

Forum: Security Council (SC)

Question of: Re-evaluating the international prevention and response mechanisms to Coups D'Etat

Submitted by: Israel, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Acknowledging Resolution 78/196 (2023) from the United Nations General Assembly,

Aware that the continuation of coups d'états across the globe and in specific regions has the potential to cause a domino effect that can lead other nations' opposition to local governments to take similar measures,

Mindful that ousted leaders are often ones that have underdelivered in their goals and/or taken advantage of their positions to push ulterior motives,

Recalling Articles 2(4) and 39 of the UN Charter prohibiting the use of force against political independence,

Recognizing the role of economic inequality, weak democratic institutions, and external interference as catalysts for coups,

Seriously alarmed by the increasing number of Coups D'etat occurring in the world, particularly in less stable areas, and the effect that they have on economies and governments globally,

Gravely concerned by the motives that these military organisations as well as other groups have for the often violent actions which precede a Coup D'etat,

Emphasizes the inefficacy an internal governmental oversight agency can have on a potentially corrupt government in which corrupt officials can alter, skew, and/or falsify the results of any investigation by a local oversight agency,

1. Encourages the establishment of a Coup-Linked Sanction Relief Mechanism through the collaboration of NGOs and Member States to enhance international efforts in preventing and responding to Coups D'État, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. economical rewards to be awarded in cases where an at-risk nation has a qualitative improvement in the following categories:
 - i. upholding of its constitution,
 - ii. providing civil liberties to its citizens,
 - iii. the reduction of corruption within the government,
 - iv. economic and authoritative oversight bodies in the nation,
 - b. providing technical assistance to nations prone to military coups, which will include building facilities, in which supporters and members of democratic parties can work and cooperate on the establishment of democracy,
 - c. indicators concerning the governance track adherence to democratic principle and regular reports to international bodies for assessment,
 - d. directing resources to the education of the population about the mechanism and the promotion of transparency to avoid misallocation of the aid and ensure that economic relief served the purpose of stabilization;

[SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE]

2. Calls for the establishment of a punishment structure, to be known as the Constitution Integrity Treaty (CIT), so that nations in which a leader or government came to power through a coup d'état could apply sanctions to the regime, which will include:
 - a. the universal rejection and non-recognition of the new government,
 - b. economic sanctions or incentives, depending on the progress of each country concerning Coups d'état, so that:
 - i. countries that respect democratic principles and abstain from military coups d'état can progressively meet conditions for sanctions relief,
 - ii. the economic incentives, act as rewards for the maintenance of constitutional order,
 - iii. increase in tariffs on goods from the nation in question; **[SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE]**
3. Demands Member States to introduce the blockchain technology in countries with ineffective democracy, which is an advanced database mechanism that allows transparent information sharing that can not be changed or modified by anyone in order to:

- a. record the changes and decisions of the governments such as policies, money or taxes for the public to see the government's actions and for them to be accountable for them,
 - b. record the activity of the military in order to:
 - i. reduce the possibilities of a coup,
 - ii. distinguish the actions of every member in the military; **[SUBMITTED BY USA]**
4. Requests the immediate deployment of United Nations peacekeeping forces in countries when they are experiencing a coup d'état, particularly where civilians, democratic structures, and key infrastructures are at risk, with the aim of restoring the government and the pre-existing stability through the:
- a. establishment of a neutral peacekeeping force, consisting of troops from various member states to ensure regional representation and in this way attain neutrality and impartiality,
 - b. assignment of a clear and feasible mandate to the peacekeeping forces under the United Nations Department of Peace Operations, which includes undertaking actions such as but not limited to:
 - i. protecting civilians through the establishment of safe zones, in which armed units that are tasked with preventing political violence, safeguarding human rights, and ensuring the safety of civilians, are going to be in charge,
 - ii. securing and maintaining essential infrastructure, such as transportation networks, public institutions, and government facilities, by directing specialized units to such locations,
 - iii. utilizing mobile patrols and surveillance technology, to conduct regular patrolling in all areas, ensuring sustained protection against emerging threats,
 - c. partnership with regional organizations such as ECOWAS, OAS, ASEAN, and other relevant entities, along with local institutions to solve the issue more effectively; **[SUBMITTED BY MALTA]**
5. Calls for a multilateral study by the United Nations Economic and Social Council to establish the causal links between the characteristics of a state such as civil liberties, corruption level, military strength and authority of oversight offices, and the likelihood of a coup occurring; **[SUBMITTED BY SLOVENIA]**

6. Demands the provision of humanitarian assistance in the event of a coup with support from relevant government based on the region or specific case, these include but are not limited to:
 - a. basic nutritional necessities like food and water,
 - b. civil protection for civilians despite any collapse of regional or National governments or law enforcement,
 - c. basic and further medical care; **[SUBMITTED BY UK]**
7. Calls for the establishment of a new office which will be known as the United Nations Office of Covert Inspection (UNOCI) which will operate with the permission but not under the supervision of the host country in exchange for economic incentives to do the following:
 - a. Covertly monitor at-risk governments through a variety of human intelligence (HUMINT) and electronic intelligence (ELINT) for signs that factors linked with causality, established in a causality study that will be determining the factors that lead to coups, are surfacing in the nation under supervision,
 - b. Act in the case that said factors are surfacing, notify the United Nations Security Council that an at-risk nation is nearing the climax of a possible coup so that the body can make an informed decision in order to prevent such an event from occurring. **[SUBMITTED BY SWEDEN]**
8. Urges Member States to ensure freedom of the press by:
 - a. Protecting reporters and journalists from persecution and legal harassment by preventing pressing charges due to censorship laws,
 - b. Supporting the establishment of independent media sites from corporate control which:
 - i. will be managed by independent companies and non-governmental federations, which do not have connection to the government,
 - ii. will be in charge of publishing objective points of view concerning the current political and social situation of the country,
 - c. Using encrypted communication hyper-connectivity networks, in order for people to enhance freedom of speech, by:
 - i. permitting people from every corner to address military coups endeavours anonymously,
 - ii. mitigating government's control over media,
 - d. Promoting transparency laws that guarantee access to information for journalists and the public by creating a national network independent from any government affiliation; **[SUBMITTED BY ISRAEL]**

9. Proposes the establishment of the International Coup Prevention Framework (ICPF) to strengthen peaceful methods of preventing and addressing coups d'état, with emphasis on collaboration and mediation, by:
 - a. Creating an Early-Warning Mechanism to identify potential risks of coups through the detection of rising public discontent due to socio-economic disparities or unaddressed grievances, increased political interference or even public threats from military officials,
 - b. Partnering with regional organizations like the African Union, ECOWAS, and OAS for localized insights and responses, by:
 - i. Establishing regional monitoring centers to assess threats,
 - ii. Sharing data and intelligence among member states to ensure timely preventive action,
 - iii. provide real-time alerts that should prevent possible coups d'état through timely intervention by means of diplomatic action,
 - c. Utilizing peaceful diplomatic channels to engage with governments at risk of instability and prevent escalatory scenarios, including:
 - i. Encouraging confidential dialogue between national leaders and opposition groups,
 - ii. Offering international mediators to address disputes in a neutral manner;**[Submitted by Mozambique]**

10. Recommends the establishment of a UN Peacebuilding Mission for Democracy (UNPMD) to support nations recovering from failed or attempted coups, through:
 - a. Assisting with post-coup reconciliation by, offering technical guidance on holding free, fair, and transparent elections, by including:
 - i. deployment of international election monitors,
 - ii. provision of secure voting equipment to prevent fraud,
 - b. Strengthening judicial systems to address human rights violations and ensure accountability, by:
 - i. Training local judiciary staff to handle politically sensitive cases,
 - ii. Facilitating the establishment of independent anti-corruption agencies,
 - c. Providing economic assistance and capacity-building for public institutions to rebuild trust, through:
 - i. Direct funding for infrastructure development in post-conflict zones,
 - ii. Organizing workshops to train civil servants in effective governance, lead by regional organisation, such as the African Union,
 - iii. Coordinating with regional organizations to ensure local ownership of peacebuilding initiatives,

- d. Facilitating demilitarization programs, which may include,
 - i. Encouraging the reintegration of military personnel into civilian roles through, counseling services to address trauma and facilitate transition,
 - ii. Reforming military institutions to align with democratic norms and civilian oversight, by, establishing clear codes of conduct for military officers,
- e. Supports comprehensive aid packages for countries undergoing democratic transitions, aiming to strengthen governance, infrastructure, and public trust;
[Submitted by Sierra Leone]

11. Calls for the United Nations Security Council to collaborate with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, so as to harness cutting-edge technology equipment as prevention mechanisms to military coups, with measures such as, but not limited to:

- a. Blockchain technology innovation which guarantees the transparency of all government actions, since:
 - i. it prevents coup endeavours from being encrypted, because blockchain technology establishes decentralized networks that enables all people to address potential coup efforts, whereas it impedes governments to make immediate use of their power,
 - ii. it facilitates the detection of actions that could potentially lead to unconstitutional possession of governance, which would ensure that people who escapade on a coup are held accountable for their actions,
- b. Global Crowdsourced Coup Monitoring Networks, which will enable people from every corner of the world to address concerns of a potential coup,
- c. Artificial Technology (AI) monitoring systems that will:
 - i. enable the interchange of information at a blistering pace,
 - ii. facilitates the tracking of military coup efforts, which ameliorates the prevention mechanisms against coups d'état; **[Submitted by Japan]**

12. Further urges on strengthening the adjustment and hospitalization of outer missions that target the tackling of coups with the local environment and domestic stakeholders, concerning:

- a. The social context of the country, where the mission must prioritize the adjustment with the actual socio-political preferences of the locals rather than those of the orchestrators of the mission,
- b. The economical context of the country, whereas the financial requirements of the mission must be according to the financial limitations of the country,

- c. The legislative context of the country, whereas all the actions that will be implemented for the succession of the mission must be according to the legislative limitations of the country; **[Submitted by: Russian Federation]**

13. Advocates for frequent, transparent, and free elections by:

- a. Establishing independent electoral commissions to oversee and manage election processes, which will:
 - i. ensure that elections are held frequently (e.g. every four years),
 - ii. lightly monitor political, economic, and social indicators, such as overlooking with motive possible Coup d'etat electoral processes, including widespread allegations of fraud or irregularities;
- b. Promoting the establishment of diverse political parties by:
 - i. ensuring fair registration processes for new political parties to reduce bureaucratic barriers,
 - ii. supporting political education initiatives to enable citizens to understand and engage with different ideologies,
 - iii. promoting campaign finance transparency to prevent undue influence on political competition,
 - iv. Inviting international observers to monitor elections and certify their fairness and transparency and encouraging the use of digital voting systems with proper cybersecurity measures to increase accessibility and reliability; **[Submitted by: Israel]**

14. Urges the deployment of Regional Mediation Panels (RMPs), completed of neutral representatives from the United Nations, regional bodies, and civil society, to step in states facing potential coups, specifically to:

- a. Facilitate dialogue between stakeholders whilst including the military, opposition groups, and civil society in order to peacefully resolve tensions, with,
 - i. Specialized training for peacemakers on navigating politically sensitive disputes,
 - ii. Emphasis on ensuring equitable representation of all affected parties in negotiations,
- b. Provide advisory and technical support to governments on constitutional reform and inclusive governance, including,
 - i. Training officials in legal frameworks to prevent abuse of power,
 - ii. Offering judicial templates for drafting inclusive constitutions,
- c. Promote the involvement of community leaders and women's organizations in peacebuilding efforts to enhance validity and sustainability of mediation outcomes, such as:

- i. Training women leaders to actively participate in negotiations,
- ii. Providing platforms for main organizations to voice their concerns;

[Submitted by the delegation of Mozambique]