

Committee: Security Council
Topic: Situation in the South China Sea
Submitter: Security Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, and further defines all aspects of land and the sea,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of China, and to the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Reminding all member states who lay claim to the many bodies within the South China Sea that the formula for deciding Exclusive Economic Zones exists and should be utilized to settle this dispute (see UNCLOS Annex II),

Recognizing that artificial land within the ocean is not recognized in accordance with the UNCLOS,

Noting with approval the ASEAN-China Declaration on the Conduct of the Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and emphasizing the importance of moving from DOC to a well-developed Code on Conduct (COC) of Parties on the South China Sea,

Stressing the fact that the dispute must be resolved peacefully and diplomatically,

Further noting the absolute necessity of maintaining international treaties and law in regards to international waters and free-trade areas on the sea,

Keeping in mind that around one-third of international trade is conducted through the territory recognized as the South China Sea as it is international water,

1. Draws the attention to the destruction of the Spratly Island Chain, and incentivises China to maintain environmental safety throughout all its actions in the South China Sea (SCS) by:
 - a. Sending out personnel from the United Nations Risk Management Office stationed on boats and sent to areas of high destruction rates to ensure that the reefs in the Spratly Island Chain are left unharmed,
 - b. Invoking an initiative solely focusing on the environmental aspects of the South China Sea dispute which would:
 - i. addresses overfishing, specifically in the Spratly and Scarborough reef by utilizing the organization World Vision to monitor and maintain the population of marine wildlife in the region;
 - ii. addresses the destruction of the reefs by working with China to ensure all building materials they utilize are environmentally sound and non-impactive;
 - iii. addresses the pollution of oil spills caused by artificial islands by sending in the organizations Raincoast Conservation Foundation and the Georgia

Straight Alliance to constrain the current oil spilling into the ocean as well as work with the Chinese government to create methods that reduce such spills,

2. Urges all relevant nations to open direct inter-military communication channels to promote cooperation and help prevent collisions, accidents, and miscommunications among the various vessels in the disputed areas;

- a. Each involved country will be offered 100 UN-sponsored modern radios, specifically for naval use, with which they may communicate shipping routes and plans for the express purpose of direct inter-military communication in the interest of conflict prevention,

3. Encourages member states involved in the ongoing disputed South China Sea to utilize the UNCLOS in attendance to the hereafter created summit in the interest of peacefully negotiating the terms of the territorial claims in the South China Sea through means including but not limited to;

- a. An annual summit entitled SICOMODE (Summit Informing Countries On Multilateral Operations Determining Exclusive economic zones) will be held on a United Nations-chartered boat in the middle of the South China Sea using the algorithm outlined in the UNCLOS to discuss overlapping disputes and promote tourism;
- b. Participation in the UN approved bilateral NGO body BOAT (Bilateral Operation for the Administration of Transport) to formally charter transportation in the interest of the aforementioned summit, and to promote island tourism with the ends of prolonged international cooperation in disputed waters,

4. Emphasises the necessity for the South China Seas remain universally accessible waters for the express purpose of international trade even after territorial boundaries are confirmed;

- a. To keep the amount of trade ($\frac{1}{3}$ of global shipping) continuous and safe;
- b. To harbor peace among member states who use the South China Sea for trade;
- c. To promote prosperity and economic growth for all nations;
- d. To ensure that trade is uninhibited for all people and businesses;

5. Decides to remain actively seized in the matter.