

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council NMUN
Simulation*



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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Ruth Spickermann
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Agenda

1. The Situation in Haiti
2. Urgent Situation in the Red Sea
3. International Peace and Security and the Use of Artificial Intelligence

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
SC/1/1	The Situation in Haiti	Adopted without a vote
SC/PS/2/1	Urgent Situation in the Red Sea	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/2	Urgent Situation in the Red Sea	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. The Situation in Haiti
2. Urgent Situation in the Red Sea
3. International Peace and Security and the Use of Artificial Intelligence

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1,2, beginning discussion on the topic of "The Situation in Haiti." By Saturday, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the future of the Gang Suppression Force, measures to enhance security in Haitian ports, and humanitarian assistance. The work of the Council was constructive and collaborative, with delegates working hard to merge their work where possible.

By Saturday evening, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted one resolution following voting procedure, which received unanimous support by the body.

On Saturday afternoon, the Security Council was informed by the Secretary-General about an emerging situation in the Red Sea, where tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea were rising, raising concerns for the entire region. After completing the work on the first topic, the Council amended the agenda on Sunday morning to address the situation. Shortly after, the Dais received two proposals, including one press statement.

By Sunday afternoon, one draft resolution and one draft press statement had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 2 documents following voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support by the body. The documents represented a wide range of issues, including the importance of the region for international trade and the possible support for desescalation measures. The work of the Council was guided by respect and cooperation and delegates showed a lot of dedication to address the issues before the committee.

Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Haiti

The Security Council,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2476 (2019) “on Establishment of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)” with the primary mandate of advising the government of Haiti in promoting and strengthening political stability in the Republic of Haiti,

Remembering Security Council resolution 2785 (2025) “on Extension of the Mandate of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) until 31 Jan. 2026” in which this committee renewed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) until 31 January 2025, and re-emphasized the importance of a comprehensive, Haitian-led solution to the ongoing political crisis,

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 2653 (2022) “on Sanctions Against Individuals and Entities Threatening the Peace, Security and Stability of Haiti”, Security Council resolution 2699 (2023) “on authorization to Member States to form and deploy a Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti (MSS) for an initial period of 12 months”, and Security Council resolution 2794 (2025) “on extension of the measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2653 (2022) and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts concerning Haiti for a period of 13 months”, which, respectively, established, altered, and renewed the mandate of the Haitian sanctions regime,

Noting with satisfaction that Security Council resolution 2653 (2022) designated armed groups beginning in July 2025,

Alarmed by the fact that only 15% of containers in Port-au-Prince are being physically examined, and the role it plays in spreading small arms to gangs,

Concerned 31% of Haitians report that humanitarian aid is not reaching where it is needed, and the operational challenges of delivering aid due to security challenges,

Deeply concerned regarding the ongoing political instability, rising gang violence, and the current million internally displaced people,

Noting with deep concern, the 1.2 million Haitian children who lack access to education, contributing to 50% of those 15 and over not being able to speak or write in their native tongue,

Taking into consideration the lack of resources provided to young girls and women when it comes to education and how that lack of education can lead to higher rates of gender based violence,

Recognizing the lack of resources and tools available for the Haitian workers to be able to stabilize and reconstruct their territory by themselves,

Addressing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) as well as SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure),

Transitioning Gang Suppression Force (GSF) mission to a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping mission focused on multilateral, multidimensional peacekeeping, expanding civilian infrastructure as part of the mission, assisting Haitian civilians, expanding governance through Caribbean Community (CARICOM),

Emphasizing the importance of expanding civilian infrastructure, social services, and national institutions and their continued role in assisting humanitarian efforts,

Bearing in mind the previous efforts of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), with the assistance of Formed Police Units (FPU) and the African Union (AU), to restore a safe and stable environment with anti-crime operations, supporting Haiti's political and constitutional processes, and strengthening police and judicial systems,

Demanding further incorporation of the International Organization of Migration (IOM), as well as the World Food Programme (WFP), to provide emergency food assistance in the situation in Haiti,

1. *Reaffirms* that the mandate of BINUH is to support the Transitional Presidential Council and provide advice to the government of the Republic of Haiti as it seeks to restore a democratically elected government;
2. *Calls for* the expansion of the mandate of BINUH with the creation of the Leonean Blueprint, modeled after the successful measures taken after the Sierra Leone civil war, which includes:
 - a. Democratic and election reform;
 - b. Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programmes;
 - c. Truth and reconciliation commissions;
3. *Calls upon* the Security Council resolution 2653 (2022) "On sanctions against individuals and entities threatening the peace, security, and stability of Haiti" to consider extending the arms embargo and assets freeze to additional armed groups and arms dealers and suppliers to gangs in Haiti, specifically the ones operating in Port-au-Prince;
4. *Decides* that Security Council resolution 2653 (2022) on "Sanctions Against Individuals and Entities Threatening the Peace, Security, and Stability of Haiti," applies to weapons companies and businesses;
5. *Provides* further economic and resource funding from Member States with similar goals and plans for the future of Haiti, such as the FPU and the AU, with the goals of:
 - a. Sending military personnel to work collaboratively with the Haitian National Police (HNP) in order to combat crime in situations where military force is necessary;
 - b. Reaffirming our commitment to the GSF, with the efforts of international troops from participating Member States aligning with Security Council resolution 2793 (2025) "on authorization to Member States to form a Gang Suppression Force (GSF) in Haiti for an initial period of 12 months and on establishment of the UN Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH)]s";
 - c. Increasing efforts to fulfill the goals of the MSS that were not able to be achieved, such as aiding the HNP;
6. *Calls upon* Member States with the means to urgently increase their financial contributions to the GSF and to humanitarian efforts in Haiti;
7. *Proposes* that the Standing Group of Partners select a CARICOM Member State as the leader of the GSF mission;
8. *Endorses* the Maritime Safety Committee within the International Maritime Organization to develop and establish AI-based screening methods to flag containers with small weapons being unloaded in Port-au-Prince, overseen by the Haitian Port Security and the GSF;

9. *Requests* the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to designate the Port of Colón as the primary port of departure and designate the Port Cap Haitian as the primary port of arrival for humanitarian aid, ensuring proper tracking and accounting;
10. *Recommends* collaboration between Haiti and the United Nations Children's Fund in the implementation of Alternative Basic Education in Haiti to provide education to all Haitians, for the purposes of:
 - a. Encouraging reintegration for former child soldiers into society;
 - b. Creating a curriculum to ensure equal opportunity of education for girls and women in Haiti;
11. *Supports* local authorities to continue to invest in the ongoing efforts of a curriculum-based female education by providing safe routes to school for adolescent girls by:
 - a. Establishing safety checks along school routes during times of commute;
 - b. Investing in safe and reliable transportation options;
 - c. Providing sexual education to young girls and women;
12. *Asks* that Member States increase their voluntary financial contributions to IOM so that it can continue its work building safer communities for civilians, managing displacement sites, helping with the reintegration of returned migrants, aiding with internal displacement, protecting migrants, and supporting the Haitian government;
13. *Further recommends* fellow Member States to invest in nonprofit organizations and global networks of organizations which provide services like job training and employment, mental health & wellness support, legal assistance, and anger management classes to help former gang members in Haiti to re-enter society;
14. *Suggests* the expansion of training and empowerment programs for Haitian security officers and local workers in collaboration with corporations already active in Haiti, with the goal of training groups to be self-sufficient and drive their own change;
15. *Calls upon* Member States for the short-term rotative deployment of Civil Affairs (CA) soldiers from international armies as crucial for the success of the GSF and the restabilization of Haiti, while fostering sovereignty within Haiti through the operation of different mission sets to target the multitude of issues that Haiti faces in strengthening security with the mission set of cooperating with actors in the region, and the goals of:
 - a. Helping to facilitate distribution and accessibility to clean water through the collaboration efforts of the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation;
 - b. Connecting with active non-governmental organizations in the area, contributing to building schools, and increasing efforts in education;
 - c. Creating an economy and jobs through the construction of medical infrastructures, water wells, schools, and other damaged infrastructures;
 - d. Providing medical supplies and medical training through the use of the CA Team's Medics;
 - e. Providing sufficient training to the HNP for combative skills and weapon skills, alongside providing weapons;

16. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.

Code: SC/PS/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Urgent Situation in the Red Sea

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Security Council President:

The members of the Security Council received concerning new reports regarding an incident that occurred in the Red Sea on November 8th, 2025, in which Eritrea seized a ship, Blue Nile II, flying an Ethiopian flag, without a proper investigation into the allegations of intelligence gathering. Eritrea alleges that the ship was gathering intelligence for the Ethiopian government. The government of Ethiopia denies these allegations. Eighteen individuals have been detained by Eritrea as a result of the incident. Council members stress that peaceful mediation, which occurs in conjunction with investigative fact-finding, is key to the maintenance of global stability, peace, and international trade.

The members of the Security Council acknowledge the concerns of all parties involved. The maintenance of the sovereignty of all members is at the forefront of our minds while also considering all parties' concerns.

The members of the Security Council recognize the ongoing political tensions between Eritrea and Ethiopia and understand that the two Member States have a complex history and that there is relevant historical context. Recognition of the United Nations Charter, prior peace agreements such as the Pretoria Agreement and the Algiers Agreement & Boundary Commission, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is critical; the Security Council will continue to prioritize the protection of all lives involved in the ongoing crisis while seeking a peaceful resolution to tensions in the region. Further, the Security Council recalls the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides a legal framework for the use of national and international waters.

The members of the Security Council note the importance of international trade routes in supporting global connectivity and prosperity. The Security Council recognizes the role of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal as key maritime corridors in many countries' trade routes, and reminds the international community of the importance of these waterways. Acknowledging that the strongest period of prosperity and relations between the two Member States was during bilateral trade. The Security Council emphasizes the vital need to ensure trade, international peace, and national security, while also properly understanding the facts of the situation at hand. The Security Council remains equally concerned about the implications this tension has for international security and for trade.

The members of the Security Council stress the importance of an African Union-led mediation effort to de-escalate the situation. The Security Council strongly urges relevant parties to negotiate with the support and mediation of the African Union. The Security Council further suggests that the African Union, in collaboration with the Secretary-General's Office, launch an independent investigation into the nature of the Blue Nile II capture and ascertain the best course of action.

The members of the Security Council are considering several options to address the tension between Eritrea and Ethiopia concerning the Red Sea. This includes the creation of a strategy to support the freedom of navigation, as well as the establishment of a small council led by the African Union and monitored by the UNSC to oversee negotiations to ensure state sovereignty is upheld. The Council actively considers and respects the circumstances of both Member States involved. The Security Council's response to this matter will depend on further developments and the results of any investigation conducted by the African Union.

The members of the Security Council will remain fully engaged to promote security in the Red Sea. The United Nations will continue to monitor the situation closely to ensure the continuing transit in the

Suez Canal that provides a beneficial trade route worldwide, and will act to prioritize a peaceful dialogue between the Member States involved.

Code: SC/2/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Urgent Situation in the Red Sea

The Security Council,

Affirming the United Nations Charter Article 1 in maintaining international peace and security,

Acknowledging the capture of 18 individuals on the Blue Nile II,

Observing the lack of investigative process prior to the detention of the 18 individuals aboard the *Blue Nile II*,

Recognizing the independence of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and all relevant Member States and the need to respect ultimate state sovereignty,

Emphasizing the importance of the African Union (AU) in overseeing disputes in the region to facilitate multilateral relations and incorporate local voices,

Acknowledging the Luanda Process and its mandate regarding the resolution of regional conflict in Africa, as well as its implications on future peacebuilding processes within the region,

Stressing the importance of maritime trade for all nations, including those who are landlocked, and especially the significance of the Red Sea through which 12% of global trades passes through daily,

Also bearing in mind, Eritrea's Proclamation 7- Transitional Maritime Code of Eritrea (1991), in accordance with Maritime Proclamation NO. 137 of 1953 was put in place by Ethiopia,

Reaffirming its commitment to International Law and Maritime Security, respect for freedom of navigation and the peaceful resolution of maritime disputes,

Determined to de-escalate the situation through diplomatic channels rather than military actions,

Taking into consideration the ability of the Security Council to take action on breaches of peace and acts of aggression outlined in Articles 40 and 41 within Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Calls upon* the AU to work in conjunction with the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to conduct an independent investigation into the situation in the Red Sea, which will include:
 - a. The application of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) and its relevant frameworks to support the AU in leading an independent investigation to discover whether the Ethiopian vessel and those aboard were justly arrested or if the allegations against Ethiopia are substantive;
 - b. The appointment of a Special Rapporteur to investigate violations of the Rome Statute against individuals arrested by Eritrea to ensure the safeguarding of human rights during their detainment;
 - c. The extradition of those detained who are discovered to have not been involved in the allegations brought by Eritrea to their home country for immediate release;
 - d. The implementation of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime's framework on Intelligence Gathering Methods, including oversight and accountability, to ensure that - if the alleged wrongdoing occurred - those responsible can be held accountable;

2. *Urges* Ethiopia, Eritrea, and all Member States to utilize diplomatic means of handling disputes, including negotiation, mediation, arbitration, enquiry, conciliation, and other peaceful means of the countries' own choice, as outlined in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter;
3. *Encourages* the implementation of a peacebuilding process similar to the efforts conducted by the Luanda Process to bring Eritrea and Ethiopia to positive, moderated dialogues regarding the inherent political tensions underlying these issues, in a renewed effort that would include:
 - a. Mediation by the AU or an appointed AU Member State to conduct these dialogues at the regional level;
 - b. Consultation of community leaders relevant to the issue in the Red Sea - such as merchants, business leaders, port operators, etc. - who have been most impacted by the detention of the ship in the Red Sea and its impacts on global trade;
 - c. Consultation of diverse voices across both Ethiopia and Eritrea—both in leadership and in community leaders—to ensure the safeguarding of international peace and security;
 - d. An emphasis on empowering the voices of both Ethiopia and Eritrea to better understand the political tensions at hand to restore regional diplomacy and relations;
4. *Recommends* the establishment of a small council led by representatives from the African Union that would oversee international mediation and negotiations, with the spirit of the Algiers Agreement & Boundary Commission;
5. *Calls on* the reallocation of European Union (EU) naval assets currently deployed in the Horn of Africa north to the Red Sea to support freedom of navigation only with the express consent of Eritrea and Ethiopia for a period of 7 months as of the adoption of this resolution, also stipulating that:
 - a. All redeployed assets are not equipped with long-range weapons, so that no country surrounding the corridor feels threatened by EU presence;
 - b. The mission focuses on the peace and sovereignty of both Ethiopia and Eritrea while reallocated EU naval assets are in their maritime territory;
 - c. It allows for the continuation of global maritime law and the prevention of violations while ensuring vessels are permitted the right of innocent passage through territorial and international waters;
6. *Declares* that escalation of the dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia into any act of aggression by one of the two will result in the Security Council evaluating potential actions to preserve peace and stability in the region, including but not limited to a potential arms embargo on both relevant Member States;
7. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.