graduated with top honors from the National Defense University, specializing in naval strategy, international security, and emerging defense technologies. Luo quickly earned a reputation for integrating traditional military tactics with cutting-edge technologies such as AI-assisted simulations, advanced surveillance, and cyber defense. He has led joint exercises in the South China Sea, managed intelligence operations along the Korean border, and advised on strategic deployments in the East China Sea. Beyond his military career, Luo is an avid consumer of Chinese military literature, historical dramas, and documentaries, which he frequently references to inspire his troops and justify strategic decisions. In the committee, Luo's objectives focus on securing China's territorial claims, maintaining a robust military deterrent in the region, and influencing regional security protocols to favor Chinese interests. He seeks to expand joint exercises with Korea while carefully monitoring Japanese activities in contested waters. Luo's personal powers include deep access to PLA intelligence, authoritative knowledge of naval strategy, and persuasive skill in negotiations. His presence carries weight due to both his professional accomplishments and his ability to blend historical precedent with modern innovation, making him a formidable actor capable of shaping the strategic and political agenda within the committee.

2. Zhao Tianyu (赵天宇) – Commander of the East Sea Fleet

Born in Ningbo, Zhao Tianyu rose through the ranks of the PLA Navy with exceptional skill in maritime operations and leadership. Zhao was inspired by historical accounts of the Ming dynasty navy and modern Chinese maritime expansion, which cultivated his appreciation for both traditional naval tactics and modern technology. He excelled in naval strategy courses and quickly demonstrated tactical brilliance during fleet exercises, eventually commanding multiple fleets and representing China in international joint operations. Zhao also engages with popular culture, supporting naval-themed games, documentaries, and television programs that highlight China's naval history and foster public support for military modernization. His objectives in the committee center on safeguarding China's maritime trade routes, asserting territorial claims in the East China Sea, and negotiating international maritime regulations to strengthen China's strategic position. Zhao is especially focused on maintaining effective communications and coordination with Korea's navy while balancing deterrence strategies against Japan's maritime forces. His personal powers include loyal command over fleet officers, strong ties with maritime trade authorities, and a persuasive media presence that shapes public perception of China's naval capabilities. Zhao's ability to integrate historical insight, contemporary strategy, and technological innovation makes him a key influencer in regional security discussions. In addition, his understanding of cross-cultural cooperation allows him to act as both a negotiator and mediator in joint initiatives involving Korea and Japan, making him indispensable for managing tensions and promoting China's maritime interests.

Positions: China

3. Mo Yichen (莫亦辰) - Director of Strategic Cyber Command

Mo Yichen grew up in Beijing with a fascination for computers, cryptography, and the evolving digital landscape. He pursued studies in cyber security and artificial intelligence at Tsinghua University, graduating with distinction and quickly joining the PLA's cyber units. Mo has directed both offensive and defensive cyber operations, gaining recognition for his ability to protect critical infrastructure while anticipating emerging digital threats. He actively monitors global cyber intelligence networks and integrates lessons from Chinese e-sports and gaming culture, seeing parallels in strategy, team coordination, and adaptability. Mo's objectives in the committee include maintaining China's cyber dominance across East Asia, protecting sensitive information systems, and influencing technology-related discussions to favor Chinese interests. He also coordinates with Korea and Japan on cybersecurity measures, ensuring China's preemptive edge while maintaining channels for digital diplomacy. Mo possesses advanced cyber intelligence capabilities, including network defense, data analysis, and strategic hacking, giving him a unique power to shape outcomes in digital, military, and economic negotiations. His engagement with youth through online platforms and gaming communities allows him to subtly influence public opinion, creating support for China's policies in both domestic and international contexts. By blending technical expertise, strategic foresight, and cultural insight, Mo Yichen plays a critical role in shaping the modern digital and security environment within the committee.

4. Tang Meilin (唐美琳) - PLA Liaison to Korean Armed Forces

Tang Meilin was born in Dalian, a city historically connected to Korea, and grew up immersed in cross-border cultural and linguistic exposure. Fluent in Korean and well-versed in both North and South Korean dialects, she studied international relations and military strategy at the PLA Academy. Tang has worked extensively on joint exercises with Korean forces and has firsthand knowledge of the political, cultural, and philosophical differences that continue to influence reunified Korea. She is active on Chinese social media, sharing content on Korean history, K-pop, and bilateral cooperation, demonstrating her commitment to soft power diplomacy alongside military strategy. Tang's objectives involve strengthening China-Korea military coordination, influencing joint security initiatives, and safeguarding China's strategic interests in the region. She serves as a critical liaison for intelligence sharing and operational planning, particularly as the newly reunified Korea integrates military and bureaucratic systems. Tang's personal powers include diplomatic skill, linguistic fluency, and trusted authority within both military and policy circles, allowing her to mediate effectively between Korean and Chinese delegations. She leverages her knowledge of cultural trends and public sentiment to anticipate and influence decisions, ensuring that both military and social strategies align with China's broader geopolitical objectives. Tang's unique blend of military expertise, cultural awareness, and diplomatic acumen makes her a pivotal actor in committee discussions involving regional security, reunification issues, and cross-border cooperation.

Positions: China

5. Li Xinyue (李心月) – Space and Satellite Defense Coordinator

Li Xinyue is a Beijing-born aerospace engineer who graduated from Beihang University with expertise in satellite technology and space surveillance. Early in her career, she coordinated PLA space operations, including reconnaissance and orbital defense, and has been instrumental in joint satellite observation projects with Korea and multilateral agreements on orbital safety. Li is deeply influenced by Chinese sci-fi media and literature, which inspire her vision for innovation in space technology and advanced monitoring systems. Her objectives in the committee include safeguarding China's satellite infrastructure, maintaining technological superiority in space reconnaissance, and shaping policy discussions on regional space security. She is particularly focused on ensuring coordination with Korea and Japan for shared orbital safety while subtly advancing China's strategic interests. Li's personal powers include authoritative knowledge of satellite operations, access to critical space intelligence, and credibility in both scientific and military negotiations. Her expertise allows her to advise on technical, military, and diplomatic issues simultaneously. Li also uses public engagement through digital media and educational outreach to cultivate support for China's space initiatives, blending technological leadership with soft power. Her presence ensures that the committee's decisions regarding space surveillance and technology are informed, strategic, and aligned with China's broader regional influence goals.

6. Xu Wenhao (许文浩) – Vice Premier for Economic Affairs

Xu Wenhao was born in Shanghai into a family of economists and business leaders, giving him early exposure to international finance and commerce. He earned a PhD in economics and quickly rose through the Ministry of Commerce, gaining experience in trade negotiations, foreign investment policy, and economic strategy. Xu closely monitors global markets and has an acute understanding of how technology, innovation, and globalization influence regional economies. He also integrates elements of Chinese pop culture and soft power into his approach, leveraging media, cultural exports, and public diplomacy to strengthen China's economic influence abroad. His objectives in the committee include expanding China's influence in East Asia through trade agreements, infrastructure investments, and Belt & Road initiatives. Xu aims to balance relationships with Korea and Japan, using economic partnerships as leverage for political and cultural influence while protecting China's national interests. His personal powers include control over trade networks, access to sensitive economic data, and the ability to influence policy both domestically and internationally. Xu is known for combining analytical rigor with strategic foresight, often presenting economic scenarios that account for technological innovation, shifting markets, and cross-cultural trends. His influence ensures that economic and political considerations are closely aligned, making him a persuasive negotiator and a critical actor in shaping regional policies. Xu's ability to integrate modern technological advances with traditional economic diplomacy allows him to project China's power through both material and soft influence, ensuring that trade and development initiatives align with China's broader strategic objectives.

Positions: China

7. Chen Lanying (陈兰英) – President of China Rare Earths Corporation

Chen Lanying grew up in Inner Mongolia, where she developed an early interest in geology and mining, later studying mineral engineering at one of China's top universities. She rose through the ranks of China's strategic materials sector, ultimately leading the China Rare Earths Corporation, a key player in global high-tech industries. Chen also maintains a strong presence in Chinese social media, promoting technological innovation and explaining the importance of critical minerals in accessible ways, often referencing pop culture to communicate complex policy ideas. Her objectives in the committee include maintaining control over the supply of rare earth elements, ensuring China's leverage in technology-dependent sectors, and strategically influencing economic negotiations with Korea and Japan. Chen works to promote domestic innovation, strengthen Chinese manufacturing capabilities, and facilitate collaborative projects under China's terms. Her personal powers include extensive authority over production quotas, influence in trade negotiations, and a strong network of international contacts in the technology and manufacturing sectors. Chen leverages her knowledge of global demand for rare earths to shape committee discussions and advance China's strategic position. She also utilizes cultural diplomacy, highlighting Chinese technological achievements and domestic innovation, to enhance China's soft power. By combining technical expertise, economic influence, and cultural communication skills, Chen ensures that China's interests in critical materials and technology remain dominant in regional discussions.

8. Qin Haoran (秦浩然) – Director of Maritime Commerce Policy

Qin Haoran is a native of Guangzhou with a background in maritime law, trade policy, and international shipping management. He completed advanced studies in logistics and maritime economics, giving him a comprehensive understanding of trade regulations, port administration, and regional economic dependencies. Qin has negotiated shipping agreements with Korea and Japan and is known for translating complex maritime policies into accessible language through online campaigns, often incorporating elements of pop culture and storytelling to engage the public. His objectives in the committee include ensuring China's dominance in East Asian shipping routes, securing preferential trade policies, and fostering coordinated maritime safety measures with Korea and Japan under Chinese leadership. Qin's personal powers include authority over port management, regulatory oversight, and negotiation influence with neighboring countries' trade authorities. He is adept at balancing economic, political, and social considerations, often using public sentiment and media engagement to strengthen China's position in maritime policy debates. By leveraging his expertise, Qin ensures that China's shipping infrastructure and trade policies remain central to East Asia's economic landscape. His deep understanding of cross-border logistics, combined with his cultural and media engagement strategies, makes him a persuasive actor in committee discussions, able to advance both China's material and soft power interests in maritime commerce.

Positions: China

9. Zhou Yujie (周雨洁) – Belt and Road Special Envoy to Korea

Zhou Yujie hails from Chongqing and has a degree in international relations with a focus on infrastructure and economic diplomacy. She has managed multiple Belt & Road projects connecting China with Korea, fostering cross-border economic development and regional cooperation. Zhou frequently uses Chinese media and social platforms to showcase successful projects, blending diplomacy with soft power messaging that emphasizes China's leadership and contributions. Her objectives include expanding infrastructure initiatives in reunified Korea, aligning Korea's economic and political policies with China's strategic interests, and promoting cultural and educational exchanges as part of Belt & Road cooperation. Zhou's personal powers include diplomatic leverage, oversight of economic development projects, and the ability to coordinate cross-border initiatives with local authorities. She strategically positions China as an indispensable partner for Korea's modernization and integration efforts, strengthening China's influence in policy-making and economic planning. By combining practical development expertise with cultural diplomacy, Zhou ensures that China's strategic goals are reinforced not only through infrastructure but also through public perception and regional collaboration. Her presence in the committee allows her to influence both tangible outcomes and soft power initiatives that affect the broader East Asian balance.

10. Shen Rui (沈睿) – International Trade Liaison to Japan

Shen Rui was born in Tianjin and holds a degree in international commerce. She has spent her career managing bilateral trade agreements between China and Japan, maintaining strong connections with Japanese corporations and governmental trade bodies. Shen actively studies Japanese pop culture, including anime, music, and media trends, to better understand societal values and enhance cultural diplomacy in trade negotiations. Her objectives in the committee include maintaining favorable trade relations with Japan, mediating disputes over tariffs, facilitating technological exports, and aligning economic strategies with China's broader regional objectives. Shen's personal powers include negotiating authority in trade agreements, influence over economic policy implementation, and credibility in cross-cultural diplomacy. She leverages both her professional expertise and her cultural literacy to strengthen bilateral ties, ensuring China's interests are effectively communicated and integrated into regional trade policies. By combining analytical skill with cultural understanding, Shen plays a key role in fostering cooperation, resolving conflicts, and promoting China's economic and strategic agenda in East Asia. Her experience allows her to anticipate potential trade disruptions and propose solutions that benefit China while maintaining stable relations with Japan.

Positions: China

11. Wang Ailan (王爱兰) – Deputy Minister for Reunification Affairs

Wang Ailan was born in Shenyang and grew up studying the complexities of the Korean Peninsula, influenced by her parents' careers in diplomacy and international policy. Fluent in both North and South Korean dialects, she developed a nuanced understanding of the historical, cultural, and philosophical differences that shaped the two Koreas. Wang pursued international relations and political science at Peking University, later joining the Ministry of Reunification Affairs. She played a pivotal role in preparing for Korea's eventual reunification, including analyzing integration challenges, security concerns, and economic policies. Wang also actively studies Korean pop culture, K-dramas, and music, using these insights to understand societal trends and the younger generation's attitudes toward China. Her objectives in the committee include ensuring that reunification aligns with China's strategic interests, maintaining regional stability, and promoting cooperative policies between China and the reunified Korea. She also seeks to influence resolutions on cross-border trade, cultural exchange, and security coordination. Wang's personal powers include diplomatic leverage, linguistic expertise, and an extensive network within Korean political and military circles. She can advise on integration strategies, mediate between factions, and anticipate potential flashpoints arising from differing political philosophies or cultural norms. By combining cultural sensitivity, historical knowledge, and practical policy experience, Wang serves as a vital bridge between China and Korea, guiding discussions to ensure that reunification proceeds in a way that benefits China's long-term regional strategy while fostering collaboration, mutual understanding, and social cohesion between both nations.

12. Liu Jiayun (刘佳云) – Governor of Liaoning Province

Liu Jiayun grew up in Dalian, a city strategically positioned for trade with Korea and Japan. She studied public administration and regional development at Peking University, where she excelled in courses on governance, economic planning, and cross-border collaboration. Early in her career, Liu oversaw infrastructure projects and social programs in Liaoning, demonstrating a talent for balancing regional growth with cultural preservation. She maintains a strong social media presence, promoting development initiatives and sharing local culture with a broader audience. Liu's objectives in the committee include expanding economic ties with Korea and Japan, strengthening Liaoning as a hub for trade and cultural exchange, and ensuring that regional policies reflect China's strategic goals. She also advocates for sustainable development and innovation in infrastructure projects, emphasizing modernization while preserving local heritage. Liu's personal powers include administrative authority over regional economic projects, influence on public opinion through media engagement, and expertise in cross-border commerce. She has cultivated relationships with Korean and Japanese officials, allowing her to coordinate collaborative initiatives that advance China's interests while fostering regional cooperation. By leveraging her knowledge of economic strategy, cultural diplomacy, and public engagement, Liu ensures that Liaoning remains a central player in shaping East Asia's trade and political landscape, giving her significant sway in committee deliberations.

Positions: China

13. Fang Jincheng (方锦程) – Director of Northeast Asia Policy Research

Fang Jincheng was born in Harbin and developed an early interest in political science and East Asian relations, influenced by his family's academic background. He pursued advanced studies at Fudan University, focusing on diplomacy, regional security, and trade policy. Fang has authored influential papers on China-Korea-Japan dynamics, emphasizing strategic partnerships, historical context, and economic interdependence. He engages with online forums, historical documentaries, and pop culture media to reach younger audiences, blending scholarly research with public education. Fang's objectives include providing informed guidance on regional security, economic negotiations, and cross-cultural initiatives in the committee. He aims to ensure that policy decisions reflect China's long-term strategic interests while fostering constructive collaboration with Korea and Japan. Fang's personal powers include access to influential policy networks, academic credibility, and analytical expertise that can shape debates on sensitive issues. He is particularly skilled at predicting regional trends, evaluating diplomatic risks, and advising on coordinated responses to emerging crises. By combining historical insight, cultural literacy, and strategic analysis, Fang serves as a key advisor in the committee, helping to craft policies that balance China's influence with regional stability, economic growth, and cultural understanding.

14. Huang Shuying (黄淑颖) – Ministry of Foreign Affairs Liaison to Japan

Huang Shuying was born in Beijing and studied Japanese language, diplomacy, and international trade. Fluent in Japanese, she has spent her career managing diplomatic relations, negotiating trade agreements, and facilitating cultural exchange programs with Japan. Huang often uses elements of Japanese pop culture, including anime, music, and media trends, to foster stronger cultural understanding and smoother negotiations. Her objectives include advancing China's diplomatic and economic agenda in Japan, promoting collaboration in technology, education, and regional security, and ensuring that Chinese interests are prioritized in bilateral discussions. Huang's personal powers include negotiating authority, extensive diplomatic contacts, and cultural fluency that allows her to bridge gaps between Chinese and Japanese delegations. She is also skilled at using media campaigns to influence public perception and foster goodwill. By integrating cultural literacy with strategic diplomacy, Huang ensures that committee discussions regarding Japan are informed, constructive, and aligned with China's broader regional strategy. Her presence enables the committee to navigate complex bilateral issues, leveraging cultural insight and diplomatic acumen to maintain stability and strengthen China's influence in East Asia.

Positions: China

15. Yang Zemin (杨泽民) – Director of Youth International Exchange Programs

Yang Zemin grew up in Wuhan and studied international relations and education, developing a passion for cross-cultural collaboration. He has organized numerous exchange programs for students, young professionals, and pop culture ambassadors between China, Korea, and Japan, promoting mutual understanding and soft power diplomacy. Yang closely follows K-pop, J-pop, and Chinese youth media to identify trends and harness cultural influence as a tool of policy. His objectives include expanding China's cultural influence, fostering goodwill with neighboring countries, and ensuring that youth perspectives are incorporated into regional decision-making. Yang's personal powers include managing extensive youth networks, coordinating international programs, and leveraging cultural insights to guide policy discussions. He is particularly adept at using social media and digital platforms to shape perceptions and build cross-border connections. By combining strategic cultural engagement with practical program management, Yang ensures that committee initiatives reflect both China's long-term objectives and the values of younger generations in East Asia. His expertise in education, media, and international collaboration allows him to influence discussions on social and cultural issues, enhancing China's soft power and fostering lasting regional cooperation.

16. Gao Xinyi (高心怡) – Director of the National Museum of History

Gao Xinyi was born in Xi'an, the heart of China's historical and cultural heritage. From a young age, she developed a fascination with history, influenced by visits to ancient sites and her family's dedication to cultural preservation. Gao earned a PhD in East Asian history and has curated major exhibitions highlighting China's historical achievements and its shared cultural ties with Korea and Japan. She frequently incorporates popular media, including historical dramas, documentaries, and educational video games, to engage a wider audience and make history accessible. Her objectives in the committee include using cultural history as a diplomatic tool, emphasizing China's leadership role in East Asia, and providing historical context to influence policy decisions. Gao's personal powers include academic authority, curatorial expertise, and extensive networks with cultural institutions in Korea and Japan, allowing her to advise on culturally sensitive issues. She is skilled at leveraging historical narratives to shape public opinion, strengthen China's soft power, and guide diplomatic discussions. By integrating scholarship, cultural diplomacy, and strategic communication, Gao ensures that decisions made in the committee are informed by history while advancing China's broader political, social, and cultural objectives.

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Positions: China

17. Zhang Ruiqi (张睿琪) – Head of Chinese Cultural Exchange Council

Zhang Ruiqi grew up in Shanghai, where she was exposed to a cosmopolitan mix of local traditions, international media, and the arts. She studied international cultural policy and media at Beijing Foreign Studies University and has led initiatives promoting Chinese music, cinema, and traditional arts abroad. Zhang frequently collaborates with Korean and Japanese artists to organize cross-cultural programs that enhance China's regional influence. Her objectives in the committee include expanding China's cultural diplomacy, strengthening public perception abroad, and ensuring that cultural exchanges align with national strategic interests. Zhang's personal powers include extensive diplomatic contacts, program management skills, and the ability to coordinate high-impact cultural events that influence public and political opinion. She leverages her understanding of youth culture, social media, and global entertainment trends to craft initiatives that resonate across East Asia. By combining cultural expertise with strategic planning, Zhang ensures that China's cultural influence is both tangible and respected, promoting a positive national image and supporting broader political and economic goals in regional diplomacy.

18. Deng Haoyu (邓浩宇) – Historian of East Asian Relations

Deng Haoyu hails from Nanjing and specializes in modern East Asian history, focusing on China-Korea-Japan relations. He has written extensively on regional conflicts, trade, and diplomatic evolution, often providing analysis that informs government policy. Deng actively engages with digital platforms and media to make historical knowledge accessible, using popular documentaries, educational programs, and online articles to reach a broad audience. His objectives include providing historical context for policy-making, guiding committee deliberations, and ensuring that sensitive issues such as territorial disputes and cultural heritage are addressed thoughtfully. Deng's personal powers include academic credibility, extensive research networks, and the ability to influence both public opinion and high-level decision-making. By blending rigorous historical research with modern communication strategies, he ensures that committee resolutions are informed, balanced, and cognizant of historical precedents. His presence allows delegates to navigate complex regional dynamics with greater awareness, fostering policies that respect cultural sensitivities while supporting China's strategic objectives.

Positions: China

19. He Nianzu (何年祖) – Filmmaker Producing Historical and Patriotic Media

He Nianzu was born in Chongqing and studied film production and media arts, developing a career in documentaries and dramatizations that highlight China's historical achievements and regional influence. He has directed projects that emphasize national heritage, the evolution of East Asian diplomacy, and China's contributions to regional culture. He is active on domestic streaming platforms and frequently engages with youth audiences by integrating elements of pop culture and storytelling. His objectives in the committee include leveraging media as a form of soft power, shaping public perception, and reinforcing China's strategic goals through cultural narratives. He Nianzu's personal powers include creative authority in film production, media influence, and the ability to craft compelling narratives that support China's positions. By blending artistic talent, historical knowledge, and digital outreach, He amplifies China's soft power, subtly influencing both domestic and international opinion. His work ensures that cultural storytelling complements China's diplomatic and strategic initiatives, reinforcing its presence in regional discourse and committee decisions.

20. Lin Yaqing (林雅晴) – Social Media Strategist for East Asia Relations

Lin Yaqing was born in Guangzhou and studied communications, digital media, and international relations. She manages campaigns promoting China's policies, culture, and technological initiatives across East Asia, analyzing trends in K-pop, J-pop, and Chinese social media platforms to influence public perception. Lin's objectives in the committee include strengthening China's digital influence, guiding cross-border media collaborations, and providing real-time analysis of public opinion to inform strategic decisions. She coordinates closely with Korean and Japanese media experts to monitor developments and craft narratives favorable to China's interests. Lin's personal powers include digital strategy expertise, data analytics, social media influence, and the ability to integrate youth perspectives into policy discussions. She is adept at leveraging trends, viral content, and cultural insights to promote China's soft power and maintain regional influence. By combining technological skill, cultural understanding, and diplomatic awareness, Lin ensures that China's narrative is effectively communicated, supporting both short-term committee objectives and long-term strategic goals in East Asia.

Positions: Japan

1. Takahashi Riku (高橋陸) – Director of East Asian Security Policy

Takahashi Riku was born in Tokyo to a family with a long tradition of military service and strategic studies. Fascinated by geopolitics from an early age, he pursued studies in international relations and security at the University of Tokyo, later specializing in East Asian military strategy. Takahashi has closely monitored developments in China and Korea, particularly in defense technologies, regional alliances, and military exercises. He played a key role in Japan's efforts to modernize its Self-Defense Forces and coordinate joint security initiatives with allies in response to evolving regional dynamics. His objectives in the committee include maintaining Japan's security, ensuring balanced regional power, and fostering strategic cooperation while protecting national sovereignty. Takahashi's personal powers include strategic planning authority, access to defense intelligence networks, and the ability to advise on risk assessment and crisis management. He also integrates cultural understanding, historical insight, and knowledge of regional conflicts to anticipate potential flashpoints and advise policymakers. By combining strategic expertise, diplomatic acumen, and a deep understanding of regional dynamics, Takahashi Riku ensures that Japan's security policies remain proactive, balanced, and influential within East Asia.

2. Sato Haruka (佐藤遥) – Director of International Trade and Economic Affairs

Sato Haruka was born in Osaka into a family of international business leaders, cultivating an early interest in trade and economic policy. She studied economics and international commerce at Keio University and completed advanced studies in regional economic integration and trade law. Sato has played a pivotal role in aligning Japan's post-reunification Korea trade relations with regional economic strategy, coordinating cross-border commerce, investment initiatives, and infrastructure projects. She closely monitors Chinese and Korean markets, including consumer trends influenced by pop culture, technology, and digital commerce. Her objectives include maximizing Japan's economic influence, fostering regional stability through trade, and ensuring that bilateral and multilateral partnerships reflect Japanese interests. Sato's personal powers include oversight of trade policy, regulatory influence, and access to regional business networks. She leverages expertise in finance, cultural trends, and diplomatic negotiation to secure advantageous agreements and shape regional economic strategy. By integrating economic intelligence with cultural literacy, Sato Haruka ensures Japan's economic policy is both forward-looking and strategically positioned within East Asia.

Positions: Japan

3. Fujimoto Akihiro (藤本明宏) – Director of Technological Innovation and AI Policy

Fujimoto Akihiro was born in Nagoya and displayed early talent in science and technology. He studied robotics, artificial intelligence, and innovation management at the University of Tokyo and later focused on East Asian technological collaboration. Fujimoto has overseen programs integrating research, industrial applications, and regional partnerships with Korea and China, emphasizing sustainable innovation, digital infrastructure, and AI development. His objectives in the committee include advancing Japan's technological leadership, fostering cooperative regional innovation, and ensuring that AI and robotics development aligns with national and regional security priorities. Fujimoto's personal powers include authority over innovation programs, research coordination, and policy advisory in technological development. He leverages technical expertise, regional awareness, and cross-cultural collaboration to strengthen Japan's influence in science and technology. By combining innovation leadership with diplomatic insight, Fujimoto Akihiro ensures Japan remains at the forefront of technological progress, maintaining strategic advantage and regional cooperation.

4. Nakamura Ayaka (中村綾香) – Director of Cultural Diplomacy and Media

Nakamura Ayaka was born in Kyoto and grew up immersed in Japan's rich cultural heritage. She studied international cultural policy and media management at Waseda University, later leading programs that promote Japanese pop culture, traditional arts, and media abroad. Ayaka actively coordinates exchange programs with Korea and China, integrating cultural diplomacy into broader political and economic strategies. Her objectives include expanding Japan's cultural influence, enhancing soft power, and strengthening regional understanding through collaborative media and art initiatives. Nakamura's personal powers include oversight of cultural programs, media outreach, and diplomatic negotiation skills. She leverages pop culture trends, social media, and youth engagement to promote Japan's image abroad while facilitating cross-cultural collaboration. By combining cultural expertise with strategic planning, Nakamura Ayaka ensures that Japan's cultural initiatives reinforce political and economic objectives, fostering influence and goodwill throughout East Asia.

5. Yamaguchi Ren (山口蓮) – Director of Environmental and Sustainable Development Policy

Yamaguchi Ren was born in Sapporo and developed a strong commitment to environmental sustainability and climate policy. He studied environmental engineering and international policy at Hokkaido University and later specialized in regional initiatives for renewable energy, climate mitigation, and sustainable development. Yamaguchi closely coordinates with Korean and Chinese counterparts to design collaborative programs addressing shared environmental challenges, including energy efficiency, pollution control, and green technology adoption. His objectives in the committee include advancing Japan's sustainability agenda, promoting regional environmental cooperation, and ensuring that technological and industrial innovation supports climate goals. Yamaguchi's personal powers include oversight of environmental policy, project management, and cross-border collaboration capabilities. By combining technical expertise, policy insight, and diplomatic skill, Yamaguchi Ren ensures that Japan's environmental initiatives are influential, strategically aligned, and contribute to long-term regional stability and cooperation.

Positions: Japan

6. Kobayashi Yui (小林優衣) – Director of East Asian Trade Policy

Kobayashi Yui was born in Yokohama to a family involved in international commerce and logistics. She studied international trade, economics, and regional integration at Waseda University, with a focus on East Asian economic policy and market dynamics. Kobayashi has played a critical role in coordinating Japan's trade initiatives with China and Korea, fostering investment, infrastructure development, and market cooperation. She actively monitors trends in technology, pop culture, and digital commerce to anticipate shifts in consumer behavior and regional supply chains. Her objectives include maximizing Japan's economic influence, strengthening regional trade alliances, and integrating post-reunification Korea into Japan's strategic economic planning. Kobayashi's personal powers include authority over trade policy, regulatory oversight, negotiation expertise, and access to regional business networks. She leverages cultural understanding, economic intelligence, and diplomatic skills to design policies that enhance Japan's economic competitiveness and foster collaboration. By combining strategic foresight with cross-cultural awareness, Kobayashi Yui ensures Japan remains a dominant economic force in East Asia while maintaining positive relations with its neighbors.

7. Tanaka Haruto (田中陽翔) – Director of Defense Strategy

Tanaka Haruto was born in Nagoya and grew up in a military-focused family. He studied international security and military strategy at the National Defense Academy of Japan and specialized in East Asian security dynamics. Tanaka monitors developments in Korea and China, particularly in military technology, alliances, and strategic positioning. His objectives include maintaining Japan's security, ensuring regional balance of power, and enhancing collaboration with allied forces while protecting national sovereignty. Tanaka's personal powers include command over strategic military planning, intelligence analysis, and the ability to advise on regional security threats. He combines historical knowledge, defense expertise, and diplomatic understanding to anticipate potential conflicts and propose proactive measures. By integrating technical and strategic acumen with regional awareness, Tanaka Haruto ensures Japan's defense policies remain effective, adaptive, and influential in East Asian security dialogues.

8. Shimizu Akane (清水茜) – Director of Cultural Diplomacy

Shimizu Akane was born in Kyoto and developed a passion for cultural arts and international engagement. She studied cultural policy, international relations, and media management at Kyoto University, focusing on Japan's soft power strategies. Akane coordinates cultural exchange programs with Korea and China, promoting Japanese media, traditional arts, and pop culture globally. Her objectives include strengthening Japan's cultural influence, fostering regional understanding, and enhancing Japan's soft power through youth engagement and media initiatives. Shimizu's personal powers include oversight of cultural diplomacy programs, media strategy, and cross-cultural negotiation. She leverages cultural literacy, pop culture trends, and digital platforms to project Japan's values abroad while facilitating cooperative initiatives. By combining strategic planning with cultural expertise, Shimizu Akane ensures Japan's cultural diplomacy complements political, economic, and technological goals, strengthening the country's influence across East Asia.

Positions: Japan

9. Matsumoto Renji (松本蓮司) – Director of Environmental and Sustainability Policy

Matsumoto Renji was born in Sapporo and pursued studies in environmental engineering and sustainable development at Hokkaido University. He specializes in climate policy, renewable energy, and regional environmental collaboration. Renji coordinates programs with Korea and China to develop joint sustainability initiatives, including green technology projects, pollution control, and disaster preparedness. His objectives include advancing Japan's environmental leadership, promoting regional ecological cooperation, and integrating sustainability into industrial and technological policy. Matsumoto's personal powers include oversight of environmental initiatives, strategic policy design, and coordination of cross-border sustainability programs. He combines technical expertise, policy acumen, and cross-cultural negotiation skills to ensure Japan's initiatives are effective, cooperative, and strategically influential. By blending science, strategy, and diplomacy, Matsumoto Renji positions Japan as a leader in regional environmental policy.

10. Nakamoto Sora (中本空) – Director of Technology and Innovation Policy

Nakamoto Sora was born in Fukuoka and developed an early interest in robotics, AI, and technological innovation. She studied engineering and innovation management at Tokyo Institute of Technology, later leading initiatives to integrate Japanese technological research with regional partners in Korea and China. Sora focuses on AI, robotics, digital infrastructure, and cybersecurity, aiming to maintain Japan's competitive edge while fostering collaborative innovation in East Asia. Her objectives include advancing Japan's technological leadership, supporting regional research collaboration, and ensuring that innovation aligns with national security and industrial policy. Nakamoto's personal powers include oversight of technological initiatives, research coordination, and strategic advisory authority. She leverages technical expertise, regional awareness, and cross-cultural collaboration to strengthen Japan's innovation ecosystem. By combining scientific knowledge, strategic foresight, and diplomatic skill, Nakamoto Sora ensures that Japan's technological influence remains strong, cooperative, and regionally respected.

11. Ito Kaori (伊藤香織) – Director of East Asian Economic Strategy

Ito Kaori was born in Kobe into a family with a long history in international trade and business. She studied economics and international commerce at Keio University, later specializing in East Asian economic policy and regional integration. Kaori has played a critical role in shaping Japan's strategic economic relations with Korea and China, monitoring trade flows, investment opportunities, and regional market trends. She actively analyzes the influence of technology, pop culture, and digital commerce on regional economies, integrating these insights into Japan's policy framework. Her objectives include maximizing Japan's economic influence, strengthening regional trade networks, and ensuring that cross-border collaboration reflects national interests. Ito's personal powers include oversight of economic initiatives, regulatory influence, and connections with policymakers and business leaders across East Asia. She leverages expertise in finance, cultural trends, and negotiation to craft trade strategies that advance Japan's competitiveness while fostering regional cooperation. By combining strategic foresight, economic acumen, and cross-cultural awareness, Ito Kaori ensures Japan maintains a strong presence in East Asia, balancing national objectives with diplomatic collaboration to achieve sustainable growth and influence.

Positions: Japan

12. Nakamura Shota (中村翔太) – Director of National Defense Innovation

Nakamura Shota was born in Osaka to a family with military and engineering backgrounds. He studied defense technology, robotics, and security strategy at the National Defense Academy of Japan, later focusing on East Asian defense collaboration and innovation. Nakamura has played a key role in integrating Japan's military technological advancements with regional intelligence and strategic planning, monitoring developments in Korea and China. His objectives include enhancing Japan's defense readiness, maintaining technological superiority, and fostering secure regional collaboration where beneficial. Nakamura's personal powers include oversight of defense innovation projects, strategic planning authority, and access to intelligence networks. He combines technical expertise, strategic insight, and historical knowledge to anticipate potential security challenges and ensure proactive defense measures. By integrating technology, strategy, and diplomacy, Nakamura Shota ensures Japan's defense initiatives remain effective, forward-looking, and regionally coordinated, safeguarding national security while supporting East Asian stability.

13. Fujii Ayaka (藤井彩香) – Director of Cultural Affairs and International Media

Fujii Ayaka was born in Kyoto and grew up immersed in Japanese arts, literature, and media culture. She studied international cultural policy and media management at Waseda University, focusing on cross-border engagement and soft power strategies. Ayaka leads programs that promote Japanese media, pop culture, traditional arts, and digital platforms abroad, actively collaborating with Korean and Chinese partners to enhance mutual understanding. Her objectives include expanding Japan's cultural influence, fostering regional cooperation, and integrating media initiatives into national diplomacy and policy-making. Fujii's personal powers include oversight of cultural programs, media strategy authority, and diplomatic engagement skills. She leverages pop culture trends, social media, and youth engagement to promote Japan's image abroad while facilitating collaborative regional initiatives. By combining strategic planning with cultural expertise, Fujii Ayaka ensures Japan's soft power initiatives reinforce political, economic, and technological objectives, enhancing the country's influence and fostering goodwill across East Asia.

14. Yamamoto Ren (山本蓮) – Director of Environmental Innovation and Policy

Yamamoto Ren was born in Hokkaido and developed a strong interest in environmental sustainability, renewable energy, and climate policy from an early age. He studied environmental engineering and international policy at Hokkaido University, later focusing on collaborative regional projects addressing climate change, disaster preparedness, and green technology integration. Ren coordinates initiatives with Korea and China to ensure regional environmental cooperation and sustainable development, including renewable energy projects, ecological preservation, and pollution control. His objectives include advancing Japan's environmental leadership, promoting sustainable development, and integrating ecological considerations into industrial and technological strategy. Yamamoto's personal powers include oversight of environmental programs, strategic policy design, and cross-border collaboration authority. He combines technical knowledge, policy insight, and diplomatic skills to ensure Japan's initiatives are effective, cooperative, and influential. By leveraging science, strategy, and negotiation, Yamamoto Ren ensures Japan remains a leader in regional environmental policy, promoting innovation and ecological responsibility in East Asia.

Positions: Japan

15. Kudo Sora (工藤空) – Director of Technology Policy and Innovation Strategy

Kudo Sora was born in Fukuoka and demonstrated early aptitude in engineering, robotics, and artificial intelligence. She studied technological innovation, AI development, and industrial strategy at Tokyo Institute of Technology, later leading initiatives to integrate Japanese technological expertise with regional projects in Korea and China. Sora focuses on AI, robotics, cybersecurity, and smart infrastructure, aiming to maintain Japan's competitive edge while promoting collaborative innovation. Her objectives include advancing Japan's technological leadership, ensuring AI and robotics development aligns with national security and industrial policy, and fostering regional research partnerships. Kudo's personal powers include oversight of technology programs, research coordination, and strategic advisory authority. She leverages technical expertise, regional awareness, and cross-cultural collaboration to strengthen Japan's innovation ecosystem. By combining scientific knowledge, strategic foresight, and diplomacy, Kudo Sora ensures Japan remains at the forefront of technological advancement, maintaining influence, innovation, and cooperative regional relationships.

16. Mori Ayumi (森歩美) – Director of East Asian Regional Relations

Mori Ayumi was born in Hiroshima and grew up fascinated by history, diplomacy, and regional cooperation. She studied international relations and political science at Sophia University, later specializing in East Asian affairs. Mori has been instrumental in coordinating diplomatic initiatives between Japan, Korea, and China, particularly focusing on post-reunification Korea and its integration into regional frameworks. Her objectives include strengthening Japan's diplomatic influence, promoting cross-border collaboration, and ensuring regional stability through multilateral initiatives. Mori's personal powers include authority over diplomatic programs, negotiation oversight, and access to political and policy networks across East Asia. She leverages historical understanding, cultural literacy, and regional knowledge to anticipate potential tensions and propose effective solutions. Mori Ayumi integrates diplomacy, strategy, and cultural engagement, ensuring that Japan maintains constructive relationships with its neighbors while protecting national interests and fostering long-term regional cooperation.

17. Hayashi Rikuya (林陸也) – Director of Defense Research and Technology

Hayashi Rikuya was born in Nagoya to a family with a military and engineering background. He studied mechanical engineering, defense systems, and security studies at the National Defense Academy of Japan. Hayashi specializes in monitoring military advancements in Korea and China, including robotics, AI, and cyber capabilities. His objectives include advancing Japan's defense technology, maintaining regional security, and supporting collaboration with allied forces where beneficial. Hayashi's personal powers include oversight of defense research projects, strategic planning authority, and access to intelligence networks. He combines technical expertise, strategic foresight, and historical knowledge to ensure Japan's defense policies remain proactive and effective. By integrating innovation, strategy, and regional awareness, Hayashi Rikuya strengthens Japan's security posture while facilitating cooperation in East Asia and mitigating potential conflicts.

Positions: Japan

18. Shiraishi Nao (白石奈緒) – Director of Cultural Engagement and Media Diplomacy

Shiraishi Nao was born in Kyoto and grew up immersed in Japan's cultural arts and modern media. She studied cultural diplomacy, media studies, and international relations at Kyoto University, later leading programs to project Japanese culture abroad through pop culture, traditional arts, and digital media. Nao coordinates collaborative programs with Korea and China, focusing on mutual understanding, soft power initiatives, and youth engagement. Her objectives include expanding Japan's cultural influence, fostering regional collaboration, and integrating media strategies into broader diplomatic efforts. Shiraishi's personal powers include oversight of cultural programs, strategic media influence, and negotiation authority. She leverages pop culture trends, media platforms, and cross-cultural understanding to strengthen Japan's image abroad while building bridges with neighboring countries. By combining cultural expertise, strategic planning, and diplomacy, Shiraishi Nao ensures Japan's soft power initiatives support national and regional goals.

19. Kagawa Haruto (香川陽翔) – Director of Environmental Policy and Sustainability

Kagawa Haruto was born in Sapporo and developed an early passion for environmental protection and sustainable development. He studied environmental engineering and policy at Hokkaido University, later specializing in climate change mitigation, renewable energy, and regional environmental collaboration. Haruto coordinates cross-border projects with Korea and China, including renewable energy programs, pollution control initiatives, and ecological preservation strategies. His objectives include advancing Japan's environmental leadership, promoting regional cooperation in sustainability, and integrating green technology into industrial and technological policy. Kagawa's personal powers include oversight of environmental programs, policy authority, and cross-border collaboration capabilities. He combines technical expertise, strategic insight, and diplomacy to ensure Japan's environmental initiatives are effective, cooperative, and influential. By blending science, innovation, and negotiation skills, Kagawa Haruto ensures Japan's environmental policies enhance regional stability while reinforcing national leadership in sustainability.

20. Fujimoto Aoi (藤本葵) – Director of Technology and Innovation Policy

Fujimoto Aoi was born in Nagoya and exhibited an early aptitude in robotics, AI, and engineering. She studied technological innovation, industrial strategy, and artificial intelligence at Tokyo Institute of Technology. Fujimoto focuses on integrating Japanese technological research with regional partners in Korea and China, particularly in AI, cybersecurity, robotics, and smart infrastructure. Her objectives include advancing Japan's technological leadership, fostering regional innovation collaboration, and ensuring that technological development supports national security and industrial strategy. Fujimoto's personal powers include oversight of technology initiatives, strategic advisory authority, and research coordination. She leverages technical knowledge, cross-border awareness, and collaborative networks to strengthen Japan's innovation ecosystem. By combining expertise in science, strategic foresight, and diplomacy, Fujimoto Aoi ensures Japan remains at the forefront of technological progress while maintaining cooperative regional relationships and influence.

Positions: Korea

1. Yoo Dokja (유독자) – Director of Reunification Policy

Yoo Dokja was born in Seoul to a family deeply involved in political science and public policy. He grew up during the transitional period leading to Korea's reunification, giving him firsthand experience of the social, cultural, and political challenges faced by both North and South Korea. Yoo studied international relations at Seoul National University, focusing on diplomacy, regional security, and integration policies. He has spent much of his career designing programs to facilitate the reunification process, addressing issues such as infrastructure alignment, economic harmonization, and social integration. Yoo actively follows global pop culture, including K-pop, Korean dramas, and digital media trends, to gauge societal sentiment and anticipate generational attitudes toward China and Japan. His objectives in the committee include ensuring that Korea's reunification strengthens national cohesion, balances relations with neighboring powers, and protects Korea's sovereignty and cultural identity. Yoo's personal powers include authority over reunification policy, expertise in cross-border integration, and the ability to mediate between different Korean factions. He leverages his cultural literacy and policy expertise to influence regional discussions, ensuring that Korea's perspectives are respected while fostering cooperative engagement with China and Japan. By blending strategic foresight with social awareness, Yoo Dokja serves as a key architect in shaping Korea's role in East Asian diplomacy, emphasizing stability, cultural understanding, and the effective management of reunification challenges.

2. Kim Joonghyuk (김중혁) – Minister of Trade and Regional Affairs

Kim Joonghyuk hails from Busan, Korea's primary port city, and has a background in international economics and trade policy. He graduated from Yonsei University with honors in economics and later completed advanced studies in trade negotiations and regional cooperation. Kim has overseen initiatives to integrate South Korean and North Korean trade systems post-reunification, focusing on infrastructure modernization, market alignment, and cross-border commerce. He follows Chinese and Japanese pop culture trends, including technology-driven consumer habits, to anticipate economic shifts and market demands. His objectives include maximizing Korea's economic influence in East Asia, fostering stable trade relations with China and Japan, and ensuring that reunification benefits Korea's economic growth. Kim's personal powers include oversight of trade negotiations, regulatory authority, and extensive networks with business leaders in Korea, China, and Japan. By combining economic expertise, strategic diplomacy, and cultural awareness, he is able to design policies that strengthen Korea's regional role while maintaining a competitive edge. His work ensures that Korea remains a key player in East Asian trade and diplomacy, balancing cooperation with strategic autonomy, and integrating cultural insights into economic policy-making.

Positions: Korea

3. Sung Jin (성진) – Director of National Defense Strategy

Sung Jin was born in Incheon and comes from a military family, inspiring his lifelong commitment to national defense. He studied strategic studies and military science at Korea Military Academy and later earned advanced degrees in East Asian security and defense policy. Sung has played a central role in modernizing Korea's military after reunification, integrating technologies from both North and South Korea, and aligning strategic objectives with regional security requirements. He actively studies Chinese and Japanese defense developments, incorporating intelligence analysis and historical military context into his planning. His objectives in the committee include maintaining Korea's sovereignty, strengthening regional alliances, and preventing escalation of conflicts with neighboring powers. Sung's personal powers include command authority, strategic planning expertise, and access to intelligence networks. He also leverages cultural understanding and historical knowledge to anticipate potential flashpoints and design proactive security measures. By blending military strategy, technological insight, and cultural literacy, Sung Jin ensures Korea's defense policies are adaptive, cooperative, and influential within the broader East Asian context.

4. Mori Jinwoo (모리진우) – Ambassador for Cultural Affairs

Mori Jinwoo was born in Daegu and developed a passion for arts, media, and cultural diplomacy from a young age. He studied international cultural policy and media management at Korea University and has led programs that promote Korean pop culture abroad, including K-pop, film, and traditional arts. Mori has also coordinated collaborative initiatives with Japan and China, using cultural exchange as a tool to build goodwill and facilitate diplomatic cooperation. His objectives include expanding Korea's soft power, strengthening cross-cultural ties, and promoting Korea's cultural narrative in East Asia. Mori's personal powers include oversight of cultural exchange programs, media influence, and diplomatic authority in cultural affairs. He strategically leverages pop culture, digital media, and international collaborations to shape perceptions of Korea, reinforce national identity, and build networks that complement political and economic objectives. By integrating culture with diplomacy, Mori Jinwoo ensures that Korea's cultural influence remains a vital instrument of policy, enhancing collaboration, understanding, and strategic positioning within the committee.

5. Ryu Jungseung (류정승) – Director of Technology and Innovation Policy

Ryu Jungseung was born in Daejeon, Korea's science and technology hub, and showed exceptional aptitude in STEM subjects from an early age. He studied computer engineering and innovation management at KAIST, later joining national research programs that focus on AI, robotics, and sustainable technologies. Ryu has been instrumental in harmonizing technological policies between former North and South Korea, ensuring that research, infrastructure, and innovation ecosystems are integrated effectively. He closely monitors Chinese and Japanese

Positions: Korea

technological trends, including advancements in AI, robotics, and communications, to inform Korea's strategic positioning. His objectives include advancing Korea's technological competitiveness, fostering regional innovation collaborations, and ensuring that reunification benefits are maximized in the tech sector. Ryu's personal powers include policy oversight, research coordination, and influence over strategic technology development. He also leverages public engagement through educational outreach and tech diplomacy, using cultural and digital channels to promote Korea's innovation achievements. By combining technical expertise, strategic foresight, and cross-cultural understanding, Ryu Jungseung plays a central role in strengthening Korea's regional influence and guiding the committee's discussions on technology, trade, and innovation policy.

6. Park Seoyeon (박서연) - Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade

Park Seoyeon was born in Busan into a family of traders and diplomats, giving her early exposure to cross-border commerce and international relations. She earned a degree in international economics and trade policy at Yonsei University and completed internships with Korean trade missions in China and Japan. Park has played a pivotal role in integrating North and South Korean trade systems after reunification, facilitating infrastructure projects, market regulation alignment, and regional economic agreements. She also follows Chinese and Japanese consumer trends, technology, and popular culture to anticipate shifts in trade demand. Her objectives include expanding Korea's trade influence, strengthening ties with neighboring economies, and ensuring that reunification benefits are maximized economically. Park's personal powers include oversight of trade negotiations, regulatory authority, and connections with regional business and government leaders. She is adept at aligning economic strategies with cultural awareness and regional diplomacy. By combining trade expertise with strategic foresight and cross-cultural understanding, Park ensures that Korea maintains a strong regional economic position while fostering cooperative relationships with China and Japan.

7. Choi Minjae (최민재) - National Defense Intelligence Coordinator

Choi Minjae was born in Daegu to a family with a history of military service. Fascinated by strategy and intelligence from a young age, he studied defense studies and intelligence analysis at Korea Military Academy. He later specialized in regional security, cyber defense, and East Asian military trends, closely monitoring Chinese and Japanese developments. After reunification, Choi played a key role in harmonizing North and South Korean intelligence systems, creating integrated security protocols, and coordinating regional exercises. His objectives in the committee include safeguarding Korea's national security, strengthening defense cooperation, and anticipating potential regional conflicts. Choi's personal powers include access to intelligence networks, analytical expertise, and strategic advisory authority. He leverages his knowledge of regional history, military culture, and international diplomacy to inform decision-making and ensure proactive responses to emerging crises. By combining intelligence acumen with strategic foresight, Choi Minjae ensures Korea's defense posture remains strong, coordinated, and respected within the regional security framework.

Positions: Korea

8. Lee Haeun (이하은) - Director of East Asian Cultural Exchange

Lee Haeun was born in Seoul and developed a passion for cultural diplomacy, focusing on Korea's historical ties with China and Japan. She studied international cultural policy and arts management at Korea University and has led programs promoting K-pop, traditional arts, and Korean media abroad. Lee actively collaborates with Chinese and Japanese cultural institutions, coordinating exchange programs that highlight shared heritage while emphasizing Korea's unique identity. Her objectives include strengthening Korea's cultural influence, fostering mutual understanding, and using soft power as a diplomatic tool. Lee's personal powers include authority over cultural initiatives, diplomatic influence, and media engagement capabilities. She leverages popular culture, youth engagement, and cross-border collaborations to shape perceptions of Korea, enhance cooperation, and reinforce strategic objectives. By integrating cultural insight with policy-making, Lee Haeun ensures that Korea's soft power complements economic, military, and political efforts in the region.

9. Jang Hyunsuk (장현석) - Technology Policy Liaison to China

Jang Hyunsuk was born in Daejeon, Korea's technology hub, and developed a deep interest in innovation and international collaboration. He studied engineering and technology policy at KAIST and has overseen programs integrating Chinese technological expertise into Korea's post-reunification research infrastructure. Hyunsuk closely monitors Chinese advancements in AI, robotics, and communications, fostering collaborative innovation while safeguarding Korea's technological autonomy. His objectives include promoting Korea's tech competitiveness, facilitating bilateral projects with China, and ensuring that technological integration enhances regional cooperation without compromising sovereignty. Jang's personal powers include policy oversight, research coordination, and cross-border liaison capabilities. He leverages technological insight and diplomatic acumen to strengthen Korea's innovation ecosystem, enabling the country to lead in emerging technologies while maintaining strong regional partnerships. By blending technical expertise with cultural and political awareness, Jang Hyunsuk ensures that Korea's technological influence grows strategically in collaboration with China and Japan.

10. Kim Yewon (김예원) - Youth and Media Outreach Coordinator

Kim Yewon was born in Busan and studied communications, media studies, and international relations. She specializes in youth engagement, social media, and cultural diplomacy, coordinating programs that connect young people across Korea, China, and Japan. Yewon actively integrates K-pop, digital media, and cross-cultural content into outreach initiatives, fostering mutual understanding and positive perception of Korea abroad. Her objectives in the committee include expanding Korea's soft power, shaping public opinion, and ensuring that youth perspectives influence policy-making. Kim's personal powers include media strategy, digital outreach, and cultural influence, allowing her to coordinate campaigns, monitor trends, and advise on engagement initiatives. By combining communications expertise with regional cultural awareness, Kim Yewon ensures that Korea's policies and cultural presence resonate with the younger generation, enhancing the country's strategic influence and fostering cooperative relationships in East Asia.

Positions: Korea

11. Han Soojin (한수진) – Deputy Director of Environmental Policy

Han Soojin was born in Jeju Island and grew up surrounded by Korea's rich natural landscapes, which sparked her lifelong interest in environmental preservation. She studied environmental science and policy at Seoul National University and later joined the Ministry of Environment, focusing on sustainable development, climate change mitigation, and regional cooperation in East Asia. Han has been instrumental in integrating North and South Korean environmental policies post-reunification, coordinating cross-border initiatives to preserve ecosystems, manage pollution, and develop renewable energy projects. She actively monitors China and Japan's environmental strategies, identifying opportunities for collaboration and ensuring Korea maintains leadership in regional sustainability. Her objectives include advancing eco-friendly policies, promoting green technology cooperation, and influencing regional environmental standards. Han's personal powers include regulatory authority, policy-making influence, and access to international environmental networks. She leverages scientific expertise and diplomatic skills to shape both domestic and regional discussions, ensuring that Korea's environmental priorities align with broader strategic goals. By combining technical knowledge with cross-cultural awareness, Han Soojin plays a vital role in guiding policy decisions that balance ecological responsibility, economic growth, and regional diplomacy.

12. Choi Ara (최아라) – Director of Economic Development

Choi Ara was born in Incheon and pursued a degree in economics and international trade at Yonsei University. She later completed postgraduate studies focusing on post-reunification economic integration and regional development strategies. Choi has led programs to harmonize the economies of North and South Korea, aligning infrastructure, industrial policy, and labor regulations while coordinating trade initiatives with China and Japan. She follows regional economic trends and pop culture consumption to anticipate market shifts and promote cross-border commerce. Her objectives include fostering sustainable growth, strengthening Korea's position in East Asian trade networks, and leveraging reunification for economic modernization. Choi's personal powers include economic policy authority, project management skills, and the ability to coordinate complex regional initiatives. By combining strategic economic insight with cultural literacy and diplomatic coordination, Choi ensures that Korea's economic development is robust, forward-looking, and influential in regional negotiations.

13. Lee Minho (이민호) – Defense Policy Strategist

Lee Minho was born in Suwon and grew up in a family with a long military tradition. He studied defense strategy, international security, and East Asian geopolitics at Korea Military Academy and later specialized in integrating North and South Korean military systems after reunification. Lee closely monitors Chinese and Japanese military developments, assessing threats, regional power dynamics, and security collaboration opportunities.

Positions: Korea

His objectives include maintaining Korea's defense readiness, enhancing regional security partnerships, and ensuring military integration supports Korea's sovereignty and reunification goals. Lee's personal powers include strategic planning authority, access to intelligence networks, and expertise in risk assessment. By combining military strategy, diplomatic foresight, and regional awareness, Lee Minho ensures that Korea's defense posture is adaptive, coordinated, and capable of addressing potential regional crises while fostering stability.

14. Jung Haeun (정해은) – Director of International Cultural Exchange

Jung Haeun was born in Gwangju and developed a passion for arts, media, and diplomacy from a young age. She studied international cultural policy and arts management at Korea University and has led initiatives promoting Korean culture abroad, including K-pop, traditional arts, and modern media. Jung also collaborates with Chinese and Japanese institutions, coordinating exchange programs that strengthen mutual understanding and reinforce Korea's soft power. Her objectives include expanding Korea's cultural influence, fostering regional collaboration, and integrating cultural diplomacy into broader strategic initiatives. Jung's personal powers include oversight of cultural programs, media engagement, and diplomatic authority in cross-cultural initiatives. She uses cultural knowledge, digital media, and international collaboration to enhance Korea's image, strengthen relationships, and influence regional perceptions, ensuring that cultural diplomacy complements political, economic, and security strategies.

15. Park Jiwon (박지원) – Director of Technology and Innovation

Park Jiwon was born in Daejeon, Korea's technology hub, and demonstrated exceptional aptitude in STEM subjects from a young age. He studied computer engineering and innovation management at KAIST, focusing on technological integration, smart infrastructure, and sustainable development. Following Korea's reunification, Park has played a critical role in harmonizing North and South Korean technological systems, ensuring the efficient integration of research institutions, industrial applications, and innovation policies. He monitors Chinese and Japanese technological trends, particularly in AI, robotics, digital infrastructure, and communications technology, to guide Korea's strategic planning and regional collaborations. Park's objectives include strengthening Korea's technological competitiveness, fostering cross-border research and innovation, and ensuring that reunification benefits are fully leveraged to create a modern, integrated technology ecosystem. His personal powers include policy oversight, research coordination, strategic planning authority, and influence over national innovation initiatives. Park combines technical expertise with cross-cultural knowledge, leveraging international collaborations, academic networks, and industrial partnerships to drive Korea's technological leadership. He also focuses on ethical technology deployment, sustainable innovation, and public engagement, ensuring that advancements in science and technology enhance Korea's regional standing and improve societal outcomes. By integrating strategic foresight, technological insight, and diplomatic awareness, Park Jiwon positions Korea as a regional leader in innovation, capable of navigating complex international dynamics while fostering cooperation and long-term prosperity.

Positions: Korea

16. Seo Yerin (서예린) – Deputy Minister of Education and Youth Programs

Seo Yerin was born in Seoul and demonstrated a strong interest in education, youth engagement, and social development from an early age. She studied international education policy and comparative cultural studies at Ewha Womans University, focusing on cross-cultural pedagogy and youth diplomacy. Following Korea's reunification, Seo played a key role in harmonizing North and South Korean education systems, addressing disparities in curriculum, teacher training, and access to resources. She also coordinates programs with Chinese and Japanese educational institutions to encourage student exchanges, joint research projects, and collaborative online platforms. Seo's objectives in the committee include promoting educational reform, strengthening youth diplomacy, and ensuring Korea's next generation is prepared to engage with regional and global challenges. Her personal powers include authority over educational initiatives, curriculum development oversight, and influence on youth-focused policy implementation. She leverages pop culture, digital media, and social trends to design programs that resonate with young people, fostering cultural awareness and critical thinking. Seo Yerin's unique skill lies in bridging traditional educational frameworks with innovative, cross-border learning strategies, ensuring that reunification benefits are long-lasting and that Korea's youth are equipped to participate actively in East Asian affairs. By integrating education, culture, and diplomacy, she strengthens Korea's soft power and positions the country as a leader in regional collaboration.

17. Kang Minji (강민지) – Director of Trade and Industry Liaison

Kang Minji was born in Busan to a family engaged in business and international commerce. She studied economics and international trade at Korea University and completed postgraduate studies in industrial policy and regional economic integration. Kang has been instrumental in harmonizing post-reunification industrial and trade systems, coordinating infrastructure, regulatory standards, and cross-border commerce with China and Japan. She actively monitors regional economic trends, consumer behavior influenced by pop culture, and technological innovations that affect trade competitiveness. Kang's objectives include strengthening Korea's industrial capabilities, promoting regional trade cooperation, and ensuring that reunification contributes to sustainable economic growth. Her personal powers include trade policy oversight, negotiation authority, and deep connections with industry leaders and policymakers in Korea, China, and Japan. Kang leverages her understanding of economic policy, technology, and cultural trends to design trade initiatives that maximize national benefit while fostering regional cooperation. By integrating economic expertise, strategic planning, and cross-cultural awareness, Kang Minji ensures Korea remains competitive and influential in East Asian trade networks, contributing to stability and mutual prosperity.

Positions: Korea

18. Lim Seojun (임서준) – National Defense Technology Strategist

Lim Seojun was born in Incheon and displayed an early aptitude for engineering, technology, and defense systems. He studied mechanical engineering and defense technology at KAIST and specialized in integrating North and South Korean military technologies following reunification. Lim closely monitors Chinese and Japanese developments in AI, robotics, and cybersecurity to guide Korea's military modernization programs. His objectives include enhancing Korea's technological edge in defense, ensuring interoperability with allied forces, and preventing regional escalation through proactive defense planning. Lim's personal powers include oversight of defense technology projects, access to classified intelligence, and advisory authority in strategic military planning. He integrates historical knowledge, technological insight, and diplomatic awareness to anticipate regional security challenges. Lim Seojun's strategic vision ensures that Korea's military posture remains innovative, effective, and compatible with regional collaboration while maintaining national sovereignty. By blending engineering expertise with security policy and cross-cultural intelligence, he strengthens Korea's defense capabilities and supports regional stability initiatives.

19. Yoo Seohyun (유서현) – Director of Cultural Diplomacy and Media

Yoo Seohyun was born in Gwangju and developed a passion for media, arts, and cultural engagement early in life. She studied media studies and international cultural policy at Korea University, focusing on soft power and cross-cultural outreach. Seohyun coordinates initiatives that promote K-pop, Korean cinema, traditional arts, and modern media internationally, emphasizing collaboration with China and Japan. Her objectives include expanding Korea's cultural influence, shaping regional public opinion, and integrating media strategies into national and diplomatic goals. Yoo's personal powers include oversight of cultural diplomacy programs, strategic media engagement, and the ability to influence cross-border perceptions. She leverages social media, youth engagement, and entertainment trends to craft initiatives that enhance Korea's image abroad. Yoo Seohyun's work strengthens Korea's soft power, ensuring that cultural influence supports political, economic, and security objectives. By combining media expertise, cultural awareness, and strategic planning, she helps position Korea as a regional leader in cultural diplomacy, fostering understanding, cooperation, and positive perception among neighboring countries.

20. Baek Jiwon (백지원) – Director of Innovation and Sustainable Development

Baek Jiwon was born in Daegu and developed a lifelong interest in sustainable development, green technology, and innovation. She studied environmental engineering and innovation policy at KAIST, later leading programs that integrate renewable energy, technology, and industrial modernization across Korea. Baek focuses on ensuring that reunification enables effective resource management, infrastructure development, and adoption of sustainable technologies. She collaborates closely with Chinese and Japanese counterparts on cross-border initiatives addressing climate change, energy efficiency, and ecological preservation.

Positions: Korea

Her objectives include advancing Korea's sustainability agenda, promoting regional cooperation in green technologies, and ensuring that innovation supports economic, environmental, and strategic goals. Baek's personal powers include oversight of innovation and sustainability programs, project management authority, and the ability to coordinate international collaborations. She leverages expertise in engineering, policy, and cross-cultural negotiation to design programs that maximize technological advancement while fostering regional partnerships. By combining technical skill, strategic vision, and diplomatic insight, Baek Jiwon ensures Korea leads in sustainable development and innovation, contributing to both national prosperity and regional cooperation.

