



Documentation of the Simulation of the
Security Council (SC)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Matthias Burtscheidt
Assistant Director	Hanzade Aslan
Chair	Melina Alexiou

Agenda

1. The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America
2. Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea
3. The Role of Sanctions in Maintaining International Peace and Security

Resolutions and Statements adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
SC/PS/1/1	The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/2	The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America	14 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstention
SC/2/1	Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea	14 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstention

Summary Report for the Security Council

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

1. The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America
2. Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea
3. The Role of Sanctions in Maintaining International Peace and Security

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2,3, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea”. On Monday, the Security Council amended the agenda to prioritize the topic of “The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America”. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the expansion of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC) and the Colombia-Panama Border Security Pact. To fully assess the situation, the delegates invited various speakers to the body, such as the Special Representative of UNVMC and the Secretary-General of Médecins Sans Frontières. The committee enjoyed fruitful discussions, with the delegates paying close attention to Colombia’s terms on the objectives of a United Nations peacekeeping mission in their territory.

On Wednesday, one draft press statement, one draft presidential statement, and one draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted the press statement and the resolution following voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, such as the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission under UNVMC, coordinating humanitarian assistance efforts with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and providing financial means to the affected regions. The Council approached the drafting process with precision and transparency, giving equal voice to both parties involved in the conflict. After returning to the original agenda item of maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, another draft resolution had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted this second resolution following voting procedure.



Code: SC/PS/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America

31 March 2026

Security Council Press Statement on the Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America

The following Security Council press statement has been issued today by the Security Council President.

The members of the Security Council express their deepest sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims and all those affected by the conflict in Colombia, and reaffirm their full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, Miroslav Jenča, and his role as mediator to the diplomatic efforts with all regional stakeholders.

The members of the Security Council strictly condemn the open violation of international law by the armed non-governmental group Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN), in this context defined as the murder and prosecution of innocent civilians and unsanctioned attacks on the sovereign governments of Venezuela and Colombia, undermining Member State sovereignty. The actions carried out between the actors concerned in this conflict must come to an end immediately. A humanitarian crisis cannot be permitted to unfold before our eyes. The Security Council invites all parties to engage in diplomatic dialogue in order to reinforce the 2016 Peace Agreement.

The members of the Security Council are evaluating further actions at this time, while investigating the situation, especially in light of the lack of verifiable information on involved parties' actions. This issue is mainly caused by an armed non-governmental group, who conducted these violent acts and perpetuated guerrilla warfare.

The members of the Security Council emphasize the importance of preventing further escalation in the region and call for efforts to protect the three hundred thousand people displaced from their homes. The Security Council reiterates its support and concern for displaced civilians, and is considering the use of the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund to assist the affected populations in Colombia, Venezuela and any refugees in the region.

At this time, the members of the Security Council are inviting all parties involved to diplomatic efforts with the aim of securing a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Measures will be taken according to international law against those who conduct violent acts and threaten the lives of thousands of civilians.

Should peaceful measures to resolve the situation fail, the members of the Security Council, in conjunction with Colombia, are exploring the possibility of placing the ELN and its leaders on the United Nations Security Council consolidated sanctions list. These sanctions would be in line with the stated goal of constraining terrorism and would be imposed only after fully considering the possible collateral effects on involved member states and on their civilians.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the need to combat all forms of violence against civilians and threats to international peace and security, in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Keeping in mind all its previous resolutions on the situation concerning Colombia, particularly its resolution 2366 (2017), by which it established the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC),

Aware of Colombia's 2016 *Final Peace Agreement* between Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP) and recent backlash on the agreement,

Recognizing the need to respect the sovereignty of Member States as outlined in the *Charter of the United Nations* and other documents of international law, while providing humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts to Colombia and Venezuela,

Expressing its deep concern that the attacks launched by Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) across the border of Colombia and Venezuela constitute a threat to regional stability, which is a continuous disregard for and violation of international humanitarian law,

Deeply concerned also that the persistent violence from the ELN has impeded the sovereignty of Colombia due to regional instability from political pressure and rival armed groups,

Regretful that previous regional peace talks, such as those pursuant to Colombia's Total Peace Policy (2022), between the Colombian government and Clan del Golfo have collapsed and that the situation has been exacerbated,

Encouraging non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as but not limited to the Doctors Without Borders, to provide 1 billion USD to alleviate the migratory impact among other humanitarian crises in Northern Latin America,

Affirming its commitment to supporting Colombia and Venezuela in establishing peace, justice, and security,

Recalling its resolution 2146 (2014), which implemented the Panel of Experts to monitor sanctions and their success,

Recognizing the need to monitor the price of food and water through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Price Index which was revamped in June 2020,

Recognizing its resolution 2286 (2016), which implemented the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Health Observatory,

Recognizing the UNHCR's R4V Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) to support refugee crises across the 17 listed participating countries in Latin America,

Noting that the violence has resulted in an urgent humanitarian crisis with a growing number of five million people displaced, coupled with human rights violations and the impact of the conflict on all vulnerable communities,

Considering that current humanitarian efforts found unable to mitigate the crisis due to lack of security and funding,

Emphasizing the importance of high-level multilateral discussions in the Security Council between Member States involved in the Colombian conflict,

Expressing profound alarm at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian crisis in the Darién Gap resulting from the collapse of negotiations with Clan del Golfo (ACG),

Recalling the previous work done by the Comisión Binacional de Fronteras (COMBIFRON), which originated from Panama and Colombia and expanded to Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru, such as strengthening the borders of Latin American Member States by encouraging cooperation in the areas of migration, trafficking and illegal activities in the Darién Gap,

Bearing in mind the research and contributions of the Academic Network of the Quito Process (RAP) in providing technical input on Venezuelan migrants in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls for* a ceasefire between the implicated parties in the conflict on the Venezuela-Colombia border, from the ELN, ACG, and FARC-EP;
2. *Encourages* Member States to conduct a diplomatic, multilateral forum via high-level meetings so as to minimize infrastructural, financial, and humanitarian costs of the conflict, as well as further monitoring efforts, by the following means:
 - a. Taking place within the Security Council between Member States involved in the conflict;
 - b. Beginning within the next thirty days, at the joint discretion of Colombia, Venezuela, and the Security Council;
 - c. Recurring every sixty days so as to ensure continued progress;
 - d. Supporting Colombian state authorities in ceasing the violence from ELN within Colombian sovereign territories to secure civilian infrastructure and security concerns ahead of the May presidential elections to ensure the integrity of the democratic process;
3. *Considers* that the work of UNHCR is an essential element of the collective effort to enhance the humanitarian assistance being dispersed to Northern South America among peacebuilding missions mandated by the Security Council, the coordination of which will be furthered by the following means:
 - a. Recommending that Member States, in coordination with the UNHCR Refugee Response Plans, provide humanitarian assistance focused on resettlement and economic integration for the growing number of refugees displaced as a result of this conflict;
 - b. Working in conjunction with Member States to develop a unified registry for IDPs and refugees to ensure the accurate distribution of assistance through data reported by the UNHCR;
 - c. Requesting assistance from international partners of the UNHCR's RMRP to support the refugee crisis through humanitarian assistance, legal and supportive protection services, and socio-economic integration for refugees;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide 150 million USD to regions in Northern South America impacted by ongoing conflicts that arose as a direct result of the Colombian-Venezuelan Crisis by:
 - a. Inviting any and all UN-approved global organizations to donate to the CERF to aid in meeting the Doctors Without Borders requested 1 billion USD for the purposes of disaster relief;
 - b. Establishing secure regions throughout the Darién Gap, a dense rainforest along the border of Colombia and Panama, in addition to the province of Medellín, to house displaced persons affected by the violent events in Colombia and Venezuela;
 - c. Providing basic food and water needed to sustain life as outlined by the World Food Program (WFP) by creating food packages meant to be delivered to refugee camps and the secured regions within the Darién Gap and Colombia-Venezuela region;
 - d. Providing necessary medical assistance, including establishing medical tents, supplies, and equipment within the secured regions in the Darién Gap; other regions within the Colombia-Venezuela region;
 - e. Supplying high-performance tents, which were established by the UNICEF, within the secured regions of the Darien Gap to shelter displaced persons;
5. *Encourages* direct collaboration between COMBIFRON and the RAP to reinforce the security of the Colombia-Venezuela border by:
 - a. Facilitating further expertise and information sharing between universities and across the two existing mechanisms;
 - b. Incorporating the involvement of RAP Observer States (“Groups of Friends of the Quito Process”) and Observer Organizations (“Organizations participating in the different meetings”), with particular focus on participating universities;
 - c. Providing regular reports on the progress of this collaboration to the UNVMC for review;
6. *Proposes*, should the above measures fail to significantly aid the situation, targeted measures in order to prevent unnecessary harm to civilian populations and uphold respect for national sovereignty, including the potential designation of individuals and entities, including or associated with the ELN, FARC, and AGC on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, in accordance with established Council procedures by:
 - a. Including asset freezes, travel bans, the imposition of a targeted arms embargo on armed non-governmental actors, and restrictions on access to financial services of Member States in the implementation of targeted measures;
 - b. Ensuring the inclusion of humanitarian exemptions to ensure that sanctions do not harm civilian populations or impede the delivery of aid, medicine, foodstuffs, or other essential goods;
 - c. The periodic, 12-month mandatory review of such measures to audit the efficacy of the humanitarian carve-outs as aforementioned, further authorizing the Panel of Experts associated with the sanctions regime to trigger an emergency review if the FAO Food Price Index or the WHO Global Health Observatory exhibit a sharp, detrimental decline in basic commodity access or public health metrics;

- d. The implementation of a mandatory sunset clause for all non-targeted economic measures with sanctions regime benchmarking with specific, measurable, and time-bound criteria for renewal, suspension, or termination, and requesting the Secretary-General to analyze and report on the effects of sanctions regimes in the region prior to any renewal;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

ANNEX 1 SC/1/1:

1. *Approves* the expansion of the UNVMC to include a peacekeeping mission for 12 months within the Colombian and Venezuelan territories, as well as their borders with Panamanian, Ecuadorian, and Peruvian territories, with the following purposes:
 - a. Assessing the current situation regarding civilian and military operations and reporting developments to the Secretary-General and the Security Council by relying on United Nations peacekeeping forces and observers on the ground, for this purpose, these parties may:
 - i. Interview Member States' officials regarding the situation on the ground by establishing direct communication lines using every technological mean deemed adequate by the parties;
 - ii. Request briefings from NGOs and other non-state actors by either establishing direct communication lines or organizing periodic meetings;
 - iii. Set up coordinated checkpoints at the request of regional governments, in order to inspect people and vehicles in contested regions in collaboration with legitimate customs and police forces within the jurisdiction;
 - iv. Participate in Member States' police operations linked with the current Colombian crisis in an observatory capacity when deemed necessary and appropriate by the governing Member State;
 - b. Supporting the aforementioned governments in the re-establishment of control on their territories and in securing internationally recognised borders against non-state actors by:
 - i. Providing humanitarian aid and safeguarding of civilians, displaced persons and supply lines of food and medical goods;
 - ii. Implementing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters to ensure the safety and rights of civilians and internally displaced persons (IDPs);
 - iii. Ensuring that all actions comply with international humanitarian law and human rights law, distinguishing between combatants and civilians;
 - iv. Protecting the sovereign execution of the upcoming Colombian presidential elections by Colombian electoral officials;
 - c. Securing and guaranteeing the safe passage of humanitarian aid, as well as protecting civilian populations and preventing human rights abuses through UN peacekeeping troops under a mandate of protection and self-defence.



Code: SC/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea

The Security Council,

Guided by the principles of Charter of the United Nations (1945), which affirms its respect for the sovereignty of all Member States,

Recalling its previous resolutions 2018 (2011) and 2634 (2022) on the goal of criminalizing piracy and armed robbery at sea under Member States' national laws and investigating, prosecuting, or extraditing perpetrators in accordance with international law,

Highlighting the role of 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2015) in the achievement of international development and safety, particularly along the Gulf of Guinea,

Realizing the infrastructural and monetary struggles of the African Member States along the Gulf of the Guinea,

Cognizant of the creation of the Maritime Domain Awareness for Trade in Gulf of Guinea information system in 2016,

Concerned by the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea pose to international navigation, security, and the sustainable development of states in the region,

Alarmed by the lack of resources available to Gulf countries to implement response initiatives and infrastructure as a collaborative effort against illegal activities in the Gulf,

Calling attention to infrastructural and socioeconomic factors related to instability in the Gulf of Guinea,

Aware of the environmental impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the role of the international community in minimizing them, as raised by United Nations Environmental Programme draft resolution EA.7/L.14 (2025),

Reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982, sets out a legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas contribute to the maintenance of peace, justice, and progress for all peoples of the world and reiterates its importance in countering piracy and armed robbery at seas, and relevant provisions for collaboration between states,

Noting with deep concern that the threat of piracy has cost the region lives, stability, and financial losses, according to the study of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the detrimental impact of peace and security in the coastal and littoral Member States supported by the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), further encourages the support of partners to address their underlying causes, and implement concrete measures to counter piracy,

Recalling the significance of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct (2013) and its relevant policy frameworks concerning eradicating illegal activities off the coast of West and Central Africa,

Recalling the successes of the Djibouti Code of Conduct (2009) and its Jeddah Amendment as a model for multilateral maritime capacity building and information sharing,

Highlighting the need for improved coordination between Member States and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to implement best practices and advisories for avoiding, deterring, and responding to attacks while navigating the Gulf of Guinea,

Acknowledging the efforts and close collaboration with the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), the Gulf of Guinea Committee (GGC), and other organizations in the region to stabilize the Gulf of Guinea in trans-regional cooperation,

Affirming the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) in concern of minors who are collateral victims of maritime crimes, including but not limited to recruitment of vulnerable youths by criminal networks, rights violations of children, and abuse of children in the Gulf of Guinea,

Acknowledging the International Chamber of Shipping's Best Management Practices for Maritime Security which provides advice and applicable approaches to mitigate piracy and risk assessment, and has been used previously to deter Somali-based piracy in waters near Africa,

Recognizing the success of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 2009 Operation Ocean Shield in Somalia and the People's Liberation Army Navy's success in maintaining security in the Gulf of Aden,

Recognizing that existing connectivity initiatives, such as the Digital Transformation Strategy (2020-2030) and the Program for Infrastructure Development for Africa, between the African continent and other Member States, such as ECOWAS, ECCAS, and GGC, are a productive resource to technological assistance needed by the coastal African Member States in the infrastructure development,

1. *Encourages* regional individual Member States along the Gulf of Guinea to engage in the development of African-led community-based economic resilience programs in coastal regions of the Gulf of Guinea to address the root causes of maritime insecurity by:
 - a. Supporting sustainable fisheries, aquaculture, and other sea-based careers and traditional lifestyle pathways through legal assistance;
 - b. Expanding access to educational systems, including the construction of new schools and the repair of existing educational facilities, the development of maritime-focused vocational programs, and the integration of a curriculum focused on long-term youth employment;
 - c. Developing electrical and technological infrastructure, including sustainable power lines and electricity plants, necessary for security purposes within Gulf states;
 - d. Coordinating with member states through information sharing and technology sharing in developing sustainable infrastructure as outlined by SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities);
 - e. Supporting the development and modernization of maritime infrastructure, including but not limited to ports, rail, roads, wharves, and broader access corridors that facilitate the development of the local economy while expanding access to global markets;
2. *Urges* a systemic enhancement of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct through Blue Horizon Initiative (BHI) to tackle the gap between surveillance and interdiction along the Gulf of Guinea, functioning under public-private partnerships, the funds of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and three capacity-supportive pillars (Awareness, Interdiction, and Prosecution) through:
 - a. Encouraging to transition from passive information sharing to an Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance architecture through the Awareness pillar and by:

- i. Integrating Synthetic Aperture Radarsatellite data with the existing Yaoundé Architecture Regional Information Systems;
 - ii. Developing digital infrastructure to establish and maintain maritime and land-based security, including drone surveillance on land, and Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) at the request of member countries;
 - iii. Allowing Member States to recognize dark vessels that disable AIS for illegal activities;
 - iv. Encouraging the collaborative agreement between states located around the Gulf of Guinea to establish an early-warning or early-response system in order to combat crime across the Gulf states;
 - b. Deploying Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems, specifically long-endurance unmanned aerial vehicles, to provide common operating picture to the International Coordination Center through the Interdiction pillar;
 - c. Harmonizing the maritime interdiction data with Legal Entity Identifiers and digital KYC registries through the Prosecution pillar and by the following means:
 - i. Allowing for the targeted prosecution of transnational criminal networks while protecting the liquidity necessary to achieve and protect SDG 8 (gender equality);
 - ii. Standardizing ISO 20022 messaging for maritime-related transactions and enabling the Security Council to address financial de-risking in coastal Member States;
 - iii. Ensuring that security efforts do not prevent the sourcing of essential goods for SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being);
 - iv. Encouraging the establishment of a multilateral coordination mechanism between coastal states and landlocked neighbors to ensure that maritime security efforts benefit the entire regional supply chain;
 - v. Recommending collaboration with international and regional organizations central to the Gulf of Guinea to develop lacking digital and physical infrastructure necessary to education;
 - vi. Recommending the coordination of development and educational initiatives in the Gulf of Guinea concerning infrastructure maintenance and maritime technology utilization, in cooperation with the AUAU, ECOWAS, ECCAS, GGC, and Organization of Islamic Cooperation, through administrative local request;
3. *Adopts* the Asymmetric-defense, Connectivity, Trans-boundary trust, Institutional parity, Operation Safety and Non-discrimination (A.C.T.I.O.N.) Framework, particularly including:
- a. Encouraging the implementation of asymmetric-defense systems and practices when appropriate to the International Humanitarian Law standards;
 - b. Improving connectivity in the region by encouraging all Member States to provide any expertise necessary, as requested by Member States in the region;
 - c. Increasing transboundary trust through facilitating Member States' exchange of information by:
 - i. Organizing monthly meetings under the auspices of the Secretary General;

- ii. Assigning a United Nations Special Envoy to facilitate cooperation at the request of Member States within the Gulf of Guinea;
 - d. Ensuring institutional parity and reinforcing the sovereignty of Member States in the Gulf of Guinea by providing legal advice in the process of coordinating each Member States' legislation;
 - e. Driving towards operational safety by providing intelligence expertise with Member States;
 - f. Monitoring the respect of non-discrimination standards in the police, military, economic and intelligence practices;
- 4. *Calls upon* Member States to affirm and review their implementation of penalties for piracy activities in the sovereign territories, according to the legal framework set in the *Yaoundé Code of Conduct* and also drawing from the Somali experience, by:
 - a. Supporting the work of arrest, investigation, and prosecution of all piracy incidents exclusively conducted by the Member States qualified governmental entities, in their sovereign territory;
 - b. Implementing community-based reintegration centers modeled on the Somali experience, integrating specialized psychological support, technical training programs in maritime sectors, and mandatory legal literacy workshops under the supervision of local community leaders to ensure social accountability and prevent recidivism;
 - c. Recommending that Member States cooperate in practicing the aforementioned actions, rather than focusing on local criminalization to the detriment of Member States;
- 5. *Calls for* immediate implementation of a research-focused 6-month United Nations Maritime Support Mission in the Gulf of Guinea (UNGOG), conducted under regional ownership of the Yaoundé architecture, requesting cooperation with regional the regional branches of ECOWAS, ECCAS, and GGC, by:
 - a. Supporting the already existing regional coordination center of the Yaoundé architecture with UNGOG professional personnel, focused on coordination capacity building, for the new technology introduced in this resolution and reevaluate its effectiveness;
 - b. Strongly suggesting that the Member States of both Yaoundé Codes of Conduct and other maritime codes, such as the Djibouti Codes of Conduct, actively cooperate in sharing information about the observed patterns of international criminal organisations threatening maritime security and all the measures adopted by Member States as a consequence, by:
 - i. Inviting the African Ocean Institute (AOI) and Univ Connect to connect universities across national borders in the region to investigate the root causes of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea;
 - ii. Issuing a report to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to review all reports by Univ Connect and AOI on the matter to further evaluate the applicability and improvements to current approach Yaoundé Code of Conduct;
 - iii. Issuing a comprehensive recommendation to the Security Council and IMO to reevaluate the framework of the *Yaoundé Code of Conduct*;
 - c. Collaborating with state governments to broaden the *Yaoundé Code of Conduct* framework on laws against piracy to include minors, while still upholding and respecting national sovereign decisions in order to reduce piracy recruitments for minors;

- d. Creating the UNGOG report with recommendations on the progress and prospects of this peacekeeping mission for putting maritime security into practice to be handed over to the Secretary-General every six months;
6. *Strongly encourages* technological development regarding maritime security to further advance the mechanisms currently available to Member States in the Gulf of Guinea by:
- a. Strengthening the already existing, African-led initiatives within the *Yaoundé Code of Conduct* to ensure operational potential by alleviating unpredictable financing, inadequate staffing, and insufficient equipment as 5 out of the 7 zones currently face significant challenges with only 2 zones, Zone D and Zone E, possessing dedicated and functioning Multinational Maritime Coordination Centres (MMCCs), clearly defined and set operational boundaries, or integrated radar picture, reinforcing the principle that sustainable security must be built locally;
 - b. Fostering public-private partnerships and voluntary technology transfers from willing Member States and international organizations to integrate unmanned aerial and surface vehicle systems into pre-existing coastal surveillance grids within the region, ensuring that Gulf States are not dependent on a single nation in any technological capacity, with the explicit mandate of empowering regional sovereignty and self-reliance of Member States within the region;
 - c. Establishing an initial advisory framework composed of external maritime technology experts and leveraging South-South cooperation, drawing upon the capacity-building furthered by the Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) integration of the Gulf Cooperation Council in regional bodies like ECOWAS and ECCAS, to provide strategic guidance and optimize technology efficiency prior to the deployment of physical assets;
 - d. Integrating Gulf of Guinea regional architecture into broader, UN-supported information-sharing platforms to track illicit activity at sea, utilizing the aforementioned advisors to ensure capacity-building initiatives for Gulf of Guinea Member States;
 - e. Implementing objective and measurable metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of these in technological and capacity-building deployments, requiring reporting every 90 days to the Security Council on operational capability gaps, the frequency of successful maritime interdictions, and the successful refurbishment of infrastructure to full capacity;
7. *Encourages* both Member States and international institutions to form partnership Attaché programs in the police, military, and security sectors with the Gulf of Guinea member states with the aim to:
- a. Facilitate the exchange of liaison officers and technical experts within national and regional maritime security institutions;
 - b. Support joint training exercises, risk assessment, and security information assistance capacity-building initiatives, and professional development programs focused on maritime law enforcement, intelligence analysis, and counter-piracy operations;
 - c. Support proactive security instruction of vulnerable individuals on board maritime vessels;
 - d. Encourage long-term partnerships between training academies, regional authorities, defense institutions, and law enforcement agencies to foster sustainable human capital development and regional ownership of maritime security initiatives;
 - e. Protect regional livelihoods and stop the cycle of poverty, crime, and trade disruptions;

8. *Further encourages* Member States to ensure the operationalization of the Yaoundé Architecture by harmonizing domestic legal frameworks, which is to ensure the freedoms or other navigational rights and freedoms by ships of any state, consistent with international law, as reflected in UNCLOS;
9. *Encourages* the collaboration of Member States to facilitate the development frameworks that allow for technological systems to be shared among maritime states support maritime and Gulf states, emphasizing the use of existing technological frameworks to strengthen innovation and enhance multilateral cooperation by:
 - a. Ensuring digital legal compliance that ensures that all surveillance technologies, including AIS and drone arrays, are governed by encrypted digital protocols that hardcode UNCLOS and Security Council resolution 2634 (2022) into operational software to protect sovereignty and freedom of navigation;
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of the African Development Fund to establish Maritime Tech in partnership with Task Force 59 to provide sovereign training in the maintenance and operation of Unmanned Surface Vessels and sensor telemetry;
 - c. Strongly encouraging the integration of AI predictive analytics into the Yaounde Architecture reactive systems to real time threat prevention;
10. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations included but not limited to the Gulf Cooperation Council, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, African Development Fund, and the United Nations Peace and Development and Trust Fund (UNPDTF), to provide funding for aforementioned security, general infrastructural development, and educational initiatives of Member States bordering the Gulf of Guinea, with funding only to be delivered to nations along the Gulf of Guinea upon request of their governments;
11. *Recommends* an annual progress review by the Security Council of the measures put in place through this resolution, in combination with the findings consistently published by the European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS), in collaboration with the African Union mechanisms, analyzing the evolving security landscape, in the Gulf of Guinea to ensure investment continues to be effective and necessary;
12. *Recommends* reports on the ethicality and the environmental impacts of AI usage in surveillance and monitoring capacities to be presented to the High-Level Advisory Board on Artificial Intelligence and the United Nations Environmental Assembly respectively, thereby ensuring compatibility with the Sustainable Development Goals;
13. *Urges* UNODC, in close cooperation with other UN entities and in consultation with IMO, as well as INTERPOL, to continue to provide advice and use of the global piracy database through regional information sharing agreements, such as but not limited to the Interregional Coordination Centre and other appropriate channels to enable African States to contain piracy acts, armed robbery acts and relevant attempted acts at the sea;
14. *Welcomes* the continuous efforts from the World Bank and other institutions in providing technical and financial support for developing states near the Gulf of Guinea and supporting the development of a Blue Economy, thereby making strides in maritime security and regional stability through sustainable development;
15. *Supports* the PBC, upon request and within its mandate, continuing to work on the current adverse effects of piracy and other manifestations of maritime insecurity on the livelihoods and economic opportunities of local populations, as well as the ongoing high human, societal, and economic costs that piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea have in that region;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.