

## **Resolution Paper 1.0**

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Sponsors:** Brazil, China, Japan, United States

**Signatories:** Albania, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malta, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom

**Topic:** South China Sea Conflict

*The United Nations Security Council,*

*Recognizing* the United Nations Charter of the establishment of ad hoc committees,

*Acknowledging* with deep concern the military conflicts in the South China Sea,

*Alarmed* by the continued American aggression and participation in the events of this region,

*Expressing* appreciation for international support, arbitration, and concern over the multi-trillion trade that passes through the region,

*Emphasizing* that a better solution than the Court of Arbitration Ruling of 2016 is needed,

1. Establishes an ad hoc United Nations sub-committee to ensure that trade is maintained safely in the South China Sea and to ensure that this resolution is followed which has properties including:
  - a. The subcommittee is made up of all the P5 Nations currently in the UNSC,
  - b. The committee will have the undisputed power to send trade advisors to the South China Sea and the Chinese islands to ensure that uninterrupted trade is maintained,
    - i. These ambassadors will bear no flag, instead representing the jurisdiction of the United Nations;
  - c. The committee exists to ensure that the exclusive economic rights of all nations surrounding the South China Sea are maintained;
  - d. The aforementioned committee will also be responsible to holding non-compliant countries responsible with respect to the degree of violation in ways such as but not limited to:
    - i. Political or economic sanctions on these countries,
      1. All of which would be determined by the committee;
2. Urges the demilitarization of the South China Sea by powers not directly involved in the dispute ways such as but not limited to;
  - a. Vastly restrict foreign intervention in waters claimed by China,
  - b. Discouraging the stationing and/or movement of foreign naval forces or aerial forces over Chinese claimed seas,
  - c. Reducing the amount of Chinese troops in areas that are disputed to facilitate peaceful negotiations and trust;

3. Ensures that individual discussions will be held with countries that have disputed borders with China without international interference in ways such as but not limited to;
  - a. Public summit with the leaders of each nation meeting and outlining a win-win solution tailored for the nation,
  - b. DMZs created if peaceful talks persist without fruitful results,
    - i. These zones should not be determined based on current military boundaries but on geographical limits;
4. Mandates that all modes of transportation with the purpose of trade should be allowed free passage through the South China Sea in full support of the Chinese naval system in ways such as:
  - a. Ships that are flagged by a sovereign country and do not have active arms on them should be allowed fully safe passage through the whole South China Sea,
    - i. Ships that have active arms including but not limited to main / secondary battery, anti-aviation guns, or torpedoes should disable these and are allowed full passage by the aforementioned committee created;
  - b. Planes shall be allowed full passage and ensured that they do not face anti-aircraft fire by any country or ship,
  - c. If any ship or aircraft requires emergency assistance, regional navies will aid them and their crew in disregard of their nationality with no liabilities for any nation that provides assistance;
5. Emphasizes that this resolution sets a new precedent that trumps the South China Sea Arbitration ruling of 2016 in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. The status quo must be maintained of Chinese control but the overlapping claims are still valid,
    - i. If nations prefer, they can enter into arbitration with China, as seen with the precedent of multiple countries like Vietnam and Malaysia;
  - b. China never agreed to the South China Sea Arbitration between the parties, thus this does not interfere with the current claims of China, nor does it create an effective way to solve this issue,
    - i. China fully complies with all the points stated within this resolution and is willing to further facilitate discussions;
  - c. The solutions presented in the current resolution involve other parties that would not be hostile towards any party such as France, and sets a precedent for other similar disputes across the world.