



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A2

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Qatar

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

1 RECOGNIZING that maritime crimes, such as piracy, smuggling, and illegal fishing, continues
2 to threaten global safety and trade, and
3

4 AWARE that new technologies in ships and communication systems can lead to privacy risks,
5 and
6

7 CONCERNED that many countries still lack strong laws to protect data and digital information
8 at sea, and
9

10 EMPHASIZING the importance of regional cooperation, especially through ASEAN, to fight
11 maritime crime and protect privacy, and
12

13 BELIEVING that stronger international laws and training can make maritime travel safer for all
14 nations;
15

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A3

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A4

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime
Submitted By: Syrian Arab Republic

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A5

Submitted To: 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

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 pandemic, cocaine shipments seized in European ports were on an 18% rise, and

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

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;

- 1) DEPLORES member nations to enhance judicial support for the prosecution of crimes such as piracy and drug trafficking;
- 2) INVITES additional funding donated by member nations to support preexisting maritime security programs such as the GMCP;
- 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;
- 4) CALLS UPON member nations to strengthen maritime law enforcement by providing specialized training and education.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A6

Submitted To: 6th Legal
Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime
Submitted By: Republic of Cuba

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A7

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Submitted By: The Commonwealth of Australia

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 1) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES other neighboring nations to join the Pacific Maritime
24 Security Program and help allocate funds towards the program;

25 a) RECOMMENDS all countries joining to expand their coast guard abilities;

26 b) WELCOMES support from other countries in helping bring down rates of
27 piracy and maritime crime;

28 2) URGES countries who already have defense or coast guard collaborations with Southeast
29 Asian nations to step in and help;

30 3) REQUESTS other nations to help fund the PMSP or people to help expand areas of
31 coverage and secure safe trade routes to eliminate piracy and maritime crime;

32 a) SUGGESTS the UN helps monitor the situation of piracy and maritime crime
33 through reports and sightings from year to year to make sure this problem will be
34 eradicated before it can grow.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crimes

Sponsored By: Slovenia

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



AG

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Bolivia The Republic Of Venezuela

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Italian Republic

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A11

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: The United Kingdom

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A12

\Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Republic of Panama

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 DEFINES piracy as any illegal act of violence committed for private ends by the crew or the
2 passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and

3
4 CONCERNED that ships and their passengers may be at risk of piracy and similar crimes
5 when traveling through international and sovereign waters, and

6
7 NOTING that such safety risks could easily disrupt international relations by interrupting
8 trade routes by creating situations in which civilians have distrust in the safety of
9 international waters, and

10
11 EMPHASIZES that it should be a top priority to keep both international and sovereign waters
12 safe for civilians and governments to be able to access such waters freely without the risk of
13 such crimes;

14
15 1.) ENCOURAGES member nations to create a system in which maritime crimes may be
16 reported within nations respective waters so that the crime may be responded to if it is
17 not able to be prevented;

18
19 2.) WELCOMES the adoption of processes in which consenting nations would be able to
20 support each other in responding to threats;

21
22 3.) RECOMMENDS that measures are put in place to prevent maritime crime such as
23 increased supervision in commercial travel;

24
25 4.) RECOMMENDS that further cooperation may be taken so that threats can be
26 neutralized and prevented so that waters may be safe for international relations.

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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A13

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A14

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

1 AWARE that, in 2024, there were 116 reports of piracy and armed robberies against ships,
2 and out of 6 countries, Singapore was the most affected with a total of 43 incidences, and
3

4 BEARING IN MIND Indonesia, Gulf of Guinea, Philippines, Bangladesh, and Singapore are
5 being characterized by high shipping traffic, political instability, and strategic waterways,
6 making them attractive for piracy and maritime crime, and
7

8 ALARMED by the fact that smugglers frequently operate in dangerous conditions and use
9 over crowded vessels, leading to frequent ship wrecks, which could economic and
10 psychological impact on seafarers, shipping companies, and regional development, and
11

12 CONCERNED that, with the current maritime crimes, including disturbance from the
13 ongoing Red Sea Conflict, which forced rerouting and increasing shipping costs, alongside
14 broader issues like piracy, and climate change impacts;
15

16 1) REQUESTS that recognizing the signs of maritime piracy, attacks strategies such as
17 bordering, hijacking, or hostage-taking and training crew members to identify and
18 report suspicious behavior or vessels;
19

20 2) SUGGESTS monitoring infrastructure, searching for boats used for illegal activities,
21 and maintaining security equipment such as surveillance cameras, access control
22 systems, and alarms to ensure they are operational;
23

24 3) CONFIRMS that the best practices that are used to combat piracy and maritime crime
25 are combinations of international cooperations, naval force deployment, legal
26 frameworks through treaties of UNCLOS, technological solutions, and private-sector.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A116

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Sierra Leone

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A17

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Sierra Leone

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

22 1) ENCOURAGES member states to enhance international collaboration through
23 partnerships with the UNODC, IMO, and donor states with growing coastal nations,
24 to provide technical, legal, and operational assistance to strengthen the authority in
25 monitoring maritime zones;
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27 2) CALLS FOR all member states to contribute to the establishment of a coordinated
28 international maritime surveillance and intelligence-sharing database specifically to
29 heighten the security and resources for piracy prevention;
30

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A18

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



A 19

Subject: Piracy and Maritime Crime

Sponsored By: Republic of Korea

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 RECALLING Security Council resolutions 2634 (2022) on piracy in the Gulf of Guinea,
2 1851 (2008) and subsequent resolutions on piracy off Somalia, and relevant General
3 Assembly resolutions on maritime security, and
4

5 EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN over persistent piracy and armed robbery at sea that
6 threatens global trade, seafarer safety, and economic stability in regions like the Gulf of
7 Guinea, Gulf of Aden, and Strait of Malacca, and
8

9 RECOGNIZING the contributions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO),
10 regional codes like the Djibouti Code of Conduct and the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, and the
11 need for capacity-building in affected States, and
12

13 AFFIRMING the importance of prosecuting offenders under national and international law,
14 including universal jurisdiction where applicable, to deter maritime crimes, and
15

16 STRESSING the Republic of Korea's commitment to maritime security through participation
17 in Combined Maritime Forces operations;
18

19 1) URGES Member States to criminalize piracy in domestic law per the United
20 Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and to cooperate on arrests,
21 investigations, and prosecutions;
22

23 2) CALLS FOR enhanced information-sharing via IMO platforms and INTERPOL to
24 support coordinated patrols in high-risk areas;
25

26 3) REQUESTS the Secretary-General, with IMO and UNODC, to provide technical
27 assistance for strengthening maritime enforcement and judicial capacities in coastal
28 States;
29

30 4) ENCOURAGES regional security centers for joint operations, training, and legal
31 harmonization among affected States;
32

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Singapore

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37
38



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B2

Submitted to: Sixth Committee

Topic: Universal Jurisdiction

Submitted by: Iran

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Sweden

Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



34

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Universal Jurisdiction

Submitted By: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



137

Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



B8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 3. **ENCOURAGES** the newly formed subcommittee to investigate if the committee
25 requirements are met and if there is any reason to investigate due to a violation of the
26 laws above.
27
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Submitted To: 6th Legal Committee

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

5
6 RECOGNIZING the right to self determination guaranteed to all nations and the protections against
7 undue interference by other states in regards to purely domestic affairs defined under Chapter 1,
8 Article 2, Section 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, and

9
10 HAVING CONSIDERED the fact that universal jurisdiction itself is widely considered to be a pillar
11 of international law and may be necessary, in some cases, to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes
12 against humanity and other severe crimes, and

13
14 RECALLING the establishment of a working group of the Sixth Committee under A/RES/79/127
15 based on the report A/79/269, to be held at its future eighty-first session in consideration of the
16 question, "how the principle of universal jurisdiction is distinct from other related concepts;"

17
18 1) REAFFIRMS that universal jurisdiction must be considered along with other fundamental
19 principles of international law including territorial integrity and state sovereignty:

- 20 a) CLARIFIES that priority of prosecution rests with the state in which any crime has
21 been committed, and that universal jurisdiction can only be applied in cases where the
22 nation(s) with priority of prosecution is (are) unable or unwilling to prosecute;
23 b) FURTHER CLARIFIES that universal jurisdiction can only be applied to cases of
24 severe offenses including crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide;

25
26 2) RECOMMENDS the scope of consideration for the future working group of the Sixth
27 Committee be expanded so as to come to an international consensus on the principle of
28 universal jurisdiction:

- 29 a) SUGGESTS the amendment of resolution A/RES/79/127's operative clause 3 to read,
30 "Invites the working group of the Sixth Committee, to be established at its eighty-first
31 session, to consider and comment on the questions 'how the principle of universal
32 jurisdiction is distinct from other related concepts' and 'how the principle of universal
33 jurisdiction is to be reconciled with other principles of international law;'"
34 b) ENCOURAGES for the future working group to seek to establish a compromise on
35 the issue that satisfies all parties while preserving other aspects of international law;

36
37 3) THANKS the Secretary-General for informing the General Assembly (GA) on the topic with
38 the important previous reports on the principle of universal jurisdiction such as A/79/269:

- 39 a) REQUESTS that the Secretary-General submit a report on the findings of the future
40 working group of the Sixth Committee to the GA in order to further clarify to that
41 body the distinctions of universal jurisdiction from other forms of international law;
42 b) PROPOSES that the GA draft a "Convention on the Principle of Universal
43 Jurisdiction" to act as a future precedent towards the application of universal
44 jurisdiction in the prosecution of war criminals and other serious offenders.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: New Zealand

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Ukraine

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34 a) SUPPORTING national security in accordance to all countries;

35 b) APPLYING legal guidance in case referrals;

36 c) ENSURES for consistent and fair application of said jurisdiction amongst all regions;
37

38 4) CONSIDERS using a database to prevent cases from inappropriate use that include:
39

40 a) POSSIBLE tracking and managing conflict abilities in cases according to legal
41 outlines of the depicted law, and not limited to the idea of watching closely, including
42 the UN Security Council (UNSC) that refers to International Criminal Court (ICC);

b) IDENTIFYING possible legal gaps, that are specifically not being followed;

c) THEREFORE promising complete transparency amongst all states cases.



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: The Federal Republic of Somalia

Submitted To: Sixth Committee (Legal)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Universal Jurisdiction

Sponsored By: Jamaica

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C1

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Brazil

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

5
6 TAKING ACCOUNT that the United Nations has the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) to handle
7 such cases that involve the misconduct of UN officials and experts, and

8
9 APPRECIATING the work that has already been done, it is, however, not enough;

10
11 1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to have a zero-tolerance policy towards criminal
12 actions and prosecute UN members who chose to commit such criminal actions in all
13 countries to the fullest extent of the law;

14
15 2) SUGGESTS the United Nations creates a committee that improves internal systems in
16 all countries by introducing policies that have the latest technology in reporting and
17 investing suspicious actions of fellow UN members or experts on mission;

18
19 3) REQUESTS the United Nations compensates the fallen victims who were affected by
20 the UN members who participated in criminal actions and give the victims resources,
21 support, and justice during such a difficult time;



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Republic of South Africa

17

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

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

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

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

17

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

21

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



Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Portuguese Republic

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



C4

Submitted To: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Submitted By: Kingdom of Belgium

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

2

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

5

6 RECOGNIZING the problems that come with this system, and

7

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

10

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

14

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

17

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

19

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

22

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

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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored by: The French Republic

Submitted to: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: Republic of Chad

Submitted To: Sixth Legal Committee

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

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

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

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

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

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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

Sponsored By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: Poland

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

30 5)Urges all Member States to take measures to close existing jurisdictional gaps and
31 encourages them to implement relevant General Assembly resolutions to address this
32 issue.
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McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: Canada

Submitted To: 6th Legal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Criminal Accountability of UN Personnel on Mission

Sponsored By: Canada

Submitted To: 6th Legal

1 ACKNOWLEDGING the contributions of manpower in various forms such as officials,
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4 KEEPING IN MIND the purpose of the UN laid out in Article 1 Section 3 of the UN charter,
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7
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29 accountability of personnel and their operational capabilities, and if proven successful,
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33 (UNCHAP) to assess the credibility of accusations against UN personnel, with the
34 ability to either dismiss the case or pass jurisdiction onto sovereign courts, and in
35 select cases, waive the immunities of accused individuals to face jurisdiction by
36 authorities outside their nation of origin;

37
38 4) REITERATES the importance of ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms.