ATLAS PROTOCOL

UN 2.0 – Global Chokepoint Protection Principle

A Foundational Doctrine for Collective Maritime Stability

Atlas Protocol – septem7.org
18 April 2026

Why this Principle Exists

Context

Global stability, economic continuity, and human well-being depend on the uninterrupted flow of goods, energy, and essential resources.

A significant portion of this flow passes through a limited number of narrow maritime corridors — commonly referred to as chokepoints.

These include strategic passages such as the Strait of Hormuz, the Suez Canal, the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, and the Strait of Malacca.

While geographically localized, these chokepoints have **global systemic impact**.

Systemic Reality

Recent developments have demonstrated that:

- access to critical maritime routes can be rapidly restricted
- commercial shipping can be halted or diverted within hours
- military actions can directly impact civilian economic systems
- global markets react immediately to regional disruptions

The consequences extend far beyond the immediate region:

- energy prices increase
- supply chains destabilize
- food systems are affected
- inflation pressures rise
- vulnerable populations are disproportionately impacted

This reveals a fundamental structural vulnerability:

👉 **global civilian stability depends on infrastructure that can be controlled by a limited number of actors**

Structural Gap

Current international frameworks recognize freedom of navigation, but lack:

1. **Enforceable protection mechanisms**
2. **Rapid response governance structures**
3. **Neutral verification systems**
4. **Collective decision-making without veto constraints**

As a result, chokepoints can become:

- instruments of geopolitical pressure
- leverage in negotiations
- or points of uncontrolled escalation

Purpose of this Principle

The **Global Chokepoint Protection Principle** establishes a foundational doctrine within UN 2.0:

To ensure that **critical maritime corridors remain functionally accessible and protected**, regardless of geopolitical tension.

It introduces a shift:

From:

- geographically controlled access

To:

- **collectively safeguarded global infrastructure**

Position within the Atlas Protocol

Within the Atlas Protocol architecture:

- **STR 05 – Strategic Domains**
  Defines the principle as a global governance standard
- **GEO 06 – Geopolitical Layer**
  Applies the principle to regional dynamics and state interactions
- **OBS 07 – Observational Layer**
  Supports monitoring, verification, and real-time assessment

This ensures that chokepoint protection is not treated as a regional issue, but as a **system-level stability requirement**.

Guiding Logic

The principle is based on the understanding that:

- modern economies are interdependent
- disruptions in one region propagate globally
- civilian populations bear the indirect cost of geopolitical actions

Therefore:

👉 **critical infrastructure that sustains humanity must be protected beyond national control logic**

Final Positioning

This principle does not negate sovereignty.

It reframes responsibility.

States retain territorial control, but must operate within a framework that ensures:

- safe passage
- non-discriminatory access
- protection of civilian economic continuity

Global Chokepoint Protection Principle

Preamble

Recognizing that global economic stability and human security depend on uninterrupted maritime flows,

Acknowledging that certain chokepoints have disproportionate global impact,

Affirming that no single actor should have unilateral control over critical global lifelines,

This principle establishes a framework for collective protection and governance of strategic maritime corridors.

Article 1 – Definition

A Global Chokepoint is defined as:

A maritime passage whose disruption significantly affects:

- global energy supply
- trade continuity
- food systems

- civilian economic stability

Article 2 – Classification

Chokepoints are categorized as:

- Tier 1: Global critical impact
- Tier 2: Regional strategic impact
- Tier 3: Emerging or situational importance

Tier 1 chokepoints require the highest level of protection.

Article 3 – Core Principle

No Global Chokepoint may be subject to:

- unilateral closure
- conditional access
- coercive control

when such actions impact global civilian stability.

Article 4 – Sovereignty and Responsibility

- Territorial sovereignty remains recognized
- Functional access becomes a shared global responsibility

States must ensure:

- safe passage
- non-discriminatory access
- operational continuity

Article 5 – Global Chokepoint Protection Mechanism (GCPM)

A permanent mechanism shall provide:

- real-time monitoring
- independent verification
- maritime coordination
- crisis response protocols

Article 6 – Emergency Protocol

In case of disruption:

1. Immediate activation of response mechanisms
2. No veto in initial response phase
3. Deployment of neutral monitoring
4. Establishment of safe transit corridors

Article 7 – Prohibited Actions

The following are prohibited:

- unilateral closure of chokepoints
- selective access based on alignment
- use of chokepoints as negotiation leverage
- economic coercion through restriction

Article 8 – Compliance and Accountability

Violations trigger:

- international review
- public reporting
- escalation to UN mechanisms
- coordinated response actions

Article 9 – Human Impact Clause

All decisions must prioritize:

- civilian stability
- access to essential goods
- protection of vulnerable populations

Article 10 – Final Principle

Critical global infrastructure that sustains humanity cannot be governed solely by geography, but must be safeguarded through collective responsibility.

Final Note

This principle introduces a structural safeguard for one of the most critical vulnerabilities in the global system.

It ensures that essential maritime corridors remain protected not by power, but by shared responsibility — preserving stability in an interconnected world.