The United Nations Security Council,

Recalling the 2016 ruling by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that the Spratly Islands and similar within the South China Sea are not sufficient to grant an exclusive economic zone (EEZ),

Remembering the times that Vietnam and other states have been threatened with foreign military action simply for pursuing resources (such as oil drilling) within their own EEZ,

Affirming the 2017 expansion of the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to be able to prosecute crimes of aggression,

Noting that the ICC defines crimes of aggression as “the planning, preparation, initiation or execution, by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of a State, of an act of aggression which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations,”

1. Strongly condemns the constant uncertainty regarding EEZs and controlled waters in the South China Sea that arises from noncompliance with UNCLOS rulings;

2. Declares the waters beyond nations’ EEZs to be high seas, open to all nations for trade and passage;

3. Commits to enforcing UNCLOS decisions within the South China Sea, with UN Peacekeeping forces if necessary;

4. Requests an active military presence from the nations of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Russian Federation to guarantee security in the region.