

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICIAL STANCE PROCLAMATION

1. Topic 1: Maritime piracy

Maritime piracy has been an issue that has plagued the world for millennia. Ever since the creation of boats and the use of such transportation for international trade, a criminal act, now referred to as piracy, became common for many waters around the world. Although much of the international community has seen a decrease in pirate activity in the past decade, countries that lag behind in economic development and/or have a difficult geopolitical situation are still victims of much criminal activity in their territorial waters. This poses a threat to the respective country but also to anyone wishing to use the aforementioned territorial waters for “innocent passage” as defined in the UNCLOS III convention and all those proceeding and following it.

In the past century, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has had little issues with maritime piracy inside and surrounding their marine territory. However, the United Kingdom has taken an active stance on the issue, directing a significant number of resources to combating the issue in waters of not only their allies but everyone affected. There are several measures that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland implements in order to alleviate the issue.

- The United Kingdom has voted in favour of passing UNSC resolutions 1816, 1851, 2077, 2554, 2608, and more, which aim to combat the current piracy crisis in the coastal waters of Somalia.

- The United Kingdom has voted in favour of passing UNSC resolutions 2015, 2373, 2383, 2529, and more, which predominantly focus on combatting piracy in coastal regions in the Gulf of Guinea and Libya.
- The United Kingdom has shown support for UNGA resolutions which promote cooperation and active prevention of maritime piracy, through means such as the provision of military support, release of information, establishment of laws and policies, and more. These include UNGA resolutions A/RES/69/265, A/RES/70/292, A/RES/72/24, A/RES/75/240, among others.

The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has a firm stance on this issue, which they intend to enforce during the debate through discussing the further provision of aforementioned resources and more, recommending cooperation among the international community in facing the threats posed by maritime piracy, further enforcing previously passed resolutions, and establishing legislative frameworks in countries most affected.

2. Topic 2: Reform of the United Nations

Following the greatest conflict in humanity's history, the Second World War, the United Nations was established. Moulded in the image of an international body, which would replace the ineffective League of Nations, as envisioned by the past United States President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the United Nations has become the most influential intergovernmental organisation in the world. Although with very little enforceability, the UN has proven to be effective in upkeeping peace, prosperity, economic development, and more throughout the entirety of the world, as outlined in the UN Charter.

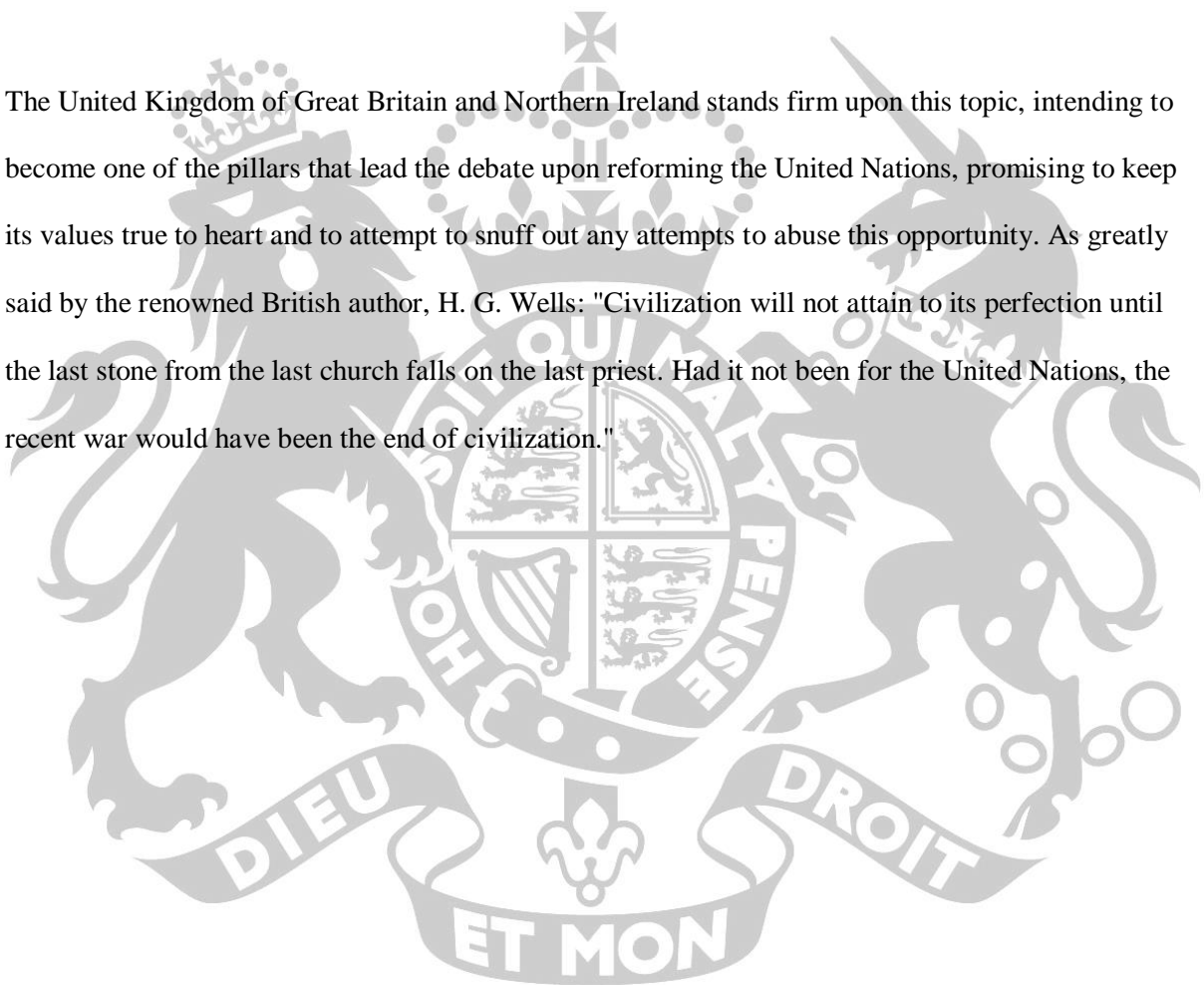
Although very effective in upkeeping the aforementioned values, the United Nations has had to be reformed countless times and its bodies had to be changed, moulded, and improved in order to prove to be effective against challenges posed by the world. There has always been a need for change, as the UN had to keep up with the ever-transforming international community and additionally needed to improve its capabilities, increasing international involvement, improving efficiency and objectivity among each of its bodies, and refining its own policies and stances on the world as a whole. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognises this need for constant change and itself agrees that certain aspects of the United Nations must be changed in order to achieve general stability, limit bias, and suppress conflict (that means even non-military ones). For this reason, the United Kingdom will attempt to implement these reforms:

- Changing the structure of the Security council. It is imperative that the amount of both permanent members and temporary members of the SC is increased. The regulations set for this have remained the same since UN came to be, and throughout the years many countries have voiced their issues with having the current permanent members being the only ones with the ability to veto. With the world developing, new world powers emerge, and it is necessary for the United Nations to recognise such change. Furthermore, with growing cooperation between the international community and the increasing involvement in international affairs of each nation, the limited number of 10 temporary members of the security council is no longer sufficient.
- The introduction of further transparency in both economic and administrative aspects of the UN. The United Kingdom believes that these reforms would reduce unnecessary spending, decrease general bias, and increase the reliability of the UN, which is something the United Nations strives for ever since its creation.
- The strengthening of United Nations Peacekeeping forces. It has been proven in the past that UN Peacekeeping forces are not an ideal preventative measure to many conflicts, that is not only because they lack the option to strike pre-emptively, but also because they lack sufficient equipment, qualification, and most of all, are often

not held accountable for the atrocities they commit when deployed (example: MONUSCO).

- Lastly, the UK believes that the Human Rights Council should be reformed in order to ensure its capacity to address human rights abuses around the world. This means decreasing the bias within the council, whilst increasing its resources and the general ability to respond to human rights abuses.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stands firm upon this topic, intending to become one of the pillars that lead the debate upon reforming the United Nations, promising to keep its values true to heart and to attempt to snuff out any attempts to abuse this opportunity. As greatly said by the renowned British author, H. G. Wells: "Civilization will not attain to its perfection until the last stone from the last church falls on the last priest. Had it not been for the United Nations, the recent war would have been the end of civilization."



Charles R

Signature of King Charles III

