



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



Conference B

6-10 April 2026

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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Eli La Ronde
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Chair	Aleen Hussain

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 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	12 in favor, 0 against, 3 abstentions
SC/1/3	The Colombian Conflict and Regional Destabilization in Northern South America	14 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstentions
SC/2/1	Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea	14 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstentions
SC/2/2	Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/3	Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea	13 in favor, 0 against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report for the Security Council

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

1. Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea
2. The Role of Sanctions in Maintaining International Peace and Security

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States and 0 Observers. On Monday, committee sessions set the agenda as 1, 2. On Tuesday, the committee began discussion on the topic of “Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea.”

By Tuesday, the Security Council was informed about an urgent crisis in Colombia. Following the new information, the council amended the agenda to discuss this issue. The Dais received and passed a total of three proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as the press release on the crisis, placing financial sanctions, and deploying peacekeeping missions. Throughout the day, Member States worked together collaboratively, focusing on humanitarian aid and diplomatic solutions. Overall, Member States maintained respectful, collaborative and knowledgeable debate throughout the committee session.

On Thursday, five draft resolutions and one press statement had been approved by the Dais, zero of which had amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including maritime security, piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, and illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing and its effects on the community. The Security Council adopted a press statement and two resolutions on the Situation in Colombia.



Code: SC/PS/1/1

Committee: Security Council

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

8 April 2026

Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Colombia

The following Security Council press statement was issued April 8, 2026 by the Security Council President:

The members of the Security Council condemn the violence reported on the borders between, and in the regions of Venezuela and Colombia by the National Liberation Army (ELN) and factions of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), which has triggered a cross-regional migration crisis, impacted vulnerable populations, and created a greater need for immediate humanitarian assistance.

The members of the Security Council denounce all forms of drug trafficking, extortion, and illegal mining as these activities enable criminal and human rights offenses committed by non-state actor groups.

The members of the Security Council strongly stand against all forms of abuse that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, including targeted killings of civilians, sexual violence against civilian populations, forced displacement of at-risk individuals, and the military recruitment of minors.

The members of the Security Council, in the interest of preserving national sovereignty, call upon Member States to collaborate and communicate with each other concerning military operations against multinational guerilla and criminal groups and remind states of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) prohibition of force against territorial integrity in Article 2(4), and equally emphasizes the commitment to non-interference expressed in Article 2(7).

The members of the Security Council call attention to the National Liberation Army's (ELN) attempts to consolidate control over coca cultivation areas near the Colombian-Venezuelan border, highlighting the relationship between the ELN and drug trafficking networks in Latin America.

The members of the Security Council commend efforts by the involved governments of Colombia and Venezuela to transparently engage with regional partners and the international community on military and humanitarian action to prevent the conflict from expanding or worsening existing humanitarian crises within the region.

The members of the Security Council support collaboration between regional groups like the Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC) and the Organization of American States (OAS) to investigate the ongoing political and social crises in these nations to provide enhanced humanitarian aid and future recommendations.

The members of the Security Council stand with the people of Colombia and Venezuela and continue wishing for both of their safety, security, and the strengthening of their rule of law, whilst acknowledging that the situation on the border is ongoing.

The Security Council urges all involved Member States to return to diplomatic channels and prioritize peaceful negotiations over military escalations in the region.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

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

The Security Council,

Strongly alarmed by the conflict between non-state actors such as the National Liberation Army (ELN) and state-actors such as Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama which has resulted in great human suffering, including the loss of human life and the displacement of more than 300,000 people,

Acknowledging the role of targeted sanctions as a temporary means to achieve a long-term and sustainable peace agreement in the region between relevant parties,

Supporting the mediation efforts led by international and regional actors, as well as non-governmental stakeholders in order to ensure sanctions contribute to constructive engagement rather than prolonged conflict,

Emphasizing that sanctions are not punitive in nature, but are intended to promote accountability, protect civilians, and create conditions conducive to long-lasting peace and regional stability,

Condemning the negative humanitarian effects of blanket economic sanctions on states as harmful and counterproductive in accordance with Security Council resolution 2664 (2022) adopted on 9 December 2022, which cautions against broad sanctions as harmful to civilian wellbeing while endorsing targeted individual sanctions as a valuable tool to create change in afflicted regions,

Referencing Security Council resolution 2734 (2024) adopted on 10 June 2024 to direct Member States to levy sanctions and a travel ban on Al-Qaida and ISIS as an example to guide sanction action in Colombia and Venezuela,

Invoking the above resolutions as examples of the importance of targeted sanctions restricting specific individuals or entities from entering or transiting through Member States, as authorized under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Noting the common banking standard to flag deposits unusually high in order to check potentially illicit transactions,

Calling on the ELN, FARC, Republic of Colombia, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to comply with the measures outlined in this resolution in the interest of reaching a multilateral peace agreement,

1. *Creates* an ad hoc UNSC Sanctions Committee specifically on sanctions imposed on ELN members involved in the 2026 Venezuela and Colombia crisis at the border to oversee measures and ensure, revisiting as needed and necessary, the sanctioning of ELN members after 90 days at the latest;
2. *Directs* the UNSC Sanctions Committee to work directly with UNODC to investigate all conspirators involved in supporting the ELN by gathering, examining, and analyzing information on the flow of illicit arms and finances to narco-terrorist groups along the Colombian-Venezuela borders, and further requests UNODC to report to UNSC every three months, which shall include updates on sources and routes of illicit arms and financial flows;

3. *Authorizes* the implementation of sanctions as a temporary measure for further strategic long-term solutions in the region, linking the gradual lifting or suspension of sanctions to verifiable progress in negotiations between relevant parties, with the aim of achieving a sustainable and long-term ceasefire in the region;
4. *Establishes* updates, as necessary, to the Consolidated List of Individuals and Entities and other groups with verified ELN members who are either directly engaged in or support narco-terrorist activities in the region, including but not limited to: Israel Ramirez Pineda (Pablo Beltran), Gustavo Anibal Giraldo Quinchia (Pablito), Yamit Picon-Rodriguez (Choncha), Jose Gabriel Alvarez-Ortiz, Henry Trigos-Celon (Moncho Picada), Villegas-Palomino (Carlos El Puerco), Jaime Miguel Picon-Rodriguez (Chencho), and Jairo Diomedes Barbosa-Montaño (El Burro);
5. *Instructs* all Member States to immediately take necessary measures to prevent the direct supply, sale, or transfer to members of the ELN of arms and related material of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;
6. *Instructs* all Member States to take necessary measures to prevent the direct technical assistance, training, financing, or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance, use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories, until peace is reestablished along the Colombian-Venezuelan border;
7. *Determines* that the measure imposed in operative clauses 5 and 6 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related material intended solely for support of, or use by UN personnel or, for state actors in the region who take action in accordance with international law;
8. *Requires that* all Member States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources of the persons or entities designated in the Consolidated List, and ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available to them;
9. *Calls upon* Venezuelan and Colombian law enforcement authorities to seize the property of ELN members used for the cultivation, refinement, and sale of narcotics as stated under Article 81 of the United Nations Law on Counter Terrorism;
10. *Directs* Colombia, Venezuela, United States, and all other Member States with banking institutions in Colombia and Venezuela to require their banking institutions flag bank deposits made in Colombia or Venezuela equivalent to or more than USD \$5,000;
11. *Decides* that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individuals who are designated by the Consolidated List as engaged in ELN's activities, provided that nothing in this clause obliges a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;
12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/3

Committee: Security Council

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

The Security Council,

Recalling Article 35 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (Charter) (1945), allowing any member of the United Nations to refer disputes to the attention of the Security Council,

Reaffirming Article 2(4) of the Charter ensuring that sovereignty and territorial integrity remain a priority of all UN-led missions in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter and recognizing the Security Council's duty to uphold international peace and security,

Guided by Chapter VI of the *Charter of the United Nations*, allowing the Security Council to call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means of peaceful dialogue and resolutions,

Recalling the importance of Security Council resolution 2664 (2022), ensuring that financial transactions and the delivery of goods and services necessary for humanitarian assistance are exempted from UN asset freezes,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovations, and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

Alarmed by the violent attacks committed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) on the La Victoria military base in Apure, Venezuela, and the Bucaramanga military base in Colombia,

Deeply concerned by the rising level of kidnappings, massacres, and displacements in the rural and border areas of Colombia and Venezuela, where narcotics trafficking continues to drive violence,

Condemns the recent violence across the Colombia-Venezuela border, including attacks initiated by the ELN against both Venezuela and Colombia, as well as the attacks on the military base near La Victoria and against the Colombian military base near Bucaramanga,

Fully alarmed by the risk posed to neighboring Member States, notably the Republic of Panama, by the displacement and violence resulting from the conflict in Colombia and Venezuela,

Further concerned by the UN Secretary General's report that more than 300,000 people have been displaced across Northeastern Colombia, Western Venezuela, and Southern Panama as the situation continues to develop,

Desiring the full consent of the Republic of Colombia and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to create peaceful pathways for humanitarian assistance, civilian protection, and aid deliveries,

Commending the diligence of the peacekeepers and officers of the 2016 United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC) that had previously promoted peace within the region,

Regretful that FARC has failed to comply with the terms of the 2016 Final Peace agreement between FARC and the Republic of Colombia,

Aware of the need to reaffirm and strengthen the UNVMC to restore peace between FARC and the Republic of Colombia,

Deeply conscious of drug trafficking and organized crime in Latin America and its link to increased violence and political and social destabilization,

Acknowledging the role played by non-state actors in the escalation of violence along the Colombian-Venezuelan border and the broader geopolitical implications of non-state intervention in respect to state sovereignty,

Further aware that the presence of state authorities to conduct domestic law enforcement and neutralize threats to the region remains limited,

Further recognizing the importance of the safety of all UN peacekeeping personnel sent to the conflict corridor in Venezuela and Colombia,

Recognizing the significance of organizations such as the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA) and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) in their role of creating and maintaining Peacekeeping missions,

Taking into account the role of UN Women in mitigating gender based violence within conflict zones,

Further noting the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in supporting industrial capacity in post-conflict and developing Member States,

Mindful of the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) in preventing drug crimes and minimizing trafficking in regions with high levels of drug production,

1. *Insists that* the Colombian and Venezuelan governments collaborate to achieve mutual peace and security throughout the region, by:
 - a. Improving transparency between the governments in military activities, troop movements, and planning activities related to operations targeting ELN, FARC, or other such groups;
 - b. Encouraging intelligence-sharing between Colombia and Venezuela, both for trust building and elevating the capacity of existing intelligence resources, as well as encouraging intelligence collaboration with any other regional partners;
 - c. Reinforcing communication between Colombian and Venezuelan leadership, at both the government and military levels, and strengthening existing communication channels to prevent confusion in crisis scenarios;
2. *Establishes* the following revisions to the UNVMC for the purpose of providing secure humanitarian aid in the border region by:
 - a. Mandating the UNVMC provide humanitarian aid in the border region as well as in the Darién Gap, establishing a humanitarian corridor for the purposes of aid flow into the Republic of Colombia's territory, extending a refugee corridor for the purposes of evacuation from the Venezuela-Colombia border region through the Darién Gap, protect

and guard the aforementioned humanitarian corridor from infringement and attacks for an initial period of one year, with a required review before an extension is considered by the Security Council;

- b. Confirming that the mission will go into effect only with the full support and consent of the sovereign Member State of the Republic of Colombia and the sovereign Member State of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;
- c. Providing further oversight from the UN DPKO and the UN DPPA to oversee the success of the mission and continued efforts to peacebuild within the region;
- d. Creating the United Nations Support Office for Colombia (UN SOC), which will administer the above-described mission in alignment with the mandate, and additionally in the coordination of aid from UN organs called upon to provide additional assistance;
- e. Creating the position of Director of the UNVMC to oversee the UNMC and guide aid, including the delivery of humanitarian aid to the corridor and assistance in peacebuilding processes, as well as facilitating the work of UN SOC within Colombia;
- f. Deploying a combined 18,000 humanitarian workers:
 - i. Including 10,000 humanitarian workers, 3,000 support officers to facilitate aid, 1,000 civilian police personnel via the UN DPKO to provide protection to aid workers;
 - ii. Including an additional 4,000 military personnel to protect the humanitarian corridor, train police forces, and provide assistance if requested and approved by impacted Member States;
 - iii. Including 200 UN military police and 100 UN military police from Colombia and Venezuela, with the capacity to enlist volunteer staff as needed to provide the necessary humanitarian aid;
- g. Deploying first the force of 4,000 stabilization military personnel, in order to secure the above described humanitarian corridor, protect incoming aid supplies, and protect civilians as necessary, in accordance with international and humanitarian law, assuming an effective defensive posture, with the remaining humanitarian forces to follow;
- h. Limiting peacekeepers' and aid workers' activities to their geographical area of responsibility, which is the region of the Darien Gap, along with Colombian states of La Guajira, Norte de Santander, Boyaca, and Arauca, and the Venezuelan states of Zulia, Táchira, and Apure with Barranquilla, Colombia, and Maracaibo, with Venezuela containing the primary ports of arrival for humanitarian aid to be distributed throughout the region;
- i. Utilizing UN personnel and resources to identify threats to civilians as reported by the UN SOC and humanitarian workers and implement joint prevention and response plans with local authorities, focused on preventing harm to the civilian population;
- j. Requesting to UN organs and bodies to aid UNVMC in its mission, including but limited to: UN Women, UNDP, The World Health Organization (WHO), and UNODC to support women and girls affected in the region, infrastructural capacity efforts, health and

wellbeing in the conflict zone, and the prevention of drug and illegal substance production;

- k. Inviting the participation of willing and able non-governmental and civilian humanitarian organizations to provide support to the mission established as described above;
3. *Establishing* the UNVMC Advisory and Review Council (UNMCARC) through the UN DPPA:
 - a. Including no less than 11 individuals, consisting of but not limited to: a representative of Venezuela, a representative of Colombia, a representative of the UNVMC under the purview of the Director of UNMC, a representative of the Organization of American States (OAS) to assist in the review process and appointment by the relevant official, a representative of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) to consult regarding economic harm resulting from the situation in Colombia and Venezuela, a representative of the previously established UN Verification Mission in Colombia (UNVMC), and additional individuals and representatives of civil society and community organizations within Venezuela and Colombia qualified to oversee both humanitarian and military aspects of the operation;
 - b. Providing advice as necessary to the UNVMC to ensure that actions taken are primarily humanitarian in nature, that civilians are protected at all costs, and that the mission is fulfilling its mandate;
 - c. Maintaining continuous documentation of the ongoing crisis and operations carried out by the UNMC and UN SOC;
 - d. Reviewing these documents to make recommendations for future action or advise strategic action to support the people of Venezuela and Colombia;
 - e. Working alongside UNVMC to assist in peacebuilding dialogues between Venezuela and Colombia by emphasizing the importance of both states goals in protecting civilians;
 4. *Decides* to support the establishment of a temporary, monitored humanitarian corridor system in the Colombia-Venezuela border region, extending through Panama with initial focus on Catatumbo and adjacent high-risk crossing points, for the purpose of ensuring the safe movement of civilians and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, by:
 - a. Identifying priority humanitarian access routes for civilians fleeing active hostilities and for the transport of food, medical supplies, water, shelter materials, and protection services in coordination with the Secretary-General, OCHA, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, relevant UN agencies, and concerned states;
 - b. Establishing on a temporary basis humanitarian first-contact service hubs near corridor endpoints to provide water, food assistance, emergency shelter, sanitation, education continuity support for displaced children, and mine-risk awareness information where refugees are first received by humanitarian aid workers;
 - c. Encouraging Member States and NGOs to provide emergency financial and logistical support for transport, reception capacity, mobile clinics, water infrastructure repair, and cross-border humanitarian operations, in light of the severe funding shortfall identified in the crisis response;

- d. Utilizing necessary logistical and financial support from other Member States or regional bodies, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), to ensure implementation of humanitarian aid, with the consent of Colombia and Venezuela;
 - e. Coordinating preparations between Member States to ensure the safety of UN peacekeepers from violence or threats of extortion by ENL-related conspirators;
 - f. Requesting that reports be submitted by the Secretary General to the Council every 90 days on the progress of the mission's deployment and the evolving security situation on the ground;
5. *Proposes* the establishment of the Community Peace-Building Board (CPB), which would facilitate peace-building and conflict resolution between rivaling non-state actors in Colombian and Venezuelan communities, through:
- a. Organizing local, community leaders that know the region and understand the conflict and its affected population, and empowering them to de-escalate tensions among rivaling non-state actors at the Colombian-Venezuelan border;
 - b. Selecting CPB membership via community members and NGOs from both sides of the border, such as Funda Redes and Interpeace, ensuring that both Colombia and Venezuela are represented;
 - c. Developing immediately a CPB discussion framework;
 - d. Evaluating and monitoring structures after a six-month period to determine effectiveness and its potential for adoption as a long-term solution, including expansion to other communities;
 - e. Ensuring that community-based approaches, such as the CPB are prioritized;
6. *Suggests* the implementation of a joint judiciary process, including Venezuela, Colombia, and one neutral UN Observer with a legal background, to ensure the proper legal and judicial pathways are followed in response to the capture of relevant insurgents;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/2/1

Committee: Security Council

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

The Security Council,

Highlighting the importance of the *UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)* (1982) Article 100 which declares that it is the obligation of all states to cooperate to the fullest extent in the repression of maritime crime, and Article 17, which declares that all ships have the right to innocent passage through the high seas,

Observing a notable impact on global supply chain stability as a result of maritime insecurity in and near the 19 African States in the Gulf of Guinea, according to the European Union Institute for Security Studies,

Aware of the need to strengthen and secure maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, a global vital trade route that is, according to the European Union Institute for Security Studies, home to 4.5% of the world's proven oil reserves, 2.7% of global gas reserves, critical commercial shipping lanes, as well as a resources for local communities,

Emphasizing the goals outlined in the *African Union 2050 Integrated Maritime Strategy*, particularly the establishment of regional maritime centers for surveillance while encouraging joint naval patrols and cooperation of Member States,

Recognizing the need to strengthen Member States' judicial institutions to properly prosecute high-offense maritime crimes, such as piracy, robbery-at-sea, and maritime terrorism, as outlined in Article 25 and 26 of UNCLOS,

Firmly convinced that the Yaoundé architecture has provided an important foundation to unify the regional efforts to combat piracy while providing definitions of illegal activities and organized crime in the maritime domain,

Appreciating the Combined Task Force 150, a 34-nation naval coalition based in Bahrain which monitors, boards, and inspects ships suspected of or currently engaged in illicit maritime activities,

Recalling *United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT)* which delivers satellite derived imagery analysis, geospatial data, and capacity development to UN agencies and Member States,

Reaffirming the United Nations creation of a Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity team and the continued work by the JCS to support judicial peacekeeping operations,

Having reviewed the current state of applicable jurisprudence within the Gulf of Guinea, affirming the need for mandatory prosecution benchmarks, and bolstering overall judicial enforcement at all stages,

Realizing that despite the *Yaoundé Code of Conduct* (2013), according to the UN Peacebuilding Commission meeting summary in 2023, many countries within the Gulf lack the a comprehensive judicial

system, and so a common judiciary such as the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea with consensus from all Member States can ensure prosecution of relevant actors,

Noting with concern the challenges to maritime patrol and the lack of enforcement capability in the Gulf of Guinea, where Member States have Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) far exceeding their land area resulting in the inability to combat on piracy in national and international waters according to the International Maritime Organization,

Acknowledging the complex nature of modern piracy networks and the need to combat maritime piracy through a wide array of integrated regional approaches that target individual and organizational financial conspirators,

1. *Creates* a combined maritime task force under the purview of the UNSC Department of Peacekeeping Operations to combat high-offense maritime crimes such as pirating, robbery-at-sea, and terrorism;
2. *Initiates* a two-pronged approach to information sharing by:
 - a. Collecting data by Central African Regional Maritime Safety Center on both real-time maritime crime to be immediately shared with the combined maritime task force in order to directly combat active maritime crimes, overseen by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations;
 - b. Collecting data on regional maritime crime patterns to be assessed by the International Maritime Bureau's (IMB) Piracy Reporting Center (PRC) to analyze insecure maritime areas, including the Gulf of Guinea, Gulf of Arden, Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf in order to track multiregional piracy and maritime terrorism patterns;
3. *Establishes* a West and Central African regional Drone Donation Program, in which Member States may provide small and medium surveillance drones to Member States in the Gulf of Guinea in order to provide coastal monitoring systems for tracking piracy, illegal fishing, trafficking, and other transnational organized crime by:
 - a. Looking to previously established drone donation programs spearheaded by Denmark and Latvia;
 - b. Affirming that donated drones shall not have any offensive military capability, guaranteeing functionality and use shall be limited to surveillance and monitoring;
 - c. Requesting that Gulf of Guinea states that receive drones share data from surveillance drones with the International Chamber of Commerce's (ICC) and the PRC to document maritime piracy and armed robbery globally;
 - d. Emphasizing that all drone transfers shall comply with international law;
 - e. Developing a drone training program for recipient Member States in cooperation with the Royal Danish Air Force drone squadron;
4. *Calls for* enhancing Member States' judicial institutions to more harshly prosecute pirates, robbers-at-sea, and maritime terrorists, as defined under the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, which will disincentive criminal networks from engaging in illicit maritime activities, given that the current regional judicial mechanisms lack adequate prosecution of criminal networks by:

- a. Reminding Member State judiciaries of their commitment to arrest, investigate, and prosecute criminals involved in illegal maritime activities;
 - b. Establishing that whilst Articles 100-105 of the UNCLOS provides universal jurisdiction over piracy on the high seas, piracy incidents within the Gulf of Guinea occur predominantly within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) are therefore classified as 'armed robbery at sea' rather than piracy, and so calling for the use of more effective international legal actions designed for high- seas piracy including : enacting national laws to define and penalise piracy such as Nigeria's Suppression of Piracy and Other Maritime Offences (SPOMO) Act 2019;
5. *Establishes* a new mission to offer support and training to local prosecutors, judges, and other judicial personnel in states bordering the Gulf of Guinea to bolster effective maritime judicial enforcement at every step of the process by:
 - a. Requesting Member States to nominate additional justice and corrections Government Provided Personnel (GPP) for this mission;
 - b. Allocating an initial 25 Judicial Affairs Officers to the Central and Western African region with additional resources from the Justice and Corrections Service (JCS) to enact judiciary support for states that request UN assistance;
 - c. Delegating the JCS to conduct in depth judicial inquiries into nations bordering the Gulf of Guinea over the course of six months to assess gaps in funding and personnel and report on things finding to the security council and other UN bodies of interest;
6. *Encourages* ECOSOC to request the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to fund full scholarships for qualified post-graduate youth from Gulf of Guinea states to attend the World Maritime University (WMU), located in Sweden, and the International Maritime Law Institute (IMLI) located in Malta, in order to confer Master's and Doctoral degrees in maritime and ocean specializations, including on maritime navigation, port management, anti-piracy operations, counter-maritime terrorism, and international maritime law and further establishes a women's IMO scholarship to promote the role of women in the maritime security sector by:
 - a. Establishing a gender-quota to promote the role of women in the maritime sector;
 - b. Further requesting that the curriculum of the scholarship be developed in coordination with the International Maritime Organization to ensure all certifications meet requirements, specifically emphasizing legal training in the Yaoundé Code of Conduct;
 - c. Calling to promote the program in secondary education institutions in Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, and São Tomé and Príncipe, encouraging students to participate in the scholarship, training a new generation of naval officers with the tools to combat maritime crime in the Gulf of Guinea;
7. *Invites* the African Union Peacebuilding and Security Council (PSC) to establish a Maritime Asset Donation (MAD) Program for the efficient transfer of naval assets to developing Member States by:
 - a. Allocating retired naval assets, including patrol vessels, maritime patrol aircraft, helicopters, and surveillance equipment such as radar shall be donated to the MAD

program by any Member State, encouraging the possible costs be drawn from the AU Peace Fund if within mandate;

- b. Recommending AU Member States submit an application of need for naval assets to the PSC outlining the specific reason for the request and a proposed budget for the upkeep of the naval asset;
 - c. Calls upon the PSC to review all submitted requests and vote as a council to distribute naval assets based on the severity of maritime insecurity and current enforcement capabilities of the requesting Member State;
 - d. Requesting the PSC to conduct a bi-annual review of all allocated assets to ensure delivered assets are used in accordance with agreed upon AU regulations and current international and humanitarian law;
8. *Expands* on previous international efforts in the Gulf of Guinea to bolster local coast guards in order to develop specialized anti-piracy capabilities and further strengthen cooperation and communication between West African states and the IMO specifically by:
- a. Building upon the successful deployment of permanent Danish military advisers in strategic positions like Accra, Ghana and Abuja, Nigeria by positioning new international advisers in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia, in accordance with local military forces and in alignment with the International Coordination Centre and Yaoundé Structure;
 - b. Expanding the already established Ghana Special Boat Squadron by developing the Danish-Ghanian led training command center in Nutekpor, including the deployment of naval special forces personnel to provide advanced training and education to empower regional forces to secure their own regional waters in cooperation with the UNDODC;
 - c. Calling for Member States to invest financial and human resources in local infrastructure such as universities and other information technology exchange platforms, as exemplified by the newly built naval command center in Nutekpor, Ghana, which includes a highly modern simulation center used for efficient and cost effective joint exercises promoted by the IMO and the Gulf of Guinea Commission;
9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/2/2

Committee: Security Council

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

The United Nations Security Council,

Expressing concern over the level of complexity with piracy in the Gulf of Guinea such that it handles roughly 1,500 shipping vessels daily and accounts for more than 90% of global piracy and seafarer kidnapping incidents,

Highlighting the work of the African Union and its peace and security infrastructure, which is of particular relevance to combatting piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and maritime crime in international and African waters,

Acknowledges the necessity of a multilateral United Nations approach to support the African Union and AFRIPOL in regional security efforts and management, and building upon their existing structures,

Recognizing the interest that all Member States hold within the Gulf of Guinea as a major exporting region such that it handles roughly 25% of all African maritime traffic and holds 4.5% of all world proven oil reserves it is an active route for substantial European-bound goods,

Guided by existing frameworks like the *Djibouti Code of Conduct* (2009) and the Port Security Project, which have established robust international frameworks for bolstering maritime security in the Gulf of Aden, the Eastern, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region,

Recognizing that non-state armed forces on the high seas pose an ongoing threat actively violating Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Encouraged by the existing structures within the region created to address the issue of maritime security and piracy, including efforts established by the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS) (1982), *Yaoundé Code of Conduct* (2013), and the *Communiqué of the 1275th meeting of the African Union's Peace and Security Council* (2025),

Noting with concern that Member States of the Gulf of Guinea have not yet adopted legal frameworks consistent with the standards of UNCLOS, including definitions of piracy and anti-piracy laws,

Understanding the desire for further military support and training within the Gulf of Guinea and the opportunity to use existing academies and programs to expand upon,

Noting the lack of capacity to track and reduce the role of illegal cash flow and smuggling in the funding and function of illegal pirate enterprises,

Expressing concern over illicit global cash flows, which the *2026 Global Financial Crime Report* estimated to have reached \$4.4 trillion USD in 2025, with the smuggling of funds in illegal pirate enterprises contributing to over \$6.5 billion USD in annual global trade losses,

Recognizing the work of regional and international bodies to address illicit financial flows, gaps in Member States' capacities to address financial crime, and collaboration across borders and regions, especially the

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Inter-Governmental Working Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA),

Calling attention to the Exercise Obangame Express in its role of training regional forces in policing piracy,

Further acknowledging previous maritime security programs within West Africa, like Interpol Project AGWE, Support to West Africa Integrated Maritime Security (SWAIMS), and the Rummage Capacity Nigeria Project, in their work to further maritime security training,

Further recognizing the Interpol project AWGE and its role in executing the goals of Security Council resolution 2634 (2022), which urges the sharing of information through Interpol global piracy databases,

Observing the effects of unilateral boating regulations and illegal evasions of regional policies as a result of this lack of consistency of regulations,

Perceiving the additional contribution to corruption that exacerbates piracy, illegal fishing, and trafficking,

Reminding Member States and United Nations departments of the essential nature of empowering African states to capacity-build regarding judiciary processes related to piracy, as this regional issue must be addressed equally by UNSC recommendations and regional empowerment,

1. *Suggests* a partnership for maritime security in Africa between the African Union's Combined Maritime Task Force, UNODC, and UN Department of Peacebuilding and Political Affairs (UN DPPA), and empowers it to address the prevention of piracy and organized crime at sea, through:
 - a. Organizing and building out networks to coordinate regional anti-piracy efforts and make it possible to combat both small incidents and larger-scale acts of piracy efficiently, with a focus on AU and African leadership;
 - b. Standardizing relevant Member States' safe port protocols specific to piracy and responding to incidents of piracy, both regularly and in an emergency response setting;
 - c. Coordinating regular training activities, accessible to both national and regional organizations for maritime security, to empower individual Member States to respond to piracy while also operating with standard protocols established by the CMTF;
 - d. Maintaining primary jurisdiction within Africa for crimes committed off the coast of Africa and in international waters with critical economic implications for African states, especially when regarding a case that has caused substantial harm to an African state;
2. *Encourages* the African Union to form an integrated regional Coast Guard to preemptively counter piracy, as well as the establishment of a voluntary international patrol unit through the co-governance of AU Peace and Security Council, CMF, and International Maritime Organization (IMO) that will involve:
 - a. Being overseen by representatives of several African Member States, who will be appointed by their respective Member States and confirmed by the AU Commission with regard to the individual's military knowledge and awareness of ongoing maritime threats, if implemented;

- b. Calling upon African Member States to contribute knowledge, expertise, and personnel to the regional Coast Guard upon its establishment, to the mutual benefit of all African Member States, if implemented;
 - c. Providing training and resources regarding arrest, weapon usage, force, maritime crime patterns, and all relevant technological necessities through the UNODC to help establish and develop this task force, helping to circumvent the root causes of piracy by offering jobs and education, if implemented;
 - d. Reforming lines and processes of communication to establish a cohesive dialogue amongst Member States and to ensure security of information, if implemented;
 - e. Appealing to United Nations Member States for the acquisition of voluntary maritime patrols, whose jurisdiction would include international waters, in efforts to stop piracy before it reaches the Gulf of Guinea;
 - f. Functioning strictly beyond Member States' sovereignty for the ultimate goal of combating piracy in international waters as well as regionally, if implemented;
3. *Calls upon* Member States of the Gulf of Guinea, in conjunction with the UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme, to establish coordinated anti-piracy mechanisms, by:
 - a. Strengthening information-sharing systems, including reports on the frequency of maritime crime activity, where they are especially concentrated, the types of shipments especially affected, and any other information deemed necessary to combat piracy in the gulf;
 - b. Developing a joint operational task force to enable cooperation among national navies and coast guards for improved enforcement of maritime security measures;
 - c. Establishing an annual Gulf of Guinea Anti-Piracy Summit to convene regional and international stakeholders, with the goal of increasing alignment on anti-piracy legislation and response mechanisms, in accordance with UNCLOS standards;
4. *Endorses* additional support for states in the Gulf of Guinea in training military personnel on handling violent maritime piracy networks by:
 - a. Working with local academies in the region such as the Accra Regional Maritime University that have established programs for maritime training in the Gulf of Guinea that are already integrated with regional organizations like the Maritime Organization of West and Central African States;
 - b. Collaborating with agencies in East and Central African countries and the Member States joined in the *Yaounde Code of Conduct*, supporting the Central African Regional Maritime Safety Center (CRESMAC);
5. *Urges* Member States to further develop domestic systems to flag financial activities connected to illegal activities at sea, such as piracy, IUU fishing, and human trafficking, through:
 - a. Updating financial laws, in alignment with international standards, to encourage the prosecution of incitement and subsidy of all the illicit activities of the above, with particular

concern given to common signs associated with illicit activity, such as trade-based money laundering, bank wire transfer, and the abuse of Money of Value Transfer Services;

- b. Encouraging coordination with the UNODC, GIABA, and other appropriate regional and international bodies to determine individual nations' needs for legislative reform for financial crimes, track illegal funds and spending, and eliminate illicit financial flows that support criminal activities;
 - c. Increasing cross-border security at entry and exit points to better mitigate cross-border cash smuggling;
 - d. Pursuing the development of better standards and implementation resources for Member States with or transitioning away from cash economies, to track, investigate, and prevent financial crimes or money laundering connected to criminal activities at sea;
6. *Encourages* Member States to increase support, as they see fit, for active naval military exercise programs in the Gulf of Guinea, such as the Exercise Obangame Express, which focuses on strengthening regional enforcement, legal coordination, and naval interoperability and communication by:
 - a. Highlighting the potential of adopting a new format, featuring a distributed model that meets 3 times per year and would allow for more focused iterations, including common-post and simulation, full-scale live, and regional drill exercises;
 - b. Allocating financial support and resources from participating Member States to existing international joint maritime exercises in the region, including the expansive Obangame Express, which demonstrates strong collaboration efforts on monitoring piracy in the Gulf of Guinea;
7. *Urges* Member States in the Gulf of Guinea to collaborate with the African Union (AU) to revitalize discontinued training programs in Africa, like Project AGWE, SWAIMS, *Rummage Capacity Nigeria Project*, including:
 - a. Supporting the former Project AGWE on revitalizing trainings on mock crime scenes, mock trials, and anti-crime focused workshops to prevent piracy;
 - b. Emphasizing the need for SWAIMS and their efforts in mobilizing The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to improve the training of prosecutors, magistrates, and senior law enforcement officials, and The Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa and their conduction of special investigations into the clandestine maritime circuits of dirty money;
 - c. Suggesting the former Rummage Capacity Project in Nigeria to continue to train on modern rummage techniques on how to identify illicit drug trafficking;
 - d. Engaging with Member States who have previously funded programs or those who may be interested in participating in future programming to ensure the longevity of the revived programming;
8. *Strongly advises* the AU to continue efforts to develop a continent-wide standard for vessel registration to prevent illicit actors from avoiding detection and bypassing legal requirements, thus:

- a. Reducing inconsistencies of legal definitions and establishing clear maritime borders among regional Member States;
 - b. Developing a comprehensive registration framework that would increase accountability, strengthen investigative and criminal justice processes, and minimize corruption among local officials;
9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/2/3

Committee: Security Council

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

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the Yaoundé Code of Conduct (2013) under the International Maritime Organization and the need to support regional navies and entities that work to uphold maritime law and security in the Gulf of Guinea,

Having regard to the framework for maritime law in the Gulf of Guinea reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982), as well as the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development in Africa (Lomé Charter),

Guided by the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (2015) (SDGs) 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and well-being), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduce inequalities) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and 17 (partnership for the goals),

Concerned by the limitations inherent in the current UNCLOS mandate, especially concerning definitions of critical terms such as armed robbery at sea or transnational organized crime in the maritime domain,

Recalling the definition of piracy as outlined in Article 101 of UNCLOS,

Defining piracy-related crimes of great magnitude under Article 101 of UNCLOS as crimes occurring either within a state's jurisdiction, or international waters, that result in the loss of more than 5 lives or economic consequences totaling more than 1/100th of the state's gross domestic product (GDP),

Invoking the definition of armed robbery at sea as outlined in resolution 1025 (2009) on the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Code of Practice for the Investigation of the Crimes of Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships (2009),

Bearing in mind the definition of Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU-Fishing) from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (1995),

Encouraging Security Council resolutions 2018, 2039, 2634 as well as regional and interregional initiatives, including Gulf of Guinea Inter-Regional Network (GoGIN), YARIS, Operation Safe Domain, and related capacity-building efforts aimed at improving maritime governance, operational coordination, and legal action across the Gulf of Guinea,

Identifying a need to enable international law enforcement of piracy as defined in Articles 101, 102, 103, and 104 of UNCLOS, on the condition of consent from Member States affected by piracy or whose waters in which pirates were apprehended,

Acknowledging the Security Council's attempt in resolution 1918 (2010) to create a Security Council Court unique to prosecuting piracy and other transnational maritime crime,

Recognizing that although international maritime task forces have shown great promise in deterring piracy in West Africa and other vulnerable maritime environments, they often struggle to access the territorial waters of Member States in which piracy and other organized crime often occur,

Noting with deep concern the need to address root causes, including endemic poverty, harsh living conditions, difficult economic situations, and weak institutions,

Calling attention to the current investment of able Member States in the region to further support capacity building, infrastructure development, and maritime security endeavors, with special attention to SDG 17.9 (enhanced international support for capacity building),

Conscious of the several aspects of maritime piracy, its effects, and how lack of economic development has caused increased turns to piracy, where the International Maritime Bureau reported that between 2020 and 2025, the Gulf of Guinea has witnessed 199 piracy and armed robbery incidents, accounting for 25% of incidents worldwide in addition to 90% of all global kidnapping cases,

Keeping in mind the ongoing lack of opportunities for meaningful employment and education in the Gulf of Guinea, which can result in disadvantaged individuals turning to illegal activities,

Alarmed by the Harvard University survey that found 80% of local fisherman in the Gulf of Guinea believe that their children will be unable to rely on fishing for income as a result of IUU catches,

Underscoring the potential of technological innovation to serve as both a security and development tool, particularly through the training and employment of regional youth in maritime domain awareness systems,

Distressed that the International Justice Mission found in 2021 that nearly 58% of children working on that worked on southern waters of Lake Volta were trafficked into labor,

1. *Supports* the implementation of temporary analog information-sharing systems for Member States alongside the African Union (AU) where local fisheries deploy part-time coastwatchers at a minimal cost to Member States in the region, using binoculars and radios to facilitate communication among fisheries and coastwatchers modeled after the Northwest Africa Subregional Fisheries Commission, to be phased out in favor of rapid real-time measures as such measures become technologically and economically feasible in the Gulf;
2. *Suggests* the continuation of ongoing multilateral maritime operations and joint exercises between Member States, such as Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire under the *Monrovia Declaration* (2025), to support regional security and multilateral cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea and invites Member States not currently conducting operations in this manner to contribute their efforts and expertise to such endeavors, at the request of and by consent of Member States affected by piracy;
3. *Affirms* the further implementation of regional training facilities in West Africa, like that in Accra, Ghana, to ensure optimal defensive and preventative knowledge for coast guards and those involved in the defense of the Gulf of Guinea;
4. *Designates* Côte d'Ivoire as the most suitable hub for expanding digitalization in surveillance information-sharing and improving international coordination in the monitoring of maritime traffic across the Gulf of Guinea;

5. *Encourages* the establishment of a Yaoundé Maritime Rapid Coordination Protocol modeled under existing regional frameworks, as detailed below, to strengthen operational coordination following maritime incidents, which shall include:
 - a. Enhancing the coordination between the YARIS platform and relevant regional and international maritime information sharing systems, in order to improve the quality, and timeliness of data available to affected states;
 - b. Supporting greater coordination of existing cross-zone alert procedures established in the *Yaoundé Code of Conduct* for incidents involving vessels or actors moving across maritime boundaries, especially where fragmented response has previously weakened enforcement;
 - c. Requesting that the Secretary-General implement a more conclusive report on the Gulf of Guinea and the extent to which the above points are functioning;
 - d. Augmenting the current use of real-time maritime maps to reflect the positions and movements of ships, tankers, and boats in the Gulf, both through existing technological mechanisms such as ExactEarth and SeaVision, as well as through technological mechanisms successfully operating in other Member State's territorial waters, such as AIS, radar systems, and remote monitoring;
 - e. Improving the security of this system, with support from Member States willing to contribute cybersecurity best practices and management methods, such as with further coordination between YARIS and information shared in other regional maritime information-sharing platforms, including Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE), Indo-Pacific Regional Information Sharing (IPRIS), and Qihangzhe, to bolster the quality and scope of information available to those parties reliant on YARIS;
 - f. Encouraging the expansion of the work of GoGIN regarding training for current domestic law enforcement officials in the use of YARIS's technical components, including geospatial technology management and analysis, alert system recognition, and procedures of reporting illegal maritime activity;
 - g. Establishing domestic maritime security training programs to increase rates of technical maritime security education within Member States;
6. *Urges* the strengthening of the International Maritime Bureau's (IMB) Piracy Reporting Centre (PRC) to formulate a two-pronged approach to information sharing to collect data on:
 - a. Measuring maritime crime data in real time with international task forces through a single office overseen by the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) located in a volunteering Gulf of Guinea State;
 - b. Assessing regional maritime crime patterns within a PRC committee made up of international governmental officials and non-governmental organization representatives, in addition to anti-piracy and counter-maritime terrorism experts, such as analyzing a myriad of insecure maritime areas including the Gulf of Guinea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf in order to track international piracy and maritime terrorism patterns;

7. *Establishes* a 4-stage classification to be used to identify Member States' progress by the relevant regional body identified by the UNSC - for example, in Africa, the AU Peace and Security Council - in addressing piracy intersectionally, which would entail:
 - a. Regarding the endemic reasons, such as high levels of poverty, homelessness and landlessness, or escaping gender-based violence, individuals turn to piracy and addressing the root social and economic causes;
 - b. Regarding the process by which pirates are captured, sought out by military and police forces, and proactively addressed by law enforcement;
 - c. Regarding the direct judicial processes, such as trial, domestic and regional policy development, transfer of prisoners, verification of crimes related to piracy, and monitoring and protection of prisoners continuing human rights;
 - d. Regarding the rehabilitation of those previously convicted of piracy to prevent the harmful cycles that perpetuate the causes addressed in Stage 1;
8. *Recommends* the development of an IUU Fishing Port State Measures and Traceability Corridor among willing Gulf of Guinea coastal states to address enforcement gaps linked to IUU-fishing and connected maritime crime by:
 - a. Encouraging harmonized catch document verification and vessel risk screening procedures at participating ports;
 - b. Supporting the exchange of vessel risk information, suspicious routing patterns and relevant inspection findings through existing maritime coordination channels;
9. *Suggests* coastal communities to engage in structured pathways for former pirates coming back from prison to reintegrate in society, similar to the Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy (ALP) initiative and including several key measures, which would include:
 - a. Reducing the reliance of the coastal communities on fishing through economic diversification and increased access to other industries, such as labor and community-based industries;
 - b. Strengthening the trust coastal communities have in government institutions and due process;
 - c. Creating stable, long-term career opportunities for former pirates in the military institutions of Gulf of Guinea states, where appropriate, in order to provide former offenders and at-risk individuals with lawful employment, vocational training and discipline;
10. *Considers* piracy, armed robbery at sea, and transnational organized crime in the maritime domain, including IUU-fishing, all defined prior in this resolution, as cause for an international task force to conduct law enforcement in the territorial waters of a Gulf of Guinea state as outlined in Clause 11;
11. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations, at the request of Member States in the Gulf of Guinea, to strengthen efforts to combat piracy,

armed robbery at sea, and transnational organized crime, including through the apprehension and prosecution of suspected offenders, in accordance with international law, by:

- a. Prohibiting international law enforcement operations from entering or conducting law enforcement in a coastal Gulf of Guinea state's territorial water until and unless consented to by the state in whose territorial waters the operation would take place;
 - b. Requiring that the scope of law enforcement cooperation or operation be agreed upon between the Gulf of Guinea state in whose territorial waters the operation is conducted and the international task force conducting law enforcement operations;
12. *Creates* an international naval task force under the purview of the UN and with guidance from the AU Peace and Security Council to apprehend individuals suspected of piracy, armed robbery at sea, and transnational organized crime by:
- a. Using data from both real-time maritime crime in the Gulf of Guinea as well as worldwide maritime crime patterns;
 - b. Determining piracy, IUU-fishing, trafficking and other transnational organized crime to be a threat to global peace under Article 39 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945);
 - c. *Authorizing* the use of force under Article 42 of the *Charter of the United Nations* by the task force to apprehend individuals determined to be actively committing acts of piracy, armed robbery or transnational organized crime in the maritime domain as defined;
13. *Strongly recommends* the implementation of a regional judicial framework to be applied and adopted by the AU Peace and Security Council and states impacted by the rising rates of piracy within the Gulf of Guinea regarding domestic judicial proceedings, which will include:
- a. Emphasizing the importance of fair and impartial trials in line with the rights noted in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR);
 - b. Referring to standing agreements between African states such as the *Monrovia Declaration* (2025) and Support to West Africa Maritime Security (SWAIMS) that create shared jurisdictions and potential judicial action pirates may face if arrested;
 - c. Creating standards for how pirates will be prosecuted in domestic courts, including methods for collecting evidence, methods for deciding the inclusion of that evidence in trial relative to standing national law while acknowledging that crimes regarding piracy are vastly different in how such evidence is obtained and kept, and methods for verifying that the actions taken at sea were piracy by definition;
 - d. Creating a process by which jurisdiction will be determined in all cases involving piracy that prioritizes the flagstate whose ship was attacked;
 - e. Creating a reporting process by which arrests of pirates are recorded by name, ship, nationality, and extent of crime, placing the records into the relevant information system, and making them accessible to all Member States operating in the Gulf of Guinea;
14. *Refers* the situation concerning Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea to a tribunal chartered by the UNSC, and encourages this UNSC Tribunal on Piracy (UNSCTP), overseen by the AU's Peace and Security Council, to create a court in Monrovia, Liberia to prosecute individuals suspected of

committing piracy, armed robbery at sea, or transnational organized crime in the Gulf of Guinea apprehended by Member States and to impose penalties and actions to be taken with regard to the ships, aircraft, or property should the use of the court be directly requested by a Member State in the region by:

- a. Establishing standards in accordance to international maritime rule of law for this newly established tribunal to ensure the human rights of prisoners arrested for piracy and armed robberies at sea, such as personal protection of prisoners, etc.;
 - b. Establishing standards to ensure neutrality and fair trials for those arrested for piracy and armed robberies at sea, such as requiring judicial actors to engage in required trainings on neutrality, enforcing neutrality amongst judicial actors, etc.;
 - c. Establishing standards to allow the AU Peace and Security Council to select seven judicial actors in a neutral method that will account for personal biases and thorough legal education, as well as empowering these judicial actors to oversee cases, sentence individuals convicted of these crimes, and any powers associated to fulfilling their roles as judicial actors in this court;
 - d. Establishing standards in accordance to international maritime rule of law regarding the ability of those being tried in this court to obtain legal counsel within the body or of their own accord and affording such counsel all legal rights necessary to fulfill a fair trial;
 - e. Allowing regional bodies, such as the AU Peace and Security Council overseeing economic or social policies to advise and offer expertise on cases to ensure that the level of harm perpetrated by the individuals are fully understood and can be determined by the judicial actors;
 - f. Implementing sentencing requirements that will mandate convicted prisoners of violations of international law to serve their sentences in the foremost maximum security prison within their region;
 - g. Implementing sentencing requirements that will mandate prisoners not convicted of violations of international law but still convicted of causing economic or personal harm to a Member States being subjected to imprisonment in that state;
 - h. Allowing the court the ability to act as an advisor in the development of domestic law and jurisprudence within Member States to ensure that policy related to piracy is fair, enforceable, and can be upheld in a court of law;
15. *Calls upon* the creation of a physical venue of the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea in Monrovia, Liberia to facilitate prosecution of individual maritime crimes committed in the Gulf of Guinea;
16. *Suggests* that the General Assembly consider directing the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Justice (CCPCJ) to allocate a portion of its budget to a number of the projects listed above, with a special focus on the physical construction of the maritime crime-focused court venue in Monrovia, Liberia;
17. *Suggests* that Member States outside the Gulf of Guinea consider greater Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in the economies of Member States in the Gulf in order to bolster economic

development, employment opportunities, and quality of life for individuals living in the region, with the long term goal of reducing the root causes that lead individuals to participate in maritime crime;

18. *Calls for* the AU to expand low-cost programs within the AU's purview regarding information sharing for Member States where local fisheries deploy part-time coastwatchers at a minimal cost to Member States in the region, using binoculars and radios to facilitate communication among fisheries and coastwatchers modeled after the Northwest Africa Subregional Fisheries Commission;
19. *Recommends* to all Gulf Member States the development and training of a regional part-time and professional coast guard force through programs managed by the IMO while also:
 - a. Keeping in mind the implementation of current military training in Gulf of Guinea countries and the oversight of military operations from UN Member States;
 - b. Encouraging multilateral cooperation between Member States regarding military training and the appropriate;
20. *Calls upon* coastal states in the Gulf of Guinea to strengthen the development of technology-driven programs and new career paths aimed at empowering youth while strengthening maritime security, including:
 - a. Establishing training regional youth in technological innovation initiatives in maritime domain awareness technologies, such as unmanned surface vehicles (USVs), satellite surveillance and data analysis systems;
 - b. Creating a stable environment that restores investor confidence and creates sustainable jobs in sectors such as liquefied natural gas and maritime logistics;
 - c. Considering strengthening legal protection and rehabilitation of minors already implicated in incidents of maritime crime;
 - d. Adopting or reforming national legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) to prioritize rehabilitation, reintegration and welfare-based approaches over punitive measures, as well as harmonizing legislation with UNCLOS to ensure there are no legal safe havens for those who organize piracy;
 - e. Assisting in humanitarian oversight to ensure that human rights are being met and to provide aid when needed and requested by the state by:
 - i. Encouraging UN Women to provide additional support for women and girls within the Gulf of Guinea adversely impacted by ongoing humanitarian issues resulting in their need to turn to piracy for security or opportunities pursuant to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda (2000);
 - ii. Recommending the Human Rights Council to conduct a thematic review on the topic of maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea to provide recommendations on how best to combat humanitarian issues attributed to an increase in piracy;
 - iii. Recommending the UNDP assist the International Review Council of the Red Cross (IRCRC) provide support and resources to Member States bordering the

Gulf of Guinea to ensure that these states have access to food, clean water, and basic necessities in spite of disruptions caused by maritime piracy;

21. *Encourages* Member States with long-term engagement in the region to enhance maritime development programs that support the Yaoundé Process to include Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) infrastructure that combats IUU-fishing, piracy, and trafficking, such as alert systems, vessel tracking, and weekly reports, such as:
 - a. Developing infrastructure programs like UNODC's The Safe Seas for Africa Program;
 - b. Establishing Information sharing centers like the Regional Maritime Security Centre (CRESMAO) to aid in conducting weekly reports by gathering the intelligence published in these reports;
22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.