**FORUM:** Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Determining sovereign rights over the dispute of the South China Sea

**SUBMITTED BY:** South Korea

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which helps the United Nations (UN) and the International Court of Justices prove which nation has the rights to an amount of ocean area, it is defined as 200 miles or 321,869 km out of its nations land,

*Recognizing* the Spratly Islands as an independent island not claimed by any country to allow for there to be international waters in the South China Sea, and not giving one country the rights to the middle of the South China Sea,

*Defining* air identification zone as a zone or area where planes flying over would have to get permission from the country that runs said zone and if permission is not given the country has the authority to shoot the plane down,

*Acknowledging* the fact that one-third of the world's shipping passes through the South China Sea and receives $3 trillion in trade each year,

*Alarmed* at the fact that islands are being created to hold navy ships to frighten and threaten other countries into giving up their rights in the South China Sea,

*Appreciating* the foundation that was set by the International Court Of Justice in The Hague who ruled in favor of Philippines instead of China on the issue of area claims in the South China Sea, which thereby supports the EEZ,

*Fully aware* of the role the United States and French military in the conflict and appreciates that it is a temporary peacekeeping force until a proper UN peacekeeping force is deployed,

*Alarmed at* the fact that the nine-dashed line is not a thing and is not recognized by the United Nations,

*Declaring* the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) a critical organization fighting for the equal rights for every country which has claims in the South China Sea,

1. Requests that each Member State ratifies and acknowledges the UN treaty of the EEZ, which can also be described as the rights a country has to claim ocean area within 200 miles of its sovereign states land;
2. Recommends all Member states that have any military presence in the South China Sea outside of the EEZ to pull them back into the EEZ line to ensure that there are no escalating tensions or any further military or navy presence, further helping:
   1. the amount of countries that are losing important trade and rescues because their shipments are not being allowed through by other nations and therefore hurting the overall economy in the country
   2. the protection of innocent people passing through or protecting fishing boats which are collecting food for their country, seeing that the South China Sea is responsible for 10% of the world's fisheries;
3. Urges all countries to stop the creation of man-made islands in the Spratly islands, which will ensure that no country has the rights to claim the Spratly island as a part of their nation because this would give them the rights to claim all water area in 200 miles as their own resulting in:
   1. all nations having control over shipping supplies to its own country because now countries do not have the right to have any power over the shipping line seeing that it is in international waters
   2. with the fact that all the resources in the Spratly islands are now open to everyone and are not under the monopoly of one country;
4. Aims to create a UN Task Force, called “Peace in the South China Sea”, that will help patrol and ensure that no country is threatening or infringing on any other country's area in the South China Sea through means such as but not limited to:
   1. determining where the sea borders lie with connection to the newly created UN task force, “Peace in the South China Sea”, ensuring no disagreements on whether countries are allowed to look for resources and which are not in their designated areas
   2. acting as a peacekeeping force in the South China Sea, therefore helping de-escalate the situation and also making sure that no country is infringing on the rights of another state;
5. Advises all Member States to meet every 2 years to talk about the progress made in the South China Sea and any improvements necessary, ensuring a smooth transition and avoidance of potential conflict in the South China Sea while remaining open to international trade and providing all nations in the South China Sea an equal voice, leading to:
   1. the opportunity for all Member States to reflect on what is working and not working
   2. a way for “Peace in the South China Sea” Task Force and the UN to monitor the situation and talk with the countries affected
   3. economies in each country to grow because of the new safe trade and benefits it possesses
   4. greater accountability of the peacekeeping force in the South China Sea and making necessary adjustments;
6. Encourages all Member States to recognize the South China Sea as the international water outside of the EEZ giving every country trade and economic benefits and by keeping the ocean international this does not only keep the military from claiming it but also helps:
   1. trade with all nations connected leading to an increase in the country's annual GDP per capita
   2. other members states with their economic situation by maintaining relationships with the countries affected;
7. Calls upon all Member States to acknowledge that there are no air identification zones over the South China Sea, and that no nation or organization has the right to claim that there is an air identification zone, claiming that there is would not only negatively affect air travel but would mean that each country would have to ask for permission every time they wanted to fly over the South China Sea;
8. Recommends that all member states dismiss the idea of the nine-dash line meaning that each country gets a fair share of the South China Sea and no one individual country with a claim of 90% of the sea, by dismissing this:
   1. all member states get a fair say in what percentage of ocean area they are allowed to claim, thereby adhering to the EEZ and rule by the UN
   2. all historical claims will not be entertained and does not give a nation the rights to claim ocean area of its EEZ;
9. Calling for the release of all innocent people imprisoned for crossing the sea border such as fishermen who are arrested for fishing outside of their EEZ, and the release of such prisoners would ensure that all countries are willing to work towards a solution and innocent people do not serve a punishment for what is their government's fault.