

COMMITTEE: [Committee Name]

QUESTION OF: [Issue]

MAIN SUBMITTER:

CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(UNCLOS) in which state parties in the dispute of the South China Sea, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, etc, had signed and ratified such set of laws,

Showing its appreciation to state parties' effort to ease the dispute through ways such as the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea that parties such as Malaysia, China, Vietnam, etc. had agreed upon in which implies strong obligation towards Charter of the United Nations, the 1982 UNCLOS, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as well as other internationally recognized principles,

Recognizing the Permanent Court of Arbitration's statement on the case of South China Sea Arbitration(PCA Case Number 2013–19) on condemnation of China's act that violated some of the internationally recognized conventional laws,

1. Admits the sovereignty of China over the South China Sea under the conditions as following;
  - a. China commences joint development treaties with each and every one of the neighboring countries including: Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines,
  - b. Allowing third-party countries such as the US, the UK, et cetera authorization to intervene in solving disputes and conflicts if they are to occur;
2. Invites relevant member states, marine experts, etc. to a Meeting of Experts semiannually in which third-party countries can mediate and facilitate the debate but not participating in the debate on the issue regarding the sustainable development of the South China Sea which will draft out resolutions such as but not limited to:
  - a. Treaties that clarifies the jurisdiction and sovereignty over the South China Sea as mentioned in clause 1,
  - b. Specification of joint collaboration work mentioned above that will emphasize on a fair distribution of resources,
  - c. Protective measures of surrounding marine systems that abide by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, establishing a risk response mechanism,
  - d. Collaboration between ASEAN members to maintain an eco-friendly marine environment,

- e. Allow the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create a strong bonding network among the neighboring South China Sea countries through building confidence-building measures(CBMs);
- 3. Affirms that militarization of any country over the South China Sea without the consent of neighboring countries such as China, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Vietnam will not be accepted and, thus, the General Assembly will summon such militarization activity through the Security Council;
- 4. Requests the United Nations Security Council and the International Court of Justice for the revision of the activity in the South China Sea and to declare necessary instructions for the more sustainable and peaceful development of the South China Sea such as but not limited to:
  - a. Authorizing member states, if any state shows illegal and wrongful acts of militarizing the Spratly Islands or by abusing the treaties done in clause 2, to overlook and put surveillance over the South China Sea for a stronger implementation of UNCLOS,
  - b. Sanctioning any states through ways such as freeze assets or sentencing fines which will be used for sustainable development of the regions if the state;
- 5. Strongly recommends China to withdraw its veto rights in the Security Council regarding in all topics surrounding the South China Sea to achieve goals such as but not limited to:
  - a. Sustainable peace within the South China Sea,
  - b. Achieve sustainable development goals in the region,
  - c. Reach consensus upon the harmonization of the development of the South China Sea;
- 6. Emphasizes that Freedom of Navigation should be strongly implemented in the South China Sea and member states that violate such Freedom of Navigation will be penalized accordingly.