

FORUM: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

QUESTION OF: Fostering inclusive peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction within Yemen's conflict zones

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTERS: Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ecuador, United States of America, People's Republic of China

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Reaffirming its resolution 2722 (2024) which condemns the Ansar Allah attacks to commercial ships and 2140 (2014) which outlines the Panel of Experts and the sanctions regime and its Presidential Statement of 29th August 2019, 15th March 2018, and 15th June 2017,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and peace to all territories of the Republic of Yemen,

Expressing deep concern over the illegal occupation of the island of Socotra and the establishment of the puppet separatist government in Yemen known as the Southern Transitional Council which committed to militant attacks on both the Ansar Allah forces and the official Yemen Government,

Stressing the importance of extending diplomatic ties with the Ansar Allah forces for negotiations to reduce the militant tensions in the contentious regions,

Emphasising its dedication to preserving and restoring peace in Yemen and the Gulf nations and *further emphasising* its firm stance against the proliferation of armed activities in all of the Gulf nations and the Red Sea, *and further emphasising* that its resolution 2722 (2024) calls for the peaceful resolution to the continued piracy activity by the Ansar Allah rebel forces and *further emphasising* that the resolution 2722 (2024) does not act under United Nations Charter Chapter 7,

Noting with great consideration its presidents commitment to the opening of all ports of Hudaydah and the Sana'a airport,

Recalling the bipartisan Agreement on the City of Hudaydah and the Ports of Hudaydah, Salif, and Ras Isa, which calls for the commitment of all involved parties for the restoration of peace in the Al Hudaydah governorate,

Further recalling the 9532nd meeting of the Security Council on 12 January 2024, and the briefing made by the Assistant Secretary-General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific in

the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations and its call to address peace in Yemen,

Noting with grave concern of general proliferation of arms usage and warfare in the Gulf Countries and *further concerned* by the increased foreign involvement including arms assistance in civil or internal warfare, in consideration of the mass civilian victims including the Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) of Yemen,

Deeply concerned by the illegal arms usage on the territory of the Republic of Yemen by the US Coalition Force on the Red Sea and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which invoked Article 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter, violates paragraph 9 of its resolution 2722 (2024) which calls to avoid escalation of tension in the region, threaten the territorial integrity of the Republic of Yemen, and challenge the commitments made to restore peace in the Ports of Hudaydah,

Condemning, inter alia, the attacks on 7th February 2024 which targeted the Hudaydah Governorate which ignored all efforts made by the Stockholm Agreement, the United Nations Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA), and the Office of Special Envoy of Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESFY) to disarm and initiate peaceful trade activities in the ports of Hodeidah,

Further Condemning the authorisation and usage of Tomahawk Land Attack Missiles (TLAM) and any other Land Attack Cruise Missiles (LACM) which caused mass casualties in the Republic of Yemen and the Allah Ansar forces,

Acting under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter,

1. Calls upon all Member States to dedicate their efforts for peaceful establishment of secure maritime navigation along the Red Sea and the larger region following paragraph 9 of resolution 2722 to prevent further escalation of conflict in Yemen and facilitate safe and functional international trade in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. demanding the release of all crew members of the MV Galaxy Leader held hostage by the Ansar Allah rebels on 19th November 2023 under the facilitation of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the Yemeni Coast Guard under the legal framework provided by the United Nations International Convention Against Taking Hostages,
 - b. recalling paragraphs 5 and 9 of its resolution 2722 (2024) for all member countries to take effort in capacity building measures for safe passages of the Red Sea with further consideration of peacekeeping efforts of the Red Sea by Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) to facilitate safe international trade routes utilising:

- i. International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
 - ii. Collective Security and Trade Organisation (CSTO)
 - c. working under the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Seas (UNCLS) and its guidelines for maritime activities, especially the illicit activities at sea;
2. Requests the establishment of a multinational task force with the aim to prevent conflict from being amplified by the Ansar Allah's missiles in the Red Sea region, especially targeting the commercial ships and international trade system, which the taskforce will be organised in ways such as:
 - a. gathering 100 active personnel from all of the permanent five nations of the United Nations which includes the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America,
 - b. requesting possible arms assistance from intergovernmental organisation, mainly from the CSTO to enhance defence capacity-building efforts,
 - c. limiting the arms usage to only anti-missile weapon systems to specify that the task force is only for defence purposes against anti-ship missile usage against commercial ships, or any kind of civilian ships along the Red Sea,
 - d. proclaiming that the attack on the task force may trigger article 51 of the United Nations Charter, automatically giving the affected nation a right to its self defence,
 - e. limiting the usage of the anti-missile system to only when an anti-ship missile or any provocative weapon is fired by Yemeni anti-government forces to the Red Sea, threatening the maritime security and peaceful international trade;
3. Requests upon the Secretary General to produce a statement regarding the violation of Article 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter on the recent arms usage to the territories of the Republic of Yemen and the related humanitarian crises with regard to the importance of the preservation of the Stockholm Agreement and non-proliferation of armed activities in the Red Sea and regions beyond for the purpose of discouraging the arms usage against the Ansar Allah rebels;
4. Demands the ceasefire of all foreign, internal, and civil attacks on the Al Hudaydah Governorate at minimum to uphold the authority of the Stockholm Agreement in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. requesting nations supporting the coalition forces including the Commonwealth of Australia, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Dominion of Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and New Zealand to refrain from their support to armed attacks in Al Hudaydah Governorate,

- b. expanding the mandates of the UNMHA following its resolutions 2452(2019) and 2691(2023) to report to the Security Council on all armed activities in the Al-Hudaydah Governorate and to facilitate all possible diplomatic cables for talks between the stakeholding parties,
 - c. deciding that all parties in disobedience to paragraph 3 shall be subjected to sanctions specified in paragraphs 11 and 15 of its resolution 2140 (2014) facilitated by the Sanctions Monitoring Committee (SMC);
- 5. Calls upon the United Arab Emirates to withdraw all of its military forces from the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, the island of Mayun, and the island of Socotra per the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas, and other associated international laws regarding rights to foreign seas and territorial waters;
- 6. Decides that all official references of what was previously referred to as "the Houthis" or "the Houthi rebels" to the Ansar Allah rebels in all United Nations official documents including its Resolutions, its Presidential Statements, and its Lettres with consideration that the term "Houthis" was originally the term referring to the Zaydi Shia tribal group inhabiting in Southern Saudi Arabia and Northern Yemen and the lack of boundary between the rebel group and an ethnic tribe may provoke xenophobic sentiment and that it is unconventional for the United Nations to ignore the officially declared name of the rebel group is "Ansar Allah”;
- 7. Decides that the Southern Transitional Council (STC) shall be subject to sanctions under resolutions 2140 (2014) paragraphs 11 and 15, and 2216 (2015) paragraphs 14 to 17, in the form of an arms embargo, asset freeze, and travel ban by providing legislative legitimacies such as but not limited to:
 - a. recognising the presence of large political influence of the United Arab Emirates upon the STC, increasing political tensions and military contentions in Yemen and the Red Sea,
 - b. deciding that the STC is actively used by the UAE to politically justify and militarily enforce their illegal occupation of parts of southern Yemen and Socotta Island,
 - c. adding that the STC stifles the ability of civilians to exercise their democratic will by preventing free and fair elections,
 - d. condemning ignorance of certain entities of the territorial and resource integrity of the Republic of Yemen, with illegal abuse of land and various resources, such as minerals, in southern Yemen, as well as the illegal armed attacks against the Ansar Allah and the Government of Yemen,
 - e. condemning the various human rights abuses committed by members of the STC with consideration to the report titled “List of Issues addressed to the Southern

Transitional Council by the Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution” published by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner;

8. Stresses the importance of further consideration to enhance humanitarian aid delivery to Yemeni civilians in all legal territories of the Republic of Yemen, specifically refugee camps for the IDPs, medical facilities in Sana'a and Al-Hudaydah in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. requesting discussion on the matter of increasing humanitarian aid delivery to the United Nations Human Rights Council, United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees, and all associated UN organisations,
 - b. requesting the President of the UNSC to deliver an official statement on the necessity to deliver sufficient aid to all territories of the Republic of Yemen,
 - c. further calling for meetings in UN-associated bodies to draft solutions to facilitate safe aid delivery in all territories of the Republic of Yemen and requesting all parties associated with the contentious regions to provide necessary safe passage of aid delivery;

9. Utilises the Panel of Experts operating under paragraph 21 of resolution 2140 (2014) to provide the committee within no longer than 6 months after the adoption of this resolution along with the requests listed in paragraph 3 of resolution 2707 (2023) to provide a specific report on the following:
 - a. the extent of humanitarian crises triggered by the recent attacks and the help needed to restore the quality of life for the Yemeni civilians,
 - b. the possibility of the need to deploy peacekeeping operators to support the UNMHA and its mission to promote peace and disarmament in the region and to uphold the Stockholm Agreement,
 - c. the specific casualties triggered by the armed attacks including statistics on but are not limited to:
 - i. civilian life losses,
 - ii. Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs),
 - iii. infrastructure damages,
 - d. the extent of implementation of clause 1, clause 4, and clause 6 in the territory of the Republic of Yemen, as well as the impact of clause 2, clause 3, and clause 4 on the militant contention in said regions.