

FORUM: General Assembly I

QUESTION OF: Addressing the continued threat of piracy towards international shipping

SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Hungary

CO-SUBMITTERS: The Republic of Guatemala, Dominion of Canada, Kingdom of Norway, Federation of Malaysia, State of Israel

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY I,

Recognizing that piracy often arises as a symptom of underlying systemic issues such as economic inequality, government neglect, and corporate exploitation,

Acknowledging that pirates are often disenfranchised individuals driven to crime due to oppression, lack of opportunity, and the failure of states and corporations to address local grievances,

Noting that multinational corporations, particularly those in oil and natural resource extraction industries, have contributed significantly to the destabilization of regions prone to piracy, especially in the Niger Delta,

Reaffirming the importance of respecting the sovereignty of nations affected by piracy, particularly in West Africa, while addressing the root causes of piracy to promote long-term solutions,

Bearing in mind that enterprise switching, the displacement of piracy-related criminal activities to land-based operations such as armed robbery, kidnapping, and illegal oil bunkering, often occurs when maritime security is increased without addressing the underlying socioeconomic and systemic issues driving piracy, including economic inequality, lack of opportunity, and environmental degradation, leading to further destabilization of already vulnerable regions,

Emphasizing the importance of protecting seafarers' human rights and ensuring their safety from violence and hostage situations,

1. Strongly condemns past colonial powers and exploitative corporations for their role in creating conditions that foster piracy, particularly by:
 - a. demanding reparations and targeted aid programs from former colonial powers
 - b. establishing a Global Reparations Fund for Piracy-Prone Regions
 - i. funded through contributions from former colonial powers and multinational corporations implicated in these regions
 - ii. directed toward infrastructure development, healthcare, education, and job creation in communities affected by piracy;

2. Holds accountable multinational corporations for their direct and indirect contributions to piracy in methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. investigating the practices of corporations operating in piracy-prone regions particularly in industries like oil and natural resource extraction, with specific focus on:
 - i. environmental degradation caused by oil spills and deforestation, which have destroyed local livelihoods
 - ii. exclusionary employment practices that fail to hire local populations for high-paying positions, leaving communities impoverished
 - iii. collaboration with state security forces or governments to suppress peaceful protests and opposition
 - b. mandating compensation from corporations to affected communities, including but not limited to:
 - i. financial restitution for environmental damage caused by their operations
 - ii. job creation programs that prioritize hiring local populations in affected areas
 - iii. providing ongoing stipends or infrastructure investments (e.g., schools, clinics, water systems) in communities adversely affected by their operations
 - c. imposing sanctions and penalties on corporations found complicit in fostering piracy-prone conditions:
 - i. 50% annual revenue fine and trade restrictions for companies that fail to address the grievances of local communities, which will be used for the betterment of the communities
 - ii. suspension or revocation of international licenses for corporations engaging in exploitative practices
 - iii. creation of an independent watchdog under the United Nations to monitor and report on corporate activities in piracy-prone regions;
3. Calls for member states to take urgent actions in enhancing and reinforcing legal frameworks implemented to effectively address concerns relating the prevention and prosecutions of maritime crime, through methods including but not limited to:
 - a. reviewing on existing relevant laws and making timely changes to strengthen the framework's ability to address issues with piracy through:
 - i. conducting thorough assessments on the effectiveness of current legal frameworks
 - ii. collaborating with experts to examine the feasibility of potential amendments to the existing laws

- iii. deleting existing laws that are examined as outdated and may obstruct further progress in strengthening relevant legal framework
 - b. ensuring the alignment of domestic and national laws with the internationally accepted conventions known as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) through ways including but not limited to:
 - i. establishing mechanisms to monitor domestic laws' compliance with international standards constantly
 - ii. collaborating with experts to examine the feasibility of potential amendments to the existing laws
 - c. ensuring the alignment of domestic/national laws with the internationally accepted conventions known as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) through ways including but not limited to:
 - i. establishing mechanisms to monitor domestic laws' compliance with international standards ongoingly and constantly
 - ii. conducting reviews on the domestic legal framework's alignment with the UNCLOS
 - iii. implementing regular audits and assessments to evaluate the consistency of domestic legislation under the UNCLOS provision
 - d. enhancing legal frameworks' ability to prosecute individuals associated with piracy or maritime criminality, through approaches including but not limited to:
 - i. establishing specialized courts with jurisdiction on maritime legislature to expedite the eradication of maritime criminality
 - ii. holding conferences to internationally discuss any necessary changes to the current international legislature regarding maritime crime;
- 4. Urges the establishment of unified regional efforts that aim to eradicate illegal maritime acts and piracy comprehensively and effectively in regions where such is a severe issue through the application of ways including but not limited to:
 - a. enhancing cooperation between nations in the same geographic region to conference on sharing experiences in lessening illegal maritime acts by:
 - i. organizing regular conferences or workshops to facilitate the exchange of practices and experiences in combating illegal maritime activities
 - ii. creating joint forces or groups from different nations to collaborate on aimed reducing or eliminating illegal maritime acts in the region
 - iii. providing financial incentives to regional organizations through establishing maritime security training centers to build local expertise, subsidizing joint naval operations to improve patrol coverage in high-risk areas and organizing annual summits for regional collaboration on anti-piracy strategies

- b. forming an open border area in the region specifically for maritime, so that there is a joined force between the different nations, and it is a shared responsibility when there are illegal maritime activities within the area by:
 - i. designating a maritime security zone with open borders between member states to facilitate joint maritime law enforcement operations across national boundaries
 - ii. implementing a framework regulating shared responsibility between member states for responding to illegal maritime activities within the designated area, ensuring a collective and unified response to maritime security threats;
5. Addresses the risk of crime shifting to land-based activities ("enterprise switching") by prioritizing human security and creating alternatives through:
- a. developing integrated community development programs that focus on:
 - i. building infrastructure such as schools, roads, and hospitals in piracy-prone regions
 - ii. supporting small businesses and microloans to empower local entrepreneurs
 - b. implementing land-based monitoring systems to track shifts in criminal activity
 - c. ensuring law enforcement and community programs remain adaptable to emerging threats
 - d. strengthening local governance structures by providing funding and training for:
 - i. transparent and accountable government institutions
 - ii. community policing efforts to build trust between citizens and law enforcement
 - iii. anti-corruption initiatives to prevent misuse of aid and public funds
 - e. holding states and corporations accountable for prioritizing local well-being by:
 - i. mandating that corporations operating in piracy-prone regions invest a percentage of their profits into local development
 - ii. penalizing governments that fail to use international aid effectively for community well-being
 - iii. creating an independent UN task force to oversee and report on the implementation of these measures;
6. Suggests all member states to invest in the development of advanced technology to address issues regarding maritime crimes and piracy through ways including but not limited to:
- a. increasing level of investments in research and development of advanced technologies tailored for combating maritime crimes and piracy by allocating a

fund specifically for research and development of relevant technologies including satellite surveillance and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)

- b. providing direct monetary support to the development of advanced technologies tailored to maritime crime detection through subsidizing relevant research and industries as the government to incentivize the public in relevant fields
- c. encouraging more economically developed countries (MEDCs) to provide less economically developed countries (LEDCs) with support for research on combating piracy or maritime crime through:
 - i. financial assistance, including funds for development in technology or research and grants for maritime infrastructure development
 - ii. technological support, including advanced machinery and technologies for detecting maritime crime and defending freighters/vehicles from a higher level of damage
 - iii. human resources such as experts in the field to direct executions of different sectors with the purpose of eradicating maritime crime.
 - iv. the establishments of a UN managed fund to subsidize the procurement of anti-piracy tech for LEDCs
 - v. finance training programs for local personnel in operating advanced equipment and facilitating the development of low-cost anti-piracy solutions tailored to local needs.