



McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A2

**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**

**Sponsored By: Qatar**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 *Recognizing* that Somali piracy cost the global economy approximately \$18 billion annually  
2 according to the World Bank Report, thereby underscoring the profound economic  
3 repercussions that maritime insecurity can have on international trade, shipping insurance  
4 costs, and regional economies dependent on maritime commerce,

5  
6 *Alarmed* that in the in 2024 there were several reports of piracy indicating it is back on the  
7 rise reported by the International Maritime Bureau,

8  
9 *Deeply concerned* with the heavy reliance of our nation on uninterrupted maritime trade  
10 routes for the import and export of essential goods, raw materials, and energy supplies, and  
11 the significant threats that piracy poses to national economic security, food supply chains, and  
12 broader geopolitical interests,

13  
14 *Emphasizing* the need to protect key shipping lanes and economic trade providing necessary  
15 security and aligned regional trade interests,

16  
17 *Taking into account* the precedents set by international legal instruments such as the United  
18 Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which has served as a cornerstone for  
19 governing maritime conduct, resolving disputes, and reinforcing legal frameworks for  
20 addressing piracy and related criminal activities on the high seas,

21  
22  
23  
24 *Calls upon* all Member States to strengthen cooperation in accordance with international law,  
25 particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), to effectively  
26 prevent and combat piracy and maritime crime through multilateral legal instruments and  
27 joint initiatives,

28  
29 *Encourages* public-private partnerships between governments, shipping companies, and  
30 international organizations to promote best practices in maritime security compliance, such as  
31 vessel tracking, crew safety training, and reporting protocols for piracy incidents,

32  
33 *Urges* Member States, especially those reliant on maritime trade, to review and update  
34 national legislation related to piracy and maritime crime to ensure alignment with  
35 international legal standards and effective prosecution mechanisms, particularly in regions  
36 adjacent to key shipping lanes,





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Sixth Legal  
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Submitted By: Kingdom of Thailand

1 RECOGNIZING that maritime crimes, such as piracy, smuggling, and illegal fishing, continues  
2 to threaten global safety and trade, and

3  
4 AWARE that new technologies in ships and communication systems can lead to privacy risks,  
5 and

6  
7 CONCERNED that many countries still lack strong laws to protect data and digital information  
8 at sea, and

9  
10 EMPHASIZING the importance of regional cooperation, especially through ASEAN, to fight  
11 maritime crime and protect privacy, and

12  
13 BELIEVING that stronger international laws and training can make maritime travel safer for all  
14 nations;

- 15  
16 1) ENCOURAGES all Member States to work together to prevent and punish maritime  
17 crime through shared information;  
18  
19 2) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations develop clear rules to protect privacy and  
20 personal data used in ships and maritime systems;  
21  
22 3) CALLS UPON countries to improve their cybersecurity defenses to stop hacking and  
23 protect data;  
24  
25 4) SUPPORTS programs that train coast guards and legal officers in handling digital  
26 evidence and privacy protection;  
27  
28 5) REQUESTS the Secretary-General to report next year on global progress in stopping  
29 maritime crime and improving privacy at sea.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A3

Submitted To: 6th Legal  
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Submitted By: United Arab Emirates

1 RECALLING the UAE's 2021 statement to the UN Security Council regarding maritime security,  
2 noting that over one-third of global energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz, making security at  
3 sea essential to all Member States, and

4  
5 RECOGNIZING that threats to national commercial vessels disrupt trade and violate international  
6 law, and

7  
8 CONCERNED that existing legal frameworks, including the UNCLOS, do not fully address acts  
9 such as armed robbery at sea, particularly within specific national waters or in zones of mixed  
10 jurisdiction, and

11  
12 EMPHASIZING the global nature of maritime trade and the shared interest in protecting  
13 navigation through key straights and waterways by international law;

- 14  
15 1) CALLS UPON all Member States to incorporate into national law: a clear definition of  
16 "piracy", including politically motivated acts, criminal penalties for illegal seizure or  
17 obstruction of commercial vessels in all maritime zones, and to agree that they have  
18 jurisdiction over these threats regardless of location of incident when national vessels or  
19 interests are involved;  
20  
21 2) URGES regional legal cooperation among coastal States bordering key SLOCs (such as  
22 the Gulf of Guinea, the Strait of Malacca, and the Red Sea) to share evidence and  
23 coordinate prosecution of maritime crimes and use mutual legal assistance to prevent  
24 impunity;  
25  
26 3) CALLS FOR increased maritime security in high-risk SLOCs through voluntary naval  
27 coordination;  
28  
29 4) ENCOURAGES Member States to establish more secure maritime transportation in  
30 piracy-prone areas along key SLOCs through real-time vessel monitoring and non-lethal  
31 ship protection measures;  
32  
33 5) REQUEST UNODC and IMO to assist states in drafting legislation and building legal  
34 capacity for maritime crime prosecution.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A4

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Submitted By: Syrian Arab Republic

1 RECALLING the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that established the  
2 responsibilities and rights of states concerning international and sovereign waters, and  
3

4 RECOGNIZING the threats piracy poses to member states, trade, and regional development, and  
5 understanding that piracy is linked to the lack of economic opportunity and fuels political  
6 instability in the affected member states, and  
7

8 CONCERNED that insufficient funding and resources available to developing coastal states pose  
9 a serious threat and hinders to their ability to appropriately respond to the issues that piracy and  
10 other maritime crimes infliction their citizens, and  
11

12 ACKNOWLEDGING that international collaboration and cooperation is essential to controlling  
13 and addressing maritime crime and piracy, while recognizing territorial integrity and sovereignty  
14 of the nation comes first;  
15

- 16 1) CALLS UPON developed member states to support the financial endeavors and  
17 institutions of coastal states that are more affected by piracy such as funding coastal  
18 communities and endorsing job creation such as fishing and shipping to fight the root  
19 cause of piracy;  
20
- 21 2) URGES that governments create safe shipping routes to prevent pirate operations so that  
22 naval activities in sovereign waters are conducted by strict permission of the member  
23 state, and to protect the civilian vessels that may be present;  
24
- 25 3) RECOMENDS that coastal states coordinate patrols with their respective regional  
26 neighbors so they can securely operate shipping lanes and other international business with  
27 the support and funding of other member states;  
28
- 29 4) REQUESTS coastal member states fund a rehabilitation and reintegration program that  
30 provides detained and former pirates with literacy and vocational training with the  
31 support of the United Nations Development Programme.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A5

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Submitted By: Kingdom of Spain

1 RECOGNIZING that Spain's National Strategy for Maritime Security defines maritime security as  
2 "measures aimed both at protecting the maritime environment from threats and intentional illegal  
3 acts," and  
4

5 COGNIZANT that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) World Drug Report  
6 2024 indicated that maritime routes were exploited for drug trafficking, and during the COVID-19  
7 pandemic, cocaine shipments seized in European ports were on an 18% rise, and  
8

9 APPRECIATING United Nations efforts in combating maritime crime, with organizations such as  
10 the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), which has "strengthened maritime law  
11 enforcement, judicial cooperation, and legislative frameworks," and  
12

13 STRESSING transnational criminal activity requires higher cooperation within the international  
14 community, and requesting member nations to provide legislative collaboration, with a focus on  
15 preemptive, multidisciplinary approaches;  
16

- 17 1) DEPLORES member nations to enhance judicial support for the prosecution of crimes  
18 such as piracy and drug trafficking;  
19
- 20 2) INVITES additional funding donated by member nations to support preexisting maritime  
21 security programs such as the GMCP;  
22
- 23 3) RECOMMENDS a summit hosted by the United Nations to focus on surveillance  
24 systems across member nations' seas as well as to improve and update already existing  
25 policy regarding maritime security;  
26
- 27 4) CALLS UPON member nations to strengthen maritime law enforcement by providing  
28 specialized training and education.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



AG

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Submitted By: Republic of Cuba

1 REITERATING that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime defines maritime crime as  
2 any crime that occurred while offshore such as illegal fishing, armed robbery, boat hijacking,  
3 smuggling, and human trafficking; while, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea  
4 defines piracy as any violent, private ends crime committed in the high seas, and  
5

6 RECOGNIZING significantly reduced employment rates, fish depletion, and a strong presence of  
7 organized crime that provides a demand for smuggled items and trafficking may be the reason that  
8 some coastal regions have higher rates of piracy and maritime crime than others, and  
9

10 CONSCIOUS that ongoing piracy and maritime crime siphons money away from businesses that  
11 work legally and endangers seafarers and their vessels thus deterring them from passing through  
12 hazardous trade routes which negatively impacts economies that rely on the ships passing through  
13 for business, and  
14

15 CONFIDENT the decreasing number of global piracy incidents overall since 2011, as reported by  
16 the International Chamber of Commerce Piracy Reporting Centre and the International Maritime  
17 Bureau, will continue to decrease with more collaboration between member states;  
18

- 19 1) APPLAUDS the steps member states have already taken to combat maritime crime such  
20 as the international treaty United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and databases  
21 like INTERPOL's Global Maritime Security Database where member states can record and  
22 share maritime crimes and suspected criminals with one another;  
23
- 24 2) URGES members states that are not prosecuting piracy under domestic law to do so;  
25
- 26 3) CALLS UPON member states with available resources to aid nations near the Caribbean,  
27 Gulf of Guinea, Singapore Strait, and Gulf of Aden (where piracy most commonly occurs)  
28 with equipment, funds, training, and qualified volunteer naval forces where and when  
29 appropriate;  
30
- 31 4) RECOMMENDS more member state collaboration to better detain maritime crimes and  
32 piracy by implementing more regional agreements like the Djibouti Code of Conduct and  
33 Cuba's cooperation with the United States Coast Guard to intercept smugglers.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A7

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Submitted By: The Commonwealth of Australia

1 NOTING that rates of piracy have increased 35% in the first three months of 2025 with 45 total  
2 cases of piracy and armed robbery taking place, and  
3

4 AWARE 40% of Australia's trade is funneled through a confluence of lines towards Southeast  
5 Asia making the issue of piracy maritime crime huge and ships are unable to change trade routes  
6 since that would increase shipping costs and time, and  
7

8 RECONGNIZING that coastguards and navies do not have enough resources to police and  
9 monitor all illegal activities within their jurisdiction and these surrounding areas of water have  
10 little cooperation between surrounding countries which leaves the collective threats of piracy and  
11 maritime crime, and  
12

13 OBSERVING the Pacific Maritime Security Program (PMSP) is \$1,319,723,465 in US dollars,  
14 program to better maritime security of Australia's Pacific neighbors and includes patrol boats,  
15 long-term training, maritime infrastructure, and more, and  
16

17 APPRECIATING Pacific Island and Australia's nations benefit from the PMSP, directly  
18 increasing individual maritime security and the ability of regional patrol surveillance, and  
19

20 EMPHASIZING that while the PMSP has greatly help enhance maritime safety and security, it is  
21 severely lacking in funds to cover enough of the surrounding waters to protect Oceania's Pacific  
22 Island nations;

- 23 1) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES other neighboring nations to join the Pacific Maritime  
24 Security Program and help allocate funds towards the program;  
25 a) RECOMMENDS all countries joining to expand their coast guard abilities;  
26 b) WELCOMES support from other countries in helping bring down rates of  
27 piracy and maritime crime;  
28 2) URGES countries who already have defense or coast guard collaborations with Southeast  
29 Asian nations to step in and help;  
30 3) REQUESTS other nations to help fund the PMSP or people to help expand areas of  
31 coverage and secure safe trade routes to eliminate piracy and maritime crime;  
32 a) SUGGESTS the UN helps monitor the situation of piracy and maritime crime  
33 through reports and sightings from year to year to make sure this problem will be  
34 eradicated before it can grow.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crimes

Sponsored By: Slovenia

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **TAKING NOTICE** that piracy and maritime crimes are an issue across the globe with both  
2 developing and developed countries, with further global advancements being challenging  
3 with the threat of such crimes,

4  
5 **EMPHASIZING** the fact that with the threat of these crimes, nations are economically  
6 damaged, trade throughout the world is diminished, and

7  
8 **RECOGNIZING** that maritime crimes also hurt world economies who spend money to  
9 protect nations against piracy, and people who are killed or injured defending against pirates,  
10 and

11  
12 **CONDEMS** any national agreements with such criminal groups, urging for the break up of  
13 national ties with piracy groups, and

14  
15 **TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION** that these crimes are a threat to nations and their  
16 peoples, deterrence movements are needed, as well as cooperation between member nations  
17 to end such threats;

18  
19 1) **NOTING** that for the betterment of the world, economically, and politically,  
20 practices such as defense and attack must be done to deal with the threat;

21  
22 2) **STRESSES** the importance of a worldwide economic and political alliance to deal  
23 with such threats, nations spending certain amounts of money to fix the world's  
24 problem;

25  
26 3) **PROMOTES** the idea that developed and under developed nations are all affected,  
27 with cooperation being the only way to deal with the issue;

28  
29 4) **ENCOURAGES** nations that have any cooperation with pirates or illegal groups to  
30 cut ties, as well as share any information about the group with other nations;

31  
32 5) **SUGGESTS** that nations are cut off from international societies and trade  
33 Organizations if they side with pirate organizations, and for military and economic  
34 actions to be done to those nations.  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



AG

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Bolivia The Republic Of Venezuela

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **Realizing** that piracy of all kinds can be attributed to the fact of a government's societal and  
2 economic position, and  
3

4 **Combating** the threat of piracy on the high seas through naval patrol, air units, and joint  
5 operations with allies, and  
6

7 **Recognizing** the fact that internet piracy is an immense threat that extends internationally,  
8 and  
9

10 **Acknowledging** the reality that piracy is a heavily overlooked action by our government and  
11 many others, and  
12

13 1) **Solicits** the U.N. to increase pressure on laws and punishments that condemn piracy  
14 on both the internet and the high seas.  
15

16 2) **Urges** every country to recognize the need for greater protection on the ships as well  
17 as facilities to prevent pirate attacks altogether.  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Italian Republic

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **BEARING IN MIND** the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea establishes  
2 freedom of navigation as a vital fundamental principle of international law, and,  
3

4 **CONSIDERING** the increased border control in the last 10 years for various countries due to  
5 the rising rates of crime on waterways and maritime routes, they are obligated to do so to  
6 prevent crimes from erupting all over the coasts, and,  
7

8 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** several countries such as Italy work together to combat these  
9 issues that our people and country face everyday to protect their shores and waterways from  
10 piracy and crime, there needs to be border control established through all major waterways  
11 and maritime routes to counter any crime from taking place, and,  
12

13 **RECOGNIZING** the call to action that is heavily needed not only to protect your own  
14 country but to prevent the spread of crimes into other countries averting any potential  
15 problems to arise due to any trading routes being interrupted and halted this develops trust  
16 between any countries that participate in securing their shores through joint operations and  
17 sharing intelligence, and,  
18

19 **HAVING CONSIDERED** the increasing amounts of armed robbery, terrorism, drug  
20 trafficking and trafficking in nuclear materials and firearms, human trafficking and migrant  
21 smuggling, waste trafficking and illegal activities that have been done on the waterways, Italy  
22 urges that we come together to combat the crimes happening, hereby;  
23

24 1) **URGES** the United Nations to come together to lower the crime rates on maritime  
25 routes and support for international cooperation in the legal framework;  
26

27 2) **REQUESTS** the active participation on protecting the waterways and maritime routes  
28 from constant violence and crime through the support of each other;  
29

30 3) **CALLS UPON** international cooperation to the United Nations in order to protect  
31 trade, global stability, and freedom of navigation in all the nations through the  
32 collaboration of all countries.  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A11

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: The United Kingdom

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **NOTING WITH CONCERN** the rapid spread of dangerous activity at sea, resulting in  
2 several incidents of theft and violence, and

3  
4 **ACKNOWLEDGING** the rise of theft in high-risk areas resulting in a dangerous environment

- 5  
6 1) **RECOMMENDS** a proper use of judgment for nautical criminals with efficient  
7 support from Maritime Space Officers  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A12

\Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Republic of Panama

Submitted To: 6th Legal

- 1 DEFINES piracy as any illegal act of violence committed for private ends by the crew or the
- 2 passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and
- 3
- 4 CONCERNED that ships and their passengers may be at risk of piracy and similar crimes
- 5 when traveling through international and sovereign waters, and
- 6
- 7 NOTING that such safety risks could easily disrupt international relations by interrupting
- 8 trade routes by creating situations in which civilians have distrust in the safety of
- 9 international waters, and
- 10
- 11 EMPHASIZES that it should be a top priority to keep both international and sovereign waters
- 12 safe for civilians and governments to be able to access such waters freely without the risk of
- 13 such crimes;
- 14
- 15 1.) ENCOURAGES member nations to create a system in which maritime crimes may be
- 16 reported within nations respective waters so that the crime may be responded to if it is
- 17 not able to be prevented;
- 18
- 19 2.) WELCOMES the adoption of processes in which consenting nations would be able to
- 20 support each other in responding to threats;
- 21
- 22 3.) RECOMMENDS that measures are put in place to prevent maritime crime such as
- 23 increased supervision in commercial travel;
- 24
- 25 4.) RECOMMENDS that further cooperation may be taken so that threats can be
- 26 neutralized and prevented so that waters may be safe for international relations.
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A13

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Sponsored By: United Mexican States  
Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 DEFINING piracy as the act of robbery, kidnapping, and the committing of other violent  
2 crimes in International Waters and,

3 RECOGNIZING the large amount of attacks on vessels by pirates and the higher  
4 concentration of attacks in certain areas, such as the Gulf of Guinea, Southeast Asia, and the  
5 Western Indian Ocean, affecting these areas' economy, and,  
6

7 REALIZING the effect of piracy on global trade such as increasing costs and the disruption  
8 of shipping routes which damages the economy of virtually all nations and severely affects  
9 the global supply chain by severely hindering the delivery of supplies and other goods to  
10 nations and,  
11

12 UNDERSTANDING that attacks by pirates are on the rise as of 2025 and the risk it poses to  
13 the crews of maritime vessels as groups of armed pirates board their ships, take them hostage,  
14 and ransack their cargo and,  
15

- 16 1. REQUESTS that member nations direct resources to nations particularly affected by  
17 piracy, armed robbery at sea, and other maritime attacks to better prevent attacks  
18 within said nations' borders;  
19
- 20 2. ENCOURAGES member nations to increase security of trade vessels via the  
21 deploying of armed naval vessels along major trade routes to repel attacks by pirates;  
22
- 23 3. STRONGLY SUGGESTS that member nations begin to fortify sea transport convoys  
24 with armed naval vessels and air support to discourage attacks by pirates on said  
25 transport convoys;  
26
- 27 4. REQUESTS that member nations invest more effort into recovering resources stolen  
28 from cargo vessels by pirates should a successful attack happen;  
29
- 30 5. URGES the hunting and destruction of pirate groups by squads of armed naval ships  
31 and air forces to curb the amount of pirate attacks on seaborne vessels and begin to  
32 decrease the frequency of these attacks by 50% by 2035.  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A14

Submitted to: 6th Legal  
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime  
Submitted by: Nolan Blair

1 **AWARE** that piracy and maritime crime continue to threaten international trade, regional  
2 stability, and maritime safety, particularly in high-risk areas such as the Gulf of Guinea, the  
3 Strait of Malacca, and the Horn of Africa,

4 **CONSIDERING** that over 80% of global trade is conducted via maritime routes, and the  
5 global economic loss due to piracy and maritime crime is estimated to be in the billions  
6 annually, disrupting supply chains and threatening the lives of seafarers,

7  
8 **NOTING WITH CONCERN** that current international legal frameworks, such as the United  
9 Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), while valuable, face challenges in  
10 enforcement due to issues of jurisdiction, lack of resources, and differing interpretations  
11 among nations,

12  
13 **EMPHASIZING** the importance of respecting national sovereignty while fostering  
14 international cooperation to address transnational maritime threats, ensuring that responses to  
15 piracy do not infringe upon the territorial rights and security interests of coastal states,

16  
17 **RECOGNIZING** the efforts of regional organizations such as the Regional Cooperation  
18 Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), and  
19 the Djibouti Code of Conduct in the Western Indian Ocean, and advocating for their  
20 expansion and support through international assistance and legal harmonization,

21  
22 1.) **ENCOURAGES** member states to cooperate through information-sharing mechanisms,  
23 joint maritime patrols, and legal assistance agreements to track, apprehend, and prosecute  
24 individuals and networks involved in piracy and maritime crime;

25  
26 2.) **SUGGESTS** the development of a United Nations-led initiative to create a centralized  
27 database for piracy-related incidents, enabling real-time coordination between affected states  
28 and relevant international agencies;

29  
30 3.) **CALLS UPON** nations to update domestic legal frameworks in alignment with  
31 UNCLOS and other relevant conventions to ensure the effective prosecution of piracy cases,  
32 including jurisdiction over acts committed outside territorial waters;

33  
34 4.) **RECOMMENDS** the establishment of a UN-backed Maritime Legal Advisory Council  
35 composed of legal experts from various countries to assist in drafting consistent legislation  
36 and building judicial capacity in states with limited resources;

37  
38 5.) **SUPPORTS** investment in capacity-building efforts for coastal states, including the  
39 provision of surveillance equipment, maritime law enforcement training, and port security  
infrastructure to deter piracy and enhance regional maritime governance.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**  
**Sponsored By: The Kingdom of Morocco**  
**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

- 1 AWARE that, in 2024, there were 116 reports of piracy and armed robberies against ships,  
2 and out of 6 countries, Singapore was the most affected with a total of 43 incidences, and  
3
- 4 BEARING IN MIND Indonesia, Gulf of Guinea, Philippines, Bangladesh, and Singapore are  
5 being characterized by high shipping traffic, political instability, and strategic waterways,  
6 making them attractive for piracy and maritime crime, and  
7
- 8 ALARMED by the fact that smugglers frequently operate in dangerous conditions and use  
9 over crowded vessels, leading to frequent ship wrecks, which could economic and  
10 psychological impact on seafarers, shipping companies, and regional development, and  
11
- 12 CONCERNED that, with the current maritime crimes, including disturbance from the  
13 ongoing Red Sea Conflict, which forced rerouting and increasing shipping costs, alongside  
14 broader issues like piracy, and climate change impacts;  
15
- 16 1) REQUESTS that recognizing the signs of maritime piracy, attacks strategies such as  
17 bordering, hijacking, or hostage-taking and training crew members to identify and  
18 report suspicious behavior or vessels;  
19
- 20 2) SUGGESTS monitoring infrastructure, searching for boats used for illegal activities,  
21 and maintaining security equipment such as surveillance cameras, access control  
22 systems, and alarms to ensure they are operational;  
23
- 24 3) CONFIRMS that the best practices that are used to combat piracy and maritime crime  
25 are combinations of international cooperations, naval force deployment, legal  
26 frameworks through treaties of UNCLOS, technological solutions, and private-sector.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A116

**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**

**Sponsored By: Sierra Leone**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 RECALLING the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that emphasizes  
2 international cooperation against piracy (Article 100) and broader maritime security through  
3 the allowance for seizures of pirate ships (Article 105, 110), and  
4

5 NOTING the recent growth of maritime crime being reported with a notable increase in  
6 piracy and armed robbery in the first six months of 2025, particularly in the Singapore Strait,  
7 Indian Ocean, Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden, and  
8

9 BEARING IN MIND that the Gulf of Guinea still remains at risk with criminal organizations  
10 exploiting weak maritime security in certain areas, conducting crew kidnappings and  
11 hijackings from the lack of consistent legal enforcement, and  
12

13 ACKNOWLEDGING the limited capacity such as judicial gaps, resource shortages, and legal  
14 framework disagreement to effectively monitor maritime zones, investigate incidents of  
15 onshore crime, and prosecute offenders, and  
16

17 RECOGNIZING with great gratitude the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and UN  
18 Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) ongoing efforts in maritime safety assistance,  
19 exemplifying the coordination and sustainability needed to combat the environment in which  
20 maritime crime thrives;  
21

22 1) ENCOURAGES member states to enhance international collaboration through  
23 partnerships with the UNODC, IMO, and donor states with growing coastal nations,  
24 to provide technical, legal, and operational assistance to strengthen the authority in  
25 monitoring maritime zones;  
26

27 2) CALLS FOR all member states to contribute to the establishment of a coordinated  
28 international maritime surveillance and intelligence-sharing database specifically to  
29 heighten the security and resources for piracy prevention;  
30

31 3) RECOMMENDS the formation of a global special operations force under UN  
32 coordination, integrating with the database establishment in operative clause two to  
33 analyze data and enhance collective communication to reduce judicial gaps within  
34 maritime affairs;  
35

36 4) SUPPORTS the establishment of a standardized legal framework guided by the  
37 principles of UNCLOS to ensure consistent enforcement and jurisdiction across all  
38 nations.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A17

**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**

**Sponsored By: Sierra Leone**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 RECALLING the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that emphasizes  
2 international cooperation against piracy (Article 100) and broader maritime security through  
3 the allowance for seizures of pirate ships (Article 105, 110), and  
4

5 NOTING the recent growth of maritime crime being reported with a notable increase in  
6 piracy and armed robbery in the first six months of 2025, particularly in the Singapore Strait,  
7 Indian Ocean, Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden, and  
8

9 BEARING IN MIND that the Gulf of Guinea still remains at risk with criminal organizations  
10 exploiting weak maritime security in certain areas, conducting crew kidnappings and  
11 hijackings from the lack of consistent legal enforcement, and  
12

13 ACKNOWLEDGING the limited capacity such as judicial gaps, resource shortages, and legal  
14 framework disagreement to effectively monitor maritime zones, investigate incidents of  
15 onshore crime, and prosecute offenders, and  
16

17 RECOGNIZING with great gratitude the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and UN  
18 Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) ongoing efforts in maritime safety assistance,  
19 exemplifying the coordination and sustainability needed to combat the environment in which  
20 maritime crime thrives;  
21

22 1) ENCOURAGES member states to enhance international collaboration through  
23 partnerships with the UNODC, IMO, and donor states with growing coastal nations,  
24 to provide technical, legal, and operational assistance to strengthen the authority in  
25 monitoring maritime zones;  
26

27 2) CALLS FOR all member states to contribute to the establishment of a coordinated  
28 international maritime surveillance and intelligence-sharing database specifically to  
29 heighten the security and resources for piracy prevention;  
30

31 3) RECOMMENDS the formation of a global special operations force under UN  
32 coordination, integrating with the database establishment in operative clause two to  
33 analyze data and enhance collective communication to reduce judicial gaps within  
34 maritime affairs;  
35

36 4) SUPPORTS the establishment of a standardized legal framework guided by the  
37 principles of UNCLOS to ensure consistent enforcement and jurisdiction across all  
38 nations.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**  
**Sponsored By: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**  
**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 RECOGNIZING the serious threat that piracy and maritime crime pose to international peace,  
2 security, and economic stability, particularly in key waterways such as the Red Sea, the  
3 Arabian Gulf, and the Gulf of Aden, and

4  
5 DEEPLY CONCERNED that piracy continues to endanger the safety of maritime trade,  
6 threaten the security of seafarers, and disrupt vital shipping routes that facilitate global  
7 commerce and energy transport, and

8  
9 ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of regional organizations, including the Arab League and  
10 the Combined Maritime Forces, to strengthen cooperation against piracy and maritime, and

11  
12 REAFFIRMING the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's commitment to upholding international law  
13 and ensuring the safety and freedom of navigation in all maritime domains;

14  
15 1.) ENCOURAGES Member States to enhance international and regional cooperation in  
16 preventing, deterring, and prosecuting acts of piracy and related maritime crimes  
17 through information sharing, coordinated patrols, and joint exercises;

18  
19 2.) SUPPORTS the development of legal frameworks and judicial capacities in affected  
20 States to enable the effective prosecution of piracy and maritime offenses in  
21 accordance with international law;

22  
23 3.) CALLS FOR increased investment in maritime domain awareness, including the use  
24 of satellite surveillance, automatic identification systems, and regional  
25 information-sharing centers to monitor high-risk areas;

26  
27 4.) EMPHASIZES the importance of addressing the root causes of piracy, such as  
28 poverty, instability, and lack of economic opportunity in coastal regions, through  
29 sustainable development and capacity-building initiatives;

30  
31 5.) REITERATES the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's readiness to cooperate with all Member  
32 States and international bodies in promoting lawful, secure, and open seas for global  
33 trade and stability.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A 19

**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**

**Sponsored By: Republic of Korea**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 RECALLING Security Council resolutions 2634 (2022) on piracy in the Gulf of Guinea,  
2 1851 (2008) and subsequent resolutions on piracy off Somalia, and relevant General  
3 Assembly resolutions on maritime security, and

4  
5 EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN over persistent piracy and armed robbery at sea that  
6 threatens global trade, seafarer safety, and economic stability in regions like the Gulf of  
7 Guinea, Gulf of Aden, and Strait of Malacca, and

8  
9 RECOGNIZING the contributions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO),  
10 regional codes like the Djibouti Code of Conduct and the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, and the  
11 need for capacity-building in affected States, and

12  
13 AFFIRMING the importance of prosecuting offenders under national and international law,  
14 including universal jurisdiction where applicable, to deter maritime crimes, and

15  
16 STRESSING the Republic of Korea's commitment to maritime security through participation  
17 in Combined Maritime Forces operations;

18  
19 1) URGES Member States to criminalize piracy in domestic law per the United  
20 Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and to cooperate on arrests,  
21 investigations, and prosecutions;

22  
23 2) CALLS FOR enhanced information-sharing via IMO platforms and INTERPOL to  
24 support coordinated patrols in high-risk areas;

25  
26 3) REQUESTS the Secretary-General, with IMO and UNODC, to provide technical  
27 assistance for strengthening maritime enforcement and judicial capacities in coastal  
28 States;

29  
30 4) ENCOURAGES regional security centers for joint operations, training, and legal  
31 harmonization among affected States;

32  
33 5) INVITES contributions of naval assets and expertise to multinational anti-piracy  
34 efforts, with reporting on implementation to the General Assembly.  
35  
36  
37  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A20

**Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime**

**Sponsored By: Kenya**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** about ongoing threats of piracy attacks especially off the Coast of  
2 East Africa and Indian Ocean , 120 incidents reported globally in 2023, dropping down to 116  
3 in 2024 but the use of weapons has gone up to 26 attacks involving guns and 39 involving  
4 knives while in 2023 only 15 attacks with guns and knives appeared , there is about 2 attacks  
5 per week with piracy becoming much more violent, and

6  
7 **RECOGNIZING** threats to economic development, particularly in “blue economy” and  
8 trade, piracy attacks cost the global economy around 18 to 25 billion annually, and

9  
10 **HAVING EXAMINED** the reasons for piracy is because of poverty, political liability, and  
11 lure of easy money most pirates come from coastal communities with high unemployment  
12 rates, and

13  
14 **RECOGNIZING** the people who are mostly causing this are from poverty the communities  
15 should also set up funds for struggling people in need, and

16  
17 **AWARE OF** The 1982 UN convention on the law of the Sea provided the framework for the  
18 repression of piracy under international law, and

- 19  
20 1. **STRONGLY RECOMENDS** all nations share information and resources to stop  
21 piracy and maritime attacks and strengthen security;  
22  
23 2. **BELIEVES** that nations should create clear legal systems to arrest suspected pirates  
24 according to international law;  
25  
26 3. **ACKNOWLEDGING** the need to strengthen communication and coordination  
27 mechanisms between coast guards and international naval forces to enhance responses  
28 to maritime piracy;  
29  
30 4. **REQUEST** The Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the General  
31 Assembly about progress made with combating piracy and improving maritime  
32 security in and around affected regions;  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Subject: Universal Jurisdiction**

**Sponsored By: Singapore**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 Deeply concerned that serious crimes like genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity  
2 are still happening in many parts of the world, and that many people responsible for these  
3 crimes are not being held accountable,

4  
5 Recognizing that universal jurisdiction allows countries to put people on trial for the worst  
6 crimes, no matter where the crime happened or where the person is from,

7  
8 Noting that according to Amnesty International, at least 15 countries have used universal  
9 jurisdiction, but there are big differences in how it is applied and some confusion about when  
10 it should be used,

11  
12 Understanding that universal jurisdiction is important when international courts like the  
13 International Criminal Court (ICC) can't take on a case, or when a country is unwilling or  
14 unable to act,

15  
16 Concerned that some countries may misuse universal jurisdiction for political reasons or to  
17 target people unfairly, causing tension between nations,

18  
19 Recalling that the United Nations has passed resolutions like A/RES/64/117 and  
20 A/RES/75/190 that call for more discussion and clarification on how universal jurisdiction  
21 should be used,

22  
23 Believing that clearer rules and cooperation between countries can make universal  
24 jurisdiction more fair and effective,

25  
26 1. Suggests the creation of a UN expert group within the Sixth Committee to write basic  
27 guidelines on how to use universal jurisdiction fairly and legally,

28  
29 2. Encourages countries to update or improve their national laws so that they clearly define  
30 which crimes fall under universal jurisdiction,

31  
32 3. Recommends that the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) offer support and  
33 training to countries that are developing or improving their universal jurisdiction systems,

34  
35 4. Asks the UN Secretary-General to create a yearly report sharing examples of when  
36 universal jurisdiction was used and what can be learned from those cases.

37  
38





*McKendree Invitational*

# **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**



B2

**Submitted to: Sixth Committee**

**Topic: Universal Jurisdiction**

**Submitted by: Iran**

1 GUIDED by the principles of the United Nations Charter, including respect for sovereignty,  
2 equality of States, and non-interference, and

3 AFFIRMING the shared goal of ending impunity for the most serious international crimes,  
4 and

5  
6 RECOGNIZING ongoing discussions in the Sixth Committee on the scope and application of  
7 universal jurisdiction, and

8  
9 CONCERNED that the misuse or politicization of this principle may undermine international  
10 cooperation and mutual trust, and

11  
12 EMPHASIZING that national courts bear the primary responsibility for prosecution, with  
13 universal jurisdiction serving as a complementary tool, and

14  
15 1. Reaffirms that the exercise of universal jurisdiction must comply with the UN  
16 Charter and international law;

17  
18 2. Stresses that it should apply only to the most serious crimes, including genocide,  
19 crimes against humanity, war crimes, and torture;

20  
21 3. Emphasizes that national judicial systems have the duty to prosecute such crimes;

22  
23 4. Urges States to avoid politicization or abuse of universal jurisdiction and to respect  
24 State sovereignty and official immunities;

25  
26 5. Encourages enhanced international cooperation—including extradition and mutual  
27 legal assistance—before invoking universal jurisdiction;

28  
29 6. Requests the International Law Commission to continue studying the principle's  
30 scope and application, focusing on clear definitions, procedural safeguards, and  
31 prevention of misuse;

32  
33 7. Invites Member States to submit national experiences and legislation to the  
34 Secretary-General and the ILC;

35  
36 8. Proposes forming a voluntary working group within the Sixth Committee to  
37 exchange best practices and promote consensus;

38  
39 9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on developments at the next session;

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Sweden

Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee

1 Alarmed that according to the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the  
2 International Commission of Jurists, over 50 conflicts since 2015 have involved credible  
3 reports of war crimes and crimes against humanity with limited prosecution or accountability,

4 Recognizing that millions of civilians around the world have been impacted by mass  
5 atrocities such as in Syria, Sudan, Ukraine, and Myanmar without justice being served due to  
6 the limited reach of domestic legal systems,  
7

8 Bearing in mind that universal jurisdiction allows states to prosecute perpetrators of serious  
9 international crimes regardless of where the crime was committed or the nationality of the  
10 accused, yet its inconsistent application undermines international justice,  
11

12 Concerned that the absence of a coordinated global approach leads to fragmented efforts,  
13 misuse, and political controversy surrounding the exercise of universal jurisdiction,  
14

15 Recalling the UN General Assembly Resolutions 64/117 (2009) and 75/138 (2020), which  
16 established discussions on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction within the Sixth  
17 Committee,  
18

19 Appreciating that Sweden and several other Member States have already incorporated  
20 universal jurisdiction into national law, allowing them to investigate and prosecute grave  
21 crimes including genocide and war crimes,  
22

23 Emphasizing that ensuring accountability through universal jurisdiction strengthens the global  
24 rule of law, deters future atrocities, and upholds the rights and dignity of victims worldwide,

25 1. Encourages the creation of a UN coordination mechanism to facilitate information sharing  
26 and judicial cooperation;  
27

28 2. Recommends UN-supported training for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement on  
29 universal jurisdiction;  
30

31 3. Invites Member States to submit annual progress reports to the Sixth Committee;  
32

33 4. Urges collaboration between national courts, the ICC, and regional bodies to close  
34 accountability gaps.  
35

36 5. Calls upon all Member States to adopt or update domestic legislation aligning with  
37 international law on universal jurisdiction;  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



34

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Universal Jurisdiction

Submitted By: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

1 RECOGNIZING that a crime committed against any human, no matter how far away, are a  
2 crime committed against humanity, especially if the crimes are on a large scale such as genocide,  
3 and  
4

5 ALARMED at the heinous crimes being committed all around the world that target specific  
6 groups of people, and courts all around the world who are not upholding justice and even aiding  
7 criminals in their actions, and  
8

9 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that individuals who have a warrant for their arrest from  
10 the ICC (International Criminal Court) for committing war crimes and serious breaches of  
11 international law are not only traveling through other sovereign countries without repercussions,  
12 and  
13

14 AWARE that there are several concerns regarding universal jurisdiction and the affects it could  
15 have on each country's sovereignty, due to differences in trial, and legal process, however;  
16 understanding that a certain level of cooperation is needed in order to hold criminals accountable  
17 for their actions, especially on a larger scale, combat human rights violation, and prevent people  
18 from evading their trials;  
19

- 20 1) STRESSES the importance of transparency from countries on any internationally  
21 wanted criminals within their borders;  
22
- 23 2) REQUESTS the creation of a UN judiciary branch that consists of state appointed  
24 delegates from member nations that serve a 2-year term in order to allow member  
25 nations to rotate responsibility for providing court delegates;  
26
- 27 3) CALLS UPON the creation of international disciplinary laws that are agreed on by  
28 member nations, allowing consistency in the law, diffusing debates on court process  
29 for international criminals, and encouraging in addition to that it encourages fair trial  
30 and transparency;  
31
- 32 4) ENCOURAGES member nations to participate in the creation and implementation of  
33 a system that allows for human rights to be upheld throughout the world, and ensures  
34 member nations hold wanted criminals accountable and follow proper action regardless  
35 of their position.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B5

Submitted To: Sixth Legal  
Topic: Universal jurisdiction  
Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

1 AFFIRMING that Universal Jurisdiction allows other countries to prosecute persons who have  
2 violated international rights, and  
3

4 STRESSING that, according to NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Universal  
5 Jurisdiction needs to be brought to Afghanistan due to the overwhelming presence of the Taliban,  
6 and  
7

8 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN that the rights of Afghan women—such as education,  
9 employment, movement, assembly, speech, and a life without brutality—have been seized from  
10 them, and  
11

12 RECALLING that the Taliban took over Afghanistan in 2021 promising to give deference to  
13 human rights, and  
14

15 APPRECIATING the United Nations sixth committee for acting in the past to protect human  
16 rights and continue to fight against these violations;  
17

18 1) REQUESTS neighboring countries to deny recognition of terrorist groups;  
19

20 2) CALLS UPON the UN to act against these groups;  
21

22 3) RECOMMENDS other nations to not allow terrorist groups into their state;  
23

24 4) INSTRUCTS that, according to NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security,  
25 the Security Council to create sanctions on the terrorist group leaders who have violated  
26 human rights;  
27

28 5) DEMANDS that, according to NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, all  
29 policies of these groups should be reversed to create superior rights for all.





Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal  
Topic: Universal Jurisdiction  
Submitted By: Russian Federation

1 NOTING that universal jurisdiction is the concept that allows a state to prosecute certain heinous  
2 international crimes regardless of where the crime was committed or the nationality of the  
3 perpetrator(s) or victim(s), and  
4

5 MINDFUL that the United Nations has not passed a singular law regarding universal jurisdiction, but  
6 instead has created treaties that require or allow states to use them, and  
7

8 RECALLING that the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are a series of treaties that provide the backbone  
9 of international humanitarian law, establishing the rules for the humane treatment of non-combatants  
10 during war, including the sick, wounded, prisoners of war, and civilians, and obligating states to  
11 prosecute against any breaches of said rules, and  
12

13 AWARE that the Convention Against Torture (1984) prohibits torture under all circumstances,  
14 makes torture a criminal offense, and created the Committee Against Torture to ensure states'  
15 adherence to these rules, and  
16

17 HAVING CONSIDERED that the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from  
18 Enforced Disappearance (2006) combats and criminalizes enforced disappearance, requiring states to  
19 investigate disappearances and prosecute the offenders, and  
20

21 CONSCIOUS that the Rome Statute created the International Criminal Court (ICC), an independent  
22 judicial body that prosecutes heinous international crimes when national courts are unable or  
23 unwilling to do so, and that the Russian Federation, among other notable countries (including the  
24 United State, China, India, Israel, and Turkey), rejects the ICC's jurisdiction due to bias towards  
25 Western powers, and  
26

27 RECOGNIZING that there is a lot of grey area in the legal parameters of universal jurisdiction,  
28 understanding the need for consistency between universal jurisdiction and international law already  
29 in place, especially regarding state officials' immunity, and stressing the importance of maintaining  
30 state sovereignty;  
31

32 1) CALLS UPON the Sixth Legal Committee to legally ensure all state officials' immunity  
33 when it comes to international law;  
34

35 2) URGES the Sixth Legal Committee to denounce the legitimacy of the International  
36 Criminal Court (ICC), preventing it from trying any international crimes;  
37

38 3) DEMANDS for the creation of a UN judiciary branch and a consistent international law,  
39 agreed upon by a majority of member nations, regarding what constitutes a heinous  
40 international crime, and what repercussions offenders will face.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



137

Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **RECOGNIZING** that universal jurisdiction is a helpful tool for accountability that is used to  
2 prosecute serious crimes such as genocide, torture, and war crimes done by heinous acts that  
3 cannot go unpunished, and  
4

5 **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** the fact that crimes as such are supposed to be tried without  
6 recognizing nationality or country of origin and instead focusing on making sure a perpetrator  
7 of such crimes is not ensured a safe haven in any country, thereby enforcing one face the  
8 punishment of their actions regardless of when and where this crime occurred, and  
9

10 **CONCERNED** that there are not enough regulations in place to properly judge a crime by  
11 universal jurisdiction and in doing so could possibly cause an uneven application of justice,  
12 which could impact state sovereignty and diplomatic review, and  
13

14 **NOTING** the case of Augusto Pinochet, former dictator of a South American country, when a  
15 European nation sought his extradition from another European Nation for human rights  
16 abuses, which was problematic due to the certitude that he was arrested on charges from the  
17 country he was not in, without the application of universal jurisdiction but the arresting  
18 country moved to apply universal jurisdiction to the case as a reason to extradite him;  
19

- 20 1. **ENCOURAGES** the creation of a set of guidelines for any party to invoke universal  
21 jurisdictions;  
22
- 23 2. **REQUESTS** constraints on the use of universal jurisdiction such as requiring senior  
24 state approval before prosecution;  
25
- 26 3. **URGES** for its application to be guided by international consensus and have input  
27 from a wide range of the international community before use;  
28
- 29 4. **FURTHER INVITES** nations to avoid the use of this tool unless absolutely  
30 necessary and a last resort method.  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B8

Subject: Universal Jurisdiction  
Sponsored By: The State of Israel  
Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **RECOGNIZING** that the International Criminal Court, the I.C.C., has absolutely no power  
2 to go after its targets, and that it has only 125 member states, while the United Nations has  
3 193 member states, and  
4

5 **CONSIDERING** the fact that sometimes their verdict should be carried out in the most of  
6 extreme cases of international crime, but some also might be falsely accused of these so  
7 called international crime, and  
8

9 **FULLY AWARE** that those issues mentioned above can cause war and other acts of violence,  
10 plus some believe it is an organization of imperialism, which might cause them to drop out  
11 meaning there is no, I repeat, no true Global Court, and  
12

13 1. **URGES** the United Nations to create a newly appointed subcommittee to oversee  
14 world order, and will follow the several guide lines set in place, which include;

- 15 a. A rotation of countries on the subcommittee that are on year behind the  
16 Security Council rotation;
- 17 b. A vote required to pass an act of the committee with a minimum of  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote;
- 18 c. They are allowed enter a state armed if the Security Council allows if  
19 international laws are violated, which are stated below;
- 20 d. This subcommittee can also form new laws with the pass of the vote;

21 2. **REQUESTS** the formation of international laws that are agreed upon by the  
22 committee such as, but not limited to, unprovoked war, genocides, acts of terror, and  
23 others similar to those;

24 3. **ENCOURAGES** the newly formed subcommittee to investigate if the committee  
25 requirements are met and if there is any reason to investigate due to a violation of the  
26 laws above.  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee

1 CONCERNED by the increasing number of reported crimes against humanity in recent years being  
2 committed across the world by various military and paramilitary groups and the recent increase, as of  
3 2024, in suspects convicted, either in first instance or on appeal, of various charges under the  
4 principles of universal jurisdiction, nearly double that of 2023, and  
5

6 RECOGNIZING the right to self determination guaranteed to all nations and the protections against  
7 undue interference by other states in regards to purely domestic affairs defined under Chapter 1,  
8 Article 2, Section 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, and  
9

10 HAVING CONSIDERED the fact that universal jurisdiction itself is widely considered to be a pillar  
11 of international law and may be necessary, in some cases, to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes  
12 against humanity and other severe crimes, and  
13

14 RECALLING the establishment of a working group of the Sixth Committee under A/RES/79/127  
15 based on the report A/79/269, to be held at its future eighty-first session in consideration of the  
16 question, "how the principle of universal jurisdiction is distinct from other related concepts;"  
17

18 1) REAFFIRMS that universal jurisdiction must be considered along with other fundamental  
19 principles of international law including territorial integrity and state sovereignty:

20 a) CLARIFIES that priority of prosecution rests with the state in which any crime has  
21 been committed, and that universal jurisdiction can only be applied in cases where the  
22 nation(s) with priority of prosecution is (are) unable or unwilling to prosecute;

23 b) FURTHER CLARIFIES that universal jurisdiction can only be applied to cases of  
24 severe offenses including crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide;  
25

26 2) RECOMMENDS the scope of consideration for the future working group of the Sixth  
27 Committee be expanded so as to come to an international consensus on the principle of  
28 universal jurisdiction:

29 a) SUGGESTS the amendment of resolution A/RES/79/127's operative clause 3 to read,  
30 "Invites the working group of the Sixth Committee, to be established at its eighty-first  
31 session, to consider and comment on the questions 'how the principle of universal  
32 jurisdiction is distinct from other related concepts' and 'how the principle of universal  
33 jurisdiction is to be reconciled with other principles of international law;'"

34 b) ENCOURAGES for the future working group to seek to establish a compromise on  
35 the issue that satisfies all parties while preserving other aspects of international law;  
36

37 3) THANKS the Secretary-General for informing the General Assembly (GA) on the topic with  
38 the important previous reports on the principle of universal jurisdiction such as A/79/269:

39 a) REQUESTS that the Secretary-General submit a report on the findings of the future  
40 working group of the Sixth Committee to the GA in order to further clarify to that  
41 body the distinctions of universal jurisdiction from other forms of international law;

42 b) PROPOSES that the GA draft a "Convention on the Principle of Universal  
43 Jurisdiction" to act as a future precedent towards the application of universal  
44 jurisdiction in the prosecution of war criminals and other serious offenders.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: New Zealand

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 ALARMED by the UN News report after a culmination of missiles and artillery strikes on a  
2 Sudanese displacement camp outside of El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) which  
3 stated that 40 civilians were killed and 19 were injured, and  
4

5 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the Physicians for Human Rights report which states  
6 that there have been over 2000 attacks on Ukrainian healthcare facilities from the invasion in  
7 2022 up to December 31 2024, and  
8

9 STRESSING the UN Human Rights report on the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 up until  
10 December 31 2024 which states that there have been at least 1,614 attacks negatively  
11 affecting Ukrainian schools, and  
12

13 BEARING IN MIND the U.S. Congress report on the initial attacks committed by Hamas  
14 which states that 815 of the 1,195 Israeli citizens killed were under civilian status, and  
15

16 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the World Health Organization report which stated that from the  
17 October 7 2023 to June 11 2025 there was 735 attacks negatively affecting healthcare in  
18 Gaza;  
19

20 1) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all factions in all current conflicts call an immediate  
21 ceasefire and at least put certain boundaries in place to protect civilians and healthcare  
22 on both sides;  
23

24 2) URGES all factions to at least come to a simple agreement to ensure the safety of  
25 innocent civilians, including the protection of civilian housing/population centers,  
26 schools, and public healthcare;  
27

28 3) RECOMMENDS that an international tribunal is formed that reviews evidence of war  
29 crimes and issues appropriate judgments for those that are found responsible;  
30

31 4) STRESSES that the tribunal agree upon sanctions to be placed on those found  
32 responsible for these crimes.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction  
Sponsored By: The Republic of Ireland  
Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 STRESSING that there has been multiple problems involving international jurisdiction with  
2 not only one but several nations around the globe, and  
3

4 NOTING that a majority of nations have a strong belief in enforcing laws against extreme  
5 criminal offenses which have been stated in the, European Arrest Warrants Act 2003  
6 including: participation in criminal organisation, terrorism, trafficking human beings, sexual  
7 exploitation of children, trafficking: arms, ammunition and explosives, corruption, fraud,  
8 money laundering and counterfeiting of money, and  
9

10 STATING that some nations in recent years have had struggles in cyber security with both  
11 their public and private spaces where in 2025 an estimated 10.5 trillion dollars are spent  
12 globally in order for nations to gain protection against cyber attacks and confidential  
13 databases that governments use;  
14

15 1) REQUEST that the United Nations help with the general cyber security problems by  
16 enabling the increase of funding that some nations may need in order to update their  
17 systems:

18 a) This insures that their multi billion dollar industries do not financially cripple  
19 any nations struggling with cyber security;

20 b) With the United Nations help, nations can use and share ideas and suggestions  
21 that may help another nation and its cyber security helping those nations with  
22 some of their problems;  
23

24 2) RECOMMENDS that a full set of laws be made specifically for international  
25 jurisdiction to where said country(s) that agree to all the international jurisdiction laws  
26 so that an arrest/capture of the wanted fugitive can be made under these Collaborative  
27 laws and regulations; which would make capturing fugitives a lot less of a hassle for  
28 countries to deal with since following these laws they can have their police force used  
29 and respect the agreements so that no nation gets or feels like the actions that had  
30 taken place were wrong.  
31





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Ukraine

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 EMPHASIZING that 147 states have legal frameworks for enabling universal jurisdiction, but  
2 clarifying that 16 countries have actually used universal jurisdiction effectively in recent years, and  
3

4 RECOGNIZING the widespread genocide occurring in east-central Africa in 1994, states recognize  
5 the 800,000 to 1 million people lost, the genocide occurred without the presence of UN peacekeepers,  
6 the presence of jurisdiction could have empowered a change in the crimes committed, and  
7

8 CLARIFYING that in the early 2000s a country in southwestern Europe exercised universal  
9 jurisdiction to issue an arrest warrant on human-rights abuses, this became apparent when countries  
10 began using this concept commonly against global forces, the concept changed to be only acceptable  
11 when belonging to the people of said country, therefore jurisdiction was only used as a tool for justice,  
12 and  
13

14 REAFFIRMING that global forces may pressure other states to drop investigations, because of  
15 diplomatic relationships, including the effects of deception a misleading in said relationships, as it can  
16 lead to losing respect, and international relations for their country, and  
17

18 HAVING CONSIDERED that with historically global forces will not want to expose their leaders, and  
19 other political issues, therefore trying to maintain, thus unwilling to enable a loss of jurisdiction, and  
20

21 ACKNOWLEDGING that as of 2024 there were 95 jurisdiction cases across 16 countries, and only 27  
22 suspects were convicted, but because of these conflicts in multiple regions that included many  
23 atrocities from war crimes, and crimes against humanity;  
24

25 1) ADVOCATES for countries to remove restrictive elements from their jurisdiction laws in  
26 order to coordinate countries respective laws, to not block their prosecuting states;  
27

28 2) CALLS UPON states to ensure that universal jurisdiction will not be exercised due to political  
29 influence, and decisions to investigate must be based on the equality of the crime, and not  
30 global pressures;  
31

32 3) RECOMMENDS an advisory system that is used previously, including:  
33

- 34 a) SUPPORTING national security in accordance to all countries;
- 35 b) APPLYING legal guidance in case referrals;
- 36 c) ENSURES for consistent and fair application of said jurisdiction amongst all regions;

37 4) CONSIDERS using a database to prevent cases from inappropriate use that include:  
38

- 39 a) POSSIBLE tracking and managing conflict abilities in cases according to legal  
40 outlines of the depicted law, and not limited to the idea of watching closely, including  
41 the UN Security Council (UNSC) that refers to International Criminal Court (ICC);
- 42 b) IDENTIFYING possible legal gaps, that are specifically not being followed;
- c) THEREFORE promising complete transparency amongst all states cases.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction  
Sponsored By: The Republic of the Philippines  
Submitted To: 6th Legal

- 1 OBSERVING THAT in the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support  
2 Forces in the Sudanese Civil War, there has been over 10,000 civilians killed and tens of thousands  
3 injured, and  
4
- 5 DEEPLY CONCERNED that in the same Sudanese conflict, over six million people have become  
6 displaced and lost both water supply and homes, and  
7
- 8 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that some invading forces stationed in Ukraine have committed  
9 a suspected 125,000 war and humanitarian crimes, including rape, mass murder, and theiving, and  
10
- 11 AWARE OF the fact that many communications and government support has been cut off or shut  
12 down in these nations where atrocities are taking place, and  
13
- 14 REALIZING that in 2024 alone, Israeli forces killed 23,000 civilians, more than 50 percent of this  
15 number being women or young children;  
16
- 17 1. APPEALS that an official UN delegation be set to both end all wars with genocidal crimes  
18 and find an adequate border that is agreed upon;  
19
  - 20 2. PROPOSES that mobile homes, water supply, fresh food, and UN border posts with guards be  
21 brought into devastated countries;  
22
  - 23 3. CALLS UPON to the nations committing these crimes that war crimes shall be put to an  
24 immediate stop or the country should face embargo and frozen trade threats;  
25
  - 26 4. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that war reparations should be paid everywhere, including Russia,  
27 as they have committed the most current war crimes:
    - 28 a. The UN should call a conference based on war and humanitarian crimes, the severity  
29 of these crimes, and certain nations consequences;
    - 30 b. Reparations should be a top priority, as civilian infrastructure has been destroyed;  
31
  - 32 5. SUPPORTS the idea that a charity and fundraising system should be set up by the United  
33 Nations for civilians who have lost homes and property;  
34
  - 35 6. STRESSES that the border be kept militarized by UN troops only, and there should be  
36 no involvement of an unbalanced number of different nations troops along this border;  
37
  - 38 7. INVITES the possibility that sanctions could be imposed if extreme measures need to be  
39 taken.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction  
Sponsored By: The Republic of Iraq  
Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 **RECOGNIZING** that the United Nations Charter does not grant universal jurisdiction to any  
2 of its governing bodies, nor the International Criminal Court (ICC), which in its own is a  
3 separate governing entity, that places those who commit the four core international crimes  
4 (genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression) on trial, and  
5

6 **CONCERNED** that the misuse of universal jurisdiction allows foreign courts to interfere  
7 with affairs in sovereign states and can cause unfair justice and breaking of the sovereign  
8 states own laws, this can lead to many nations rebelling and causing more crisis's within their  
9 own nation and start a war with other nations courts, and  
10

11 **NOTING** that each state and nation has the responsibility to prosecute crimes within their  
12 own nations which needs to be held upon one's own law and held to the highest accountability  
13 and if breached can cause injustice within their own nation along with corruption;  
14

15 1.) **EXPRESSES CONCERN** that the unauthoritative use of universal jurisdiction  
16 undermine the sovereignty and equality of states which breaks the principle of  
17 non-interference in the UN Charter, nations need to be held accountable for the  
18 breachment of the charter by being charged with a fine, or through other UN charter  
19 arrangements;  
20

21 2.) **SUGGESTS** that states establish transparent legal and procedural criteria to prevent  
22 the misuse of universal jurisdiction for political purposes, gaining popular control  
23 over the people, and preventing unlawful action against innocences;  
24

25 3.) **NOTES** the use of universal jurisdiction should be limited and based on the consent  
26 of the nation or state thus resulting in a lower rate of misjudging or mischarged people  
27 as well as the gain in political power of other national leaders/politicians;  
28

29 4.) **ENDORSES** the international court of justice (ICJ) host every year, with limited  
30 funding donated from local supportive groups and charities as well as nations, a  
31 seminar that deepens the understanding of what should be done within one state's jury  
32 and what other nations can do within their purview, the seminar is to educate the less  
33 fortunate countries and protect those forced into unlawful courts.  
34  
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36  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: The Federal Republic of Somalia

Submitted To: Sixth Committee (Legal)

1 **RECOGNISING** that grave international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity,  
2 war crimes and torture are of concern to the international community and often give rise to  
3 the exercise of universal jurisdiction, in line with established international law, and  
4

5 **TAKING NOTE** of recent quantitative data indicating that in 2021 a total of 125  
6 international criminal charges under national universal jurisdiction laws were brought,  
7 comprising 34 charges for war crimes, 66 for crimes against humanity and 25 for genocide;  
8 only 17 charges targeted conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and  
9

10 **ALSO TAKING NOTE** of a more recent review indicating that in 2023 the number of  
11 investigations opened under universal jurisdiction reached 36 new investigations, yielding 16  
12 convictions, yet only 13 domestic jurisdictions globally have openly active extraterritorial  
13 cases — and that 86 % of all suspects are confined to just six countries, and  
14

15 **ACKNOWLEDGING** that the exercise of universal jurisdiction must be anchored in the  
16 principles of legality, fairness, and respect for the sovereignty of States, and that the primary  
17 responsibility for the investigation and prosecution of international crimes rests with the State  
18 where the crimes occurred (complementarity), and  
19

20 **CONCERNED** that the inconsistent application of universal jurisdiction risks undermining  
21 the equality of all States before international law and may give rise to perceptions of  
22 selectivity or politicisation, and  
23

24 **NOTING** that the Federal Republic of Somalia is in the process of strengthening its national  
25 judicial institutions, including reforms to promote accountability, combat impunity and  
26 enhance domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute serious international crimes;  
27

- 28 1. **URGES** Member States to adopt or strengthen domestic legislation that allows for the  
29 exercise of universal jurisdiction solely in respect of the most serious international  
30 crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, torture) and in full  
31 compliance with fair-trial guarantees and due process,
- 32 2. **AFFIRMS** that the exercise of universal jurisdiction should respect the sovereignty of  
33 States, preserve the complementarity principle whereby domestic jurisdictions retain  
34 primary responsibility, and avoid duplicative or conflicting proceedings that may  
35 impede justice,
- 36 3. **CALLS UPON** States to ensure that universal jurisdiction is not exercised in a  
37 manner that is politically motivated, discriminatory or inconsistent with the  
38 fundamental rights of the accused or the victims, and that it follows rigorous  
39 evidentiary and procedural standards.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Jamaica

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the impunity for countless distasteful crimes, including but  
2 not limited to war crimes, genocide, crime of aggression, piracy, and the security and well-being  
3 of our world, and  
4

5 EMPHASIZING the importance of universal jurisdiction, allowing nations to prosecute  
6 individuals for these crimes, regardless of the location where the crime was committed or the  
7 origin of the accused:

- 8 a) ACKNOWLEDGES the chance for victim empowerment and justice when the victim  
9 runs out of options and their nation's system fails them,
- 10 b) CONFIDENT that implementing universal jurisdiction would emphasize the intolerance  
11 for such heinous crimes, preventing future incidents,
- 12 c) TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the concern of political motivation or a breach of national  
13 sovereignty, leading to inconsistencies,  
14

15 ENCOURAGING a select group within the United Nations to facilitate universal jurisdiction,  
16 provide support and guidelines, and ensure consistency, fairness, and due process;  
17

- 18 1) RECOMMENDS a global help center database, acting as a resource for nations to  
19 strengthen their knowledge of international crimes, prosecutorial strategies, and the  
20 exercise of universal jurisdiction, as well as allowing nations hands-on help with  
21 prosecuting these crimes;  
22
- 23 2) EMPHASIZING the importance of global awareness and the need for a worldwide  
24 campaign on universal jurisdiction and its ethical use;  
25
- 26 3) ENCOURAGES the creation of a communication channel to exchange sensitive  
27 information within these cases, facilitating information sharing and cooperation amongst  
28 the nations;  
29
- 30 4) INSISTS on enhancing the International Criminal Court (ICC), ensuring cooperation  
31 between the ICC and the United Nations, allowing the United Nations to act on cases  
32 outside the ICC's jurisdiction or when the ICC are unwilling;  
33
- 34 5) INSTRUCTS all nations to appoint one qualified individual as representation amongst  
35 this group.  
36  
37  
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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B18

**Subject: Universal Jurisdiction**

**Sponsored By: Denmark**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 **Recognizing-** Universal Jurisdiction, is a legal principle allowing any state to prosecute  
2 certain heinous crimes, like genocide, war crimes, and torture, regardless of where the crime  
3 occurred or the nationality of the perpetrator.  
4

5 **Cognizant-** That evidence and witness gathering is still a struggle in Denmark, prosecuting  
6 international crimes committed abroad presents complex and resource-intensive evidentiary  
7 challenges. Securing testimony from witnesses and victims who are often thousands of miles  
8 away requires robust international judicial cooperation, which can be difficult to obtain  
9

10 **Emphasizing-** There is a restrictive requirement for many cases, the prosecution is dependent  
11 on the suspect being on Danish soil. This can make it difficult to target high-level perpetrators  
12 who may never enter Denmark, and prosecution may hinge on circumstances outside of  
13 Danish control.  
14

15 **Considering-** The evidentiary difficulties, prosecuting crimes committed abroad is  
16 notoriously complex. Evidence can be difficult to collect, preserve, and authenticate, and  
17 witnesses may be located in conflict zones or other states with limited capacity for protection  
18

19 **Conscious-** That the new framework is still bound by international law on immunities for  
20 state officials. This could prevent the prosecution of certain individuals, a problem that  
21 remains a source of debate in the international law  
22

23 1) **Requests-** That the United Nations should involve Denmark. It seems that Denmark  
24 is trying to play catch up with the rest of the nations, as stated Denmark has a hard  
25 time getting evidence for the case.  
26

27 2) **Strongly condemns-** The legal system because these cases across the world are  
28 already hard to keep up with, Denmark already has difficulties gathering evidence for  
29 these cases  
30

31 3) **Calls upon-** the UN to realize that not just Denmark but every single country that is  
32 facing this problem should be set up with the right resources to get efficient evidence  
33 and a chance to preserve the evidence.  
34  
35  
36  
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38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C1

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Brazil

1 RECOGNIZING that the United Nations has handled criminal accountability of UN personnel  
2 on mission in December 2007 by adopting resolution 62/63, which "extends the national  
3 jurisdiction by Member States to cover criminal misconduct of UN officials or experts on  
4 mission," and  
5

6 TAKING ACCOUNT that the United Nations has the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) to handle  
7 such cases that involve the misconduct of UN officials and experts, and  
8

9 APPRECIATING the work that has already been done, it is, however, not enough;  
10

11 1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to have a zero-tolerance policy towards criminal  
12 actions and prosecute UN members who chose to commit such criminal actions in all  
13 countries to the fullest extent of the law;  
14

15 2) SUGGESTS the United Nations creates a committee that improves internal systems in  
16 all countries by introducing polices that have the latest technology in reporting and  
17 investing suspicious actions of fellow UN members or experts on mission;  
18

19 3) REQUESTS the United Nations compensates the fallen victims who were affected by  
20 the UN members who participated in criminal actions and give the victims resources,  
21 support, and justice during such a difficult time;





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Republic of South Africa

17

1 NOTING with grave concern that over 100 crimes were committed by UN peacekeepers in 2024  
2 alone, with 82% being in the 2 countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the  
3 Central African Republic alone, with data showing that they are on the rise, and

4 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the public and political image that the crimes create for not only the  
5 UN peacekeepers, but the UN as a whole, and that with a damaged political image, many  
6 countries will stop supporting the UN in many aspects, and

7 RECOGNIZING the efforts of the international organization called Human Rights Watch  
8 (HRW), which since 1978 has been monitoring human rights situations all around the globe.  
9 Also, HRW has already collaborated with several UN bodies, including the General Assembly  
10 and the Security Council, to help with monitoring the criminal responsibility of these UN  
11 Peacekeepers, and

12 CONSCIOUS that under Article 25-2 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, "A  
13 person who commits a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court shall be individually responsible  
14 and liable for punishment", directly stating that individuals will be responsible, regardless of  
15 whether they are a part of a different organization that is against the individual's criminal  
16 behavior;

17

18 1) STRESSES the creation of a separate (smaller) watchdog committee within the Human  
19 Rights Committee to make sure that these peacekeepers are acting within their peaceful  
20 duty;

21

22 2) SUGGESTS that having the punishments be more rehabilitating in nature to prevent the  
23 recurrence of these crimes against humanity, and in doing so, recovers the confidence of  
24 the people in nations where the UN Peacekeepers serve.





Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

- 1 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the crimes committed by UN personnel on mission, including sexual  
2 exploitation and abuse, and the resulting distrust in United Nations operations, and  
3  
4 AFFIRMING that the oversight of these crimes is unacceptable and goes against the principles  
5 and morals upheld by the United Nations, and  
6  
7 RECOGNIZING that member states have primary jurisdiction to punish these crimes and failure  
8 to do so discredits the United Nations as a whole, and  
9  
10 STRESSING the immediate need for transparent and enforceable mechanisms to punish offenders  
11 and discourage these crimes in the future;
- 12 1) REQUIRES all United Nations to ensure that there is domestic legislation in place to  
13 prosecute UN officials who commit crimes in foreign nations;  
14 a. SPECIFIES that any allegations of crimes, including but not limited to sexual  
15 assault and abuse, must immediately be reported to both the State where the crime  
16 took place and the State of nationality of the offender;  
17 b. CALLS FOR the continuous exploration of new legislation by Member States and  
18 the UN to further prevent UN officials from receiving immunity for their serious  
19 crimes;  
20
- 21 2) MANDATES that any Member Nation must report any incidents in foreign countries to  
22 the 6th Legal Committee;  
23 a. DIRECTS a clear framework to be put in place to outline the collection of  
24 evidence in criminal cases regarding UN officials;  
25 b. INVITES the United Nations to create a comprehensive registry on any reported  
26 or convicted UN officials.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C4

Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Kingdom of Belgium

1 CONGIZANT the absence of the UN's Judicial System, and

2

3 BEARING in mind that the UN depends on its members Judicial System for punishment of its  
4 personal, and

5

6 RECOGNIZING the problems that come with this system, and

7

8 STRESSING that some countries lack the resources needed for investigating and holding UN  
9 personnel, and

10

11 CONSCIOUS of the fact that the UN has placed laws protecting UN members from political  
13 charges, and

14

15 EMPHASIZING that this immunity can be used to protect them from being held accountable  
16 for their crimes, and

17

18 TAKING NOTE that these investigations on UN personnel are being held in the host country;

19

20 1) ALARMED that the public could be left not knowing about these investigations, thus  
21 creating a lack of trust between the UN and citizens;

22

23 2) ADVISES the UN to create their own judicial system to investigate and prosecute UN  
24 personnel and their crimes.

25

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McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 MINDFUL that all countries in the United Nations have an inherent obligation to protect the  
2 vulnerable, including those who experience mistreatment by UN personnel under the UN  
3 Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

4  
5 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that criminal behavior is not only prevalent among United  
6 Nations representatives on mission, but also that such transgressions are often unreported and  
7 unpunished, and

8  
9 BEARING IN MIND there were 675 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse from  
10 United Nations staff and personnel reported in 2024, and

11  
12 CONVINCED that persecution of criminal behavior by UN personnel should be beholden to  
13 agreed-upon standards so as to contribute to global cohesion and proportionality in  
14 punishment, and

15  
16 ENDORISING past UN decisions and actions to prevent and curtail criminal behavior of UN  
17 personnel on mission through mechanisms such as the UN Ethics Office, the Office of  
18 Oversight Services, as well as several policy-wide changes such as the implementation of a  
19 zero-tolerance policy for sexual assault by UN personnel, and

20  
21 1) STRONGLY RECOMMENDS the creation of robust and comprehensive reporting  
22 systems to address misconduct occurring on mission that allow for proportional  
23 legal punishment against personnel conducting criminal behavior;

24  
25 2) CALLS UPON member states to thoroughly vet any and all personnel involved in  
26 United Nations missions for previous criminal activity, especially in regard to  
27 sexual misconduct, and to particularly scrutinize individuals from sources external  
28 to the United Nations;

29  
30 3) WELCOMES the free and open sharing of information between member states  
31 related to the investigation and prosecution of UN personnel who are suspected of  
32 criminal behavior on mission;

33  
34 4) INVITES international cooperation between able member states in the extradition,  
35 judicial proceedings, and all other applicable legal steps needed to bring criminal  
36 personnel to justice.

37  
38  
39





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Subject:** Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

**Sponsored by:** The French Republic

**Submitted to:** 6th Legal

1 **Having heard** about certain members who are going against the normal baseline of  
2 laws of the UN regulations with a total of 342 offences in 2023, and  
3 **Understands** that the members states have previous had a meeting over this topic  
4 previously on October 10th, 2023, and  
5 **Reaffirms** that more measures are needed to be put in place to better hold its members  
6 accountable for crimes committed;

7  
8 1, **Endorses** all member states to have certain members within that state be in  
9 charge of enforcing the laws with its members. Along with having regular checks  
10 within the groups to make sure each of its members is properly holding other  
11 members states with respect and accountability, by thoroughly checking each  
12 members states documentation when they enter and leave a country, including  
13 there own. If member states does not have proper documentation to enter the  
14 country, then they should be placed on a watch list, and denied entrance. If the  
15 member states does have valid reason for entering then they may enter, but will  
16 have to be placed under watch by a personnel from their country and the place  
17 of entry;

18 2. **Calls upon** countries with funding to spare to provide support to members  
19 states that are unable to fund a group for this purpose. To better hold members  
20 committing these crimes to be held accountable and punished if proven guilty;

21 3. **Understands** that mistakes do take place within the world, and wants to also  
22 provide each member with a hearing on a case by case basis. With the hearing  
23 consisting of 2 member from each country to represent and act as a jury for this  
24 hearing;

25 4, **Notes** that after the hearing has taken place one of 2 things may occur. If



26 proven not guilty then that member should only be placed on a watch list to better  
27 inform countries of past concerns, and fined for not having proper  
28 documentation. If proven guilty then the member should be banned from working  
29 for the government or united nations for 5 years, and placed on a constant watch  
30 by the United Nations.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: Republic of Chad

Submitted To: Sixth Legal Committee

1 RECOGNIZING that United Nations peacekeeping personnel are deployed in diverse and  
2 often challenging environments, where instances of criminal behavior are held accountable  
3 and can undermine credibility of missions and the safety of communities, and effectiveness of  
4 some missions, and  
5

6 ACKNOWLEDGING that existing laws have UN regulations that aim to hold personnel  
7 accountable, criminal acts should not go unpunished, with a shared responsibility between  
8 state members and the UN, and  
9

10 DEEPLY CONCERNED about crimes that are committed by the UN personnel could make  
11 people in the local government feel unsafe, this may result in people starting to lack trust in  
12 the UN and their missions that they have, and  
13

14 EMPHASIZING that there should be cooperation between the United Nations and member  
15 nations, this would help show the importance of transparency and trust and protection of  
16 human rights during peacekeeping missions;  
17

- 18 1. CALLS UPON the United Nations to strengthen the investigations for the criminal  
19 behaviors by peacekeeping personnel;  
20
- 21 2. ENCOURAGES member nations and the United Nations missions to help in  
22 reporting, investigating and carrying out the alleged crimes that have happened, this  
23 can help speed up the process of prosecuting people;  
24
- 25 3. REQUESTS implementation of mandatory predeployment training by using ethics,  
26 human rights, and international laws for United Nations personnel;  
27
- 28 4. SUPPORTS the creation of independent oversight within the UN to monitor the  
29 conduct of peacekeeping personnel and investigate allegations, this would help ensure  
30 transparency, accountability, and protection of all human rights;  
31
- 32 5. URGES all of the member states to provide helpful resources and legal support to  
33 investigate crimes committed by personnel and cooperate with other countries, these  
34 actions would help ensure that justice would get served.  
35  
36  
37  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of U.N. Personnel and Missionaries

Sponsored By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 ADDRESSING the long lasting problem that is criminal accusations on UN personnel or  
2 missionaries such as the over 2,000 reports of sexual assault via UN peacekeepers from  
3 2005-2017 which has only gotten worse over the following years, and

4  
5 ACKNOWLEDGING the past major UN efforts made toward addressing this problem regardless  
6 of their success including The Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations, A/RES/79/116,  
7 the Ad Hoc Committee, the Code of Conduct for for the Discipline of Civilian Common Security  
8 and Defence Policy, and A/RES/59/300, and

9  
10 NOTING that the aforementioned documents and most situations where criminal accountability  
11 of UN personnel is addressed the goals and qualifications are described as, "creating the  
12 conditions for lasting peace, protecting civilian populations and supporting sustainable  
13 development, while condemning criminal acts committed by such personnel and reiterating the  
14 importance of ensuring criminal accountability, including in relation to sexual exploitation and  
15 abuse,"(UN 6th Legal - 79th session) and

16  
17 RECALLS that after recent prompting from Eastern European conflicts the issue of criminal  
18 accountability of UN personnel was discussed and argued among as a Security Council matter  
19 and that even if it was looked at the UN has commented on their purview surrounding this topic  
20 and the limited rights it has around state sovereignty saying, "Should there be instances of alleged  
21 misconduct or crimes, the primary responsibility for their investigation and prosecution lies with  
22 the state of nationality of the individual concerned" (GA Statement);

23  
24 1.) CALLS FOR the UN and the embodied nations to respect the limitations regarding  
25 purview and what the UN is allowed to do in order to hold criminals as they see  
26 accountable;

27  
28 2.) SUGGESTS the UN implements the ability to make complaints towards UN personnel  
29 and missionaries and all complaints should be forwarded to the representatives' nation  
30 state for further investigation and prosecution as the state determines necessary;

31  
32 3.) RECOMMENDS that the UN Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations should  
33 shift to a requested organization by the member state so they are only utilized when  
34 agreed upon and requested in a joined manner by nations concerned and the organization  
35 should not conduct general evaluations and if the evaluations should be unfortunately  
36 continued anyway and continue to not uphold sovereignty then it should only be for those  
37 who are members of the committee.





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: Poland

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 Noting with deep concern that 102 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were  
2 reported in peacekeeping operations and special political missions in 2024 according to The  
3 United States of America's "Statement at the 80th General Assembly Sixth Committee  
4 Agenda Item 77", and  
5

6 Recognising that according to Article 5 of the "Article 5 of the Statute of the Statute of the  
7 International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia" that rape is a crime against  
8 humanity, and  
9

10 Fully aware that the "Policy on Accountability for Conduct and Discipline in Field  
11 Missions" has given guidelines on how to proceed, and  
12

13 Stressing the importance of holding those who commit crimes against humanity responsible  
14 for their actions;  
15

16 1)Calls for The International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate and try those  
17 accused of these crimes while they are on or off duty;  
18

19 2)Demands that the accused are tried fairly and unbiasedly by both the country of the  
20 accused origin and the ICC at on site court martials;  
21

22 3)Reaffirm support for the zero-tolerance policy of the United Nations with  
23 regard to criminal conduct, in particular such serious crimes as sexual exploitation and  
24 abuse committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission;  
25

26 4) Stressing the importance of the respect for the privileges and immunities of United  
27 Nations officials and experts on mission, the need to respect international and national  
28 legislation of the host State  
29

30 5)Urges all Member States to take measures to close existing jurisdictional gaps and  
31 encourages them to implement relevant General Assembly resolutions to address this  
32 issue.  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38





McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission**

**Sponsored By: Canada**

**Submitted To: 6th Legal**

1 ACKNOWLEDGING the contributions of manpower in various forms such as officials,  
2 experts, military, police or civilian personnel from many UN member states, and  
3

4 KEEPING IN MIND the purpose of the UN laid out in Article 1 Section 3 of the UN charter,  
5 specifically "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental  
6 freedoms," and  
7

8 ADDRESSING WITH GREAT CONCERN the number of criminal misconducts and abuses  
9 committed by UN personnel on mission, including but not limited to sexual exploitation and  
10 abuse, trafficking of human life, weapons, and drugs, fraud and corruption, reckless conduct,  
11 and other violations, and  
12

13 RECALLING prior legislation taken towards the subject of criminal accountability of UN  
14 personnel on mission, such as resolutions 62/63 passed in 2007, 70/114 passed in 2015, and  
15 78/102 passed in 2023, and  
16

17 APPRECIATIVE of efforts taken by sovereign nations to address the problem, such as  
18 through written legislation covering conduct and discipline of overseas nationals, integration  
19 of UN standard training modules, extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction, in-mission court  
20 martials, and zero tolerance policies;  
21

22 1) DEPLORES any individuals and personnel who have committed such infractions of  
23 human rights and violations of the sole purpose of the UN;  
24

25 2) ADVOCATES for the initial outfitting of 3000 active UN personnel with body  
26 cameras, estimated to cost in total between \$300,000 to \$1,500,000 USD sourced  
27 from funding delegated to the UN peacekeeper force, with the intent to use this  
28 smaller group of personnel to gauge the impact that such cameras would have on the  
29 accountability of personnel and their operational capabilities, and if proven successful,  
30 can provide grounds to outfit all personnel with such cameras;  
31

32 3) RECOMMENDS the creation of a preliminary criminal hearing assessment panel  
33 (UNCHAP) to assess the credibility of accusations against UN personnel, with the  
34 ability to either dismiss the case or pass jurisdiction onto sovereign courts, and in  
35 select cases, waive the immunities of accused individuals to face jurisdiction by  
36 authorities outside their nation of origin;  
37

38 4) REITERATES the importance of ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms.





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