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**Resolution 1 (2015)****Adopted by the LIMUN Security Council at its 16<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 1 March 2015**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its statement of 30 August 2011 and its resolution 2018 (2011) of 31 October 2011, on piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as resolution 2039 (2012) of 27 February 2012, on peace and security in Africa,

*Affirming* that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, in particular its articles 100, 101 and 105, sets out the legal framework applicable to countering piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities,

*Welcoming* the initiatives already taken by Member States in the region and regional organizations, including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) and the Maritime Organization for West and Central Africa (MOWCA), to enhance maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea,

*Welcoming* the outcome of the 2013 Summit of The Gulf of Guinea Heads of State and Governments, and the resulting Yaoundé Declaration on the Gulf of Guinea Security, including its arrangements within the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the regional coordination center in Yaoundé,

*Condemning* all violent actions, comprising armed robbery and piracy, of groups and individuals in the Gulf of Guinea,

*Fully alarmed* by the active threat that piracy poses to regional stability, maritime security and the global economy,

*Emphasizing* the importance of safe maritime passage, both for the international community and all States of the Gulf of Guinea,

*Reasserting* that international law is to be adhered to for countering acts of piracy,

*Reaffirming* its respect for the national sovereignty of the regional states regarding the governance within their territorial waters,

*Stressing* the need for greater cooperation and collaboration, both at international and regional level,

*Emphasizing* the importance of investigating and tackling the root causes of piracy as part of a comprehensive approach,

*Further Affirming* that this resolution applies only to the Gulf of Guinea,

*Recognizing* that certain aspects of this issue are beyond the scope of the UNSC,

*Fully committed to* promoting peace and stability in the area of the Gulf of Guinea,

1. Endorses the need for increased engagement by the international community in combatting piracy in international waters of the Gulf of Guinea, in accordance with international law;
2. Encourages Member States and regional actors to expand naval patrols in international waters of the Gulf of Guinea, in close cooperation with member states and organizations in the region and in accordance with the provisions laid down in United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea (UNCLOS);
3. Requests that the General Assembly and its subsidiary committees, as well as the Economic and Social Council, engage in developing a long-term strategy for addressing the underlying causes with piracy by local communities, with particular attention to:
  - a) Improving the possibility to earn a livelihood within the jurisdiction of the law and establishing capacity-building measures for the benefit of local law enforcement;
  - b) Developing a long-term strategy for regional and international cooperation in addressing economic conditions in the Niger River Delta;
  - c) Engaging with regional organizations to mobilize existing resources and affirming local ownership of the development agenda;
  - d) Strengthening of infrastructural development;
4. Advocates the empowerment of the African Union and the Gulf of Guinea Commission by:
  - a) Including both bodies in all negotiations and concerting the African Standby Force about any military intelligence exchange,
  - b) Calling upon the African Union Central Bank to invest in the aforementioned development adjustment plans,
  - c) Further calling upon the ECCAS and ECOWAS to take part in all relevant meetings in order to share their regional knowledge of the issue;
5. Decides to establish a United Nations led Training Program for the Gulf of Guinea, in cooperation with the IMO and all relevant regional organizations, guided by UN experts, based on the willingness of member states to collaborate with one another for a preliminary duration of one year, which can be extended at this council's discretion, with the following goals:
  - a) Share expertise and strategic mechanisms on countering piracy through military exercises;

- b) Promote interoperability and cooperation between regional states through joint-military exercises,
  - c) Supplying the technological assistance to member states for the effective pursuit and persecution of pirates;
6. Affirms its support for the outcome of the Yaoundé summit of 24-25 June 2013, which established a code of conduct in combatting illegal activity in the Gulf of Guinea, and resolves to provide continued support for regional judicial cooperation by:
  - a) Calling on member states to offer continued assistance to processes of judicial reform through relevant mechanisms, notably through the GGC, ECOWAS, and ECCAS;
  - b) Further calling on states affected by piracy to develop a regional maritime cooperation agreement (RMCA) which would determine conditions under which international security forces may be invited to act in territorial waters to combat piracy;
  - c) Requesting that the States affected by piracy in the Gulf of Guinea work together to effectively criminalize piracy and related activity;
7. Encourages the establishment of a voluntary annual summit through the United Nations (UN) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) with their existing regional sectors in areas of maritime concern such as the Gulf of Guinea while including in all potential decision-making process the African Union and the Gulf of Guinea Commission by including both bodies in all negotiations, and concerting the African Standby Force about any possible military intelligence exchange, in order to:
  - a) Promote communication between affected states, the private sector, and interested third parties such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Member States external to the region, notably experts and officials of the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
  - b) Encourage the sharing of information inter-regionally and from regional to international levels;
  - c) Allow the adaptation of best practices from other regions to combat region specific problems;
  - d) Determine the deferment of authority in the event of a pirate attack;
  - e) Suggest possible improvements in anti-piracy legislation;
8. Recommends increased reporting of piracy attacks in order to assess the situation more accurately through the following measures:
  - a) Launching awareness campaigns illuminating the importance of data collection;
  - b) Guaranteeing the anonymity of all people or organizations reporting any incidents;
9. Calls for enhanced information sharing between all concerned organizations by centralizing data collection through the International Maritime Organization, in order to assess the problem more accurately and by consequence enable more efficient action;
10. Requests the IMO to examine the possibility of establishing an equivalent to the Internationally Recommended Transit Corridor in the Gulf of Aden by

- observing all reported pirate attacks in time and space and identify the areas of statistically greatest risk;
11. Further encourages the adoption of guidelines based on Best Management Practices (BMP4) and the “New Industry Guidelines for Owners, Operators and Masters for Protection against Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea Region” issued by the IMO by private and public sector actors;
  12. Further invites all member states to establish long-term partnerships with the regional affected states in order to support them through mutually beneficial relationships and achieve a sustainable equilibrium in the global economy; and
  13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.