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#### Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: Qatar Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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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,

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

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

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

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

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

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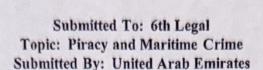
Urges Member States, especially those reliant on maritime trade, to review and update national legislation related to piracy and maritime crime to ensure alignment with international legal standards and effective prosecution mechanisms, particularly in regions adjacent to key shipping lanes,

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

RECOGNIZING that maritime crimes, such as piracy, smuggling, and illegal fishing, continues 1 2 to threaten global safety and trade, and 3 AWARE that new technologies in ships and communication systems can lead to privacy risks, 4 5 and 6 CONCERNED that many countries still lack strong laws to protect data and digital information 7 8 at sea, and 9 EMPHASIZING the importance of regional cooperation, especially through ASEAN, to fight 10 maritime crime and protect privacy, and 11 12 BELIEVING that stronger international laws and training can make maritime travel safer for all 13 14 nations: 15 1) ENCOURAGES all Member States to work together to prevent and punish maritime 16 crime through shared information; 17 18 2) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations develop clear rules to protect privacy and 19 personal data used in ships and maritime systems; 20 21 3) CALLS UPON countries to improve their cybersecurity defenses to stop hacking and 22 protect data; 23 24 4) SUPPORTS programs that train coast guards and legal officers in handling digital 25 evidence and privacy protection; 26 27 5) REQUESTS the Secretary-General to report next year on global progress in stopping 28 maritime crime and improving privacy at sea. 29



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

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<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that threats to national commercial vessels disrupt trade and violate international law, and

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

<u>EMPHASIZING</u> the global nature of maritime trade and the shared interest in protecting navigation through key straights and waterways by international law;

<u>CALLS UPON</u> all Member States to incorporate into national law: a clear definition of
"piracy", including politically motivated acts, criminal penalties for illegal seizure or
obstruction of commercial vessels in all maritime zones, and to agree that they have
jurisdiction over these threats regardless of location of incident when national vessels or
interests are involved;

2) <u>URGES</u> regional legal cooperation among coastal States bordering key SLOCs (such as the Gulf of Guinea, the Strait of Malacca, and the Red Sea) to share evidence and coordinate prosecution of maritime crimes and use mutual legal assistance to prevent impunity;

3) <u>CALLS FOR</u> increased maritime security in high-risk SLOCs through voluntary naval coordination;

4) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> Member States to establish more secure maritime transportation in piracy-prone areas along key SLOCs through real-time vessel monitoring and non-lethal ship protection measures;

5) <u>REQUEST</u> UNODC and IMO to assist states in drafting legislation and building legal capacity for maritime crime prosecution.



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

1 <u>RECALLING</u> the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that established the responsibilities and rights of states concerning international and sovereign waters, and

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

8 <u>CONCERNED</u> 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

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

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



Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime Submitted By: Kingdom of Spain

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

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

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

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

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1) DEPLORES member nations to enhance judicial support for the prosecution of crimes such as piracy and drug trafficking;

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2) INVITES additional funding donated by member nations to support preexisting maritime security programs such as the GMCP;

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3) RECOMMENDS a summit hosted by the United Nations to focus on surveillance systems across member nations' seas as well as to improve and update already existing policy regarding maritime security;

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4) CALLS UPON member nations to strengthen maritime law enforcement by providing specialized training and education.



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

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

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

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

<u>CONFIDENT</u> the decreasing number of global piracy incidents overall since 2011, as reported by the International Chamber of Commerce Piracy Reporting Centre and the International Maritime Bureau, will continue to decrease with more collaboration 1 etween member states;

1) <u>APPLAUDS</u> the steps member states have already taken to combat maritime crime such as the international treaty United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and databases like INTERPOL's Global Maritime Security Database where member states can record and share maritime crimes and suspected criminals with one another:

2) URGES members states that are not prosecuting piracy under domestic law to do so;

3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> member states with available resources to aid nations near the Caribbean, Gulf of Guinea, Singapore Strait, and Gulf of Aden (where piracy most commonly occurs) with equipment, funds, training, and qualified volunteer naval forces where and when appropriate;

4) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> more member state collaboration to better detain maritime crimes and piracy by implementing more regional agreements like the Djibouti Code of Conduct and Cuba's cooperation with the United States Coast Guard to intercept smugglers.



### Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime

	Submitted By: The Commonwealth of Australia
1 2 3	NOTING that rates of piracy have increased 35% in the first three months of 2025 with 45 total asses of piracy and armed robbery taking place, and
4 5 6 7	AWARE 40% of Australia's trade is funneled through a confluence of lines towards Southeast asia making the issue of piracy maritime crime huge and ships are unable to change trade routes ince that would increase shipping costs and time, and
8 9 10 11	ECONGNIZING that coastguards and navies do not have enough resources to police and nonitor all illegal activities within their jurisdiction and these surrounding areas of water have attle cooperation between surrounding countries which leaves the collective threats of piracy and naritime crime, and
13 14 15 16	DBSERVING the Pacific Maritime Security Program (PMSP) is \$1,319,723,465 in US dollars, program to better maritime security of Australia's Pacific neighbors and includes patrol boats, cong-term training, maritime infrastructure, and more, and
17 18	APPRECIATING Pacific Island and Australia's nations benefit from the PMSP, directly necessing individual maritime security and the ability of regional patrol surveillance, and
19 20 21 22	EMPHASIZING that while the PMSP has greatly help enhance maritime safety and security, it everely lacking in funds to cover enough of the surrounding waters to protect Oceania's Pacific sland nations;
23 24 25 26 27	<ol> <li>STRONGLY ENCOURAGES other neighboring nations to join the Pacific Maritime Security Program and help allocate funds towards the program;</li> <li>a) RECOMMENDS all countries joining to expand their coast guard abilities;</li> <li>b) WELCOMES support from other countries in helping bring down rates of piracy and maritime crime;</li> </ol>
28	2) <u>URGES</u> countries who already have defense or coast guard collaborations with Southea
29 30 31 32 33	Asian nations to step in and help;  3) REQUESTS other nations to help fund the PMSP or people to help expand areas of coverage and secure safe trade routes to eliminate piracy and maritime crime;  a) SUGGESTS the UN helps monitor the situation of piracy and maritime crime through reports and sightings from year to year to make sure this problem will be

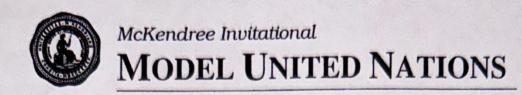
eradicated before it can grow.

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Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crimes
Sponsored By: Slovenia
Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 2 3	TAKING NOTICE that piracy and maritime crimes are an issue across the globe with bot developing and developed countries, with further global advancements being challengin with the threat of such crimes,
4	
5	EMPHASIZING the fact that with the threat of these crimes, nations are economicall damaged, trade throughout the world is diminished, and
7	
8	<b>RECOGNIZING</b> that maritime crimes also hurt world economies who spend money to protect nations against piracy, and people who are killed or injured defending against pirace.
10 11	and
12 13	<u>CONDEMS</u> any national agreements with such criminal groups, urging for the break up on national ties with piracy groups, and
14	
15 16	<u>TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION</u> that these crimes are a threat to nations and the peoples, deterrence movements are needed, as well as cooperation between member nation
17 18	to end such threats;
19 20	1) NOTING that for the betterment of the world, economically, and politically, practices such as defense and attack must be done to deal with the threat;
21 22 23	2) STRESSES the importance of a worldwide economic and political alliance to deal with such threats, nations spending certain amounts of money to fix the world's
24 25	problem;
26 27	3) <b>PROMOTES</b> the idea that developed and under developed nations are all affected, with cooperation being the only way to deal with the issue;
28	
29 30 31	4) <b>ENCOURAGES</b> nations that have any cooperation with pirates or illegal groups to cut ties, as well as share any information about the group with other nations;
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 actions to be done to those nations.
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Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: Bolivia The Republic Of Venezuela Submitted To: 6th Legal

		Submitted 10; but Legal
1		ing that piracy of all kinds can be attributed to the fact of a government's societal and
2	econor	nic position, and
4		ating the threat of piracy on the high seas through naval patrol, air units, and joint
5	operati	ions with allies, and
7	Recog	nizing the fact that internet piracy is an immense threat that extends internationally,
8	and	
9	Ackno	wledging the reality that piracy is a heavily overlooked action by our government and
11		others, and
12		
13 14	1)	<u>Solicits</u> the U.N. to increase pressure on laws and punishments that condemn piracy on both the internet and the high seas.
15		
16 17	2)	<u>Urges</u> every country to recognize the need for greater protection on the ships as well as facilities to prevent pirate attacks altogether.
18		as facilities to prevent prace attacks attogether.
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Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: Italian Republic Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

prevent crimes from erupting all over the coasts, and,

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 piracy and crime, there needs to be border control established through all major waterways 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 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 sharing intelligence, and,

17 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 smuggling, waste trafficking and illegal activities that have been done on the waterways. Italy urges that we come together to combat the crimes happening, hereby;

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

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

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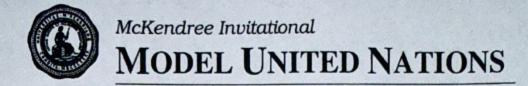
3) CALLS UPON international cooperation to the United Nations in order to protect trade, global stability, and freedom of navigation in all the nations through the collaboration of all countries.

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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

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

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 <u>RECOMMENDS</u> a proper use of judgment for nautical criminals with efficient support from Maritime Space Officers

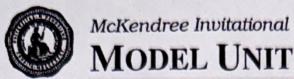
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\Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: Republic of Panama Submitted To: 6th Legal

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 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 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 safe for civilians and governments to be able to access such waters freely without the risk of such crimes; 13 14 15 1.) ENCOURAGES member nations to create a system in which maritime crimes may be reported within nations respective waters so that the crime may be responded to if it is 16 17 not able to be prevented: 18 2.) WELCOMES the adoption of processes in which consenting nations would be able to 19 20 support each other in responding to threats; 21 3.) RECOMMENDS that measures are put in place to prevent maritime crime such as 22 increased supervision in commercial travel; 23 24 4.) RECOMMENDS that further cooperation may be taken so that threats can be 25 neutralized and prevented so that waters may be safe for international relations. 26 27 28 29 30





## MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

**<u>DEFINING</u>** piracy as the act of robbery, kidnapping, and the committing of other violent crimes in International Waters and,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 the Djibouti Code of Conduct in the Western Indian Ocean, and advocating for their 20 expansion and support through international assistance and legal harmonization,

- 1.) ENCOURAGES member states to cooperate through information-sharing mechanisms, joint maritime patrols, and legal assistance agreements to track, apprehend, and prosecute individuals and networks involved in piracy and maritime crime;
- 2.) SUGGESTS the development of a United Nations-led initiative to create a centralized database for piracy-related incidents, enabling real-time coordination between affected states and relevant international agencies;
- 3.) CALLS UPON nations to update domestic legal frameworks in alignment with UNCLOS and other relevant conventions to ensure the effective prosecution of piracy cases, including jurisdiction over acts committed outside territorial waters;
- 4.) RECOMMENDS the establishment of a UN-backed Maritime Legal Advisory Council composed of legal experts from various countries to assist in drafting consistent legislation and building judicial capacity in states with limited resources;
- 5.) SUPPORTS investment in capacity-building efforts for coastal states, including the provision of surveillance equipment, maritime law enforcement training, and port security infrastructure to deter piracy and enhance regional maritime governance.

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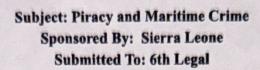
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Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: The Kingdom of Morocco Submitted To: 6th Legal

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
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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	1) Provinces 4
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) SUCCESTS : : : c
21	2) SUGGESTS monitoring infrastructure, searching for boats used for illegal activities,
22	and maintaining security equipment such as surveillance cameras, access control
23	systems, and alarms to ensure they are operational;
24	3) CONFIDMS that the best amontion that
25	3) <u>CONFIRMS</u> that the best practices that are used to combat piracy and maritime crime
26	are combinations of international cooperations, naval force deployment, legal
20	frameworks through treaties of UNCLOS, technological solutions, and private-sector.





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

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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

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9 <u>BEARING IN MIND</u> 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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: Sierra Leone Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 <u>RECALLING</u> 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 <u>BEARING IN MIND</u> 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

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

16

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

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

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2) <u>CALLS FOR</u> all member states to contribute to the establishment of a coordinated international maritime surveillance and intelligence-sharing database specifically to heighten the security and resources for piracy prevention;

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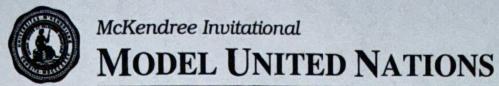
3) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> the formation of a global special operations force under UN coordination, integrating with the database establishment in operative clause two to analyze data and enhance collective communication to reduce judicial gaps within maritime affairs;

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4) <u>SUPPORTS</u> the establishment of a standardized legal framework guided by the principles of UNCLOS to ensure consistent enforcement and jurisdiction across all nations.



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

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED that piracy continues to endanger the safety of maritime trade, threaten the security of seafarers, and disrupt vital shipping routes that facilitate global

commerce and energy transport, and

9 <u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the efforts of regional organizations, including the Arab League and the Combined Maritime Forces, to strengthen cooperation against piracy and maritime, and

<u>REAFFIRMING</u> the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's commitment to upholding international law and ensuring the safety and freedom of navigation in all maritime domains;

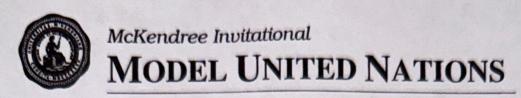
1.) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> Member States to enhance international and regional cooperation in preventing, deterring, and prosecuting acts of piracy and related maritime crimes through information sharing, coordinated patrols, and joint exercises;

 SUPPORTS the development of legal frameworks and judicial capacities in affected States to enable the effective prosecution of piracy and maritime offenses in accordance with international law;

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

4.) <u>EMPHASIZES</u> the importance of addressing the root causes of piracy, such as poverty, instability, and lack of economic opportunity in coastal regions, through sustainable development and capacity-building initiatives;

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





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 4	Assembly resolutions on maritime security, and
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 12	need for capacity-building in affected States, and
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) <u>URGES</u> 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) <u>REQUESTS</u> 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;
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33	5) <u>INVITES</u> contributions of naval assets and expertise to multinational anti-piracy
34	efforts, with reporting on implementation to the General Assembly.
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Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime Sponsored By: Kenya Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

**RECOGNIZING** threats to economic development, particularly in "blue economy" and trade, piracy attacks cost the global economy around 18 to 25 billion annually, and

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

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

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

1. **STRONGLY RECOMENDS** all nations share information and resources to stop piracy and maritime attacks and strengthen security;

2. <u>BELIEVES</u> that nations should create clear legal systems to arrest suspected pirates according to international law;

 <u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the need to strengthen communication and coordination mechanisms between coast guards and international naval forces to enhance responses to maritime piracy;

4. **REQUEST** The Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the General Assembly about progress made with combating piracy and improving maritime security in and around affected regions;



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Singapore Submitted To: 6th Legal

- Deeply concerned that serious crimes like genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity are still happening in many parts of the world, and that many people responsible for these crimes are not being held accountable,
- 4 Recognizing that universal jurisdiction allows countries to put people on trial for the worst 5 crimes, no matter where the crime happened or where the person is from, 6
- Noting that according to Amnesty International, at least 15 countries have used universal 8 jurisdiction, but there are big differences in how it is applied and some confusion about when it should be used, 10
- 11 Understanding that universal jurisdiction is important when international courts like the 12 International Criminal Court (ICC) can't take on a case, or when a country is unwilling or 13 unable to act, 14
- 15 Concerned that some countries may misuse universal jurisdiction for political reasons or to 16 target people unfairly, causing tension between nations, 17
- Recalling that the United Nations has passed resolutions like A/RES/64/117 and 18 A/RES/75/190 that call for more discussion and clarification on how universal jurisdiction 20 should be used.

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- Believing that clearer rules and cooperation between countries can make universal 22 jurisdiction more fair and effective, 23
- 1. Suggests the creation of a UN expert group within the Sixth Committee to write basic 26 guidelines on how to use universal jurisdiction fairly and legally, 27
- 28 Encourages countries to update or improve their national laws so that they clearly define 2. 29 which crimes fall under universal jurisdiction, 30
- 31 Recommends that the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) offer support and 32 3. training to countries that are developing or improving their universal jurisdiction systems, 33
- Asks the UN Secretary-General to create a yearly report sharing examples of when 4. universal jurisdiction was used and what can be learned from those cases. 36



# Submitted to: Sixth Committee Topic: Universal Jurisdiction Submitted by: Iran

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. Reaffirms that the exercise of universal jurisdiction must comply with the UN Charter and international law;
- 2. Stresses that it should apply only to the most serious crimes, including genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and torture;
- 3. Emphasizes that national judicial systems have the duty to prosecute such crimes;
- 4. Urges States to avoid politicization or abuse of universal jurisdiction and to respect State sovereignty and official immunities;
- 5. Encourages enhanced international cooperation—including extradition and mutual legal assistance—before invoking universal jurisdiction;
- 6. Requests the International Law Commission to continue studying the principle's scope and application, focusing on clear definitions, procedural safeguards, and prevention of misuse;
- 7. Invites Member States to submit national experiences and legislation to the Secretary-General and the ILC;
- 8. Proposes forming a voluntary working group within the Sixth Committee to exchange best practices and promote consensus;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on developments at the next session;
- 10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



# Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Sweden Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. Encourages the creation of a UN coordination mechanism to facilitate information sharing and judicial cooperation;
- 2. Recommends UN-supported training for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement on universal jurisdiction;
- 3. Invites Member States to submit annual progress reports to the Sixth Committee;
- 4. Urges collaboration between national courts, the ICC, and regional bodies to close accountability gaps.
- 5. Calls upon all Member States to adopt or update domestic legislation aligning with international law on universal jurisdiction;



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Universal Jurisdiction
Submitted By: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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

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<u>ALARMED</u> at the heinous crimes being committed all around the world that target specific groups of people, and courts all around the world who are not upholding justice and even aiding criminals in their actions, and

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

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

1) <u>STRESSES</u> the importance of transparency from countries on any internationally wanted criminals within their borders;

2) <u>REQUESTS</u> the creation of a UN judiciary branch that consists of state appointed delegates from member nations that serve a 2-year term in order to allow member nations to rotate responsibility for providing court delegates;

3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> the creation of international disciplinary laws that are agreed on by member nations, allowing consistency in the law, diffusing debates on court process for international criminals, and encouraging in addition to that it encourages fair trial and transparency;

4) ENCOURAGES member nations to participate in the creation and implementation of a system that allows for human rights to be upheld throughout the world, and ensures ember nations hold wanted criminals accountable and follow proper action regardless of their position.

#### 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
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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
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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	DECALLING that the Tally and a second
13	RECALLING that the Taliban took over Afghanistan in 2021 promising to give deference to human rights, and
14	numan rights, and
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	inglies and continue to right against those violations,
18	1) REQUESTS neighboring countries to deny recognition of terrorist groups;
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20	2) CALLS UPON the UN to act against these groups;
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22	3) <u>RFCOMMENDS</u> other nations to not allow terrorist groups into their state;
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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;
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29	policies of these groups should be reversed to create superior rights for all.

Submitted To: 6th Legal Topic: Universal Jurisdiction Submitted By: Russian Federation

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

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

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

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

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

CONSCIOUS that the Rome Statute created the International Criminal Court (ICC), an independent 21 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 Western powers, and

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

- 1) CALLS UPON the Sixth Legal Committee to legally ensure all state officials' immunity when it comes to international law;
- 2) URGES the Sixth Legal Committee to denounce the legitimacy of the International Criminal Court (ICC), preventing it from trying any international crimes;
- 3) DEMANDS for the creation of a UN judiciary branch and a consistent international law, agreed upon by a majority of member nations, regarding what constitutes a heinous international crime, and what repercussions offenders will face.

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## MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Submitted To: 6th Legal

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 heinious acts that 3 cannot go unpunished, and

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 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 universal jurisdiction and in doing so could possibly cause an uneven application of justice, which could impact state sovereignty and diplomatic review, and

14 NOTING the case of Augosto 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 country he was not in, without the application of universal jurisdiction but the arresting country moved to apply universal jurisdiction to the case as a reason to extradite him;

- 1. ENCOURAGES the creation of a set of guidelines for any party to invoke universal jurisdictions;
- 2. REQUESTS constraints on the use of universal jurisdiction such as requiring senior state approval before prosecution;
- 3. URGES for its application to be guided by international consensus and have input from a wide range of the international community before use;
- 4. FURTHER INVITES nations to avoid the use of this tool unless absolutely necessary and a last resort method.



### McKendree Invitational

### MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

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

5 <u>CONSIDERING</u> the fact that sometimes their verdict should be carried out in the most of extreme cases of international crime, but some also might be falsely accused of these so called international crime, and

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

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

a. A rotation of countries on the subcommittee that are on year behind the Security Council rotation;
b. A vote required to pass an act of the committee with a minimum of ½ vote;

c. They are allowed enter a state armed if the Security Council allows if international laws are violated, which are stated below;

 d. This subcommittee can also form new laws with the pass of the vote;

REQUESTS the formation of international laws that are agreed upon by the committee such as, but not limited to, unprovoked war, genocides, acts of terror, and others similar to those;
 ENCOURAGES the newly formed subcommittee to investigate if the committee

requirements are met and if there is any reason to investigate due to a violation of the

 laws above.



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Islamic Republic of Pakistan Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: New Zealand Submitted To: 6th Legal

ALARMED by the UN News report after a culmination of missiles and artillery strikes on a 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 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the Physicians for Human Rights report which states 5 6 that there have been over 2000 attacks on Ukrainian healthcare facilities from the invasion in 2022 up to December 31 2024, and 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 BEARING IN MIND the U.S. Congress report on the initial attacks committed by Hamas which states that 815 of the 1,195 Israeli citizens killed were under civilian status, and 15 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the World Health Organization report which stated that from the 16 October 7 2023 to June 11 2025 there was 735 attacks negatively affecting healthcare in 17 18 Gaza; 19 1) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all factions in all current conflicts call an immediate 20 ceasefire and at least put certain boundaries in place to protect civilians and healthcare 21 on both sides; 22 23 2) URGES all factions to at least come to a simple agreement to ensure the safety of 24 innocent civilians, including the protection of civilian housing/population centers, 25 schools, and public healthcare; 26 27 3) RECOMMENDS that an international tribunal is formed that reviews evidence of war 28 crimes and issues appropriate judgments for those that are found responsible; 29 30 4) STRESSES that the tribunal agree upon sanctions to be placed on those found 31 responsible for these crimes. 32



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

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

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

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 globally in order for nations to gain protection against cyber attacks and confidential databases that governments use;

- 1) REQUEST that the United Nations help with the general cyber security problems by enabling the increase of funding that some nations may need in order to update their systems:
  - a) This insures that their multi billion dollar industries do not financially cripple any nations struggling with cyber security;
  - b) With the United Nations help, nations can use and share ideas and suggestions that may help another nation and its cyber security helping those nations with some of their problems;
- 2) RECOMMENDS that a full set of laws be made specifically for international jurisdiction to where said country(s) that agree to all the international jurisdiction laws so that an arrest/capture of the wanted fugitive can be made under these Collaborative laws and regulations; which would make capturing fugitives a lot less of a hassle for countries to deal with since following these laws they can have their police force used and respect the agreements so that no nation gets or feels like the actions that had taken place were wrong.

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Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Ukraine Submitted To: 6th Legal

EMPHASIZING that 147 states have legal frameworks for enabling universal jurisdiction, but clarifying that 16 countries have actually used universal jurisdiction effectively in recent years, and 3 4 RECOGNIZING the widespread genocide occuring in east-central Africa in 1994, states recognize the 800,000 to 1 million people lost, the genocide occured without the presence of UN peacekeepers, 5 the presence of jurisdiction could have empowered a change in the crimes committed, and CLARIFYING that in the early 2000s a country in southwestern Europe exercised universal jurisdiction to issue an arrest warrant on human-rights abuses, this became apparent when countries began using this concept commonly against global forces, the concept changed to be only acceptable 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 HAVING CONSIDERED that with historically global forces will not want to expose their leaders, and 18 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 suspects were convicted, but because of these conflicts in multiple regions that included many 23 atrocities from war crimes, and crimes against humanity: 24 1) ADVOCATES for countries to remove restrictive elements from their jurisdiction laws in 25 26 order to coordinate countries respective laws, to not block their prosecuting states; 27 2) CALLS UPON states to ensure that universal jurisdiction will not be exercised due to political 28 influence, and decisions to investigate must be based on the equality of the crime, and not 29 30 global pressures; 31 32 3) RECOMMENDS an advisory system that is used previously, including: a) SUPPORTING national security in accordance to all countries; 33 34 b) APPLYING legal guidance in case referrals: c) ENSURES for consistent and fair application of said jurisdiction amongst all regions; 35 36 37 4) CONSIDERS using a database to prevent cases from inappropriate use that include: 38 a) POSSIBLE tracking and managing conflict abilities in cases according to legal 39 outlines of the depicted law, and not limited to the idea of watching closely, including 40 the UN Security Council (UNSC) that refers to International Criminal Court (ICC); 41 b) <u>IDENTIFYING</u> possible legal gaps, that are specifically not being followed;

c) THEREFORE promising complete transparency amongst all states cases.



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

OBSERVING THAT in the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces in the Sudanese Civil War, there has been over 10,000 civilians killed and tens of thousands

injured, and

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taken.

<u>DEEPLY CONCERNED</u> that in the same Sudanese conflict, over six million people have become 5 displaced and lost both water supply and homes, and 8 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that some invading forces stationed in Ukraine have committed a suspected 125,000 war and humanitarian crimes, including rape, mass murder, and theving, and 9 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 3. CALLS UPON to the nations committing these crimes that war crimes shall be put to an 23 24 immediate stop or the country should face embargo and frozen trade threats; 25 4. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that war reparations should be paid everywhere, including Russia, 26 27 as they have committed the most current war crimes: a. The UN should call a conference based on war and humanitarian crimes, the severity 28 29 of these crimes, and certain nations consequences; b. Reparations should be a top priority, as civilian infrastructure has been destroyed; 30 31 5. SUPPORTS the idea that a charity and fundraising system should be set up by the United 32 33 Nations for civilians who have lost homes and property;

6. STRESSES that the border be kept militarized by UN troops only, and there should be

no involvement of an unbalanced number of different nations troops along this border;

7. INVITES the possibility that sanctions could be imposed if extreme measures need to be



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

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

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

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

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

2.) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that states establish transparent legal and procedural criteria to prevent the misuse of universal jurisdiction for political purposes, gaining popular control over the people, and preventing unlawful action against innocences;

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

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



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: The Federal Republic of Somalia Submitted To: Sixth Committee (Legal)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Jamaica Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

7 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,

b) <u>CONFIDENT</u> that implementing universal jurisdiction would emphasize the intolerance for such heinous crimes, preventing future incidents,

c) TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the concern of political motivation or a breach of national sovereignty, leading to inconsistencies,

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

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1) RECOMMENDS a global help center database, acting as a resource for nations to strengthen their knowledge of international crimes, prosecutorial strategies, and the exercise of universal jurisdiction, as well as allowing nations hands-on help with prosecuting these crimes;

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2) EMPHASIZING the importance of global awareness and the need for a worldwide campaign on universal jurisdiction and its ethical use;

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3) ENCOURAGES the creation of a communication channel to exchange sensitive information within these cases, facilitating information sharing and cooperation amongst the nations;

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4) INSISTS on enhancing the International Criminal Court (ICC), ensuring cooperation between the ICC and the United Nations, allowing the United Nations to act on cases outside the ICC's jurisdiction or when the ICC are unwilling:

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5) INSTRUCTS all nations to appoint one qualified individual as representation amongst this group.

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Subject: Universal Jurisdiction Sponsored By: Denmark Submitted To: 6th Legal

Recognizing-Universal Jurisdiction, is a legal principle allowing any state to prosecute certain heinous crimes, like genocide, war crimes, and tourture, regardless of where the crime occured or the nationality of the perpetrator. 4 Cognizant- That evidence and witness gathering is still a struggle in Denmark, prosecuting international crimes committed abroad presents complex and resource-intensive evidentiary challenges. Securing testimony from witnesses and victims who are often thousands of miles away requires robust international judicial cooperation, which can be difficult to obtain 9 Emphasizing- There is a restrictive requirement for many cases, the prosecution is dependent 10 on the suspect being on Danish soil. This can make it difficult to target high-level perpetrators 11 who may never enter Denmark, and prosecution may hinge on circumstances outside of 13 Danish control. 14 Considering-The evidentiary difficulties, prosecuting crimes committed abroad is 15 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 Conscious-That the new framework is still bound by international law on immunities for 19 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 is trying to play catch up with the rest of the nations, as stated Denmark has a hard 24 25 time getting evidence for the case. 26 27 2)Strongly condemns- The legal system because these cases across the world are already hard to keep up with, Denmark already has difficulties gathering evidence for 28 29 these cases 30 31 3) <u>Calls upon</u>- the UN to realize that not just Denmark but every single country that is

facing this problem should be set up with the right resources to get efficient evidence

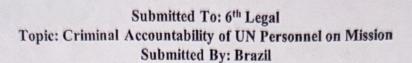
and a chance to preserve the evidence.

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RECOGNIZING that the United Nations has handled criminal accountability of UN personnel 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; 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 investing suspicious actions of fellow UN members or experts on mission; 17 18 3) REQUESTS the United Nations compensates the fallen victims who were affected by 19 the UN members who participated in criminal actions and give the victims resources, 20 support, and justice during such a difficult time; 21



Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission
Submitted By: Republic of South Africa

- 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
- 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 State 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
- whether they are a part of a different organization that is against the individual's criminal
- 16 behavior;

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

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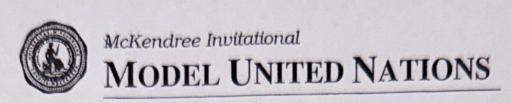
2) SUGGESTS that having the punishments be more rehabilitating in nature to prevent the recurrence of these crimes against humanity, and in doing so, recovers the confidence of the people in nations where the UN Peacekeepers serve.



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## 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
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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) <u>REQUIRES</u> 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.





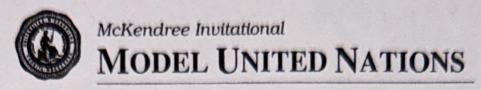
Submitted To: 6<sup>th</sup> Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Kingdom of Belguim

1	CONGIZANT the absence of the UN's Judicial System, and		
3 4	BEARING in mind that the UN depends on its members Judicial System for punishment of its personal, and		
5	person	ai, ailu	
6 7		GNIZING the problems that come with this system, and	
8 9	STRESSING that some countries lack the resources needed for investigating and holding UN personnel, and		
10 11 13	CONSCIOUS of the fact that the UN has placed laws protecting UN members from political		
14	charge	s, and	
15	EMPE	IASIZING that this immunity can be used to protect them from being held accountable	
16		ir crimes, and	
17			
18	TAKI	NG NOTE that these investigations on UN personnel are being held in the host country;	
19			
20 21	1)	<u>ALARMED</u> that the public could be left not knowing about these investigations, thus creating a lack of trust between the UN and citizens;	
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23	2)	ADVISES the UN to create their own judicial system to investigate and prosecute UN	
24		personnel and their crimes.	
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## 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 unpunished, and

8

9 <u>BEARING IN MIND</u> there were 675 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse from United Nations staff and personnel reported in 2024, and

11

12 <u>CONVINCED</u> 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

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

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

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2) <u>CALLS UPON</u> member states to thoroughly vet any and all personnel involved in United Nations missions for previous criminal activity, especially in regard to sexual misconduct, and to particularly scrutinize individuals from sources external to the United Nations;

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

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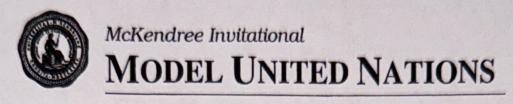
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4) <u>INVITES</u> international cooperation between able member states in the extradition, judicial proceedings, and all other applicable legal steps needed to bring criminal personnel to justice.

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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	<u>Understands</u> 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;

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

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

3. <u>Understands</u> that mistakes do take place within the world, and wants to also provide each member with a hearing on a case by case basis. With the hearing consisting of 2 member from each country to represent and act as a jury for this hearing:

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.



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
	and can undermine credibility of missions and the safety of communities, and effectiveness of
	some missions, and
5	

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

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

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

- 1. <u>CALLS UPON</u> the United Nations to strengthen the investigations for the criminal behaviors by peacekeeping personnel;
- 2. <u>ENCOURAGES</u> member nations and the United Nations missions to help in reporting, investigating and carrying out the alleged crimes that have happened, this can help speed up the process of prosecuting people;
- 3. <u>REQUESTS</u> implementation of mandatory predeployment training by using ethics, human rights, and international laws for United Nations personnel;
- 4. <u>SUPPORTS</u> the creation of independent oversight within the UN to monitor the conduct of peacekeeping personnel and investigate allegations, this would help ensure transparency, accountability, and protection of all human rights;
- 5. <u>URGES</u> all of the member states to provide helpful resources and legal support to investigate crimes committed by personnel and cooperate with other countries, these actions would help ensure that justice would get served.

## 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 perssonel or 2 missionaries such as the over 2,000 reports of sexual assault via UN peacekeepers from 2005-2017 which has only gotten worse over the following years, and

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 and Defence Policy, and A/RES/59/300, and

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 misconduct or crimes, the primary responsibility for their investigation and prosecution lies with the state of nationality of the individual concerned" (GA Statement);

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

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

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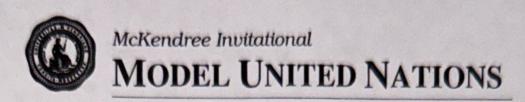
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3.) RECOMMENDS that the UN Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations should shift to a requested organization by the member state so they are only utilized when agreed upon and requested in a joined manner by nations concerned and the organization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





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 agains
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;
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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	200
19 20	2) Demands that the accused are tried fairly and unbiasedly by both the country of the
21	accused origin and the ICC at on site court martials;
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	abuse committee by office reactions officials and experts on mission;
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
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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.
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Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission Sponsored By: Canada Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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4 <u>KEEPING IN MIND</u> 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 freedoms," and

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

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

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

- 1) <u>DEPLORES</u> any individuals and personnel who have committed such infractions of human rights and violations of the sole purpose of the UN;
- 2) ADVOCATES for the initial outfitting of 3000 active UN personnel with body cameras, estimated to cost in total between \$300,000 to \$1,500,000 USD sourced from funding delegated to the UN peacekeeper force, with the intent to use this smaller group of personnel to gauge the impact that such cameras would have on the accountability of personnel and their operational capabilities, and if proven successful, can provide grounds to outfit all personnel with such cameras;
- 3) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> the creation of a preliminary criminal hearing assessment panel (UNCHAP) to assess the credibility of accusations against UN personnel, with the ability to either dismiss the case or pass jurisdiction onto sovereign courts, and in select cases, waive the immunities of accused individuals to face jurisdiction by authorities outside their nation of origin;
- 4) <u>REITERATES</u> the importance of ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms.



## Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission Sponsored By: Canada Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 <u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> 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 <u>KEEPING IN MIND</u> 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

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8 <u>ADDRESSING WITH GREAT CONCERN</u> 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

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

16

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

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1) <u>DEPLORES</u> any individuals and personnel who have committed such infractions of human rights and violations of the sole purpose of the UN;

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

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

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4) <u>REITERATES</u> the importance of ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms.