2016 GAIC-MUN

GAIC MUN

United Nations
Security Council
Chair report

Committee: Security Council (SC)

Agenda 1: The issue of social media weaponization

Agenda 2: Ways to peacefully settle territorial disputes over underwater Agenua 2.
resources

Student Officers: Ye Ryeong Yeo, Sua Kang

Agenda 1: The issue of Social Media	Agenda 2: Ways to peacefully settle
weaponization	territorial disputes over underwater
	resources

I	Committee Introduction	I,	Committee Introduction
II.	Agenda Introduction	II.	Agenda Introduction
III.	Status Quo	ш.	Status Quo
IV.	History	IV.	History
V.	Stance of involved nations and	V.	Stance of involved nations
VI.	Future Outlook	VI.	Future Outlook
VII.	Possible Solutions	VII.	Possible Solutions
VIII.	Conclusion	VIII.	Conclusion
IX.	Questions to consider	IX.	Questions to consider
		X.	Bibliography
Χ.	Bibliography		

Agenda 1: The issue of Social Media weaponization



I. Committee Introduction

The Security Council, as its name suggests, holds crucial responsibility and importance to "ensure prompt and effective action", under the charter of maintaining international peace and security. Founded in 1946, the Security Council has since taken the lead in investigating aggressive actions and threats throughout the world, and terminating such disputes across and

within nations, reaching agreement by peaceful, harmonizing means such as recommending actions to be taken.

The Security Council consists of five permanent member states (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States; which possesses the right of 'Veto' during resolution voting procedures) and ten non-permanent members. The 'veto power' which is granted to permanent 5 nations above, has the function of automatically failing the resolution when used.

All individuals from the United Nations consent to acknowledge and complete the final decisions of the Security Council. While different organs of the United Nations only make proposals to member states, only the Security Council has the authority to settle on choices that member states are then committed to execute under the Charter.

II. Agenda Introduction

i) General Overview

With the rapid development and revolution of technology, Social Network Media has become an essential, influential part of everyday lives in the 21st century. Based on collective structures, social media offers online communications, enabling interactions with comparative ease resulting in global dimensioned connectivity.

This new form of communication has certainly brought remarkable benefits to individuals and communities but has also provided a platform of conflict environment over the past 15 years and longer. As it has critical impact on people's daily lives, it can thus be used for various political purposes, a good example would be cyber terrorism. The forms which cybercrimes take can be diverse as it is able to define any felony that involves the internet networks or computers, but in the Security Council, the discussion will be limited to political atrocities, as it is a globally impacting type and considered to be a serious issue in the international society, threatening worldwide peace and security.

Social media is being used strategically not only by cyber criminalists but also by aggressors to create certain effects, expanding their area of operations as armed groups are using social media as a weapon of war. Attacks on nations' networks can create damages ranging from economic to political, sending messages containing content such as propaganda encouraging enrollment in such activity or the typical hacktivist group. Participants could be whoever with access, creating terms "remote warfare" or "social warfare" frequently in contemporary conflicts. The target typically seems to be young people, the

'Millennial Generation', encouraging them to engage in war or join the army.

Today terrorist groups have shown an evident example of weaponization of social media. It encourages potential members to join their group, empowers ance to 1. target-determination, and gives chance for propaganda to mass users.

Definition of key terms ii)

Social Media

Social network is PC intervened apparatus that allow individuals, organizations and different associations to make, share, or trade data, profession interests, thoughts, and pictures or recordings in virtual groups and systems.

Social networking is turning into a fundamental, pervasive piece of life online as social sites and applications develop. Most customary online media incorporate the basic characteristics of social components, for example, comments for users. In business, it is utilized for marketing, promoting, building relationship with current clients and cultivate new business.

It has definitive characteristics; easy access, global reach. It is virtually not limited to time and space, providing an effective platform for social interaction. This allows for the possibility of misuse, for influence.

Weaponization

Weaponization is the act of developing (a chemical, microorganism, etc.) for the use as a weapon, as in warfare, in order to achieve military effects. Concerning the agenda, the term will be defined limitedly to the weaponization of social media as in its improper usage.

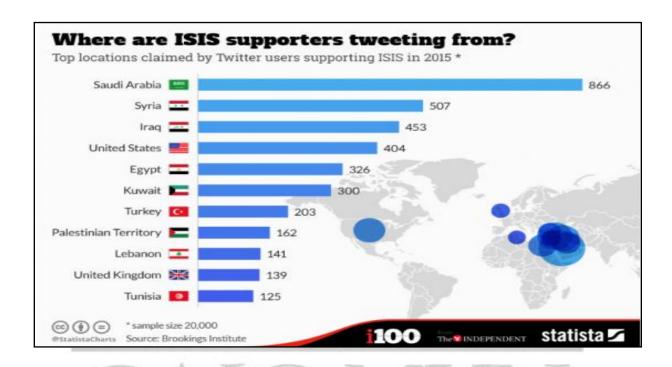
• Cyber Caliphate

Islamic State Hacking Division or United Cyber Caliphate is the infamous hacktivist group, known as the cyber army for Islamic State (IS). It attempts to recruit voluntary soldiers from various nations around the world through social media. The group emerged as Cyber Caliphate with four competent hackers including Junaid Hussain. Until now the ISHD has managed to deface Australian airport website, French TV5Monde life feed, US Central Command's social media outlet (YouTube, Twitter and Facebook feed) and many more.

iii) Urgency

The most evident trouble of social media weaponization arises as it is borderless, rapidly-spreading, and thus pervasive. Also viewing from various standpoints as from ethical to political, the controversy about social media's political and technical impact on global terrorism and dispute continues in various academic studies, but comparatively the aspect of how social media is used as weapons in conflicts have not been discussed as much as the former. This is therefore a contribution of high value to this debate. However, there are practical difficulties, as the classification of terms and border of policies of social media seem to be blurred. Different perceptions of this issue are ubiquitous, with the growing acceptance of general public viewing that the lines between terrorism, warfare, and cyber-terrorism, hybrid warfare have become blurred. Everything being taken into account, the nature and typical characteristics of social media and its current abusive use means that it requires urgent solution of how to overcome them.

III. Status Quo



According to the New America Foundation (NAF) 2015, the average age of raw recruits in western countries leaving voluntarily to enter the IS Army was found to be 24. IS is managing various types of social media accounts, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, to distribute information for promotional purposes and to spread messages, well-made videos containing atrocity acts in order to threaten enemies, hoping it to reach the widest possible audiences and targeting international attention.

Its impact is seen to be spreading despite the sanctions. IS is found to be releasing items such as 20-minuite high quality videos, photos, pamphlets translated into various languages per day on average. This message actually lured many individuals to hold the belief that engaging in act of violence and warfare will help them to right their pained lives. Some actually balance their own grievances onto the depicted Islamic State ideology. So far, this type of

digital propaganda with its openness of the internet, has motivated more than 30,000 people to be persuaded by this message, leaving their nations to participate in warfare act.

IS's strategic objectives of weaponization are quite straightforward. Gaining international-wide attention and making their message and indoctrination clear. They depict themselves as a more powerful group than they actually are, comparing themselves to other jihadist groups and demonstrating their capacity by releasing propaganda videos showing execution of hostages.

IV. History

With the war starting in Iraq in March 2003, and afterwards spreading into Afghanistan, the wide, abusive use of social media started to play a crucial role in the warfare. Organizations and groups regarding terror began using social media to undermine the trustworthiness and legitimacy of the US led Multinational Force (MNF), targeting political decision-makers to discontinue remaining in Iraq. Other conflicts in the Middle East between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon which happened in 2006 or in Gaza Israel and Hamas in 2009 also show how social media can be used in contemporary warfare circumstances.

At first, the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) was not especially capable of utilizing informal organization media, giving Hezbollah a favorable position seemingly so extensive that it empowered Hezbollah to depict itself as both the casualty and victor of the contention, relieving the impact of actual military weakness. The IDF has persistently built up their informal organization media ability from

that point forward. In the 2009 Hamas-Israel strife, both sides widely utilized various social media sources such as blogs, Wikipedia, YouTube, Twitter and Facebook to tell their diverse renditions of the occasions, making supportive online groups and systems. This has pulled in attention to their interpersonal organization media. This strategy has, to an extraordinary degree, been reflected by the Islamic State in their 2014 interpersonal organization media endeavors.

V. Stance of involved nations

• Syria

Syria is one of the main operation fields of ISIS. Since information in this region is held by the dictatorial government and it is difficult for reporters to gain access to the inside of Syria, people mostly rely on social media to understand the situation going on within the country. This gives social media the power to shape how the crisis in Syria is portrayed and perceived. Until now, the government, rebel groups and ISIS have made extensive use of social media in their own favor. The problem lies in the fact that it is hard to verify the content of social media and many times, videos are forged and information is falsified.

• Iraq

The Iraqi government is putting effort to track and shut down IS social media sites. However, the situation doesn't seem to improve since new ones immediately appear, created in a different server. The government had once strictly blocked Iraqis' access to the internet and took down social media and video sharing sites after the conquest of Mosul by ISIS in 2014.

United States

As the leading country of the resist against ISIS, the United States is currently fighting against ISIS in mainly two ways, with airstrikes and on social media. It created a Twitter account called 'Think Again Turn Away,' principally showing the brutality of ISIS by providing information regarding the reality of ISIS and testimonials from people who once joined ISIS. It is quite clear that the United States has to work as a key role to further solve this problem, since it is the most influential nation in the global society.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom is also one of the main actors fighting against ISIS. Similar to the US, UK operates a twitter channel ('UK against Daesh'), yet, they differ in the fact that UK mainly focuses on the communication between the UK government and online followers. Instead of simply informing people with facts and figures one-sidedly, this channel pursues the engagement of citizens in discussing about the IS, thus opening Q&A sessions and conducting surveys on Twitter.

VI. Future Outlook

It is evident that the ISIS has already committed abhorrent crimes thus creating international antagonisms, and its impact to users of social media and the world citizens online has also been proved to be gigantic, from both political and military point of view.

The anticipated future of the abusive use of social media can be described as 'volatile'. If the weaponization continues in the social media platform, the

danger it can cast will grow viral and so would the aftermath, since social media too is being developed at the moment. Expectations are that if there are no appropriate sanctions inflicted and no resolutions found, more aggressive actions will be taken in the network. If this continues, possibilities are that it can grow into a global war, both land operation and online-based.

However, the rising awareness of social media users may result in the shriveling of hostile actions, since when made conscious, social media websites such as Twitter and Google constantly ban such operations by shutting down accounts permanently according to the "terms of use"

VII. Possible Solutions

Recognizing in the first place the fact that the numerous attempts of conversation and diplomatic persuasion have been dissipated would be fundamental. Reversely, publicizing the contents and the violent actions may turn out to be one solution. Seeing the example of the video of the guillotine of James Foley, it is seen that the IS's weaponization acts are gradually being more challenged in the social media sphere. The actual messaging and distribution confronted rejection by many social media networks, especially on Twitter. Then a government warned against re-tweeting and was later backed up by Twitter official decisions when a campaign to curb the distribution of the video took off.

The act of actively identifying and revealing aggressor's identities and the specific accounts online may actually have potential benefits. Not only government officials but also the actual stakeholders of the social media should

reinforce ways to promote user's act and active participation in campaigns as such.

Also, the stakeholders of each social media platforms should come together to reach solutions. Regulations for antisocial content and censorship terms should be rearranged considering weaponization act via social media networks.

VIII. Conclusion

The characteristic of social media has allowed it to pose a threat to not only the related or adjacent countries of Syria, but the whole world. With ISIS cleverly exploiting social media in a way nobody has before, it has actually created a new form of war by which it manipulates the minds of hundreds of people who are continents away. We do not know how much IS will advance, however we do know that in the near future, other aggressive groups will also start to take advantage of social media. Therefore, it is crucial for delegates to come up with effective and immediate solutions to this problem.

The biggest point that should be discussed upon during the whole debate is the practical and concrete measures to halt ISIS from exploiting social media. As many countries with conservative views are overlooking the aspect of cyberspace when approaching the issue of ISIS, there isn't an effective method of resisting ISIS online in the status quo. America is currently the most active nation in fighting ISIS online, but there needs to be more engagement from other nations and social media companies.

IX. Questions to consider

- Who is weaponizing social media?
- Who is the target of this weaponization? Why are they vulnerable?
- How can the characteristics of social media be powerful in aggressive actions?
- What messages convince people to become involved in the terrorism?
- What can the international society do to overcome social media weaponization?
- How should the terminology 'social media' be defined in a military context?
- Should the use of social network be considered as a subdivision to the debate or as something completely different?
- What strategies can be used in the process of social media weaponization?
- How can weaponization of social media be prevented in advance?

X. Bibliography

- The De Paulia," ISIS and the shocking weaponization of media" http://depauliaonline.com/2015/03/08/isis-and-the-shocking-weaponization-of-media
- Thomas Elkjer Nissen, "The Weaponization of Social Media" (Royal Danish Defence College), 2015
- Military Cyber Affairs, The Islamic State's use of Online Social Media http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/mca/vol1/iss1/4/
- Charlie Winter, "Documenting the virtual 'caliphate'" (Quilliam Foundation)
- Wired, "Why ISIS is winning the Social Media War", https://www.wired.com/2016/03/isis-winning-social-media-war-heres-beat/

- Thomas Elkjer Nissen, "IS's Social Media Warfare in Syria and Iraq", 2014
- Jihad in a social media age: How can the west win an online war? https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/aug/23/jihad-social-media-age-west-win-online-war
- Where are Pro-Islamic State Tweets coming from? http://www.theblaze.com/stories/2015/03/22/where-are-pro-islamic-state-tweets-coming-from-read-the-top-10-list-and-prepare-to-be-shocked-by-no-4-and-no-10/
- J. M. Berger, J. Morgan, The ISIS Twitter Census, 2015
- http://elitedaily.com/news/world/social-media-greatest-weapon-in-war-and-politics/783085/
- https://digdipblog.com/2016/02/28/how-the-uk-us-are-fighting-isis-online/
- http://www.fak.dk/en/news/magazine/Pages/Terrorcom-IS´sSocialMediaWarfareinSyriaandIraq.aspx
- http://www.asfar.org.uk/the-role-of-social-media-in-the-syrian-crisis/

Agenda 2: Ways to peacefully settle territorial disputes over underwater resources

I. Committee Introduction



The United Nations Security Council establishes peacekeeping activities for the international society, maintaining world peace and security. It was created subsequently to World War II, by increasing efforts to arbitrate

international disputes, holding its first session on 17th January, 1946.

Comprised of 15 nations, Russia, United Kingdom, France, the Republic of China, and the United States are the permanent 5 nations, whereas the 10 non-permanent member states only serve two-year terms. Uniqueness of the P5 nations is the 'veto power', which can prevent the adoption of a certain clause of a resolution when used, but cannot be used to avoid discussion of a certain issue.

As a crucial organ of the United Nations, the Security Council can force nations of certain actions unlike other committees that only have the authority of recommendations.

II. Agenda Introduction

i) General overview

Disputes over certain territories have persisted for decades and in the recent years, diplomatic tensions have further elevated among nations included in such conflicts. The reason nations claim for specific territories may vary, yet the demand for lucrative natural resources such as oil and gas has become the main reason countries fight over such regions these days.

Particularly, the Arctic is revealing enormous potential for fishing, trade and natural resources as it melts due to climate change. Since the high seas including the Arctic are not owned by any country, the countries surrounding it have only limited rights over it to the extent of their EEZs. However, these countries including Russia, the United States, Denmark, Canada, and Norway are readily claiming their ownership over the Arctic outside their exclusive economic zones. The reason of this rush is because of the massive amount of oil and gas lying underneath the sea that can profit the nations tremendously. Also, specific clashes are occurring in the Hans Island between Canada and Denmark, the Beaufort Sea between Canada and the US, the Northwest Passage between Canada and most maritime nations.

Another region that is bringing about severe conflict is the seas of China. The regional debate among China, Japan, and Taiwan is the one over the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea. Debate also exists among China, Taiwan, and Vietnam over the Paracel Islands and among 6 nations; China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. These disputes are mainly over the acquisition of fish areas and the potential exploitation of crude oil and natural gas such as hydrocarbon. Tension is intensifying as countries often select violence instead of dialogue leading to many sea incidents violating international law.

Besides this, there are more territorial disputes such as the Dokdo/Takeshima islands (Liancourt Rocks) between South Korean and Japan, The Kuril Islands

between Japan and Russia, The Persian Gulf, which requires effectual elucidation, taking place today all over the world.

Absence of political will and unsettled ownership, and for the most part scarce but profitable nature of resources has brought about various regional disagreements over the years. These territorial disputes are leading to serious political and diplomatic controversy. Although dialogue among conflicting nations would be the most ideal solution, the reality is that countries are becoming more belligerent.

ii) Definition of key terms

Underwater resources

Underwater resources are natural resources below the water or on the beds of seas, rivers, etc. The debate in this conference should be limited to underwater resources in oceans since these are the cause of international conflict. Today, humans mostly extract magnesium, placer gold, tin, and diamond, as well as oil and gas from the ocean. Fish can also be a part of underwater resources.

Territorial dispute

A territorial dispute is a disagreement over the possession/control of a particular territory between two or more territorial entities.

• EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone)

An exclusive economic zone is a sea zone prescribed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources. It extends only out to 200 nautical miles (NMI) from the territorial sea baseline. Delegates must be aware of the fact that EEZ confers a sovereign right to coastal states below the surface of the sea, therefore other countries are not allowed to fish, investigate or extract resources below the water of this zone.

Continental shelf

A continental shelf is an underwater landmass which extends from a continent. A coastal State has the sovereign rights to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources of the continental shelf. Considering the fact that most commercial exploitation from the sea, such as oil and gas extraction takes place on the continental shelf, it is easy to understand why nations are so insistent in claiming these regions.

Nine Dash Line

The nine dash line refers to a hypothetical demarcation line arbitrarily set by China that forms the outer limit of China's maritime boundary. It encompasses approximately 80% of the South China Sea over which China claims sovereignty. Although this is completely in contrary to the UNCLOS convention, China maintains that the lines have been their historical and traditional rights.

iii) Urgency

As arguments relating to the sovereignty of certain territories endlessly extend, nations have become rather aggressive in expressing their claims.

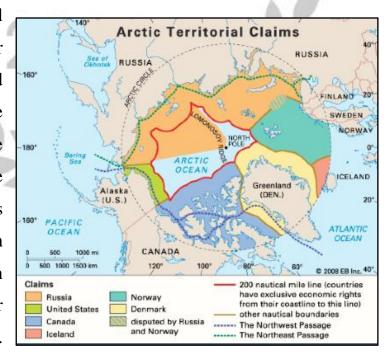
Regarding the disputes ongoing over the Arctic regions, the five Arctic powers are vigorously expanding their military presence in the region. Actual military clashes are anticipated within the next couple of years.

In the case of the disputes over the seas of China, nations have severally infringed upon international laws which led to conflicts among them. Examples include destruction of Vietnamese ships by Indonesia, apprehension of hundreds of people, and physical conflict between Chinese and Vietnamese.

While nations are becoming more hostile when it comes to these territorial issues, concerned voices are uprising that these disputes might ultimately lead to actual war between states. Therefore, it is critical for delegates to come up with solutions that can mitigate the tension among the involved countries and prevent armed conflict.

III. Status Quo

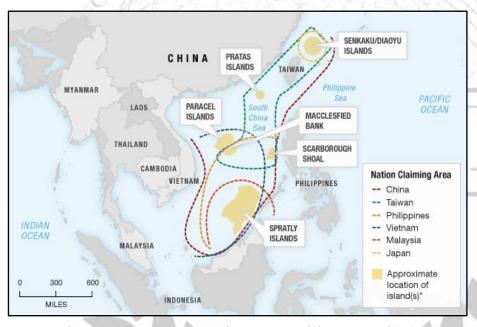
Melting of ice and global changes have set fire for brawls territory over and resources natural the Arctic, specifically to the five Arctic powers. The change has ultimately allowed access the Arctic with to comparative ease. with nations debating over their potentially profitable claims.



Consequently, in the past few years, there have been distinct conflicts among

the five Arctic powers. Starting with Russia's intentional bomber flights over the Arctic oceans, the other four countries responded by reinforcing their military and coast guard presence as well.

Furthermore, regarding the nations that have ratified UNCLOS, a time period of ten years is given to them so that they can make claims to an extended continental shelf. Thus, nations have spent immense amount of money sending exhibitions to the Arctic in order to collect evidence and data that can support their claim over these regions.



The disputes occuring in the seas of China all show a similarity in that these locations are strategic points either for worldwide

connection and transportation or military action. Furthermore, the high possibility of oil and gas deposits nearby makes these territories even priceless. China is currently asserting their sovereignty over the majority of the sea, according to the 'nine dash lines' in which they claim rights. Apart from this, it has violated international laws in other ways too. For instance, in 2014, the country dragged an oil rig into the waters of Vietnam's exclusive economic zone, creating great antipathy between the two nations. Vietnamese have also severally violated the waters of Indonesia and the Philippines, whereas Filipino fishermen have frequently infringed upon the seas of Indonesia.

IV. History

There have been previous attempts to settle the dispute between nations over underwater resources. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), or the Law of the Sea convention/treaty, has given specific description of the rights and responsibilities to nations regarding the world's oceans, setting ground rules for usage of natural resources relating to its specific purposes. While building up traditional Conventional laws of the sea concerning Jurisdiction sea zones, it also founded the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of Sea(ITLOS), for the purpose of settling maritime disputes, regulating excessive deep-sea floor exploitation, and establishing fundamental regulations apropos of protecting environment. It took place between 1973 and 1982 being ratified by 168 parties, and it can be seen as a discussion result between developed countries and the third world.

The history of territorial disputes can be dated back to over hundred years depending on the region. Also, the existence or absence of historical evidence and sources make it more complicated for the authorities of nations to claim over certain regions, thus creating diplomatic problems. The claims have historical basis but this too, differ among nations, making it hard to specify the ownership.

V. Stance of involved nations

• China

China is currently facing numerous territorial disputes in both the East China Sea and the South China Sea. The former dispute is over a set of Japanadministrated islands called the Senkaku islands in which China is competing against the claims by Japan and Taiwan. The later one is over the Spratly and the Paracel islands which countries such as Philippines, Brunei and Vietnam are claiming for.

• The Philippines

The Philippines is one of the main countries facing conflicts over regions in the South China Sea. The claims of Philippine include much of the Spratly chain, also claimed by China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam. This country asserts that Philippine fisherman have also fished in the South China Sea for centuries, responding to China's claim that it has centuries-old administrative control of the region.

• The United States

The United States is the only country out of the five Arctic powers that has not ratified the UNLOS convention. Nonetheless, it still shows vast interest in the resources of the Arctic and is also claiming for potential extended continental shelf. Moreover, despite the fact that the United States isn't directly related in the disputes ongoing in the seas of China, the country is consistently increasing its level of involvement in these conflicts. The US asserts a fair access to the seas of China, supporting the freedom of navigation.

Canada

As one of the five Arctic powers, Canada is facing numerous conflicts with the other Arctic powers. It is in disagreement over the Beaufort Sea with the US and is fighting for the sovereignty of Hans Land against Denmark. Regarding the North West passage of the Arctic, Canada is claiming for it whereas nations worldwide want to utilize it as an international shipping channel. Moreover, it is

in dispute over the northern continental shelf that has a high possibility of colliding with the ones of Russia, Denmark and the US.

VI. Future Outlook

Numerous opportunities will open to humanity as underwater resources are revealed and exploited. However, it is also definite that the consequences of these ongoing disputes will not only be positive.

When ice starts to melt more rapidly and facilitates access to the resources in the Arctic, tension will grow even more among the coastal countries. All five Arctic powers have arranged and fortified military forces along the coasts of the Arctic, meaning that there is a possibility of these forces colliding each other not far in the future.

The atmosphere of antipathy and antagonism had long since been created among the nations in East and West Asia. Although there are only minor physical conflicts compared to war in the status quo, provocative acts of nations have generated resentment in others that could conceivably lead to the explosion of national anger. The result will be devastating if this happens.

Although a serious war is not anticipated in the very near future, the seeds for it could be planted in these present territorial disputes. Therefore, it is imperative that a resolution be found for these land disputes sooner rather than later.

VII. Possible Solutions

Reaching solutions regarding territorial disputes is a difficult job, especially when it is between the countries that have different cultures, backgrounds and

historical consciousness. It is not a problem that can be solved in a short matter of time, rather a diplomatic dilemma. Thus incessant discussions among nations for the purpose of reaching a point of compromise should be made. During this process, the size of interest the nations take and possibilities of all kinds of circumstances should be considered, to prevent secondary disputes.

There are also possibilities of depending on international verdict, by the International Court of Justice. However, recognizing the limits of international laws would be crucial. Leaving the settlement to the International court of Justice could lead to a break of domestic backlash, since actual limits exist in solving the complex issue of jurisdiction and underwater resources. Call for tougher diplomatic policies may occur, thus creating an ironic situation where international laws increase the chances of dispute.

Arranging military forces such as the UN Peace Keeping Force on the dispute areas could also be considered a solution, to avoid conflict and settle disputes temporarily.

2016

VIII. Conclusion

The debate upon underwater resources has been continuous without reaching palpable solution, posing threat to long-term international peace. Hence, both effective and efficient resolution should be drawn. Considering the fact that the agenda deals with territorial sovereignty, delegates should bear in mind that the discussion may contain politically and historically sensitive issues. Taking into account the historical documents, previously established laws regarding a nation's territorial authority would be a prerequisite. Also alliance from negotiation of nations related to the specific dispute would be recommended, as peaceful manners should be maintained.

Participation from all nations in the house is encouraged as territorial dispute is a matter which could lead to serious diplomatic debate, breaking peaceful orders worldwide, leading to a situation where the probability of military act rises. The agenda is an urgent problem, but should be dealt carefully, and deliberation on all national matters is essential.

IX. Questions to consider

- Why do nations dispute over underwater resources? What are the relative advantages?
- What could each nation do to reach common compromise based on their own interests?
- If there is trouble over historical sources, how should nations convince others?
- What global repercussions can this agenda have?
- What attempts have been made until now to resolve the territorial dispute?
- Why are territorial disputes so complex to deal with?

X. Bibliography

- Territorial disputes and seabed petroleum exploitation: Some options for the East China Sea, Guo Rongxing, 2010
- Territorial disputes and natural resources: The melting of the ice and Arctic disputes, Kaj Hober

http://www.ogj.com/articles/print/volume-109/issue-6/exploration-development/territorial-

disputes-and-natural-resources.html

- Territorial disputes in the Arctic Ocean http://www.wired.com/2010/09/seafloor-sunday-73-territorial-disputes-in-the-arctic-ocean/
- Maritime Territorial Disputes in East Asia: Issues for Congress , Ben Dolven, Mark E. Manyin, Shirley A. Kan, 2014
- http://www.waterencyclopedia.com/Mi-Oc/Mineral-Resources-from-the-Ocean.html
- http://en.yibada.com/articles/141472/20160715/after-ruling-is-released-reefs-and-other-underwater-resources-are-still-endanger-experts.htm
- http://opinion.inquirer.net/58013/territorial-disputes-in-east-asia/amp
- http://www.smh.com.au/world/south-china-sea-disputes-the-biggest-incidents-20150604-ghh9jp.html
- http://www.state.gov/e/oes/continentalshelf/
- http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2014/02/06-us-china-nine-dash-line-bader
- https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R42930.pdf
- http://time.com/4412191/nine-dash-line-9-south-china-sea/
- http://law-wss-01.law.fsu.edu/journals/transnational/vol18_2/isted.pdf
- https://benjaminstudebaker.com/2012/12/14/territorial-disputes-and-the-future-of-asia/