



Security Council

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Territorial Disputes in the South China Sea

The Security Council,

Fully supporting freedom of navigation,

Taking into account the opportunity presented in the South China Sea for individual economic growth and development,

Seeking the establishment of peace in the area,

Alarmed by the issue of military power imbalance in the area,

Keeping in mind that many territorial claims exist within the region,

Recognizing that the problem regarding the division of resources is one that cannot be solved in this council without strife,

Reaffirming a commitment to respecting international maritime law including UNCLOS,

1. *Urges* for economic cooperation between the People's Republic of China and other nations in the area;
2. *Necessitates* the creation of a council of countries that allows for both multi-lateral and bilateral discussions as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations Security Council with the nations which claim part of the South China Sea to have accessibility to said council. This Council will have military powers in the region regarding military practices, exercises, and non-military control:
 - a. Said council would include larger world powers such as the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and a potential delegate or representative of the EU while including all countries with strong economic and regional ties to the area. These aforementioned States have a purely observer function without a right to vote or veto and only able to moderate and comment,
 - b. The handling of peace in the area would be through solely discussions and agreements on nationalized militaries through this council:
 - i. Will allow for the continuation of current Chinese economic activity and scientific research occurring within the contested zone as well as that of other nations with present claims in the region,
 - ii. No military effort can cause the cessation of said activity, even within the context of a peacekeeping mission by the Security Council,
 - c. Efforts such as this council are to be funded by the Security Council and the United Nations;
3. *Delegates* the power to create, uphold, and enforce an economic settlement for the contested international waters in the South China Sea region to the aforementioned United Nations Security Council:

- a. A temporary joint demilitarized economic zone will be formed in the disputed international waters of the South China Sea shared by the nations with current direct claims to the area,
 - b. A joint demilitarized economic zone will be an alternative to the waters being defined as the EEZ of any nation or as international waters,
 - c. The demilitarized economic zone is to be an area belonging to a coalition of the nations who have historically been involved in claims to this area,
 - d. Each member of the coalition will have equal rights and equal access in the zone;
4. *Promotes* a joint effort of resource development in the area, especially with regards to mutually beneficial matters such as scientific research, environmental protection, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief:
- a. A panel on the development of the South China Sea region will be formed,
 - b. Funding for any efforts suggested will come from the nations involved;
5. Calls for a recession of all military forces in the area, especially those of the United States, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, specifying that the recession of the forces of the United States military will come first before the recession of all other nations:
- a. If any country is to engage in military activity within the boundaries of the South China Sea, they will be immediately forced to remove their troops and will suffer a determined fine based upon ruling of the Security Council that will be paid to the United Nations,
 - b. Possible trade sanctions could be imposed on the offender based on the severity of the offence and again enforced by the Security Council.
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