

FORUM: GA6

QUESTION OF: The question of the continuing conflict regarding the various possible interpretations of the new version of the decimal system

SUBMITTED BY: Egypt

CO-SUBMITTERS: Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Cuba, Russia, Turkey, Iran, Mauritania, Morocco, South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting that most of the territorial competition for the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands originated from 1971, after an announcement of rich oil deposits near the islands,

Deeply Concerned with the lack of progress and attempt to reach a compromise between Taiwan, China, and Japan for sovereignty over the islands despite the agreement of friendlier relations between the member nations,

Deeply Alarmed by the rising tensions between China and Japan after the purchase of the islands from private owners in 2012 that led to an increasingly aggressive military policies from both member nations,

Fully acknowledge the separate legal claims that China and Japan have both made to defend their rights to claim the islands,

Understanding that Japan has been historically active with economic investments since 1987 in efforts to claim the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands,

Reaffirming that the United Nations should be used as a platform to mediate discussion and negotiation and not necessarily dictate a solution for the two member nations,

Reiterating that the 2013 Chinese declaration of an air defense identification zone above the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands overlapped with the pre-existing Japanese airspace,

Understanding that the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands is a geographically important location especially for the fishing industry as it is surrounded by waters filled with marine life,

Further Noting that a number of recent incidents over the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands have involved collisions with private fishing boats or nationalistic citizens attempting to reach the islands as a display of nationalism.

1. Asks the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to create a research organization known as the Research of Senkaku Islands (RSI) dedicated to provide the information for understanding of the geography and resources of Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands including its surrounding maritime waters through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) respecting and furthering current research efforts taken by member nations through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. recommending all member nations, if willing, to share their current progress of research on the island's geography and natural resources
 - ii. continuing the current research projects on the islands with consent and support of the original member nation
 - iii. considering future member nations' request to research certain aspects of the natural resources or geography of the island
 - iv. dedicating a proportional quota of researchers from requested member nations with territorial claims on the islands and non-affiliated researchers to balance out the conflicts of interests
 - b) publicizing the findings in a transparent and equally accessible manner through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. releasing comprehensive reports accessible for all member nations on the status of the islands
 - ii. only including the facts and information of the geography and natural resources and not focusing on the strategies to inhabit the island or estimated values of the islands

- iii. updating the reports on an annual basis at the very least to ensure the constant progression and monitoring of information discovered on the islands
2. Calls upon all member nations, especially the nations with current territorial claims on the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands, to temporarily honor the establishment of the islands as an Internationally Protected Zone with the standard 12 nautical miles of protection until an agreement over the islands can be reached between member nations with territorial claims through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) ensuring all member nations adhere to the temporary established agreement of an Internationally Protected Zone through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. requesting all member nations that currently have economic or surveillance operations to withdraw from the islands
 - ii. limiting the amount of naval activity from their own state near the islands as to not provoke other member nations to do the same
 - iii. establishing consistent UN approved naval patrols of the waters to record the progress of withdrawal from each member state
 - iv. asking all member nations to publicly denounce any nation that refuses to cooperate in the withdrawal of the islands
 - v. escalating the issue to the Security Council if member nations persist to refuse the withdrawal from the islands
 - b) creating annual conventions for all relevant member states to reach an eventual treaty for the redistribution of the islands through discussion of topics such as but not limited to:
 - i. clarification on the member state's interests and stance on the islands to decrease suspicion and miscommunication between nations for the sovereignty of islands
 - ii. review of the past treaties and negotiations over the islands to reach a understanding of the current legal status and claims
 - iii. establishing permanent communication infrastructure such as security hotlines for the purpose of negotiations over the islands
3. Requires all member nations to increase their efforts to prevent extremist nationalists from entering the islands to prevent interference in the withdrawal from the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) creating educational government campaigns to promote the establishment of peace between member nations over the claims for the islands through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. using flyers, posters, or other targeted forms of advertising to support peaceful relations with other member nations that have claims on the islands and denounce radical individuals who forcefully venture on the islands
 - ii. asking experts or other officials related in the current protection and negotiation for the islands to provide public conferences for the purpose of informing and reassuring the public on the current progress of negotiations
 - b) reinforcing security around the islands from all member nations to control their citizens' travel and presence near the islands by methods such as:
 - i. reporting attempts to intrude onto the islands and recording the demographics of the intruders such as the affiliated political organization, region of residence, or other relevant information that may be useful in identifying and preventing similarly motivated individuals
 - ii. strengthening their naval protection against citizens attempting to intrude on the island
 - iii. limiting the number of sea routes taken by private recreational companies to pass by the islands
 - iv. warning other member nations about ultra-nationalist groups that may potentially intrude on the islands again to create mutual cooperation and understanding to stop such groups
4. Requests for the creation of an organization known as The Administration of Fishing in Senkaku Islands (AFSI) dedicated to monitoring the fishermen and fisheries that are currently using the marine waters surrounding the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) allocating special permits for fishermen or other fisheries based on their dependency in the

region and certain limits on the number of entities from each member nation, by means such as:

- i. reviewing the percentage of fish or fishery sources caught by the fishermen from the islands
 - ii. setting limits on the number of registered entities per member nation with the total number of registries capped to sustain a healthy marine ecosystem
- b) ensuring the health and sustainability of the surrounding marine biological system through methods such as but not limited to:
- i. limiting the total amount of fishing each fisherman or fishery is allowed per season
 - ii. cooperating with the RSI to specifically research the ecosystem of the marine waters surrounding the islands for stronger future understanding and protection of the waters
 - iii. creating an individual set of fishing regulations adjusted for a balance of marine life protection and current fishing demands
 - iv. enforcing the above said fishing regulations with procedures similar to upholding binding international laws and agreements with a standardized criteria regardless of prosecuting member state

5. Strongly recommends all member nations to voluntarily demilitarize the Senkaku/Diaoyu Dao/Diaoyutai Islands in order to stabilize the region from further tensions through methods such as but not limited to:

- a) recalling all military naval vessels sent to confront other member nations' naval expansion
- b) abolishing the air defense identification system over the airspace of the islands and preventing future claims through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. establishing a UN monitored airspace over the island region that does not require registration to pass through or use the airspace
 - ii. requesting the Security Council to help enforce the neutrality of the airspace in the case of member nations using military force above the islands.