

**Topic: Increased military activity in Saudi Arabian military bases**

**Committee: Crisis**

**Submitted by: Panama**

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1) Proposes the establishment of a phased and collaborative approach to de-escalating the crisis in the Suez Canal, to be implemented by member states under the guidance and supervision of the United Nations, relevant international bodies such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and regional organizations, aimed at ensuring long-term regional stability and maritime security, tasking the process with:

- A) Initiating inclusive diplomatic and security negotiations to prevent further escalation and illicit arms transfers, including:
  - i. Convening emergency diplomatic talks involving key regional actors, including Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Turkey, the UAE, and other stakeholders, to de-escalate hostilities and re-establish clear and consistent maritime security protocols under international law.
  - ii. Engaging directly with the Iranian government, as well as other regional powers, to address concerns regarding their involvement in arms shipments and ensure full compliance with existing international arms control agreements and UN sanctions, with particular attention to the prevention of arms reaching non-state actors.
  - iii. Establishing a comprehensive, multilateral monitoring mechanism, in consultation with the Security Council, to ensure adherence to maritime security measures, including the potential for coordinated diplomatic measures, sanctions, or other enforcement actions to address non-compliance.
- B) Establishing a robust and transparent verification and monitoring regime to ensure accountability and confidence in de-escalation commitments, via:
  - i. Deploying international maritime observers, in cooperation with the IMO and regional partners, to monitor shipping activities in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal and prevent illegal arms transfers. This will be accompanied by a detailed and transparent reporting mechanism to ensure accountability.
  - ii. Creating an independent, regionally-based international body, in collaboration with the IMO and UNODA, with a mandate to oversee maritime security operations, conduct routine inspections, facilitate conflict resolution, and address non-compliance or disputes over arms control.
  - iii. Providing technical assistance and capacity-building support to member states to enhance their ability to enforce maritime security, including training local authorities and improving regional infrastructure for monitoring and enforcement.

- C) Implementing confidence-building measures to foster trust and cooperation among regional and international stakeholders, such as:
  - i. Facilitating intelligence-sharing agreements among UN member states, including the Middle Eastern and Gulf states, to prevent illicit arms shipments, ensure safety of commercial vessels, and counter threats from non-state actors.
  - ii. Establishing secure communication channels and crisis management mechanisms, including hotlines and regular diplomatic dialogue forums, to prevent misunderstandings, resolve disputes, and mitigate the risk of escalation in the event of an incident.
  - iii. Encouraging regional actors to adopt coordinated, multilateral measures to demonstrate their commitment to maritime security, such as increasing joint patrols, establishing publicly transparent arms control agreements, and agreeing on regular reporting to the IMO on maritime security activities in the region.

2. Calls for the provision of comprehensive humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the recent attacks and escalating tensions, including:

- A) Medical care and treatment for victims of attacks on commercial and security vessels, through:
  - i) The establishment of medical facilities equipped to handle combat-related injuries and trauma, with a focus on providing specialized care for those affected by attacks at sea,
  - ii) The deployment of medical personnel trained in emergency response and post-conflict rehabilitation, including doctors, nurses, and emergency responders, to affected areas and communities.
- B) Psychological support and counseling for affected individuals and communities, by:
  - i) The implementation of counseling and mental health support services for individuals traumatized by maritime conflicts, including survivors, first responders, and their families,
  - ii) The establishment of community-based support groups and counseling programs to address collective trauma, grief, and stress, and promote resilience and coping strategies.
- C) Environmental remediation and cleanup of damaged maritime and coastal areas, which shall be completed by:
  - Conducting comprehensive environmental assessments and surveys to identify oil spills, debris, and other environmental hazards caused by attacks in the Suez Canal and surrounding waters,

- Implementing cleanup and remediation efforts to mitigate environmental damage, including water decontamination, waste management, and ecosystem restoration.
- D) Socio-economic support and livelihood opportunities for affected communities, including but not limited to:
  - i) Implementation of socio-economic development programs aimed at revitalizing affected coastal communities, promoting economic diversification, and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities,
  - ii) Provision of vocational training, job placement services, and micro-enterprise development support to individuals displaced or impacted by the crisis, to enhance their skills, employability, and economic self-sufficiency

3) Calls for a referral to the UNSC for the deployment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Yemen to stabilise conflict-affected areas and address the threat posed by the Houthi insurgency, with the following mandates:

- A) Monitoring and enforcing ceasefires between conflicting parties,
- B) Establishing demilitarised zones in key conflict areas to reduce hostilities,
- C) Protecting civilians and ensuring unhindered access to humanitarian aid,
- D) Assisting in the security of critical infrastructure, including ports, roads, and aid distribution centres,
- E) Cooperating with regional organisations, including the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League, to support de-escalation efforts,
- F) Conducting disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration programs for former combatants,
- G) Reporting regularly to the United Nations Security Council on the progress of peacekeeping operations and recommending necessary adjustments,
- H) Ensuring that all peacekeeping personnel operate under strict rules of engagement, prioritising de-escalation and the protection of human rights.

5) Requests that the UNSC implement targeted and enforceable sanctions to deter further escalation and violations of international law in the Suez Canal region, ensuring such measures are proportionate, strategically applied, and do not exacerbate humanitarian conditions, by:

- A) Imposing economic and diplomatic sanctions on entities and individuals directly involved in illicit arms transfers, attacks on commercial and security vessels, or other destabilizing activities, including:
  - i. Freezing financial assets and restricting international transactions of sanctioned individuals, corporations, and state-affiliated groups found to be violating maritime security and arms control agreements.

ii. Enforcing travel bans on individuals responsible for facilitating or engaging in activities that contribute to regional instability, including arms smuggling and attacks on civilian maritime routes.

iii. Restricting access to global trade and financial markets for state or non-state actors complicit in violating international laws governing the security of the Suez Canal and Red Sea.

B) Establishing a multilateral oversight mechanism, under the supervision of the UN Security Council, to monitor and assess the effectiveness and compliance of sanctions, by:

i. Creating an independent panel of experts to track financial flows, arms shipments, and illicit activities linked to destabilizing forces in the region, reporting findings regularly to the UN and regional organizations.

ii. Coordinating with international financial institutions to prevent circumvention of sanctions, including monitoring illicit banking transactions and shell companies used to fund destabilizing activities.

iii. Implementing a periodic review system to assess the effectiveness of sanctions and adjust measures based on compliance progress, ensuring they remain adaptable to changing conditions in the region.

C) Preventing unintended humanitarian consequences by ensuring sanctions are precisely targeted and do not disrupt essential goods, medical supplies, or humanitarian aid, through:

i. Establishing exemptions for food, medical aid, and civilian necessities, ensuring sanctions do not disproportionately affect vulnerable populations in affected areas.

ii. Creating a transparent appeals process for wrongly sanctioned entities or individuals, allowing for the review and potential lifting of sanctions in cases of compliance or mistaken designation.

iii. Engaging with humanitarian organizations to assess the impact of sanctions and make necessary adjustments to prevent adverse humanitarian outcomes.

D) Strengthening enforcement mechanisms to ensure the effective application of sanctions, including but not limited to:

i. Enhancing maritime surveillance and intelligence-sharing among UN member states to identify and disrupt sanction evasion tactics, such as illicit financial transactions and covert arms transfers.

ii. Developing coordinated measures with regional and international enforcement agencies, including port inspections and ship tracking systems, to prevent sanctioned actors from exploiting loopholes.

iii. Expanding legal frameworks to hold violators accountable, including prosecuting individuals and entities found guilty of violating UN-mandated sanctions through international courts and tribunals.

Suggests to the UNSC for the creation of a neutral area in the Suez Canal and nearby waters where no military operations or unauthorized weapons transport are allowed (except for UN-sanctioned peacekeeping).

A. Deploy a UN Maritime Monitoring Mission with naval observers and surveillance tools to track ship movements and report security issues.

B. Create a quick-response plan for any threats, coordinating with international naval forces and maintaining clear communication with shipping operators.

C. Work closely with Egypt, regional maritime authorities, and engage in diplomatic efforts with Iran to uphold the zone's security.

D. Ensure safe, uninterrupted passage for commercial shipping through the Suez Canal, supporting global economic stability.