**QUESTION OF:** Conflict in the South China Sea

**FORUM:** Security Council

**SUBMITTED BY:** United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTER:** French Republic, the Republic of Indonesia, State of Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Oriental republic of Uruguay, Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Fully aware that the loss of Japan to the South China Sea led to political and territorial*

*disputes,*

*Recalling the agreement made in 2011 between the People’s Republic of China (PRC), Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei and Vietnam putting guidelines to help resolve the problem,*

*Recalling the creation of the International Seabed Authority under the United Nations Convention on Laws of Sea (UNCLOS), with it’s three main organs, the Assembly, the Council and the Secretariats in Section 4 of Part XI,*

*Deeply concerned about the Vietnamese fishermen being harassed for fishing in Parcel Islands,*

*Fully aware that many maritime species are being poached and affected by all artificial islands built in the South China Sea*

*Fully aware that the military presence in the South China Sea could create tensions between countries involved,*

*Alarmed by the statement giving by the Chinese Vice Admiral Yuan Yubai where he stated "the South China Sea, as the name indicates, is a sea area that belongs to China."*

1. Wishes the cooperation of the People's Republic of China and all members in this council to find peaceful and logical solutions regarding the conflict in SCS;

1. Demands a temporary supervision to be made by the UN in that area until further instructions:

1. Notes that there shall be no control on that area by the concerned states at this time,

1. It will reduce tensions between them;

1. Further recommends borders to be implemented in the SCS to separate the concerned states from each other:

1. Notes that each concerned state will have a certain percentage from the SCS,

1. Every state (China, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam) shall have access to 20% of the SCS

1. Requests the UNSC to inspect all the actions made by the 5 concerned states concerning this matter after the implementation of the borders

1. The inspection will stay for 2 years to assure that there are no conflicts between the states
2. There will be a monthly report that will be sent by inspectors in order to ensure that all agreed upon terms are correctly implemented;
3. Encourages the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to develop and elaborate their own draft code of conduct containing efficient risk-reduction measures and dispute-resolution mechanisms that abide by international law, and at the same time to be of satisfaction to all member states of the ASEAN:
4. Invites all states in the South China Sea region to sign upon the code of conduct elaborated by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in order to eventually reach peaceful and equal solutions pleasing to all parties introduced to the conflict, all while bearing in mind article 59 of the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea;
5. Strongly condemns all acts of aggression, conducted by any states in the disputed region, that interfere with the freedom of navigation of all sorts of vessels as long as they abide by customary international law:
6. Urges all member states of the UNCLOS to respect the agreed upon terms in the UNCLOS while dealing with all sorts of vessels who violate international law while sailing the high seas in order to lower the possible of future military confrontation
7. Demands all member states of the UNCLOS to respect the immunity given to warships and ships owned or operated by a State and used only on government non-commercial service on the high seas granted to them by the UNCLOS according to articles 95 and 96;
8. Imposes economical and financial sanctions on all energy companies and fishing companies in the region should they conduct any sort of operations in contested waters:
9. Prohibits all energy companies in the region to drill oil and natural gas in the exclusive economic zone of neighboring countries as not to be in violation of the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea, according to article 58
10. Demands all fishing companies, groups and entities not to conduct fishing operations of all sorts in the exclusive economic zone of neighboring countries which is out of their jurisdiction as not to be in violation of the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea, according to article 58;
11. Demands all member States wanting to build artificial islands to take mandatory authorization from the UNSC to build artificial islands in the South China Sea:
12. Requests from any State wishing to build an artificial island to present a report to the Security Council, which includes the exact location of the artificial island, all maritime species in the location of the artificial island (and precise if they will be at harm), and the purpose of building this island
13. Asks the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources to ensure that there are no rare or important species at harm before the Security Council gives authorization to build the artificial island
14. Notes that if any artificial island being built harms any kind of rare or important specie, the country building this island shall be sanctioned (the sanction shall be chosen by the IUCN in cooperation with the UNSC);
15. Asks the ISA to make sure that the island will be built in the country’s EEZ and not in any disputed territories:
16. Notes that all islands that will be built in disputed territories shall be completely prohibited until the conflict in the South China Sea ends
17. Authorizes the ISA to sanction any country that does not respect all rules agreed upon (Notes that the ISA shall agree upon the sanction with the cooperation of the UNSC)
18. Asks the Environment Commission to supervise the building of any artificial island if authorized by the Security Council to make sure that there are no rare or important species harmed during the process of building the islands;
19. Further recommends The United Nations abides by the UNCLOS to collaborate with nations involved in the conflict to change the area’s name taking into consideration that the islands have not yet been officially claimed by any country:
20. Invites Presidents and Prime Ministers of 11 countries of Southeast Asia, the President of United Nations Atlas of the Oceans, and the CEOs and Presidents of 12 geographic organizations around the world to change the name “South China Sea” to “Southeast Asia Sea”;
21. Notes that the United States of America shall continue conducting military operations in cooperation with allies in order to enhance maritime security and law forces as to effectively deal with any sort of territorial violation in the disputed areas;
22. Invites all capable and concerned states to cooperate with the United States in conducting freedom of navigation operations in the international waters present in the south China sea region abiding to customary international law in order to ensure to the international community that freedom of navigation in the region is not interfered with;
23. Reaffirms that all ships within 12 nautical miles of any territorial island/shore/reef shall not be harmed nor attacked at any kinds of circumstances:
24. Asks all member States to send navy patrols to ensure that no ship is put at harm, whether it’s a civilian, or a military or a commercial ship, as long is doesn’t trespass the 12 nautical miles agreed upon in the UNCLOS
25. Notes that any ship that does not respect the 12 nautical miles shall be sanctioned by the International Seabed Authority (ISA) (the sanction shall be agreed upon by the ISA) if the country in which the territorial 12 nautical miles was not respected chose to press charges;
26. Declares that if any member state chooses to breach or violate any of the above articles shall be introduced to severe economic and political sanctions that shall be implemented by the United Nations Security Council.