



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Sixth

Legal

1. Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
2. State Sovereignty and International NGOs
3. South China Sea Dispute



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Canada

1 **Recognizing** the great dangers of biological weapons in the hands of people and countries with
2 the intent of harm, and

3
4 **Noting with Satisfaction** that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) bans the stockpiling,
5 acquisition and production of Biological toxins that exceed the need for peaceful purposes, and

6
7 **Keeping in Mind** the accomplishments and advances in science due to studies of
8 microorganisms, vaccines and diseases, through the confines of the BWC signed in 1972, and

9
10 **Emphasizing** that any and all studies and advancements in Biological Pathogens are not to be
11 used in any form as Biological Weapons, and

12
13 **Endorses** greatly, the peaceful use of all biological advancements within the sanctions of the
14 BWC, but

15
16 **Concerned** that, countries that have not signed the BWC and act upon its laws and regulations
17 will be a threat to millions of civilians and all countries apart of the BWC, and

18
19 **Recognizes** the potential harm and threat of countries not apart of the BWC, distributing
20 Biological Weapons to terrorist groups such as The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and
21 other terrorist groups, and

- 22
23 1) **Urges** all countries that have not signed and recognized the BWC to do so, and
24
25 2) **Requests** a thorough, random, compulsory search by the United Nations of all signed
26 countries facilities, in hopes of strengthening the confidence between all the State
27 Parties of the BWC;
28
29 3) **Invites** unsigned countries, to sign so they can benefit from shared biochemical
30 research from all members of the BWC;
31
32 4) **Suggests** the United Nations court to investigate the possibilities of State Parties
33 breaking the laws and regulations of the BWC.



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Ukraine

1 **ALARMED** that biological weapons are a serious threat, causing major health concerns
2 including death, to any nation and its citizens, and
3

4 **CONTEMPLATING** the warning from UN Secretary-General that the consequences of a
5 biological attack on a civilian target could exceed those of a chemical or radiological attack, and
6

7 **CONCERNED** that although the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 prohibited
8 the production, manufacturing, and storing of biological weapons except for “peaceful
9 purposes”, yet the use of these weapons has actually increased, and
10

11 **APPRECIATING** the work that has been done by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs
12 (UNODA) by promoting the disarmament of weapons including nuclear, chemical, and
13 biological in nature, and
14

15 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** that despite the BWC holding routine review conferences and making
16 politically- binding treaties, only 72 of the 170 nations submitted the required reports, and many
17 members continue to violate disarmament agreements,
18

19 1) **COMMENDS** the intent of the BWC to reduce and eliminate the
20 production and manufacture of biological weapons, but suggest that
21 ratifications to the BWC should be made;
22

23 2) **URGES** non-participatory nations to promptly sign and ratify the existing
24 BWC;
25

26 3) **SUGGESTS** that the United Nations implement new consequences to
27 those that break the BWC;
28

29 4) **INVITES** the United Nations to fund existing research programs and
30 technologies which are making advancements in neutralizing the harmful
31 effects of biological weapons.



Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted to: 6th Legal

Submitted by: Afghanistan

1. Realizing that biological weapons are dangerous, and if they fall into the wrong nations'
2. hands, they can kill thousands at once, while making any nation who obtains them
3. immediately more powerful, and
- 4.
5. Keeping in mind that since the time biological weapons were invented, nations obtaining them
6. first attacked in April 1915 in Mid Europe, and most recently attacked in January 2015, in total
7. having 42 attacks around the world, and
- 8.
9. Aware that in Afghanistan alone there have been 3,095 killed, 2,560 of them children,
10. and 2,664 more people were injured, the main targets being soldiers, policemen, and school
11. children, and
- 12.
13. Fully acknowledging all of the efforts that have been put forth by the UN to strengthen
14. the Convention and protect the world, such as banning them from use, and
- 15.
16. Stressing that there are endless possibilities of diseases and toxins that can be spread
17. with the weapons, that 28 countries still have access to them, possibly ready to use them to
18. target a group of people and livestock, and
- 19.
20. Stressing further that it is known as "The poor man's atomic bomb", which is implying
21. that it is cheap to make, therefore easier to make and obtain, also being as deadly as
22. an atomic bomb, which can kill hundreds of thousands of people;
- 23.
24. 1) Expresses its sympathy to the family members of the ones who have lost their
25. life due to attacks using biological weapons and hopes to help be a part of making that
26. very cause of death stop;
- 27.
28. 2) Recommends that the Biological Weapons Convention be strengthened by passing
29. a guideline to follow so that the attacks leading to mass casualties can be eliminated;
- 30.
31. 3) Stresses that the UN has tried to communicate with the nations that possess the
32. biological weapons and tried to negotiate with said nations to outlaw and rid themselves of
33. their weapons and that specific strategy has previously failed.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Biological Weapons

Topic: 6th Legal

Submitted By: Ireland.

1 Wishing, For the world to become a safer place and for different States to cooperate more
2 easily and get along better, in all of the corners of the globe, and
3
4 Recognizing that for the above mentioned goal to become reality, there are many steps we
5 have to take, and the first step we need to address on that long list is the matter of biological
6 weapons, that is, any weapon that makes use of poisons such as, mustard gas, to diseases
7 from smallpox to an assortment of plagues, including the black death, and thousands of
8 other viruses, bacteria, pathogens and toxins, these horrible weapons of impending mass
9 death and destruction, need to be completely abolished from this earth, and
10
11 Taking into account the attempts made by the United Nations to negate and destroy this
12 threat by signing two treaties, one in 1925, banning the use of Biological weapons in
13 warfare against other states who signed the treaty, and another treaty in 1972, completely
14 banning the use, production, and stockpiling of Biological weapons, and the Biological
15 weapons Conference review, and
16
17 Realizing, however, that this has not stopped terrorist groups, the countries who have not
18 signed the treaty, or even stopping some states who have signed the treaty of 1972,
19 one example, is Russia, who didn't stop producing Bioweapons until 1990, even after they
20 signed the treaty of 1972, and
21
22 Expressing deep concern, at how easy it is to make Bioweapons, with new advancement in science,
23 the genetic template of Cholera has been published and any scientist with a device that can weld
24 genes into DNA, not to mention anthrax, which is easy to produce and can remain deadly for about
25 a century, if stored properly, the Black Plague, or any other, deadly, highly contagious diseases, not
26 to mention how uncontrollable airborne pathogens
27 are, and
28
29 Stressing, the fact that the eradication of these "poor man's Nukes," as stated by Dr. Steven Block,
30 a professor of biological sciences and applied physics at Stanford, is for the greater good of all states,
31 religions, and the whole population of Earth;
32
33 1) Requests the spreading and sharing of preventative medicines to help inoculate and immunize
34 citizen diseases so when a biological attack occurs, and it will occur, states can be prepared
35 and hopefully able to save as many lives as possible;
36
37 2) Supports the diplomatic talks with hostile states that are still developing biological
38 weapons so we can peacefully convince these states that for the better of their country,
39 and citizens, biological weapons must not be used;
40
41 3) Urges the sharing of research on infectious diseases that could be used as biological weapons so,
42 with the cooperation of different states, we could come closer to eradicating these diseases for
43 the better of the world and the future of human civilization.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Mongolia

1 Reaffirming that the Biological Weapons Convention has provided a concrete foundation for
2 regulations involving biological weapons and has significantly helped providing a sense of
3 security concerning biological attacks, and

4
5 Aware of recent breaches of contract regarding the convention that threaten the safety of many
6 countries and their citizens, and

7
8 Expressing deep concern that rapid detection methods for biological warfare do not exist, making
9 it next to impossible to detect a biological attack in the amount of time needed to stop mass
10 casualties, but

11
12 Confident in previous actions taken by the UN to strengthen the convention, such as the review
13 conferences, and the Implementation Support Unit for the convention in the Geneva Branch of
14 the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, and

15
16 Taking into account that repairing the damage from biological attack could greatly affect the
17 economy of the targeted country, but

18
19 Believing that with a few more specific revisions, the Biological Weapons Convention could ore
20 effectively reduce the risk of and prevent possible biological attacks, and

21
22 Acknowledges that the UN has been working with this issue since before the convention went
23 into effect in 1975, but

- 24
25 1) Invites any country that has not signed or ratified the convention to consider the benefits
26 that the convention offers as expressed above;
27
28 2) Suggests that if searches for biological weapons more frequent they could be more
29 effective;
30
31 3) Emphasizes the need for a plan of action to take if a large scale biological attack such as
32 the distributing of antibiotics, production of protective masks and clothing, and the proper
33 facilities needed to handle individual outbreaks;
34
35 4) Urges nations that have already signed and ratified the convention to take part in aiding
36 the UN in its research and planning efforts.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th LEGAL

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Vietnam

1 **Taking into account** the Sverdlovsk Incident of 1979 in which a failed biological weapons test
2 in Russia caused an anthrax outbreak that turned into an epidemic that put around 1.2 million
3 civilians at risk, and

4
5 **Considering** the dangers of biological weapons and the need to control testing, limit use, and
6 create emergency responses to such aforementioned weapons, there is a need to strengthen the
7 biological weapons convention, but

8
9 **Realizing** that setting up such a convention would take considerable effort on all parties' ends,
10 and remembering the arguments of previous conferences to strengthen the biological weapons
11 committee, including proposals to forbid trading biological weapons with other countries and
12 create mobile emergency response units, and

13
14 **Aware** that these previously mentioned actions could stop the spread of biological weapons and
15 help those affected by the disastrous aftereffects of these weapons, but

16
17 **Encouraged** by the extensive efforts and the multiple successful proposals by the UN to limit
18 the production, stockpiling, and use of highly dangerous biological weapons, and

- 19
20 1.) **Welcomes** any party that has not already joined in the movement to strengthen the
21 biological weapons convention to deeply consider doing so for the betterment of the
22 world;
23
24 2.) **Stresses** for countries currently resisting the strengthening of the biological weapons
25 convention and those that are violating international biological weapons laws to
26 reconsider signing to help make the world a safer place;
27
28 3.) **Recommends** that all included parties continue supporting the biological weapons
29 convention and support future changes that are made in the convention;
30
31 4.) **Emphasizes** the need for a movement to institute emergency medical units that could
32 save the lives of many civilians in case of a biological war;
33
34 5.) **Expresses its thanks** for the cooperation of countries to draw attention to this
35 growing issue and for all the previous proposals and attempts to pass new restrictions
36 on biological weapons and ideas on how to destroy remaining ones.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention
Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

Expressing deep concern that Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction can be produced easily, cheaply, and in great quantity by a government or organization willing to bypass United Nations protocols, and that all states are competent in hiding biological productions from the United Nations, and

Recognizing the danger of Biological Weapons, which have a global history of causing tens of thousands of deaths in deliberate outbreaks in war, civil dispute, and terrorism, and

Alarmed by the fact that biological weapons have been used in the twenty-first century, as shown by letters sent to US congressmen which were laced with anthrax, demonstrating the unlimited potential of bioterrorism, but

Recalling the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), where production, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons was prohibited, but

Noting the shortcomings of the BWC, such as provisions not being regulated and some states failing to enforce biological proliferation on the organizational and civil levels, and

Inspired by the ideas from the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) of 1992, which established the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which could enforce the CWC's regulations, unlike the BWC, and

Realizing an organization like the OPCW could solve most of the BWC's shortcomings, but

Mindful that the creation of an Organization for the Prohibition of Biological Weapons could not encroach on a nation's sovereignty, but

Stressing that the collective security of biological weapons is every nation's individual responsibility, and

Anxious of the ease of domestic production and/or acquisition of biological material, and

1.) **Urges** nations not to fall into the temptation of creating biological weapons because of the ease, cost effectiveness, and the power that could be gained;

2.) **Instructs** the United Nations to create a biological organization with duties similar to the OPCW;

3.) **Calls** upon nations to report suspected biological weapons holders to the UN, so they can be fully investigated and the material disposed of rapidly if they aren't deemed clean;

4.) **Recommends** the United Nations to create an extra incentive to having a clean chemical weapons stockpile, so that temptation to produce chemical weapons becomes less of an attraction;

5.) **Instructs** nations to pursue illegal biological operations on their soil, so civil bioterrorism can be reduced.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: People's Republic of China

1 Recognizing that the original Biological Weapons Convention was help in 1972 and laid out
2 guidelines to prevent future biological warfare, ways to build up a nation's defense system in
3 regards to biological weapons, and programs dedicated to research and finding vaccines for
4 toxins that are using in biological weapon attacks, and
5

6 Acknowledging that the BWC was also the first treaty disarming the use of an entire category of
7 weapons and banned nations from not only stockpiling biological agents and toxins but also from
8 developing ways for such items to be delivered for reasons relating to war, and
9

10 Taking into account the creation of VEREX at the Third Review Conference in 1991 in order to
11 strengthen the BWC by establishing a verification process from a science and technology point
12 of view, and
13

14 Bearing in mind that the danger of biological weapon attacks and how they generally have a
15 high injury and death rate as they toxins are designed to take out a mass amount of people at
16 once, and
17

18 Appreciating the work of the International Support Unit (ISU) to help nations implement the
19 BWC by providing services such as support and assistance from an administrative standpoint and
20 supporting States' Parties endeavors to put the decisions and recommendations from the review
21 conference into action, and
22

- 23 1. Urges nations who have not yet signed the BWC treaty to consider doing so as it
24 makes the world a safer place for civilians everywhere;
25
- 26 2. Stresses the need to reduce any further proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
27 (WMDs) by having nations create a stronger security through establishing mutual
28 trust and working together and also by handling issues of proliferation through
29 diplomacy;
30
- 31 3. Expresses its hope to completely eliminate proliferation of not only biological
32 weapons but all WMDs as the consequences of their use far outweigh any possible
33 benefits;
34
- 35 4. Suggests that nations create legislation supporting the goals of the BWC and establish
36 methods for nation implementation of controlling biological weapons within its own
37 border.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Syrian Arab Republic

1 **NOTING WITH SATISFACTION** that since the Biological Weapons Convention was first
2 opened for signatures on April 10, 1972, it has had around 173 countries sign and ratify the
3 BWC, and
4

5 **STRESSING** that biological weapons are not only a threat the environment and health of
6 people, but also a threat to the economy, and
7

8 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** that some of the signatories have not followed through
9 with what they agreed to and have been using the weapons on innocent civilians and against other
10 countries, and
11

12 **TAKING IN ACCOUNT** that biological weapons/warfare has been around for hundreds of
13 years and as the years progress scientists are finding new and efficient ways of using these
14 weapons to kill the most amount of people;
15

16
17 1.) **CALLS UPON** for the countries who have signed to ratify and for counties who
18 haven't signed and ratify to do so;
19

20 2.) **REQUESTS** that the countries that have signed and ratified to submit annual
21 reports;
22

23 3.) **ENCOURAGES** countries to safely dispose/destroy their biological weapons.



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MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: United States of America

DEPLORING that biological warfare, also known as germ warfare, is the military tactic of using infectious and lethal diseases, viruses, bacterial agents, and fungi with the intention to kill humans, livestock, and crops, and

BEARING IN MIND previous biological attacks, such as the 1,000 water wells poisoned in China by the Japanese military during World War II, infecting thousands of civilians with cholera and typhus, and

CONSCIOUS that 13 states have not signed the BWC, and the loop holes that already signed members may use, and

COGNIZANT of the work done in 1994 in which member states attempted to create a verification group known as VEREX, which introduced mandatory verification procedures for all stated parties, though this group was hindered by the action of some member states, and

ANXIOUS of the lack of a verification system and incentive or repercussions system in the Biological Weapons Convention, and

CONSCIOUS of the failed attempt in 1925 where the League of Nations came together to outlaw the use of biological weapons through the development of "Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or other Gases and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;"

- 1.) **URGES** all member states to sign and ratify the BWC;
- 2.) **REQUEST** the creation of a committee to better the BWC by:
 - a. Giving member states who sign, ratify, and comply with the BWC the privilege to appoint delegates;
 - b. Instructing committee members to work towards the design on an incentive or repercussions system to better enforce the BWC;
 - c. Directing committee members to study the BWC and the trends corresponding with it, to fix and prevent loopholes;
- 3.) **SUGGESTS** member states destroy biological weapons stockpiles in accordance with international standards and norms.
- 4.) **CALLS UPON** the Security Council to consider the implementation of sanctions on countries who disregard their ratification and cause distress.



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Bolivia

1 COGNIZANT that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is a treaty banning the
2 development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons placed into effect on March 26,
3 1975 after nearly three years of being open for signature, and
4

5 AWARE that 174 states-parties have signed the treaty as well as 8 signatory states who have
6 signed the treaty but have yet to ratify the BWC, and
7

8 RECOGNIZING that states that have signed the treaty have the right to file complaints to the
9 Security Council to voice concerns of violations which the Security Council has the authority to
10 investigate, and
11

12 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that two members of the treaty have violated the BWC and others
13 have been accused of violating the treaty in the past, and
14

15 MINDFUL of the fact that there remain 14 states who have not signed nor ratified the treaty;
16

- 17 1) REQUESTS that member states be subject to investigations by United Nations inspectors
18 approved by all parties whenever involved in conflict with any other countries;
19
20 2) SUGGESTS economic sanctions specific to each country and to be determined by the
21 member states of the BWC be put into place to prevent member states from violating the
22 BWC;
23
24 3) RECOMMENDS economic incentives, also specific to the countries in question, such as
25 increased trade be put in place to influence countries who have not signed the treaty to do
26 so.



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Brazil

1 REALIZING that a biological weapon is a harmful biological agent utilized as a weapon to cause
2 death or disease, typically on a large scale through the air by delivery of aerosol cans or through
3 the use of explosives, and

4
5 MINDFUL that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is a treaty that bans the
6 development, manufacturing, and stockpiling an entire collection of weapons of mass destruction
7 was made official on March 26, 1975, and

8
9 BEARING IN MIND that the BWC also bans the creation of equipment and delivery vehicles to
10 use the deadly agents or toxins for contentious purposes or in armed conflicts with one another,
11 and

12
13 CONSCIOUS of the fact that there are currently 175 state-parties on the Biological Weapons
14 Convention, but there are several nations that have not signed or ratified the treaty, and

15
16 ALARMED that biological weapons are still out there and dangerous and countries are
17 recommended to have some ways of protecting the biological weapons for both the sake of their
18 citizens and the sake of the people of the world, and

- 19
20 1) RECOMMENDS that if biological weapons are an extreme threat to the citizens of a
21 certain country, then have the citizens be taught precautions measures if a biological
22 weapon were to be used against them, and how to defend themselves;
23
24 2) SUGGESTS that incentives be placed inside the BWC for countries who still need to sign
25 or ratify the BWC
26
27 3) NOTES WITH INTEREST placing random checks to make sure that biological weapons
28 are not being used to harm people or to start armed conflicts around the world;
29
30 4) INVITES the idea of having extra security measures to be placed on the weapons so in
31 the case they were stolen, they would not be able to be used in dangerous ways and
32 prevent loss of life.



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted By: Angola

NOTING that the further development of the first multilateral disarmament treaty focusing on a highly potent category of weapons is vital, and

FULLY AWARE that Angola had abstained from ratifying the treaty until 26 July of 2016 , and

COGNIZANT that the U.N. states in Article IV of the Convention that a country is “To take any national measures necessary to implement the provisions of the BWC domestically”, and

RECOGNIZING that the U.N. also stresses the need for cooperation in Article X of the Convention “To do all of the above in a way that encourages the peaceful uses of biological science and technology”;

- 1.) **ENCOURAGES** the sharing of knowledge in biological sciences and an emphasis on transparency of current chemical efforts;
- 2.) **URGES** wealthier countries to lead the efforts of the BWC by being a model of its guidelines and to remove all hesitation among smaller nations;
- 3.) **RECOMMENDS** an effort to aid countries in either turmoil or without the means to properly deal with any chemical/biological problem coinciding with the BWC ;
- 4.) **SUGGESTS** efforts to layout plans for reaction against either a chemical/biological threat or accident.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Strengthening the
Biological Weapons
convention
Submitted By: Spain

1 REITERATING that the Biological Weapons convention was created by the UN to ban the 2
2 development, stockpiling, and production of biological agents and biological weapons,

3
4 EMPHASIZING that the Biological Weapons convention requires all states that have signed and
5 ratified it to destroy or divert to peaceful purposes for such weapons,

6
7 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that since the BWC has been open for signature since 1972
8 only 175 state-parties have signed it and several have not ratified,

9
10 EMPHASIZING that there are currently no benefits for the countries that have signed and ratified
11 the BWC,

12 1) Suggests that the UN create a way to reward those who sign the BWC,

13
14 2) Recommends that the United Nations place regulations on those who have no signed or
15 those who have signed the BWC but have not ratified it,

16
17 3) Calls Upon the Un to create better reasons for countries that have no signed the BWC to
18 sign it, and for countries that have no yet ratified to do so.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1-15

Subject: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Sponsored By: Laos

Submitted To: 6th

1 DRAWS ATTENTION TO the fact that the Biological Weapons Convention prohibits
2 countries that have signed the treaty from developing, producing, stockpiling, acquiring, or
3 retaining biological agents or toxins, and
4

5 BEARING IN MIND the lack of biological weapons defense from the mid 1970's to mid
6 1980's when Laotian aircrafts were dropping yellow liquid that sounded like yellow rain, and
7

8 ENCOURAGES the prohibition of biological weapons due to the high dose exposure of
9 yellow rain. Can cause symptoms such as bleeding from the nose and gums, tremors,
10 seizures, blindness, and, in some cases, death, and
11

12 STRESSING the need for the improvement of biological weapons defense, which can result
13 in a better viewpoint of biological weapons, and
14

15 1) DEMANDS that all nations sign the Biological Weapons Convention to ban the use
16 of biological weapons in war and prohibit all development, production, acquisition,
17 stockpiling, or transfer of such weapons;
18

19 2) SUGGESTS that the nation find the overall source to yellow rain through laboratory
20 analyzes of the original substance;
21

22 3) CALLS UPON the Laotian government to create ideas that can aid in finding the
23 source for yellow rain;
24

25 4) RECOMMENDS that nations will not allow for anyone to obtain, receive, or purchase
26 any forms of biological weapons;
27
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38



Submitted to: 6th Legal

Subject: Strengthening the Biological Weapons Convention

Submitted by: Greece

1 CONCERNED for the lives at risk at the hands of the holders of these mass destruction
2 weapons, and

3
4 STRESSING that for the people in these countries to remain safe and have safe living areas,
5 an effort must be put forth by those who have the abilities to stop the production of these
6 weapons and ban them entirely, and

7
8 GRIEVED at the amount of lives already taken by these weapons, and

9
10 WISHING for a resolution to be passed to save those in danger and prevent any further mass
11 destruction made by these weapons entirely

12
13 INVITES other countries with more easily accessible materials to join in the banning of these
14 weapons

15
16 1.) PROMOTES the idea of passing a treaty to ban all weapons under the following
17 categories to prevent further mass destruction upon countries

18 a.) Chemical

19 b.) Nuclear

20 c.) Biological

21
22 2.) EXPRESSES ITS SYMPATHY to those countries who have been attacked by these
23 horrible weapons and lost citizens and family

24
25 3.) REQUESTS others to vote towards the passing of treaty to ban biological weapons
26
27
28
29
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Submitted To: Sixth Legal
Topic: NGO's and National Sovereignty
Submitted By: Sudan

1 Aware that a non- governmental organization (NGO) is defined as being a nonprofit, voluntary
2 citizens' group which is organized on a local, national, or international level, and

3
4 Emphasizing that NGO's can help to educate, to provide healthcare, and can be established to
5 help people in a wide variety of ways, and

6
7 Bearing in mind that member states are in complete and exclusive control of their territory, and

8
9 Noting that as of 2015, there are over 40,000 internationally operating NGO's across the world,
10 and

11
12 Believing that violating a nation's state sovereignty should not be allowed to occur, regardless of
13 the circumstances;

- 14
- 15 1) Condemns nations or organizations that disregard another nation's sovereignty;
 - 16
 - 17 2) Encourages the growth of NGO's to establish means of helping those in need, while still
 - 18 abiding by international and national sanctions;
 - 19
 - 20 3) Recommends more NGO's be created to assist with the refugees and displaced persons,
 - 21 while adhering to each member state's sovereignty;
 - 22
 - 23 4) Asks that member states be reasonable when establishing rules for NGO's to follow
 - 24 while helping citizens in need, as it will make it easier for the organizations to follow the
 - 25 rules of that nation's sovereignty;
 - 26
 - 27 5) Expresses Hope that member states can work together peacefully with NGO's and can
 - 28 continue to assist each other without resulting in breaching international sanctions.
 - 29



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOs

Submitted By: Panama

1 Recalling that from the UN European Convention, an INGO is any organization created to
2 provide assistance not under government jurisdictions, but

3
4 Having Reviewed the functions of state sovereignty and the importance of protecting the rights
5 and freedoms in any country of the world, and

6
7 Recognizing that support of INGOs is critical to the organization's successes in nations in need
8 of financial, structural or medical aids, and

9
10 Taking into Account that service is still being given to the fullest efforts and opportunities are
11 taken as the appear, such as previous relief efforts in countries such as Haiti in 2010, and

12
13 Endorsing monetary supporters to the causes of INGOs, and volunteers who sacrifice days to
14 bettering the world, and

- 15
16 1) Urges communities to understand the benefits and importance of INGOs and their
17 functionality with service;
- 18
19 2) Recommends creation of more INGOs to fully support nations in times of crisis,
20 either in volunteering or with monetary donations;
- 21
22 3) Expresses its thanks to all current INGOs around the world currently carrying out
23 missions of support, guidance and hospitality, as they are very well succeeding in
24 making the world a better place;
- 25
26 4) Stresses that state sovereignty and rights or freedoms within nations be
27 continuously protected by INGOs working within a country in times of aid.
28



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOs

Submitted By: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

1 MINDFUL that state sovereignty is defined that a state is in complete and exclusive control of all
2 people and property within their territory and it also includes the idea that all states are equal as
3 states, and
4

5 COGNIZANT of the fact a NGO is defined as any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is
6 organized on a local, national, or international level, and
7

8 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that even though NGO's help millions of people all over
9 world in need of aid places, like the Sub-Saharan Africa, receives \$134 billion dollars each year in
10 loans, foreign investment, and development aid and yet is still one of world's poorest regions,
11 and
12

13 NOTING FURTHER that developed countries have remarked that most of the aid given to
14 countries in need is wasted, sitting in stockyards, or sold on the black market while people in
15 these regions are not receiving aid, and
16

17 ACKNOWLEDGING that there are now 17,000 NGO's around the world today from the very
18 small number of 200 that were around in 1909, but that NGO's have flaws also;
19

20 1). INVITES all countries that are feeling targeted on by NGO's come together for a
21 summit to recognize what NGO's are doing to their home country and that they would
22 request that the NGO's trying to enter the country be background checked;
23

24 2). URGES that any NGO's that are about to enter a country and help the people in need
25 that they would first make sure they are not violating state sovereignty and that they have
26 permission to enter the country first;
27

28 3). REITERATES that the NGO's have done a massive amount of work to help
29 developing countries, but based on the aforementioned that any NGO's willing to enter a
30 country should be background checked;
31

32 4). WELCOMES all NGO's that want to help a country with open arms as long as they
33 recognize state sovereignty and use the aid they are providing to helping the people and
34 the people only and that they use the money they are provided for the good of country
35 they are in.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGOs

Submitted By: Qatar

1 Recognizing the conscious efforts of maintaining state sovereignty and,

2
3 Mindful of the fact that many countries are in a better position with neighboring countries with
4 different religious values and,

5
6 Embracing future efforts expanding for improving and expanding state sovereignty and,

7
8 Hoping for progress towards a greater relationship with unfriendly nations and,

9
10 Noting with great concern the fact that International NGOs is the new frontier of improving state
11 sovereignty and crucial in expanding Qatar's natural gas, petroleum products, and fertilizers
12 exports and,

13
14 Appreciating the efforts made by Qatar to aid in improving relationships with unfriendly
15 countries in need of friendly support in regards to those respective countries' relationships;

- 16
17 1) Suggests awareness of the importance of maintaining state sovereignty worldwide so
18 that certain aspects such as trade, International NGOs, and public relations continue
19 to get more efficient;
20
21 2) Supports countries with said organizations (NGOs) already in place;
22
23 3) Believes in the fact that awareness of this universal issue (State Sovereignty and
24 International NGOs,) needs to be talked about and ironed out at the most immediate
25 date to ensure that Qatar continues to expand friendly relations with neighboring
26 nations.



Submitted to: 6th Legal

Topic: State Sovereignty and International NGO's

Submitted by: The Democratic Republic of the Congo

1 EMPHASIZING that nations are wholly capable of governing their own sovereign nations
2 without outside help, and

3
4 DEPLORING the conduct of militant rebel groups active in the eastern region of the
5 Democratic Republic of Congo, and

6
7 CONCERNED for the wellbeing of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the operation of
8 their politics with the overwhelming presence of MONUSCO, the United Nations
9 Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, still within the
10 nation, and

11
12 AWARE of the violation of human rights made by active rebel groups, and

13
14 CONFIDENT in allowing nations to govern and defend themselves completely to the best of
15 their abilities;

16
17 1) SUPPORTS the removal of peacekeeping forces and MONUSCO presence;

18
19 2) REAFFIRMS its mission to stop rebel groups from entering the country through
20 Rwanda;

21
22 3) REITERATES the confident ability of the Democratic Republic of Congo to govern
23 itself and dealing with internal disputes without outside support and aid through UN
24 efforts;

25
26 4) ACKNOWLEDGES the concern of the UN and foreign nations towards the violations
27 of human rights;

28
29 5) DEMANDS that NGOs and the UN allow nations to run their governments anyway
30 they see fit or feel is necessary.



Subject: State Sovereignty and International NGOs

Sponsored By: Kazakhstan

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 ALARMED by the misrepresentations including various governments concerning violations
2 of human rights and uncouth jurisdiction, and

3 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING efforts and suggestions made by nations towards improving
4 and protecting civil liberties , and

5
6 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN, however, of the prominent, self righteousness
7 including
8 unneeded and undesired interventions displayed by other, more developed countries, involved
9 in the United Nations have enthusiastically expressing toward other fellow nations, despite
10 the fact that they themselves have not fully dealt with their own dilemmas, and

11
12 EMPHASIZING that in order to have pleasant and beneficial relations between nations,
13 accusations fashioned by these NGOs and members of the UN must be accounted for and
14 refrained, and

15
16 CONFIDENT in the ability of nations to take responsibility for their own actions and make
17 decisions;

- 18
19 1) URGES nations to properly address issues and actions that will or will not be taken in
20 order to appease citizens while withdrawing any form of support such as financial aid
21 and publicity to NGOs in order to solidify any wavering trust which threatens their
22 government's stability;
23
24 2) STRESSES the importance of governments having full control over decisions which
25 affect their nations because these governments must have complete authority over
26 their citizens and laws that they wish to enforce;
27
28 3) ACKNOWLEDGES that although there are countless benefits to being involved with
29 the UN, the concern towards the violations of human rights must be addressed in
30 one's own country before attempting to interfere in others';
31
32 4) DECLARES that nations worldwide are making steady reforms with their own
33 extremely capable government and that there is no need for neither constant political
34 guidance nor supervision;
35
36 5) DEMANDS tailoring of NGOs and the UN's policies to suit each individual nation's
37 situation and also allow those nations to make necessary changes when they feel that
38 it is needed.



Subject: State Sovereignty and International NGOs

Sponsored By: Ecuador

Submitted To: 6th legal

1 **RECOGNIZING** that Ecuador is is classified as a medium income country. Ecuador has a
2 developing economy that is highly dependent on commodities, and
3

4 **ALARMED** that violence is breaching the rights of other people. It is a social problem of
5 Ecuador and the world. Killings and assaults are a huge problem in Ecuador, and
6

7 **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** that one of the main social problems in Ecuador's
8 child labor children and teenagers. Children who don't study and are also sick. Crisis in the
9 health sector in the past made newborns die in public hospitals in Ecuador.
10

11
12 **EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN** delinquency is a phenomenon caused by the shortage of
13 economic resources and job opportunities. People are ready to commit this crime to obtain
14 some money. The most dangerous country is Venezuela, an
15

16
17 **AWARE** that poverty is the manifestation of lack of money, this is a problem in Ecuador Is
18 the inability to meet the basic needs of people;
19

- 20 1. **EMPHASIZES** that Economic Policy Institute This Washington D.C. center has been
21 broadening the discussion about economic policy to cover the interests of low- and
22 middle-income workers since 1986.
23
24 2. **APPLAUDS** that Cure Violence has participated in a number of site visits,
25 conferences, and learning exchanges across the region and has implemented an
26 adapted version of the model, opened in December, 2014.
27
28 3. **CONFIRMS** that The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). While working to
29 ensure the survival, protection and development of children and advocating a high
30 priority for them in the allocation of resources at all times,
31
32 4. **RECOGNIZES** that In delinquency, is drug abuse, death, destruction, and robberies.
33 Association for Prevention of Drug Abuse (MANAS), is one organization that should
34 come in and help prevent drugs abuse as a start to prevent delinquency.
35
36 5. **SUPPORTS** The Organization of the United Nations (ONU) fight to eradicate hunger
37 by the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO).
38



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: The Republic of Indonesia

1 Alarmed that the People's Republic of China has seized a great portion of the South China Sea and is
2 refusing to share its natural resources with any other nations bordering the South China Sea, and
3

4 Concerned that China will not negotiate over the matter with anyone and has ignored attempts by the
5 Philippines and many other nations to come to a common accord over the matter, and
6

7 Expressing deep concern at the environmental cost that these "man made islands" are having on coral
8 reefs and marine wildlife in the South China Sea, specifically in the Spratly Islands, and
9

10 Believing that China has violated several laws in these actions, especially concerning the United Nations
11 Convention on the Law of the Sea under articles 192 and 194 in part twelve, which states that, "States
12 have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment", China is clearly not abiding by this
13 law considering how much damage their artificial islands are causing to the marine environment, and
14

15 Emphasizing that trade through the South China Sea will be greatly affected if China is allowed to
16 continue its actions as China will most likely limit and tax and control all trade through the South China
17 Sea, greatly damaging many economies world wide in several nations, and
18

19 Stressing that China has no right to unlawfully seize and occupy the South China Sea, every nation has
20 equal rights to the South China Sea, even land locked nations, and
21

22 Confident that while in the process of these acts China is destroying countless amounts of marine life,
23 especially concerning the environmentally rich area of the Spratly Islands, which produces much of the
24 economical income for several nations globally;
25

- 26 1) Recommends all nations come together to end the dispute in the South China Sea caused by the
27 nation of China, nations should work together to stop China and then remove the islands as best
28 as possible and in an effort to preserve remaining marine environments to the best our united
29 ability;
30
- 31 2) Suggests that laws that have already been put into place, specifically the United Nations
32 Conventional Law of the Seas, are followed to inhibit China's unlawful activities any further and
33 to protect marine wildlife from any further harm that these islands have caused;
34
- 35 3) Welcomes any ideas on how to peacefully resolve the matter where all nations achieve their goals
36 and not to create conflict between nations over the matter;
37
- 38 4) Invites China to communicate and compromise with the United Nations and other nations on the
39 object of dispute, and come to a decision that pleases all parties.



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: The South China Sea

Submitted By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1 CALLING ATTENTION TO the rising tensions between Eastern nations over the expanse
2 of ocean south of the Republic of China and the chains of islands within its bounds, and
3

4 NOTING the stores of natural resources that are located in the chains of the
5 Paracels and the Spratlys islands, resources including but not limited to large
6 fishing grounds, and important trading routes to supply food to the citizens of the region,
7 and
8

9 ACKNOWLEDGING the violent clashes between warships of the Socialist Republic of
10 Vietnam and the People's Republic of China over an oil drilling rig erected by the latter
11 in the spring of 2014, and
12

13 EMPHASIZING the strength and resources of the People's Republic of China, which
14 could lead to the resources and trade routes within the South China Sea being used with
15 the greatest efficiency;
16

17 1) SUGGESTS that a summit be held between representatives of the independent
18 states staking claims to regions, including but not limited to the People's
19 Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, The Republic of the
20 Philippines, the Republic of China, and the Federation of Malaysia;
21

22 2) RECOMMENDS that this summit be moderated by the United Nations and
23 held as often as needed to resolve the current issue as well as address any
24 remaining concerns from now into the distant future;
25

26 2) STRONGLY ENDORSES the People's Republic of China's claim because
27 this nation is the best choice for utilization of the resources and trading routes
28 within the disputed region;
29

30 3) DEPLORES the use of violence in the resolution of this endeavor, the
31 Democratic People's Republic of Korea is remaining hopeful that a peaceful and
32 fair solution can be reached between the conflicting parties.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: Turkmenistan

1 Recognizing that China and other multiple countries have a conflict over their freedom of
2 navigation in China's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), and

3
4 Taking into account that the United States believes there is nothing in the United Nations
5 Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that specifically says one nation is not allowed to
6 conduct military activities in other nation's EEZs without notifying the nation or its consent, but

7
8 Bearing in mind that some nations insist that military activities in another nations' EEZ without
9 notification or consent from the nation violates international law, and

10
11 Concerned as to why China would take such drastic measures to protect and keep control of their
12 EEZ, but

13
14 Taking note that many nations all want territorial claims over the South China Sea, because it has
15 the possibility of having extensive oil and natural gas reserves under the ocean floor, so there are
16 multiple countries vying for control of the sea, and

- 17
18 1) Urges China to allow other countries to pass through their EEZ peacefully with no harm
19 brought to them;
20
21 2) Commends the nations that are using the law to back up their reasoning as to why they
22 believe they are allowed to pass through China's EEZ;
23
24 3) Invites nations in the dispute to find a way to fairly divide the territory of the South China
25 Sea among them so each country can have the access to oil and natural gas for their
26 economy and their own use;
27
28 4) Recommends that all nations involved be careful in how they choose to pursue their what
29 they believe is their portion of the South China Sea and to remember that every nation
30 has their own reasoning as to why they should receive control over a section of the South
31 China Sea.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Submitted To: Sixth Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: Hungary**

Aware of increasing tensions between Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam due to the land disputes of the South China Sea, and

Mindful the South China Sea contains rich and valuable resources like unsupervised fishing grounds, and is thought to accommodate oil and gas waiting to be discovered, and

Taking Note that other countries like South Korea and Japan are dependent on the South China Sea for a stock of fuels and raw materials, is an export path, and have provided a massive segment of the World's trading in the South China Sea, and

Concerned that disputes about natural gas deposits between China and the Philippines intensify, Chinese vessels have harassed oil survey ships mostly in the distributed area of Reed bank, eighty nautical miles from Palawan, and that the UK is planning to drill in the Reed Bank to obtain gas, and

Recognizing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) established a legal framework hoping to balance the economic and security interest of coastal nations with those of nautical nations, and UNCLOS assures wide-ranging passage rights for naval vessels and military aircraft, and

- 1.) **Urges** naval vessels to be banned from the South China Sea to prevent harassments and attacks that would result in more issues with the land dispute;
- 2.) **Calls upon** the following countries of Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam distribute the South China Sea with actual borders and trading paths to avoid future conflicts;
- 3.) **Recommends** that the aforementioned countries make a negotiation, agreeing that they will not harass or harm any other fellow nations using the South China Sea;
- 4.) **Suggests** that these nations share some of the resources located in the South China Sea to less fortunate and poorer countries to help, and unite nations together.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: Turkey

Bearing in mind China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Brunei all have competing claims over the South China Sea, and tension has been steadily increasing over recent years, but

Considering the fact that China has backed its claims with island building, and navy patrols, the US will not take sides in the territorial disputes, even though it has sent military ships and planes near the disputed island to ensure key shipping and air routes, and

Aware of the fact that the Paracels and Spratlys may have huge reserves of natural resources around them, there is a lot of mineral wealth, and it is a major shipping route and home to a surplus of fishing grounds, and

Mindful of China's probable reaction, the Philippines raised a case in 2013 in a court of arbitration, arguing that China's claim violated UN regulations, China refused to hear the case and attempted to discredit all of the work, and

Taking into account the UN convention of the law of the sea normally gives a 200 nautical mile zone of the coast to each country, but China claims 90% of the area, the Philippines to welcome Japan and the US in to join military exercises, and

Stressing that cooperation and compromising are the terms that keep our world revolving and prevent tragedies and war, and

- 1.) **Urges** the United Nations to draw up a plan showing exactly what the boundaries are and where each country has a say over;
- 2.) **Suggests** the countries involved such as, the Philippines, The US, and Japan all demand for another court hearing, ruled by arbitration, and make a major push for China to be present for it;
- 3.) **Recommends** that the United Nations oversees an investigation of the South China Sea, to see exactly which resources and minerals are present in the sea and which areas are highly populated with the fish, dividing them between the countries;
- 4.) **Demands** that through multiple court hearings and votes, the sea should be evenly distributed, to each country within their 200 nautical mile zone.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: South Africa

1 **RECALLING** the rulings of the South China Sea Arbitration that delegitimized the “Nine-
2 Dash” line and concluded that the Spratly Islands were not capable of generating an Exclusive
3 Economic Zone, and
4

5 **REFFERING** to the fact that 5.3 trillion dollars of trade pass through the South China Sea each
6 year and the of that 5.3 trillion, and a boost in defense spending in the area is shown and
7 expected by other countries involved in the region, and
8

9 **CONCERNED** with the possibility of corruption and the fact that the judges of the tribunal were
10 paid for their work on the award, and
11

12 **ALARMED BY** the increase of military actions in the South China Sea by nations involved in
13 the area, considering tensions in the area and their volatile nature that could escalate drastically,
14 and
15

16 **RECOGNIZING** that the nations near the South China Sea should all be concerned when taking
17 action in the South China Sea, and
18

- 19 1. **Emphasizes** that only nations concerned with the South China Sea Dispute should be
20 involved in coming to a resolution and that it should be resolved with a series of
21 direct negotiations;
22
- 23 2. **Encourages** nations with a military presence in the area to slowly pull military
24 presence and operations out of the area as well as cut down on the defense spending
25 in the area;
26
- 27 3. **Recommends** a second tribunal be held a later date with heavier involvement from
28 China and a more relevant panel of judges more familiar with Asian customs;
29
- 30 4. **Calls Upon** nations to recognize the “Nine-Dash” line and the Exclusive Economic
31 Zones until a further resolution is reached.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3-7

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: Arab Republic of Egypt

1. RECOGNIZING that the South China sea dispute has been an ongoing conflict for more than 35
2. years and has caused the loss of over 120 troops, and
- 3.
4. ESTABLISHING that under the United Nations charter article 1.4 it clearly states all Members 5.
5. shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial
6. integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the
7. Purposes of the United Nations, and
- 8.
9. REMINDING all nations that they have previously been called upon by United Nations General
10. Assembly resolution 3314, to refrain from all acts of aggression and other uses of force contrary
11. to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law, and
- 12.
13. TAKING NOTE the definition of aggression as defined in resolution 3314 as the use of armed
14. force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another
15. State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, and
- 16.
17. ALARMED BY nations who openly state that they will refuse any conclusion or verdict given by
18. the United Nations Dispute Tribunal as open sign of lack of order and respect for the United
19. Nations as a whole;
- 20.
21. 1) SUGGEST all nations impose economic sanctions on all nations who openly disrespect
22. and refuse the verdict of the United Nations Tribunal, to only be lifted if said nations complies and
23. accepts the decision of the United Nations Tribunal;
- 24.
25. 2) DEMANDS all nations to respect the United Nations Charter in the fact that it clearly
26. establishes that nations must refrain in any international relation that threaten the territorial integrity
27. of any nation.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3-8

Submitted To: Sixth Legal

Topic: South China Sea

Submitted By: Federal Republic of Germany

1 Acknowledging that China has laid claim to the South China Sea since the fithteenth
2 century, and the Spratly and Paracel islands have been home to many chinse and played a great
3 role in Chinas history.
4

5 Mindful that the South China Sea has been disputed and fought over by Vietnam, Taiwan,
6 Brunei, Philippines, Malaysia and China since the 1940s.
7

8 Cognizant that the South China Sea has around an estimated 125 billion barrels of oil, and
9 500 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.
10

11 Realizing that the surrounding country's all use the South China Sea for fishing and trading,
12 and that the South China Sea is a major shipping route.
13

14 Expressing Only seven countries are agents china in the South China Sea dispute and 70
15 countries are in favor of china's decision in the ordeal.
16

17 Fact it was not until the 1970s when Malaysia and the Philippines started claiming islands in
18 the Sea
19

20 1) Requests That the USA, and UN stay out of territorial disputes between china and
21 Its neighbors.
22

23
24 2) Calls Upon China to cease the building of manmade islands past their 1940s nine
25 dot line.
26

27
28 3) Urges in order to keep peace in South East Asia Maritime laws must be altered to
29 allow The Peoples Republic of China to operate and control the South China Sea.
30

31
32 4) Must Be trade agreements must be discussed amongst China and its neighbors for
33 shipping and fishing in the South China Sea.
34



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3-4

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: Colombia

1 AFFIRMING the fact that there is a great abundance of natural resources that are currently
2 unclaimed by any of the nearby countries in the South China Sea, and
3

4 HAVING CONSIDERED that the resources in the South China Sea are worth a very high value
5 and should not belong to one country alone, and
6

7 MINDFUL that the resources are including: oil (estimated 11 billion barrels at reserves), as well
8 as natural gas (266 trillion cubic feet of reserves), and
9

10 CONFIDENT that even if countries benefitting from the resources own pieces of land in the
11 South China Sea that it does not guarantee ownership to resources, and
12

13 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the proximity of some countries being the reason for claiming
14 ownership to the resources simply because they are closer and therefore deserve the resources in
15 the South China Sea, and
16

17 1) SUPPORTS that if a country owns land in the South China Sea they are automatically
18 entitled to the resources in the South China Sea;
19

20 2) REQUESTS that each country that owns land somewhere in the sea cooperates and
21 receives an even amount of resources the South China Sea provides;
22

23 3) APPROVES of each country with ownership in the South China Sea has ownership of
24 the same amount of resources the sea provides as each country that also has a form of
25 ownership;
26

27 4) CONFIRMS that if resources are evenly distributed each country with ownership in
28 the South China Sea will be pleased with the agreement and will each walk away with
29 some resources.



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: Pakistan

NOTING that the South China Sea is a body of water that encompasses an area from Karimata and Malacca Straits to the Strait of Taiwan taking up around 3,500,000 square kilometres of the Pacific Ocean, and

AWARE that the disputes involve, Spratly and the Paracel islands, the Gulf of Tonkin, and the maritime and near to sea areas due to naval importances, shipping routes, and control of natural resources, and

COGNIZANT of the knowledge that many nations are involved in these disputes, including but not limited to: the Republic of China (Taiwan), the People's Republic of China, the Nation of Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Non-claimant parties in favor of the South China Sea remaining international water, and the United States of America, and

ACKNOWLEDGES that on July of 2016 the arbitral tribunal held under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ruled against China's claims in *Philippines v. China*, and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES that the ruling is non-enforceable and therefore difficult to rule by;

- 1.)IMPLIES** that while Historical and legal claims hint that China has obvious ownership of this area, in these modern times cooperation is key for success;
- 2.)SUGGESTS** a system in which China chooses and regulates those who can use the South China Sea for trade and Extremely limited military purposes;
- 3.)RECOMMENDS** Violations of China's decisions be punished with things such as tariff increases and even in extreme cases complete boycott to repeat offenders.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



3-11

Submitted to: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted by: Cuba

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that China has the largest population of any one country with a total of 1,383,921,317 people as of October 2nd, 2016, and

KEEPING IN MIND that the South China Sea has China in it's name, but

HAVING CONSIDERED that China will not be the only country affected;

1. **ENCOURAGES** member nations to recognize the South China Sea as China's maritime Territory;
2. **SUPPORTS** China in their attempts of maritime expansionism;
3. **EXPRESSES ITS HOPE** that other nations will understand why China has the right to lay claim to the South China Sea.



Topic: South China Sea Dispute

Submitted to: 6th Legal

Submitted by: Malaysia

BEARING IN MIND Article 57 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which states that “The exclusive economic zone shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured,” and

CONSIDERING that some countries have made their own claims of maritime sovereignty that appear as to entirely disregard all UNCLOS resolutions, including Article 57 of UNCLOS as established above, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the fact that over 1.4 million square miles are in dispute in the South China Sea, with some claims in direct contradiction with claims made by countries that fully follow Article 57 of UNCLOS, and

REMEMBERING that scientists estimate that approximately 11 billion barrels of oil lie beneath the South China Sea, approximately 2.5 billion of which is currently in dispute by different nations, with some of these nations having claimed territories far surpassing their territories as established by UNCLOS:

1. REQUESTS that nations’ claims outside of their territories previously established be declared as illegal and not be acknowledged by the United Nations, so that no country has an unfair claim of the natural resources that lie beneath the South China Sea;
2. EMPHASIZES that countries’ established claims of the South China Sea be revalidated as legal, so long as they are in accordance with all UNCLOS resolutions, in order to prevent any further disputes;
3. SUGGESTS that the United Nations sanction a special symposium or conference with the purpose of negotiating any opposing claims of the South China Sea be held so that all countries are equally respected in regards to their maritime claims of sovereignty;
4. STRESSES that maritime law, especially that of Article 57 of UNCLOS, be followed internationally by all States, as to prevent any disputes over maritime claims in the South China Sea or any other part of the world.



Subject: South China Sea Dispute

Sponsored By: United Kingdom

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 MINDFUL of several nations' desires to utilize and freely access the oceanic territory known
2 as the South China Sea, regarding these nations as China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan,
3 Malaysia and Brunei; and

4
5 UNDERSTANDING each nation's individual belief that the territory belongs to them, and
6 that their said territory should be able to be used without questions of the utilization
7 originating from other countries or territories, also

8
9 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN the impact of the use of this oceanic territory in the
10 economic, political, and social divisions of the aforementioned republics, countries, and
11 nations, blatantly

12
13 REALIZES the nations' concerns of other countries militarising this large area in between
14 multiple territories, as well as the national sovereignty that control of this portion of the
15 Pacific ocean would cause the owning country to incur, and lastly

16
17 CONSIDERING what lasting effects that ownership of the South China Sea would be a direct
18 result from the utilization and militarisation of this large part of the Pacific and the economic
19 stabilization that would come from having access to the natural resources available in the
20 waters;

21
22 1) DECIDES that the countries involved in and/or are apart of the direct controversy
23 should develop a treaty or compromise that allots a certain, individual portion of the
24 South China Sea to each nation, and

25
26 2) INSTRUCTS that the amount of the Sea delegated to each country depends on many
27 factors such as the country's economic stability, political control, and their intended
28 use of the area, but

29
30 3) DISCOURAGES one of the nation's being directly involved in the current
31 controversy author the proposed compromise due to the unintentional bias said
32 country would almost undoubtedly have.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: The Republic of Fiji

1 AWARE that the South China Sea dispute has been debated for many years now, and

2
3 BEARING IN MIND that a tribunal was held in July of 2016 to try to resolve the issue, and

4
5 CONCERNED that the tribunal was biased towards “democratic” countries, and

6
7 NOTING that the People’s Republic of China has held claim to said waters for generations, and

8
9 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the PRC might be unjustly stripped of its territorial
10 claims and waters due to a bias tribunal which took place in July, and

11
12 REITERATES that China has been protecting the \$5.3 trillion dollars of trade that transported
13 through the South China Sea yearly, and

14
15 BELIEVING that if China’s military were forced to be removed from the SCS then turmoil
16 would result;

17
18 1.) CALLS UPON all sovereign nations with a military presence in SCS to withdraw
19 their militaries and allow China to solely protect the trade;

20
21 2.) STRESSES that if all nations abide by operative clause one peace can finally result in
22 the SCS;

23
24 3.) EXPRESSES THANKS to all sovereign nations willing to use diplomacy reign and
25 allow China to its rightful waters;



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: The South China Sea Dispute
Submitted By: New Zealand

1 COGNIZANT that the South China Sea Dispute was settled in July of 2016, and

2
3 AWARE that a certain member nation chose not to accept the ruling, and

4
5 UNDERSTANDING that some member nations think that the ruling was unfair and believes that
6 the People's Republic of China controls the SCS exclusively, and

7
8 EXPRESSES CONCERN that with the Chinese economy on the verge of collapse, a global
9 economic depression might result if China is not assisted, and

10
11 NOTING that some nations in the SCS would like to see the Chinese military presence be
12 removed from their Exclusive Economic Zones, and

13
14 REALIZING that the best method to solve this dispute is to allow all nations involved in the
15 dispute compromise instead of heading into a tribunal, and

16
17 EXPRESSES HOPE that the nations involved consider the below operative clauses;

- 18
19 1.) CALLS UPON all nations without territory in the SCS to remove their military,
20 includes New Zealand;
- 21
22 2.) INVITES all nations in the SCS to create an anti-piracy coalition to protect the \$5.3
23 trillion dollars of trade in the SCS;
- 24
25 3.) URGES that all nations involved in the SCS split the resources of the SCS, such as
26 oil, the following way: China 50% (Its economy could collapse soon); Taiwan 10%;
27 Vietnam 10%; Malaysia 10%; Brunei 10%; Philippines 10%;
- 28
29 4.) RECOMMENDS that China head the collection and distribution of resources and
30 profits made from said resources;
- 31
32 5.) EMPHASIZES that if all nations in the SCS were to allow their militaries to work
33 together to protect the countries, trade, and resources of the SCS peace would finally
34 result in the nation;