

**General Assembly
Plenary Packet
57th Session**



**Topic: Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring
Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Submitted to: General Assembly

Submitted by: General Assembly First Committee



The General Assembly,

- 1 AFFIRMING that the *Chemical Weapons Convention* and the *Biological Weapons Convention*
2 provide an effective means of policing said weapons,
3
4 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the existing size and continuing development of nuclear weapons,
5 with the number of stockpiled nuclear weapons in the world exceeding 15,000 warheads,
6
7 DEPLORING the use of non-consensual or unilateral intervention in policing terrorist activity,
8 which certain entities feel is necessary to act as an international police force, as such attacks
9 undermine global stability,
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11 EMPHASIZING the existence of Thorium Molten Salt Reactors (TMSR), which among other
12 benefits is more stable than current technology, provides an alternative to Uranium with less
13 potential for weaponization, and therefore removes ambiguity between the development of
14 nuclear power and nuclear weapons,
15
16 REALIZING that sea ports pose a vulnerability to Member States with shorelines, by posing a
17 challenge in the prevention of the transportation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons
18 and their component materials,
19
20 NOTING WITH CONCERN the need for processes to dispose of spent nuclear material, both
21 from nuclear reactors and decommissioned nuclear weapons,
22
23 1. REAFFIRMS the need to eliminate any remaining chemical or biological weapons
24 caches in the world, and to prevent the further development of said weapons
25 pursuant to guidelines defined in the *Chemical Weapons Convention* and the
26 *Biological Weapons Convention*;
27
28 2. CALLS UPON any and all nuclear weapons possessing Member States to cease
29 further development of additional nuclear weapons and continue the dismantling of
30 existing nuclear stockpiles;
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32 3. REQUESTS that any future interventions on foreign soil require UN support and/or
33 express permission from the state in question;
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35 4. URGES the phasing out of existing and planned Uranium reactors in favor of
36 TMSR;

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5. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that all states will develop their own techniques and/or technologies to intercept the movement of weapons of mass destruction through ports;
6. INVITES states possessing spent nuclear material, to plan for and arrange the safe disposal of said material.

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*MMUN 57
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The General Assembly,

1 ACKNOWLEDGING the current dangers of orphaned nuclear material disposal within all
2 nation states presents a potential danger of it falling into the hands of non-state actors who run
3 the risk of using said material in ways condemned by the United Nations and specifically the
4 *Nuclear Proliferation Treaty* (NPT),
5

6 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN regarding the Non-Proliferation Education Centre report that
7 revealed ten tons of unmonitored and unaccounted for nuclear products that if utilized by non-
8 state actors could pose a danger to global security,
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10 NOTING the request among Member States to recognize the need for a United Nation Counter-
11 Terrorist Center (UNCCT) to be available to all Member States willing to abide by United
12 Nations conventions,
13

14 GUIDED BY the principles contained in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540
15 regarding the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which includes, but is not
16 limited to, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons,
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18 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the use of technology and communications for border
19 security and secure checkpoints that should be addressed and enacted by all Member States with
20 the ability to do so, and Member States wishing to enact these conventions may look to able
21 Member States for assistance,
22

23 EMPHASIZING that a Counter-Terrorism Implementation task force can make
24 recommendations to safely stockpile biological and chemical weapons in order to lessen the risk
25 of non-state actors intercepting dangerous materials from said weapons,
26

27 HAVING CONSIDERED the collaboration of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
28 and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to protect stockpiles of
29 chemical agents in a unified manner,
30

31 COGNIZANT of the United Nations Disarmament Affairs' ability to oversee and administer sea
32 import and export procedures of chemical and biological agents to ensure the intended
33 destinations and recipients are reached in a safe and peaceful manner,
34

35 OBSERVING the potential benefits of sharing relevant and effective practices of preventing the
36 illegal transportation of fissile materials, regarding both state and non-state actors, across
37 borders of Member States,
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39 CONVINCED that the establishment of educational solutions, which may include training and
40 knowledge enrichment, should focus on protection of individuals vulnerable to recruitment by
41 hostile non-state actors,
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- 43 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to follow the precedent of proper disposal of hazardous
44 materials that could potentially be used in the development of (but not limited to)
45 Nuclear Arms, Biological Weapons, and/or Chemical Weapons as set by The Russian
46 Federation, and Serbia, called the VINČA NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING (VIND)
47 Project and the rules as outlined;
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 - 49 a. Constructive blueprints following standards set by the IAEA, that ensure the safe
50 transportation and disposal of hazardous materials,
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 - 52 b. Workers in these facilities will have met the standards already set by the IAEA,
53 and will diligently work towards improving the facilities around the world,
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 - 55 c. The disposal of these potentially hazardous materials will follow the process set
56 forth by the IAEA, which will be left to their discretion,
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 - 58 d. Member States will follow the precedents set forth by the original joint-task force
59 of: Czech Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Slovenia, The
60 Russian Federation, Italy, European Union, IAEA, and Nuclear Threat Initiative;
61
- 62 2. CALLS UPON the creation of an initiative under the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs
63 to include the securing of orphaned uranium deposits to prevent fissile materials from
64 falling into the hands of non-state actors, and also provides training for the extraction
65 and utilization for the benefit of the host country;
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- 67 3. ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to increase funding to United
68 Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) to aide nations with struggling border
69 control agencies for the purpose of combating terrorism and promoting security,
70 particularly in the realm of weapons of mass destruction;
71
- 72 4. FURTHER CALLS UPON nations to reinvigorate their commitment to the International
73 Telecommunications Union (ITU) in order to provide a more robust defense against
74 cyber-attacks that can be used to obtain weapons including, but not limited to: chemical,
75 biological, nuclear, and/or information technology regarding these weapons;
76
- 77 5. IMPLORES the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to make
78 recommendations for safe stockpile levels for biological and chemical agents and to
79 ensure Member States' legislatures set safety standards for all research, which utilizes
80 biological and chemical agents that can be used for non-peaceful means;

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6. ENDORSES the call for a joint meeting of the IAEA and the OPCW in order to discuss:
 - a. Sharing information on the creation of a guidelines for safe physical protection of chemical agents,
 - b. Working towards the prevent of the proliferation of chemical weapons,
 - c. Preventing the acquisition of set weapons by non-state actors and terrorist groups;
7. FURTHER URGES the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to oversee and administer safe export and import procedures of chemical and biological agents that could be used for non-peaceful means in order to secure said agents and ensure peaceful transfers solely between Member States and their intended recipients;
8. FURTHER URGES the sharing of best practices in detecting fissile material between Member States regarding the detection of illegal transportation of fissile materials;
9. FURTHER URGES collaboration with United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for the establishment of an education solution, directed toward at-risk and potentially exposed youth in areas that are overwhelmed and threatened by non-state actors, which focuses on assisting the appropriate governmental institutions within Member States in regards to education;
10. EMPHASIZING the importance of recognizing and abiding by national sovereignty in all programs sponsored and enacted by the UN, specifically this committee, regarding non-state actors and WMDs within nation states.

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The General Assembly,

- 1 GUIDED BY the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as outlined in Articles I and II
2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly in relation to international peace and security,
3 peaceful relations among nations, and national sovereignty,
4
- 5 RECOGNIZING the United Nation’s efforts to maintain international peace and security in line
6 with Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly through agreements to counter
7 the proliferation of WMDs through the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*
8 (NPT), the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use*
9 *of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction* (CWC), the *Convention on the Prohibition of*
10 *the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on*
11 *their Destruction* (BTWC), and Security Council Resolution 1540 of 2004,
12
- 13 RECALLING the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling*
14 *and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction*, the *Convention on the Prohibition of*
15 *the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin*
16 *Weapons and on their Destruction*, and the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear*
17 *Material*, which calls for the security of WMD stockpiles respectively,
18
- 19 BEARING IN MIND the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 related
20 to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing
21 access to justice for all and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all
22 levels,
23
- 24 EMPHASIZING the threat to international security posed by unilateral military action relating
25 to air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace, which threatens to undermine multilateral efforts of
26 securing WMDs and addressing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
27
- 28 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the barriers that developing countries face when creating and
29 implementing national legislation in the fulfillment of their international security obligations,
30
- 31 REMEMBERING the importance of Member States to develop tailored strategies to reduce the
32 violent extremist narrative that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups encouraged in the
33 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,
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35 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of North-South cooperation, regional cooperation, and
36 confidence building and transparency in the creation of best practices for ensuring that WMDs
37 do not fall into the hands of non-State actors,
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39 NOTING the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*,
40 which facilitates the coordination of international efforts to prevent the financing of terrorism,
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42 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force's (CTITF)
43 Working Group report on *Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*, which notes the need for
44 international cooperation in addressing terrorism financing and its relationship to terrorists
45 acquiring WMDs,
46

47 AFFIRMING the importance of multilateral export control regimes (MECRs), especially the
48 Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime, in
49 preventing the illicit trade of WMD related technologies and monitoring the trade of dual-use
50 technologies, which are vital for sustainable development,
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52 FURTHER EMPHASIZING the *United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy* (UNCIT)
53 and its four pillars of counter terrorism, as stated by the General Assembly of the United Nations,
54 that aims at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, to prevent and combat
55 terrorism, to take measures to build State capacity to fight terrorism, and to strengthen the role of
56 the UN in combating terrorism and to ensure that respect for human rights is upheld while
57 countering terrorism,
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59 ALARMED BY the *2015 Institute for Science and International Security Report* which states
60 worldwide, that there is 137 tons of highly enriched uranium within the civilian sector,
61

62 APPROVING of the outcomes of the Rabat Conference of the United Nations Counter
63 Terrorism Center, which identified existing gaps and needs to build up effective border
64 management in order to counter terrorism,
65

66 FURTHER RECOGNIZING that, according to the International Maritime Organization, 90% of
67 the world's trade is carried by sea, and that the security and monitoring of the exchange of
68 goods is vital to international peace and security,
69

70 KEEPING IN MIND Article IV of the NPT, which outlines the inalienable right of all the
71 Parties to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,
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73 FURTHER NOTING the lack of capacity to enhance global decision making and to support
74 country-level action for shaping a better future for the prevention of terrorists acquiring WMDs,
75

76 ACKNOWLEDGING the dangers of orphaned chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
77 (CBRN) materials to the security of the State, and the disability and the inability of lesser
78 developed States to keep such materials secure against the threat of non-State actors,
79

80 REITERATING the Border Security Initiative (BSI) for countering terrorism, addressing the
81 challenges specifically in the area of integrated border management, surveillance, and the
82 prevention of travel by hostile non-State actors, with particular care so as not to infringe on
83 State sovereignty,

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85 BEARING IN MIND sentiments expressed in the *Final Document of the Seventeenth Heads of*
86 *State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement* on the importance of maintaining secure
87 control of nuclear materials stockpiles, including unrefined uranium,

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89 FULLY ALARMED that the Non-Proliferation Education Centre reveals ten tons of
90 unaccounted fissile material, currently in unmonitored circulation, that poses a potential threat
91 to end up in the possession of non-State actors,

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93 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the success of the Strategic Export Control Division and the UN
94 Institute for Disarmament Research in protecting secure end-use solutions for CBRN's
95 transportation,

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97 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) and the
98 UN Office of Disarmament Affairs' efforts on the cyber security of nuclear material against the
99 threat of hacking by non-State actors, so that they cannot gain access to these volatile materials,

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101 FURTHER EMPHASIZING the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency's
102 (IAEA) *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* and the structure it has placed
103 around nuclear safety and the possible applications it holds for chemical materials,

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105 FURTHER RECOGNIZING Interpol's Project Stone that provides the capacity of regional and
106 international training of Member States on detecting and intercepting nuclear materials as they
107 are illegally moved across borders,

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109 FULLY AWARE of the inherent technical requirements and difficulties and large cost of securing
110 chemical and biological materials associated with the ability of individual Member States in the
111 handling of these materials,

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113 KEEPING IN MIND the vulnerability of chemical and biological materials by non-State actors
114 during the import and export process and the United Nations' Office for Disarmament Affairs to
115 deal with such vulnerabilities,

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117 COGNIZANT of former Secretary-General Kofi Annan's statement that "The death toll from
118 small arms dwarfs that of all other weapons systems ... In terms of the carnage they cause,
119 small arms, indeed, could well be described as WMDs,"

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121 1. CALLS UPON the 1540 Committee to redouble its efforts to assist Member States in
122 complying with their obligations under *Security Council Resolution 1540* in
123 preventing non-State actors from acquiring WMDs;

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2. REMINDS the international community about the necessity of working diligently towards the disarmament of WMDs and preventing terrorists from acquiring WMDs, for the achievement of the SDGs, particularly SDG 16, related to reducing all forms of violence, promoting rule of law, reducing illicit financial and arms flows, strengthening national institutions, and building capacity at all levels;
 3. AFFIRMS the need to address threats to international peace and security, including non-State actors acquiring WMDs through a multilateral manner;
 4. FURTHER RECOGNIZES the necessity to respect the sovereignty of every Member State in addressing the threat posed by terrorists acquiring weapons of mass destruction, in accordance Article 2.7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
 5. ENCOURAGES Member States to seek assistance to prevent terrorist groups from acquiring financing, including financing that could be used to acquire WMDs from international programs such as the United Nations CTITF, and through increased cooperation with regional programs such as Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
 6. INVITES Member States to utilize programs within international financial institutions, such as the World Bank' Committee and Markets Infrastructures which coordinates with Member States to submit financial payment plans, and through the program of Payment Aspects of Financial Inclusion which confirms submitted payment plans, in order to ensure that allocated funds are used in a responsible manner and that finances are not being diverted to non-state actors for the potential apprehension of WMDs;
 7. URGES Member States to comply with *Security Council Resolution 2117* through abstaining from exporting conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to non-state actors and Member States sanctioned by the Security Council, with assistance from the Global Firearms Programme and through regional cooperation and confidence building measures;
 8. SUGGESTS that Member States consider utilizing thorium as well as deuterium into current nuclear reactors, with assistance from the IAEA Department of Nuclear Energy, to reduce and eliminate the potential for non-state actors acquiring the means needed for creating weapons of mass destruction;
 9. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to collaborate with international research institutes such as United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to strengthen regional best practice sharing between existing security mechanisms in order to conduct research on strengthened laws and agreements that promote the eradication of WMDs and their deliverance to non-state actors;
 10. FURTHER CALLS UPON the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to strengthen its regional forces with all willing and able Member States

171 towards the UN SafeGuard Programme which oversees the International
172 Ammunition Technical Cooperation in the vein of protecting the physical security of
173 stockpile management facilities in order to keep nuclear, biological, and chemical
174 weapons out of the hands of non-state actors;

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176 11. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for strengthened coordination between the UN Office on
177 Drugs and Crime, UNODA, and CTITF in order to assist Member States in the
178 creation of legislation to prevent non-State actors from acquiring WMDs;

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180 12. REITERATES the need for the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center's Border
181 Security Initiative to greater assist Member States, specifically developing countries,
182 in implementing border controls to prevent the trans-border movement of terrorists
183 and WMDs and coordinate with regional and national programs, such as the Jordan
184 Border Security Program;

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186 13. RECOMMENDS the implementation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and
187 radiological screening on internationally bound cargo vessels through the creation of
188 Joint Port Control Units with assistance from the United Nations Organization on
189 Drugs and Crime and World Customs Organization Global Container Control
190 Programme;

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192 14. FURTHER INVITES members of MECRs to incorporate the concerns of developing
193 countries and facilitate North-South cooperation within MECR's trigger lists in order
194 to create a more multilateral environment for preventing non-state actors from
195 acquiring WMDs;

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197 15. CONFIRMS the critical necessity for not only current, but also future Member States
198 that possess nuclear technology and the materials to obtain nuclear technologies, to
199 work in collaboration with the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme in regards
200 to facilitating peaceful uses of nuclear technology which builds necessary economic
201 diversification of the developed and developing world, enhancing political stability
202 while addressing the root causes of civilians turning to non-state actors;

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204 16. FURTHER ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to create national
205 task forces mandated to combat weapons proliferation and terrorist activities, with
206 technical, logistical, and financial assistance from the United Nations Institute for
207 Training and Research Regional Training Program to Enhance Conflict Prevention
208 and Peacemaking;

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210 17. FURTHER RECOMMENDS all States with CBRN materials implement the Vinca
211 Institute Nuclear Decommissioning (VIND) program to safely dispose CBRN
212 materials to prevent the fissile material in getting in the hands of terrorist
213 organizations;

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215 a. Constructive blueprints following standards set by the IAEA, that ensure the
216 safe transportation and disposal of hazardous materials,

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- b. Workers in these facilities will have met the standards already set by the IAEA, and will diligently work towards improving the facilities around the world,
 - c. The disposal of these potentially hazardous materials will follow the process set forth by the IAEA, which will be left to their discretion,
 - d. Member States will follow the precedents set forth by the original joint-task force of: Czech Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Slovenia, Russian Federation, Italy, European Union, IAEA, and Nuclear Threat Initiative;
18. FURTHER IMPLORES the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) to establish regionally-specific workshops on combatting new issues related to the acquisition of WMDs by non-State actors, particularly as it relates to the emergence of new technologies facilitating WMD and materials diversion;
19. FURTHER IMPLORES the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs to incorporate strategies for securing of orphaned uranium deposits to prevent fissile materials from falling into the hands of non-State actors and provides training for the extraction and utilization for the benefit of the host country, as modeled after the Vector Program;
20. URGES collaboration with UNESCO on the establishment of an education solution which focuses on prevention of individuals vulnerable to recruitment by hostile non-state actors through secular public education in regions prone to terrorism;
21. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the UN Institute for Disarmament Research facilitate, create, and research guidelines for the use and transfer of CBRN material by providing licenses for transport and end use intentions, following the example set by the Strategic Export Control Division;
22. REQUESTS INTERPOL's Project Stone include best practices on detecting, intercepting, and monitoring the flow of illicit CBRNs, in collaboration with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to improve regional practices of border and customs control for the detection of CBRN weapons, and the materials that may be used for their creation;
23. FURTHER INVITES the International Telecommunications Union to collaborate with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs to help Member States to create guidelines and assist in the implementation of national legislation that pertains to the role of cybersecurity in the safety of agents that may be used to create CBRN weaponry so as to prevent their diversion to non-peaceful uses in the hands of non-State actors and terrorist groups;

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24. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the collaboration of the IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to create The CAMPS Summit (Chemical Agent Measures for Physical Security), based on the principles of the Australia Group, with respect to national sovereignty which;
- a. Creates an Action Plan for addressing issues pertaining to the safe physical protection of chemical agents and the prevention of such proliferation of chemical weapons and their acquisition by non-State actors and terrorist groups,
 - b. The Summit will serve as a mechanism for annual review of chemical agent security,
 - c. The Summit will create guidelines for international and domestic legislation pertaining to the physical security of chemical agents;
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25. SUPPORTS the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to facilitate a platform for exchange between the IAEA, International Maritime Organization (IMO), OPCW, and the UN Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC) to improve information sharing and update security with the aim of increasing confidence among States;
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26. CALLS FOR the inclusion of safe practices for biological and chemical weapons agents storage into all willing and able Member States' national legislative agendas, with deference to national sovereignty, so as to further promote the security of such materials that may not be diverted to non-peaceful uses, especially in the hands of non-State actors and terrorist groups;
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27. FURTHER URGES The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to disseminate information on improved safe export and import practices of chemical and biological agents which could be used for non-peaceful means to secure said agents and ensure peaceful transfers between States;
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28. FURTHER REQUESTS regulations on measures implemented by the OPCW regarding the control of disposal and elimination of chemical weapons, recognizing that sea-dumped chemical weapons are at risk of being acquired by terrorist groups and consolidate the threat to the environment and the population within.

**Topic: International Cooperation on Information and
Communications Technologies for Development**

Submitted to: General Assembly

Submitted by: General Assembly Second Committee



The General Assembly,

- 1 EMPHASIZING the importance of building partnerships between developing nations and the
2 private sector for information and communication technologies (ICT) development, as outlined
3 in Sustainable Development Goal 17,
4
- 5 RECOGNIZING the role public-private partnerships play in decreasing the digital divide
6 between developed and developing nations and expanding ICT access across all sectors, as
7 outlined in the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on*
8 *Financing for Development*,
9
- 10 NOTING the significant progress made towards the goals laid out within *2015 World Summit on*
11 *the Information Society*, which emphasized long-term ICT solutions for communities in need,
12
- 13 RECALLING the work the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has done in
14 recognizing Member States and private entities through the Human Development Awards,
15
- 16 1. AUTHORIZES the UNDP to grant an annual non-monetary award titled: Award for
17 Sustainable Technology Development;
18
- 19 2. REQUESTS the UNDP create a subcommittee charged with nominating and judging
20 potential recipients on the following criteria;
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 - 22 a. Ingenuity,
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 - 24 b. Impact,
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 - 26 c. Environmental mindfulness,
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 - 28 d. Sustainability;
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- 30 3. DECLARES that this award shall be given to NGOs, private companies, public-private
31 partnerships, or new programs that have successfully expanded ICT access and digital
32 education in developing nations or communities;
33
- 34 4. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that the recognition of the efforts made in advancing ICT
35 accessibility and implementation within Member States, the digital divide between
36 developed and developing nations will decrease.

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The General Assembly,

- 1 RESPECTING Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which affirms the importance of
2 national sovereignty as the foundation of the United Nations,
3
4 RECALLING the *Tunis Agenda for the Information Society* as it states the need for improved
5 information and communications technology (ICT) development in order to ensure that no one
6 is left behind in development efforts in order to bridge the digital divide,
7
8 COGNIZANT OF the *Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable*
9 *Development*, and the importance of encouraging financial and cyber infrastructure
10 development, as it forms the basis of improved and affordable access to ICTs,
11
12 ACKNOWLEDGING the 2015 World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) and its efforts in
13 implementing and encouraging public-private partnerships, and other forms of financing for
14 development in line with the *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development*,
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16 NOTING the *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the
17 importance of the Sustainable Development Goals efforts to expand the capacity of ICTs to
18 address the concern of rural populations,
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20 RECOGNIZING that the expansion of energy grids with regards to using sustainable practices
21 to implement energy is necessary to ensure ICTs development as outlined by the *Geneva*
22 *Declaration of Principles*,
23
24 FURTHER RECALLING *Agenda 21* which states the need for improved green technologies to
25 promote sustainable development and the use of ICTS within these efforts,
26
27 FURTHER NOTING the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on*
28 *Financing for Development*, as it states the importance of creating an enabling environment,
29 which includes the promotion of decent work,
30
31 EMPHASIZING the *Tunis Agenda for Action* which calls upon Member States to promote ICTs
32 through building national policies and creating enabling environments,
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34 COGNIZANT OF the importance of the WSIS+10, which promotes the importance of ICTs as a
35 vital instrument for economic growth and educational development for vulnerable populations,
36 especially those in developing countries,

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ALARMED BY the fact that only 52.3% of populations have access to the internet according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) report, *ICT Facts and Figures 2016*,

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the necessity of comprehensive cyber security for ICTs as it benefits Member States by empowering vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, women, various minority groups, and rural populations,

AFFIRMING the *Incheon Declaration*, which promotes educational opportunities, especially within developing countries,

1. REAFFIRMS the inalienable right of Member States to make decisions about their own development, including establishing national policies for ICTs in line with their national priorities and culture, and the importance of respecting the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of another Member State;
2. CALLS UPON the United Nations Center for International Cooperation to encourage international cooperation and streamline development efforts, in line with SDG 17, with an emphasis on information communication technologies to increase ICT development;
3. SUPPORTS the establishment of specific metrics by which organizations may regularly and accurately assess the performance of the aforementioned programmes so that these programmes may be improved to best encourage the development of ICTs for betterment of general economic welfare;
4. RECOMMENDS greater international support to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to facilitate the expansion of its efforts to establish transparent programs for country partnerships, which provide a new model for traditional North-South assistance, as a means of expanding the capacity of local governments to increase technological connectivity in rural areas, as rural populations are among the most vulnerable;
5. ENCOURAGES Member States to implement the Bridging the Standardization Gap program of the ITU in order to ensure equal access to technologies, including ICTs, within and between Member States;
6. INVITES all willing and able Member States to increase voluntary contributions to the ITU in order to enhance its capacity as it seeks to promote universal access to ICTs;
7. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the United Nations Development Programme to increase efforts to expand energy distribution infrastructure into rural areas and improve rural electrification, while respecting the energy situation in each Member State, in order to establish an effective energy infrastructure for the use of ICTs;

- 83 8. FURTHER SUPPORTS Member States and other relevant stake holders to cooperate
84 with the United Nations Environment Programme in establishing systems to
85 incentivize the development of green ICTs;
86
- 87 9. FURTHER INVITES regional organizations to partner with Member States in order
88 to create an enabling environment in which investment is promoted, including both
89 the public and private sectors and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), in
90 order to achieve economic development within the technology sector, particularly
91 utilizing ICTs;
92
- 93 10. SUGGESTS that the ITU and UN-Habitat collaborate on efforts to incorporate ICTs
94 into education in unplanned urban settlements to educate the residents of these
95 communities on technologies and increase awareness on the potential benefits of
96 utilizing them, with the goal of improving the inclusion of marginalized populations,
97 including persons with disabilities, which would reduce the digital divide;
98
- 99 11. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the World Health Organization incorporate the use of
100 ICTs within existing health care sectors, improving the quality and effectiveness of
101 these services, which promotes a higher standard of living;
102
- 103 12. REQUESTS the UNIDO to expand the Business Information Centre Programme to
104 other developing Member States;
105
- 106 13. WELCOMES the International Labor Organization to further work with Member
107 States to encourage the use of ICTs within local businesses as a means to expand
108 access to decent work;
109
- 110 14. FURTHER CALLS UPON the UN Statistics Division to support the building of
111 capacity for data collection and utilization, including through the establishment of
112 institutions such as the Bolivian Multilateral Investment Fund, which would assist
113 developing countries in monitoring and planning for investment in the ICT sector;
114
- 115 15. URGES the United Nations Development Group to further utilize ICTs for
116 coordination in order to mitigate overlap within development efforts in and between
117 bodies, and identify, through increased data collection, areas in which development
118 efforts need to be addressed and focused on in order to achieve the Sustainable
119 Development Goals by 2030;
120
- 121 16. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION for the opportunity for Member States to
122 implement programs that work to increase internet access through fiber optic
123 networks, utilizing best practices and lessons learned from the Argentinian
124 Conectada and Colombian Vive Digital programmes, which would promote the
125 inclusion of rural populations in ICTs;
126
- 127 17. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
128 Empowerment of Women to coordinate with Member States in line with their

129 national priorities to increase access to ICTs for women in developing countries in
130 order to reduce the gender gap in the digital divide, which would promote
131 educational opportunities and reduce inequalities within employment opportunities;
132

133 18. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
134 Organization (UNESCO) to develop and improve programmes that can assist rural
135 populations in utilizing ICTs to improve literacy in order to expand access to ICTs
136 and their many benefits;
137

138 19. FURTHER ENCOURAGES UNESCO to work with Member States to promote ICT
139 education within their educational facilities in order to reduce the digital divide and
140 improve digital literacy, specifically within developing countries.

Topic: Implementing of the 5th Sustainable Development Goal through Education

Submitted to: General Assembly

Submitted by: General Assembly Third Committee



**MMUN 57
GA Plenary**

The General Assembly,

- 1 GUIDED by Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states that the sovereignty of
2 Member States is recognized in all negotiations, including those related to the implementation
3 of the 5th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG),
4
- 5 UNDERSTANDING the commitment of donor countries to provide Official Development
6 Assistance (ODA) to least developed countries and developing countries as outlined in the
7 *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development*,
8
- 9 RECOGNIZING the issue of misused and stolen funds, as well as the inefficient use of funds in
10 past development programmes, as stated in the *Convention Against Corruption*,
11
- 12 NOTING that, without proper support and infrastructure supported by bodies such as the United
13 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Entity for Gender Equality and
14 Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN) at the regional level, sustainable development cannot
15 be achieved,
16
- 17 RECOGNIZING that women across the globe currently lack access to basic health care and
18 sexual education that is tailored to their gender-specific needs, and its vitality in the
19 empowerment of women,
20
- 21 REAFFIRMING the precedent established in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human
22 Rights* (UDHR), which focuses special attention on the inherent needs of all individuals to have
23 adequate access to healthcare,
24
- 25 COGNIZANT of the Article 12 of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* which states the importance
26 of financing social protection and essential public services such as healthcare,
27
- 28 RECOGNIZING Article 8 of the *Incheon Declaration*, which created an international
29 framework to increase inclusive and equitable education for all through gender-sensitive
30 policies and programming,
31
- 32 APPLAUDING the UN WOMEN's report *The Vital Role of Women in Agriculture and Rural
33 Development*, which estimated that hunger could be reduced by 17% among undernourished
34 people when the gap between men and women is eliminated with regards to agricultural
35 production,
36

37 RECALLING that the objective of Goal 6 of the *Education for All* movement is increasing the
38 quality of education and access to nutrition, to which girls are disproportionately denied access,
39

40 GUIDED BY Articles 55 and 56 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which outlines the
41 importance of the cooperation between Member States in improving standards of living for all
42 people,
43

44 RECOGNIZING that in 2016, the World Economic Forum placed a global score of 0.69 out of
45 1 on the economic achievement of women as compared to men,
46

47 AFFIRMING *A/RES/56/116*, which emphasized the importance of financial literacy in women's
48 economic involvement,
49

50 APPRECIATING the potential of women to participate in STEM fields as outlined in the
51 Secretary General's *Education for All* initiative,
52

53 RECOGNIZING that one of the International Labour Organization's main focuses is to
54 implement equality of opportunity in business,
55

56 DRAWING ATTENTION to the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination*
57 *against Women* (CEDAW) and SDG 5.3 aiming at eliminating harmful practices, such as child,
58 early, and forced marriage, human trafficking, and female genital mutilation (FGM), as they
59 disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including refugees,
60

61 UNDERSTANDING the importance of ending harmful cultural practices as discussed in
62 *Harmful Traditional Practices Against Women and Legislation* by the Director of Operations of
63 the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and
64 Children as explicitly stated in target 3 of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), which address
65 issues related to the status of women,
66

67 EMPHASIZING the importance of involving women in peacebuilding processes during post-
68 conflict situations to ensure the voices of women are heard during every step of recovery as
69 outlined in *S/RES/2212*,
70

71 RECALLING the declaration of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees, *1951*
72 *Convention to the Status of Refugees*, which ensures that the rights of refugees, especially
73 women and girls are respected and protected,
74

75 RECOGNIZING the need for increased awareness of reproductive and sexual health in order to
76 allow women to make informed decisions about their health,
77

78 BEARING IN MIND the sovereignty and cultural differences of Member States that affect
79 ideologies regarding the curriculum of sexual health education as outlined in the International
80 Conference on Population and Development's *Programme of Action*,
81

82 GUIDED BY the sentiments of Article 12 the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and*
83 *Cultural Rights*, which states that everyone has the right to the enjoyment of physical and
84 mental health to the highest possible degree,
85

86 FURTHER REAFFIRMS the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, which focuses on
87 the obligation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women,
88

89 FULLY BELIEVING in the sentiments of *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,
90 specifically Article 26, which states access to healthcare is a fundamental human right and shall
91 be extended to all persons,
92

93 EMPHASIZING the Strategic Objectives of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*,
94 specifically those regarding increased access to technical and vocational education and training
95 (TVET) among women and girls to promote their economic empowerment through the benefits
96 of this form of high education,
97

98 RECALLING the Third Committee string of resolutions adopted at the 68th summit of the
99 United Nations General Assembly, including *A/RES/68/181*, which talks about promoting and
100 protecting the human rights of women,
101

102 REAFFIRMING UNDP and the National Democratic Institute's Empowering Women for
103 Stronger Political Parties guidebook, and its emphasis on the importance of increasing women's
104 capacity for campaign fundraising,
105

106 AFFIRMING the call for gender balance in political participation and decision-making in the
107 internationally agreed upon target set in section G of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for*
108 *Action*, entitled *Women in Power and Decision Making*,
109

- 110 1. IMPLORES Member States to uphold and recognize sovereign equality on the basis of
111 religion, culture, and humanitarianism;
112
- 113 2. RECOMMENDS all willing and able Member States who are providing ODA in line
114 with the *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development* follow the *Accra Agenda*
115 *for Action* in order to increase transparency in use of funds while recognizing that
116 developing Member States have ownership over the use of ODA for gender equality
117 initiatives;
118
- 119 3. ENCOURAGES Member States to utilize the UN *Convention Against Corruption* when
120 providing oversight over ODA in countries to ensure funds are being used for
121 development and empowerment for women and girls;
122
- 123 4. CALLS UPON UN WOMEN to increase initiatives such as the Global Flagship
124 Initiative, *Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces*, for transportation and infrastructural
125 development, especially in countries undergoing post-conflict reconstruction and
126 development, in order to increase access to basic services such as health care, nutrition,
127 and all levels of education for women and girls;

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5. FURTHER ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to partner with the UNDP to further promote the development of and accessibility to women's healthcare by improving infrastructure and capacity of health care institutions to meet the unique needs of women in each Member State;
6. SUGGESTS that regional bodies, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, utilize national GDP as a marker for the provision of funding to enhance health care systems in all sectors including settlements of displaced populations, with emphasis on women's and girls' needs on both intra- and interstate levels, so as to increase government capacity to provide adequate health care services;
7. ENDORSES a partnership between UNESCO and UN WOMEN for the development of TVET programs targeted at women in rural and developing areas to promote the knowledge and skills necessary for gender equality in the workforce and to foster economic empowerment for women in local economies;
8. REQUESTS the promotion of the UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) *Child Friendly Schools Initiative* in developing regions to increase, and enhance educational infrastructure, such as water and sanitation facilities to ensure the safety of girls in educational institutions;
9. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools to expand to developing regions in order to empower rural women, men, girls and boys, through TVET and skill development for economic empowerment;
10. FURTHER CALLS UPON the World Food Programme's School Meals Initiative, in partnership with the FAO, to create innovative incentives of technical and financial assistance, including sharing of best practices for sustainable farming, to recruit smallholder farmers to provide meals in schools to further encourage young women and girls to regularly attend school in a healthy environment;
11. SUPPORTS the implementation North-South, South-South, and Triangular cooperation to build a platform within communities by implementing best practice sharing in order to better prepare health care professionals, with preference to women, in order to more appropriately deal with the unique needs of women, such as reproductive health including family planning at the discretion of the Member State;
12. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the UNFPA supports Member States in combating discrimination, especially in marketplaces, to ensure market access at local levels for women through promoting safe marketplaces in order to ensure gender equality within economic spheres and to diminish the wage gap;
13. FURTHER SUPPORTS the collaboration of UNDP and Member States to create programs modeled after the Financial Inclusion Project in India, which will enable

- 174 women to develop financial literacy, including access to microfinance, in order to ensure
175 they are able to manage their financial interests;
- 176
- 177 14. FURTHER ENCOURAGES regional organizations such as the European Union (EU),
178 African Union (AU), and Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA), as well as
179 grassroots organizations, to advocate for women's rights, especially in the STEM fields;
180
- 181 15. FURTHER CALLS UPON UNESCO to collaborate with Member States to develop
182 model legislation, mirroring the bilateral programme United States-Canada Council for
183 the Advancement of Women Entrepreneurs and Business Leaders, for the advancement
184 of female entrepreneurial leaders;
185
- 186 16. URGES Member States to utilize the UN WOMEN Fund for Gender Equality for
187 programming aimed at reducing discrimination and increasing gender equality through
188 public awareness campaigns based on mitigating harmful cultural practices;
189
- 190 17. FURTHER SUGGESTS all willing and able Member States work with UN
191 Organizations such as UN WOMEN to promote education on the effects of harmful
192 cultural practices, such as FGM and domestic violence, in order to recognize situations
193 that prevent women from exercising their human rights, and to empower women to have
194 a stronger voice in their community;
195
- 196 18. FURTHER URGES the WHO to work with all willing Member States in order to
197 increase the promotion of mental and physical health for women and the girl child
198 specifically, and to end inhuman treatments including FGM, sexual assault, domestic
199 violence, human trafficking, and also recovery assistance for traumatic instances such as
200 miscarriage and infant mortality;
201
- 202 19. RECOGNIZES the CEDAW, which encourages Member States to take culturally
203 appropriate measures in developing laws and practices to ensure the elimination of all
204 acts for discrimination and inhuman treatments against women, which lead to mental
205 health issues derived from traumatic events for women and girls;
206
- 207 20. ENCOURAGES UN WOMEN, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and all
208 relevant NGOs to cooperate with all willing and able Member States to prevent and
209 address conflict-related sexual violence within refugee camps by training State officials
210 while respecting cultural practices of the host country and providing UN peacekeepers to
211 enforce the training being administered;
212
- 213 21. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the Peacebuilding Commission support Member States in
214 including women within peacebuilding processes through the promotion of a gender
215 perspective in the rebuilding process to address the special needs of women in post-
216 conflict situations, especially in the reestablishment of stable governments;
217
- 218 22. INVITES the UN Population Fund's Safeguarding Young People to coordinate with
219 Member States' Ministries of Education to implement age-appropriate comprehensive

- 220 reproductive and sexual health education at the primary and secondary level which
221 addresses intersections of women's health, sexual abuse, and socio-cultural
222 empowerment in line with each Member State's educational systems;
223
- 224 23. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the WHO partner with UNESCO to pursue advocacy of
225 training for leaders, specifically women, from within willing communities to work as
226 healthcare professionals, empowering communities to help themselves, specifically in
227 rural areas, and settlements containing displaced persons, placing particular focus on
228 language barriers and access to healthcare;
229
- 230 24. FURTHER SUGGESTS regional bodies follow the framework outlined by the
231 *Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda Within the*
232 *Sustainable Development Framework by 2030*, which mentions the Economic
233 Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and promotes women's sexual and
234 reproductive rights along with providing education on sexual and reproductive health
235 specifically in circumstances regarding maternal complications with respect to state
236 sovereignty;
237
- 238 25. FURTHER REQUESTS Member States consult UN WOMEN in the development of
239 national actions that provide financial and technical support for emerging female leaders,
240 and to promote leadership education of women that informs potential candidates on how
241 to effectively manage a campaign, including how to run for office, hold fundraisers, and
242 draft policies;
243
- 244 26. FURTHER SUGGESTS that Member States create goals, including quota systems, in
245 consultation with UN WOMEN to increase women's representation in political decision-
246 making processes to be reported every ten years at the sole discretion of the state.

Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Peacekeepers on Mission

Submitted to: General Assembly

Submitted by: General Assembly Sixth Committee



**MMUN 57
SIXTH COMMITTEE**

The General Assembly,

- 1 GUIDED BY Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states that the
- 2 maintenance of international peace and security is contingent upon action in conformity with
- 3 principles of justice and international law,
- 4
- 5 REITERATING Operative Clause eight (8) from *A/RES/71/134*, which strongly urges Member
- 6 States to ensure that crimes committed by peacekeepers and experts on mission shall not go
- 7 unpunished,
- 8
- 9 RECOGNIZING the need for international precedent on issues of peacekeeper accountability,
- 10
- 11 ACKNOWLEDGING the current lack of a definition for the specific concept of accountability
- 12 within the context of United Nations peacekeeping and its critical necessity in addressing the
- 13 overall topic of criminal accountability,
- 14
- 15 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of United Nations peacekeeping in promoting
- 16 international peace and security,
- 17
- 18 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the prescriptions described in the *Brahimi Report* and their relevance
- 19 to protecting the reputation and continued effectiveness of UN peacekeeping worldwide,
- 20
- 21 CONFIDENT in the goals set forth in *A/RES/71/134* and the importance of constantly improving
- 22 training standards and the effort to reach those goals,
- 23
- 24 NOTING WITH CONCERN the present issue of sexual assault, theft, and other crimes in
- 25 violation of international law by UN Peacekeepers on mission, as reviewed in *Security Council*
- 26 *Resolution S/RES/2272*,
- 27
- 28 AWARE of the legal protections frequently granted to UN Peacekeepers through the usage of
- 29 Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) under the precedent established by the *General Convention*
- 30 *on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations*,
- 31
- 32 FURTHER REITERATING the sentiments expressed in *An Agenda For Peace*, which calls for
- 33 greater comprehensive training of UN peacekeeping forces, including the need for regional and
- 34 cultural sensitivity training, in order to establish an environment where local populations and
- 35 the peacekeepers themselves feel more comfortable to reporting misconduct,
- 36

37 EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION with the longstanding successes of peacekeeping missions
38 since the adoption of third- and fourth-generation peacekeeping techniques,
39

40 KEEPING IN MIND the United Nations continued stance of solidarity with victims of criminal
41 acts while not compromising the urgency of the mission at hand,
42

43 FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of protecting the rights of victims of
44 peacekeeper misconduct, especially victims of sexual and gender-based violence, as stated in
45 *General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/134*,

46
47 RECALLING the *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (S/RES/2272)*, and its emphasis on
48 ensuring the protection of women so they do not fall victim to any forms of sexual exploitation
49 and abuse,
50

51 COGNIZANT of the *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women* that
52 emphasizes the importance of recognizing women as a vulnerable population that is especially
53 susceptible to sexually charged offences, such as those reported as being committed by
54 peacekeepers,
55

56 EMPHASIZING the definition of sexual exploitation and abuse as expressed in the *Report of*
57 *the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crisis*,
58 which notes that the terms of sexual exploitation and abuse are mutually exclusive,
59

60 NOTING the *Report of the Secretary-General (A/70/729)*, which encourages additional support
61 for existing vetting processes, as well as emphasizing the need for a more comprehensive
62 vetting mechanisms, such as the Misconduct Tracking System, a global database containing
63 allegations of peacekeeper misconduct, to ensure that potential peacekeepers are screened
64 properly based upon their psychological and criminal history,
65

66 CONSCIOUS that transnational organized crime is an issue especially when considering crimes
67 committed by peacekeepers, such as human trafficking and the movement of weapons and drugs
68 across borders which is, at its core, counterproductive to maintaining peace and security in those
69 regions that need it the most, as held in *The United Nations Convention against Transnational*
70 *Organized Crime*,

71
72 AFFIRMING that access to information and communication technologies is necessary to bolster
73 morale of peacekeepers and keep them in contact with their families,
74

75 FURTHER NOTING the concerns in the *Secretary General Report A/70/729* regarding barriers
76 in reporting, emphasizing linguistic and cultural, and the need to ensure accessibility of reporting
77 processes,
78

79 KEEPING IN MIND the *Secretary General Report A/70/95*, and the necessity of including
80 community based avenues for reporting in the peacekeeping process,
81

- 82 FURTHER REAFFIRMING the conclusion of *Special measures for protection from sexual*
83 *exploitation and sexual abuse: Report of the Secretary-General (A/70/729)* that community-
84 based reporting mechanisms have great utility in engaging local populations in reporting crimes
85 and build on the strength of communities,
86
- 87 BEARING IN MIND *A/64/633*, which empathizes the need for new and innovative field
88 support strategies in regard to peacekeeping operations, so as to ensure that such operations are
89 modern and responsive to the changing needs of peacekeepers,
90
- 91 FULLY RECOGNIZING the right of the troop contributing countries (TCC) to extradite their
92 peacekeepers for alleged misconduct that may have taken place, which is supported by SOFA
93 documents as found in paragraph 45(b) of the 2011 United Nations Mission in the Republic of
94 South Sudan agreement,
95
- 96 APPROVING of the states which have taken steps toward rectifying the charges that have been
97 brought against a peacekeeper from the state and prosecuting them to the fullest extent of law,
98
- 99 NOTING that data exchange, particularly on criminal acts allegedly committed by
100 peacekeepers, can empower the United Nations and TCCs to more effectively investigate,
101 prosecute, and punish individuals responsible for these crimes,
102
- 103 REITERATING those points outlined in *A/RES/71/134* which states the need to increase the
104 capacity, especially as it relates to judicial capabilities, of TCCs as to ensure they are fairly and
105 effectively trying their peacekeepers of alleged misconduct,
106
- 107 EXPRESSING WITH REGRET the current lack of an appreciable international body
108 empowered with the authority to execute jurisprudence in regards to peacekeepers or experts on
109 mission,
110
- 111 1. DEFINES “experts on mission” as non-military, logistical, technical, or medical
112 professionals employed or contracted by a United Nations or joint peacekeeping missions;
113
 - 114 2. PROCLAIMS the definition of accountability as making the individual liable and
115 chargeable for criminal or wrongful acts;
116
 - 117 3. CALLS FORTH the definitions of crimes that are internationally recognized as created
118 and defined by the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice;
119
 - 120 4. WELCOMES all States to uphold and ratify the *Rome Statute* in order to further the
121 development of a universal body of international law and the support thereof;
122
 - 123 5. ENCOURAGES the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) to conduct a review of the
124 current training procedures and baseline standards, emphasizing time recommendation
125 and requirements on the issues of sexual exploitation and abuse and cultural sensitivity,
126 as well as methods of peacekeeper training and instruction;
127

- 128 6. CALLS UPON the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Division
129 (UNITAR) to work in coordination with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping
130 Training Center, other UN approved regional training centers, and TCCs so as to
131 streamline regional and cultural perspectives into peacekeeper training in order to create
132 an operational environment conducive to the criminal accountability of peacekeepers;
133
- 134 7. RECOMMENDS that Member States consult with the Policy Evaluation and Training
135 (PET) Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) when putting
136 together individual TCC training programs to ensure that human rights education is a
137 fundamental aspect of peacekeeper training, in line with the values agreed upon in the
138 universally adopted *Geneva Conventions*;
139
- 140 8. FURTHER ENCOURAGES greater cooperation between UN-WOMEN and the
141 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to deliver greater awareness and
142 education campaigns to potential peacekeepers at the consent of all parties involved, in
143 coordination with TCCs, so as to attract additional women peacekeepers, and thereby
144 limit liabilities that untrained peacekeepers present to the UN and to TCCs;
145
- 146 9. REQUESTS cooperation between UN-WOMEN and the Department of Field Support
147 (DFS) on the ground to improve reporting mechanisms to include gender sensitive
148 perspectives and overall creating a safe and conducive environment for women who are
149 victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by peacekeepers, to be able to come
150 forward and report crimes committed against them;
151
- 152 10. SUGGESTS the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) create on the ground supervision
153 units to police and supervise peacekeeping missions, making sure that the host countries
154 populations are not becoming victims to the misconduct and abuses which are
155 fundamentally counterintuitive to their mandates, especially sexual exploitation and
156 abuse;
157
- 158 11. FURTHER SUGGESTS willing and able Member States to provide additional financial
159 resources to the CDU in order to further work with TCCs, by bettering the vetting
160 process for potential UN peacekeepers, within the CDU's Misconduct Tracking System
161 so as to detect all cases of misconduct committed, including but not limited to sexual
162 exploitation and abuse;
163
- 164 12. INVITES the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to work in coordination with
165 the DPKO in order better advise response mechanisms to peacekeepers who are engaged
166 in transnational organized crime, especially as it relates to human trafficking;
167
- 168 13. ENDORSES cooperation between the CDU and the DFS in assisting Member States to
169 develop new and innovative ways to assist in monitoring peacekeepers, such as the
170 establishment of Misconduct Tracking System, as well as assisting Member States
171 utilizing new surveillance technologies for such tracking systems to increase evidence
172 available in the event of peacekeepers being prosecuted;
173

- 174 14. **IMPLORES** the United Nations to expand and better define the responsibilities of the
175 Office of Internal Oversight Services in regards to the chain of command for UN
176 peacekeeping and holding officials and personnel accountable for their criminal acts;
177
- 178 15. **URGES** the DFS to coordinate efforts to improve training for language and cultural
179 sensitivity for peacekeepers and experts on mission in order to mitigate the barriers that
180 exist for community-based reporting and to ensure that international legal standards are
181 effectively communicated and upheld;
182
- 183 16. **FURTHER ENCOURAGES** the DPKO to create community-based reporting
184 mechanisms by working with local community leaders and civil society organizations to
185 establish intermediaries between the DPKO and populations vulnerable to crimes
186 committed by peacekeepers to better facilitate the reporting process through the creation
187 of non-peacekeeping avenues for reporting;
188
- 189 17. **FURTHER REQUESTS** that the Secretary-General compile a report regarding the role
190 that civil society organizations play in the reporting process, especially in terms of
191 community accessibility, inclusiveness, and cultural sensitivity to optimize reporting of
192 misconduct, negligence, and assault in the context of regional and state legal structures;
193
- 194 18. **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** that the DFS establish a structure for the reporting process
195 to ensure those coming forward with information on criminal wrongdoings of UN
196 peacekeepers and experts on mission are guarded by institutionalized confidentiality;
197
- 198 19. **CALLS UPON** each TCC to appoint a special representative to the United Nations in
199 order to serve as a point of contact for data exchange on crimes allegedly committed by
200 their peacekeepers in order to facilitate the exchange of information on cases under their
201 jurisdiction while simultaneously respecting the privacy of those accused;
202
- 203 20. **FURTHER URGES** that the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions
204 (OROLSI) work in partnership with TCCs to improve the judicial capacity to prosecute
205 their peacekeepers by increasing physical and human infrastructure as a means to
206 therefore increase their ability to properly prosecute their peacekeepers who have
207 committed misconduct;
208
- 209 21. **FURTHER URGES** the United Nations to consolidate the current bodies of peacekeeper
210 oversight under the purview of the Office of Internal Oversight Services;
211
- 212 22. **RECOMMENDS** that the Office of Internal Oversight Services be mandated by the
213 Secretary-General to act as the primary coordinator for evidence sharing between
214 deployed monitors on mission, other United Nations bodies and programmes for
215 investigation such as the DPKO CDU, and TCCs, who need this evidence in order to
216 adequately prosecute peacekeepers who have allegedly committed criminal acts;
217
- 218 23. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Office of Legal Affairs of the UN Secretariat to extend
219 every possible assistance to developing TCCs, including through the development of

220 model laws, in order to reinforce their legislative and judicial frameworks for
221 prosecuting peacekeepers who have allegedly committed crimes and, in the case of a
222 conviction, sentencing and punishment;
223

224 24. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations to publish annual reports on the failures of states
225 to take action against peacekeepers violating the law;
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227 25. FURTHER ENCOURAGES States lacking the capacity or political will to try their
228 peacekeepers at international standards within their own legal systems to accede to
229 established international courts and the internationally agreed-upon laws that they enforce.