Code: SC/1/1
Committee: Security Council
Topic: Peace and Security in Eastern Europe and the Caucusus

The Security Council,

Acknowledging the impact of conflict on the quality of life for civilian populations worldwide,

Emphasizing Article 22 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) (UDHR) by making basic needs such as water resources more accessible in all regions,

Remembering the 1951 *Refugee Convention* and the 1967 *Refugee Protocol*, which Member States the rights given to all internally displaced persons, accentuating the protection of women, children, and minority groups,

Affirming the goal of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (Promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions), precisely indicators 16.6 and 16.7, which encourage transparent and inclusive decision-making by political institutions,

Calling to attention resolution 2417 (2018), condemning the starvation of civilizations as a method of warfare while also *drawing attention* to the link between armed conflict and conflict-induced food insecurity,

Recognizing that, according to the Center for Strategic & International Studies, hunger and food insecurity can lead to geopolitical instability that creates the conditions necessary for violent conflict,

Reaffirming the importance of best practice sharing for the improvement of agricultural technology, infrastructure, and techniques in order to guard against food insecurity to strengthen the agricultural sectors of Member States affected by ongoing conflict,

Highlighting the principles outlined in articles 3, 5, 9, 15/2, 19, and 25/1 of the UDHR that underscore the universal rights to life and freedom and emphasize the collective commitment to upholding them in the pursuit of global peace and security,

Further highlighting General Assembly resolution 25/2625 (1970) stating that all Member States should maintain international peace and security for peaceful development and cooperation among all members of the United Nations,

Appreciating the work of the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum (CPPF), a United Nations program that strengthens the knowledge base and analytical capacity of the UN community in fields of conflict prevention and management, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding,

Reiterating Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which recognizes the importance of protecting women and girls in conflict,

Recalling SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure) as to facilitate resilient infrastructure development in conflict-affected Member States,

1. *Promotes* the protection of children displaced by the ongoing conflict in all regions, including Eastern Europe and the Caucusus, by:

a. Encouraging Member States to integrate ideas and adopt language from international and regional frameworks, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), into national policies to protect children in conflicted areas;

b. Inviting international councils, including United Nations Security Council (UNSC), United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC), and Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) to collaborate with one another to address and prevent the victimization of children in armed conflicts;

c. Encouraging the sheltering of refugee children through organizations, such as The Child Welfare League of America (CWLA);

d. Approving of psychosocial support through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

2. *Calls for* the General Assembly to create SLAY-FOODS, a "Secure Long Action Yesterday for Early Observation and Defense of Food Structures," which establishes the procedure for creating and implementing early warning systems and risk prevention strategies to promote food security and protect against food shortages resulting from conflicts, especially current ones in Eastern Europe and the Caucusus through:

a. The development of comprehensive risk assessments that take into account the potential impact of conflicts, natural disasters governmental policy, and other geopolitical factors that upset the exchange of food across Member States, with a focus on identifying vulnerabilities and areas requiring targeted intervention;

b. The voluntary integration of technological innovations, including satellite imagery, remote sensing, and data analytics in early warning systems to enhance the accuracy and transference of information related to food security;

c. The establishment of local mechanisms for information and coordination to ensure a timely and effective response to emerging threats to food supply chains in areas where food shortages are likely to occur due to violent conflict and hostilities;

d. Asking relevant UN mechanisms to leverage the expertise of private firms to enhance the security of food structure systems through investments in infrastructure and technology to further strengthen the composition of existing food supply chains in order to proactively protect against external threats;

3. *Requests* the General Assembly to reinforce existing mechanisms that support an educational framework intended to combat food insecurity, which contributes to the geopolitical instability that leads to violent conflict between and among Member States, and:

a. Asks Member States to establish comprehensive educational programs in collaboration with international organizations and NGOs, aimed at finding weaknesses that can be exploited due to conflict within agricultural programs and strengthening the identified soft spots to promote food security;

b. Develops inclusive scholarship programs to ensure equitable access to agricultural education, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable populations that may be displaced due to violent conflict, as seen currently in the Caucasus;

c. Implements knowledgeable transfer programs, including mentorship initiatives, research collaborations, and technology-sharing platforms, to facilitate the transfer of agricultural expertise and innovations across Member States;

d. Fosters public-private partnerships with agricultural research institutions and private enterprises to increase the quality and relevance of agricultural education programs in conflict-affected states;

e. Encourages Member States to actively participate in international exchange programs that facilitate the exchange of students, researchers, and professionals in the agricultural sector, promoting cross-cultural understanding and production development in high-risk areas;

f. Encourages the use of shared information for the development of advanced, sustainable agricultural infrastructure amongst war-torn Member States;

4. *Requests* the General Assembly utilize their pre-established United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) programs and workshops, alongside the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to aid conflict-affected women by:

a. Offering education, leadership training, and participation in local peacebuilding initiatives to facilitate community-based peace efforts in areas affected by conflict;

b. Providing numerous opportunities for women to obtain first-hand experience with leadership positions in peacebuilding during times of conflict;

c. Accepting and celebrating cultural differences related to societal beliefs and practices regarding the family;

d. Acknowledging the way that conflict disproportionately impacts women;

5. *Implements* a crisis prevention program that actively preempts global conflicts through the expansion of the CPPF to:

a. Facilitate the coordination of regional community peacebuilding efforts through its meetings and workshops, with a specific focus on areas with ongoing conflict;

b. Include voluntary information-sharing and data from international stakeholders, local and regional leaders, and the public;

c. Maintain these systems through the expanded Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum;

d. Establish early warning systems and risk reduction strategies that ensure the maintenance of solid food supply chains;

e. Make use of existing information-collecting databases like United Nations Peacemaker when developing the crisis prevention program;

6. *Suggests* that Member States use pre-established infrastructure projects, such as the Foundation for the Support of the United Nations (FSUN), to:

    a. Place a high emphasis on the reconstruction of hospitals, schools, transportation, and housing in areas destroyed by conflict;

    b. Ensure that people are provided with basic living conditions, encompassing clean and well-maintained residencies, access to quality healthcare facilities with a focus on cleanliness and ample medical staff;

    c. Focus on rebuilding efficient transportation methods, ensuring roads, highways, and airports are operational;

7. *Calls for* Member States to acknowledge, according to HRC, that conflict is one of the leading causes of food insecurity:

    a. Ensuring the stability of food trade routes, with a focus on areas experiencing instability and conflict to ensure food supply and economic stability;

    b. Providing peacekeeping forces to protect trade routes and centers in areas affected by ongoing conflict;

8. *Encourages* Member States to establish and maintain connections with local organizations and civil societies, such as the Red Cross, in order to support global and federal peacebuilding initiatives and crisis responses.

Code: SC/1/2
Committee: The Security Council
Topic: Peace and Security in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to upholding the principles of Article 39 of the *Charter of the United Nations* in facilitating diplomatic efforts to restore international peace and security in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus,

Expressing concern over the ongoing conflicts plaguing Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, resulting in internal displacement, loss of civilian lives, and damage to infrastructure, exacerbating humanitarian crises and economic insecurity,

Underlining General Assembly resolution 186 (S-2) (1948) in establishing active engagement of the United Nations in conflict prevention, mediation, and post-conflict peacebuilding around the world through Special Political Missions (SPM),

Reaffirming the commitment to upholding sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Member States,

Emphasizing the need for a tailored approach in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, with the aim of establishing a precedent for conflict resolution in the region through SPM,

Acknowledging resolution 2573 (2021), which condemns acts of violence within civilian areas, that threaten or harm civilian populations and essential infrastructure that require reporting and oversight by SPMs,

1. *Reiterates* Article 39 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, taking into consideration the ongoing conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus pose significant risk to not just regional stability but also global security and peace;

2. *Endorses* the extension of the mandate of the Special Political Missions in collaboration with the General Assembly to the regions of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus to address conflicts such as those in Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, and Armenia and Azerbaijan, by:

    a. Establishing forums for dialogue between representatives from the SPMs and the Member States in which SPMs are employed to promote collaboration between Member States to address the specific needs of each regional conflict;

    b. Creating a panel of experts to report on human rights and protection issues in ongoing conflicts and generating a yearly report on targeted issues;

    c. Using the existing institutional structure and operations of SPMs to protect and ensure humanitarian access and assistance;

3. *Requests* an appointment by the Secretary-General of the General Assembly to direct an independent 'needs assessment' on the ongoing conflicts in the Eastern European and Caucasus to identify key areas of concern and enable collaborative efforts to address these gaps, after consulting with:

    a. All relevant regional political actors and stakeholders, including relevant authorities;

b. Vulnerable populations including women;

c. Civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations, and think tanks;

d. The broader international community such as the governments of other Member States;

4. *Recommends* that the independent needs assessments of the SPMs address the current challenges faced by Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, and Armenia and Azerbaijan, including, but not limited to:

a. Humanitarian, human rights, and especially the rights of vulnerable populations such as women and children;

b. Security and development, economic and social challenges, dialogue, governance and rule of law; to advance the objective of secure, stable, and prosperous Eastern European Member States;

c. The destruction of essential civilian infrastructure such as public health, agricultural production, transportation, and communication.

The Security Council,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to call for peacekeeping forces in regions where it has determined "the existence of any threat to the peace",

Determining that the conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus pose a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the success of past peacekeeping efforts, including the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and its success in addressing those regional conflicts,

Keeping in mind that lack of transparency between relevant member-states involved in regional instability or conflict impedes the idea of unity and accountability, which poses a threat to peace and security,

Strongly restating Chapter V of the *Charter of the United Nations* in reference to the Security Council to emphasize the need for relevant member-states to participate in solutions regarding regional problems,

Bearing in mind the role of discrimination such as nationality, gender, and age in perpetuating conflict in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, and the importance of impartiality, which will allow more successful outcomes between Member States involved in conflicts,

Highlighting the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) ruling, "Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" which specifically addresses discrimination based on ethnic or national origin in the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh,

Affirming the commitment of the Security Council to protecting the rights of children in armed conflict,

Recalling resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), and 1379 (2001) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, stating the importance of protecting children affected by armed conflict,

Further recalling the importance of preventing the exploitation of child soldiers in the conflicts of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus by highlighting the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, which states the obligation of Member States to ensure that children are not a party to conflict,

Noting with concern the findings of the 2023 Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, as well as the lack of data on the effects of armed conflict on children outside of the war in Ukraine,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1325, "Women, Peace, and Security" (2000), aimed at advancing the equal participation and empowerment of women in the pursuit of international peace and security,

Reaffirms the commitment of Member States to including women in peace and security operations, ensuring women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in all peace processes, especially in peace negotiations,

Further emphasizing the importance of Member States in monitoring the distribution of humanitarian

resources in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus to facilitate multilateral relations and raise transparency to prevent further miscommunications,

Advocating for increased leadership and participation of women in peace and security initiatives worldwide and for the defense and promotion of the human rights of women and girls, especially in addressing gender-based violence during conflicts and crises,

Recognizes the partnership of the Member States with the GREEN Action Task Force, Water Aid, Charity: Water, and other institutions in understanding water-related challenges in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus and its implications that water-related challenges pose for lasting peace and security in the region,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of protecting humanitarian rights and security of residents in conflict areas, specifically highlighting the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh with the necessity of an international peacemaking mission in alignment with Azerbaijan's public commitments,

Understanding the importance of targeting the relationships between resource security and conflict prevention, highlighting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions),

Reaffirming the work of non-governmental organizations such as the Water, Peace, and Security (WPS) Initiative to reduce the possibility of conflicts and tensions arising from water scarcity and condemn the use of starvation against civilians as a method of warfare,

Recognizing that the sustainable management and equitable distribution of water resources are crucial for preventing conflicts and maintaining global stability, due to many conflicts sparking over natural resources,

Emphasizing the need for an international mission to provide reassurance and confidence to the residents of Nagorno-Karabakh that their rights and security will be protected, consistent with Azerbaijan's public statements which assert that the Armenian inhabitants of Karabakh are recognized as Azerbaijani citizens and to provide access to food, shelter, medical care as well as water,

Highlights the border of Ukraine-Moldova with the establishment of "Blue Dot" centers focused on humanitarian aid for men, women, and children refugees,

Encourages the creation of local, regional, and international initiatives to develop women's leadership, opportunities, and participation in peace and security initiatives to erase the gender gap in conflict prevention and resolution,

Advocates for the defense and promotion of the human rights of women and girls and the prevention and address of gender-based violence during conflicts and other crises,

Highlighting the importance of involving directly impacted Member States in resolving regional conflicts,

Calling to attention resolution 2417 (2018), condemning the starvation of civilizations as a method of warfare while also *drawing attention* to the link between armed conflict and conflict-induced food insecurity,

Recognizing the necessity of maintaining multi-polarity in resource supply within the region, such as through the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline,

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Mission along the Ukrainian-Moldovan border (UNMUM), and further decides that the UNMUM will consist of up to 7,000 United Nations military personnel, including military liaison and staff officers and up to 1,200 civilian police officers, and the appropriate civilian component with the;

2. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary General of the Special Representative for the Ukranian-Moldovian Border and requests the Secretary General, through his Special Representative, to direct the operations of an integrated UNMUM, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the region, and support a coherent international approach to stable peace and humanitarianism in the region;

3. *Establishes* that the UNMUM will have the following mandate:

    a. To protect the distribution of humanitarian aid to civilians on the Ukrainian-Moldovan border;

    b. To ensure that supplies are distributed in a non-biased manner, by increasing transparency with United Nations monitoring, placing emphasis on supporting protected groups, women, and children;

    c. To work directly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other international organizations to create "Blue Dot" which are the centers for women, children, and refugees fleeing conflict and to provide other humanitarian support centers in conflict areas and to ensure that this aid is delivered equitably and efficiently;

    d. To collaborate with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in the observation and monitoring of ceasefire agreements and supporting the infrastructure to uphold previous agreements;

4. *Determines* that the UNMUM shall:

    a. Be composed of military forces from Member States who are not parties in the present conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus;

    b. Employ proper accountability measures for the successful execution of the Mission, including but not limited to:

        i. The use of United Nations managed body cameras for any United Nations ran organization in aspects of humanitarian aid to assist in the divide of any transparency issue that may arise;

        ii. Training sessions with United Nations Peacekeeping Gender Advisors for sensitivity training specifically aimed at addressing the conflicts on the Ukrainian-Moldovan border;

    c. Collaborate with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to promote gender inclusivity within the UNMUM, with a goal of women composing at least 35% of the mission;

    d. Be used solely for the deliverance of humanitarian aid, the observation and support of ceasefire agreements, and the protection of UN civilian personnel and refugees;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the deployment and mandate of the UNMUM;

6. *Requests* that the Secretary General provide bimonthly reports to the Security Council on the progress of the UNMUM, including recommendations as to the material and military needs of the mission;

7. *Calls upon* the Human Rights Council (HRC) to investigate the consequences of instability on the children of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus;

8. *Learns* from the initiative of border guards within the Ukraine-Moldovan border to educate border guards in a trauma-informed environment within the already existing Security Council framework to investigate and mediate human rights infractions in areas where they may occur;

9. *Calls upon* the General Assembly to direct UNICEF to create Blue Dot centers within the conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus to promote humanitarian aid for children and other protected groups, including women:

    a. Instituting safety measures to ensure the physical safety of these refugees, especially in the region of Eastern Europe and the region of Nagorno-Karabakh;

    b. Staffing these safe havens with well-trained United Nations personnel in cooperation with NGOs capable of:

        i. Speaking in various languages;

        ii. Giving legal advice;

        iii. Giving psychological support;

        iv. Maintaining the safety of United Nations personnel and refugees within these centers through the use of United Nations Peacekeepers specifically constrained to the zones mandated as "Blue Dot" centers;

10. *Encourages* a collaborative effort between UN Women and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create opportunities for women in peacebuilding in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus by:

    a. Developing and implementing specialized training programs, similar to the Association for Southeast Asian Nation's (ASEAN) Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding Programme, tailored to the needs and aspirations of women, equipping them with the skills, knowledge, and capacities necessary to excel as effective mediators and peacebuilders, focusing on their deployment in conflict-affected areas;

    b. Integrating women's voices in all stages of peacebuilding processes, including conflict prevention, conflict resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, and reconciliation, to foster inclusivity, diversity, and gender equality;

11. *Urges* UN Women to expand the scope of the Security Council Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace, and Security (IEG) to include countries in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus to provide a space for regular consultations between Council experts and the United Nations regarding women's involvement in peacebuilding in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus;

12. *Calls upon* HRC and the General Assembly to establish capacity building efforts for the region of Eastern Europe to mitigate the likelihood of conflict as pertaining to water scarcity reasons with the establishment of transboundary water management agreements and fostering cooperation and dialogue among Member States sharing water resources through:

    a. Emphasizing equitable distribution, conservation, and efficient use of water technology for regions prone to drought and water scarcity for the sustainable use of available resources for those who have historically relied on them, or will need them in the future whom may be prone to conflict;

    b. Encourages the development of joint monitoring and data-sharing initiatives among nations on water usage, quality, and availability to facilitate transparency and trust in water resource management;

    c. Advocates for increased funding and investment in water infrastructure and technology, particularly in developing countries, to improve access to clean water and reduce the likelihood of conflict;

    d. Calling upon the General Assembly to continue supporting the EU4 Dialog initiative and EU4 Environment to foster dialogue and cooperation between local water experts of Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan in Transboundary water cooperation, exchange of data and information, joint monitoring surveys, cooperation on water pollution prevention, control, and water flow regulation;

13. *Urges* the implementation and reinforcement of Security Council resolution 2417 by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to establish food and peace hubs within conflict and post-conflict zones for the distribution of agricultural aid and food supplies, as well as capacity-building efforts to boost agricultural production;

    b. Providing technical cooperation and capacity-building efforts to modernize farming practices within small-holder farms in conflicted regions to promote food security and prevent further post-conflict destabilization;

14. *Emphasizes* the need to expand upon existing avenues of infrastructure such as Romania's Danube riverine corridor for the purposes of humanitarian aid, exports, and refugee flight, owing to unstable access to the Black Sea corridor;

15. *Requests* Member States to work in bolstering the capacity and importance of the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline to highlight both the role and stakeholder involvement of the Caucasus in solutions moving forward.

Code: SC/2/1
Committee: Security Council
Topic: Enhancing Maritime Security

The Security Council,

Expressing its concern over the increasing number of piracy incidents in the Gulf of Guinea,

Recognizing the positive impact that international cooperation can have on creating, implementing, and improving anti-piracy measures,

Recalling the previous Security Council actions on implementing multinational anti-piracy measures, including resolutions 2634 (2022) and 1816 (2008),

Acting in accordance with the Mandate of the Security Council under Article VII of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Affirming the success of the 1540 committee, which has been successful in promoting nuclear proliferation and combating weapons trafficking,

Acknowledging the increasing International Maritime Organization (IMO) reports of active piracy and maritime terrorism along the African coastlines,

Recognizing that, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), around 90% of the world's traded goods are transported by sea,

Highlighting the need for international security mechanisms to prosecute maritime criminals,

Deeply concerned by the rise in piracy and insurgent activities across the Indian Ocean,

Keeping in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) referring to accountability measures regarding law and order,

Alarmed by the report from the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that 80% of amphetamines, cocaine, and cannabis are trafficked by sea,

Noting with approval the effectiveness of the Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery Against Ships, and Illicit Marine Activity in West and Central Africa,

Bearing in mind resolution 2634 and its resolute action on piracy in the Gulf of Guinea,

Remains committed to the Security Council's collective vision, striving to fortify regional cooperation and deter maritime threats in the Gulf of Guinea,

Recognizing the growing number of pirate attacks made within the Gulf of Aden, the Somali Basin, and the Straits of Malacca,

Highlighting the protection of maritime security by establishing corresponding response and coordination mechanisms with developed countries to address non-traditional maritime security issues,

Strongly promoting international cooperation between Member states in regard to piracy between sovereign waters,

Bearing in mind the importance of adherence to the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in improving interoperability and contributing in Operations regarding Maritime Security by combating illegal activities in jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional waters,

Acknowledges the striving need for cooperation with Member States to make sea routes stay safe from terrorism and piracy,

Calls upon all Member States to work on countermeasures for stopping financial sources that support terrorism,

Strongly suggests Member States to implement proactive measures such as increased surveillance and training initiatives in affected regions,

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea;

2. *Determines* that for nine months following the enactment of this resolution, Member States may cooperate with territorial and regional governments for the purpose of combating piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and that these Member States may, with proper notice to the proper territorial and regional authorities, and in accordance with all relevant international laws, and:

    a. Enter territorial waters of member states in the Gulf of Guinea with the intention of combating piracy;

    b. Use appropriate military force within the Gulf of Guinea to combat piracy;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to collaborate with Member States, international organizations, and regional organizations, such as the IMO, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC), to support actions taken in accordance with this resolution;

4. *Declares* that no actions taken under this resolution may violate any international rights beyond the Gulf of Guinea, except by subsequent action of the Security Council;

5. *Requests* the Secretary General to investigate the need for a formal United Nations Mission in the Gulf of Guinea for the purpose of combating piracy and to submit a report to the Security Council on this matter within three months;

6. *Urges* a partnership between the 1540 Committee and the UNODC to create a global workshop training program modeled after the Association for Southeast Asian (ASEAN) Ship Rider Cooperation Program to facilitate best practice sharing between the navies of Member States on how to best improve ship inspections;

7. *Urges* Member States to implement the usage of annually implemented Voluntary National Review (VNR's);

8. *Urges* the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to expand its Global Maritime Crime Programme to include discussions dealing with at-risk youths;

9. *Calls* for the immediate establishment of the GHABONIQUE African Coalition between Ghana, Gabon, and Mozambique to combat maritime security issues across the whole of Africa, by:

a. Utilizing assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to establish the BLACKBEARD (Buccaneers and Landlubbers Against Coastline Keelhauling and Bootlegging of Evil Adventuring and Ransacking Danger) Oversight Committee which will provide guidance on how maritime security issues will be faced with special regards to the interests of African countries;

b. Bringing together Member States to work with the GHABONIQUE African Coalition and UNODC to freely share information regarding piracy within the sovereign waters of African Member States;

c. Requiring that special interest be appointed to SDG 16 in the matters of implementing any and all maritime security measures;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to further capacity build to combat maritime drug trafficking;

11. *Calls upon* multilateral organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and regional bodies like the ASEAN Regional Forum and the Gulf of Guinea Commission, to coordinate efforts and develop cooperative frameworks;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States to work on countermeasures for stopping financial sources that support terrorism;

13. *Strongly suggests* Member States to implement further proactive measures such as increased surveillance and training initiatives in affected regions;

14. *Calls upon* multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, International Maritime Organization (IMO), and regional bodies like the ASEAN Regional Forum and the Gulf of Guinea Commission, to coordinate efforts and develop cooperative frameworks;

15. Strongly suggests improving communication channels, confidence-building measures in disputed waters and build maritime protection zones in the Gulf of Guinea to resolve maritime security issues;

16. Strengthening collaboration with Member States of United Nations and suggests using Counter-Piracy Trust Fund to invest in the Niger Delta region, to reduce poverty and inequality which contribute to piracy in Gulf of Guinea;

17. *Promoting* international cooperation on maritime cyber risk management, encouraging the development of industry best practices, and supporting capacity-building efforts to enhance the resilience of maritime systems against cyber threats;

18. *Strengthening* collaboration with authorities and industry stakeholders to implement security measures, including the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, to prevent acts of terrorism, smuggling, and other illicit activities;

19. *Invites* all Member States with maritime capabilities to join in a joint mission to patrol these waters cooperatively to ensure the safe transversal of commercial vessels;

20. *While respecting* the sovereignty of other countries, fight against piracy and illegal operations without pollutions;

21. *Advocates* to adopt a multifaceted strategy to bolster maritime security involving technologies

such as early threat detectors, physical barriers and non-lethal deterrents;

22. *Urges* to employ state-of-the-art radar systems combined with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

Code: SC/2/2
Committee: Security Council
Topic: Enhancing Maritime Security

The Security Council,

Recognizing the critical role that maritime commerce plays in the global economic system,

Acknowledging the necessity for equitable access to the sea, owing to the impacts that maritime security can have upon economic, public health, and social issues around the world,

Aware of the fact that the last Security Council debate on the root cause of maritime-related crime was in 2011,

Cognizant of the international necessity to strengthen maritime security as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and other threats cost the global economy more than 70 billion USD annually according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

Appreciating the work of the 1540 Committee, an independent committee established by the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1540 that aims to support Member States in capacity-building efforts,

Reaffirms the report from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) that calls for increased international collaboration in combating maritime drug trafficking,

Recalling the international agreement surrounding the *United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea* (UNCLOS),

Emphasizing UNCLOS Article 100, stating the duty of all states to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in repressing piracy, whether occurring on the high seas or in any location beyond State jurisdiction,

Reaffirming the report from the IMO that calls for increased international collaboration in combating maritime drug trafficking,

Further reaffirming General Assembly resolution 64/71 (2009), "Oceans and the law of the sea," which calls upon States to collaborate in addressing piracy and armed robbery at sea,

Noting with concern the fragmented governance and varying sovereignties contributing to challenges in the maritime domain, and recognizing the need for cooperation at the global, regional, subregional, and bilateral levels to address these challenges,

Recognizing the need to develop international legal mechanisms that facilitate the prosecution of maritime criminals,

Highlighting the success of GALAPEX II-2023, a multinational exercise organized by the Ecuador Navy, showcasing dedication to improving interoperability and committing illegal activities in maritime zones,

Ensuring responsible and sustainable fishing practices and enhancing maritime security, making significant contributions towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 14, 16, and 17,

Calling to attention the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), which has detailed a potential partnership with the Security Council committed to enforcing sanctions at sea and reinforcing best practice sharing,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to protect equitable access to the oceans and blue economic activities, including fishing and tourism, through measures such as:

    a. Guiding Member States most affected by piracy or unsafe seas through the process of legislative development, anti-piracy security measures, and maintaining rigorous analysis of maritime crime and its ill-effects;

    b. Designing intentional frameworks for Member States and regions to participate in impactful partnerships through benchmarking, progress checks, and in-depth analysis of the implementation of measures and legislative or security efforts;

    c. Focuses on the expansion of the Maritime Spatial Planning system created by the European Union to promote growth in the blue economy sectors, alleviating the impacts of climate change, fighting biodiversity loss, and ensuring food security for nations;

2. *Calls fo*r the establishment of DEPP, a "Deepwater Envoy Prosecution Program," this framework creates an international legal mechanism that prioritizes the prosecution of those who perpetrate illegal oceanic activities by:

    a. Creating a procedure that outlines the process of transferring maritime marauders captured in international waters to the nearest Member States along the coastline;

    b. Encouraging Member States along the coastline to jail captured sea brigands and try them in their court systems;

    c. Building stronger bonds of cooperation amongst Member States in the pursuit of enhancing maritime security;

3. *Creates* the framework MATEY, the "Maritime Action Traits Educating You", which determines the regulated levels of piracy that allows Member States to track and classify escalations of pirating behavior in order to determine the appropriate level of sanctions that Member States will impose;

4. *Asks* the General Assembly to work with ECOSOC and UNODC to expand the GMCP to enable best practice sharing between developed and developing coastal Member States to improve maritime regulations by:

    a. Partnering with the 1540 Committee to aid in the transfer of knowledge and technology efforts;

    b. Sharing past successful efforts related to ship inspection, law enforcement measures, and training strategies that have worked in coastal regions;

    c. Acknowledging developing Member States who bear the disproportionate economic burden from piracy and IUU fishing by creating partnerships intended to obtain strategies from Member States with more experienced navies;

5. *Encourages* Member States to use the GMCP as a framework to draft policy that is committed to:

<ol type="a">
Enforcing previously imposed sanctions targeting IUU fishing on the territorial waters of maritime Member States;
Creating cohesive solutions in fighting sanction violations with neighboring Member States that will mutually benefit maritime economies;

6. *Stresses* the significance of robust cybersecurity measures enforced with artificial intelligence to counter evolving cyber threats, ensuring the safeguarding of ship communications and control systems through:

<ol type="a">
The exploration of artificial intelligence-powdered platforms for scanning unidentified ships and assessing risk levels, facilitating proactive decision-making and risk mitigation;
The implementation of Anti-Pirate Water Cannon Systems (APWSC) as a non-lethal deterrent to effectively repel pirate vessels, contributing to an additional layer of maritime security;
The integration of state-of-the-art radar systems and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for surveillance and reconnaissance to enhance vigilance and situational awareness;

7. *Affirms* the need for the Security Council to host an open debate on the root causes of maritime conflict and instability to:

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Allow Member States to tackle such problems through a security-focused lens with a special on its root causes, such as poverty, unequal development, and income inequality;
Provide an important forum for Member States to brainstorm and discuss ways in which the blue economy can help mitigate the root causes of maritime security;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to enhance the annual report on Maritime Security by explicitly highlighting key areas for urgent action, including emerging maritime security threats by:

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Calling upon relevant stakeholders including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and academia, to continue actively contributing to the report by sharing relevant information through the GMCP, emphasizing the importance of transparency and collaboration;
Creating a basis for informed decision-making and implementing recommendations;
Addressing the lack of a universal definition by identifying maritime challenges and placing them under a definitive framework;

9. Recommends the creation of a United Nations subsidiary body for Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) to boost information sharing and capacity building among coastal nations through:

<ol type="a">
Technical assistance, training programs, and data exchange initiatives to help elevate transparency, accountability, and cooperation;
The utilization of information gathered through programs, such as the GMCP, in order to provide structure for informing coastal nations about issues related to IUU and other areas of concern.