

**General Assembly  
Plenary Packet  
57<sup>th</sup> 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 ACKNOWLEDGING the current dangers of orphaned nuclear material disposal within all
- 2 Member States present a potential risk of such material falling into the hands of non-state actors,
- 3 who could potentially use said material in ways condemned by the United Nations, and
- 4 specifically the *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 could pose a danger
- 8 to global security if utilized by non-state actors,
- 9
- 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,
- 17
- 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 Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) ability to
- 32 oversee and administer sea import and export procedures of chemical and biological agents to
- 33 ensure the intended 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 Member States' borders,  
38

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,  
42

- 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 Russian  
46 Federation and Serbia, called the VINČA NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING (VIND)  
47 Project and the rules as outlined,  
48
  - 49 a. Constructive blueprints following standards set by the IAEA, that ensure the safe  
50 transportation and disposal of hazardous materials,  
51
  - 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,  
54
  - 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,  
57
  - 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,  
60 Russian Federation, Italy, European Union, IAEA, and Nuclear Threat Initiative;  
61
- 62 2. CALLS for the creation of an initiative under UNODA regarding the securing of  
63 orphaned uranium deposits to prevent fissile materials from falling into the hands of  
64 non-state actors through the provision of training for the extraction and utilization for the  
65 benefit of the host country through exercising the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguard  
66 Agreement Model;  
67
- 68 3. ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to increase cooperation with  
69 INTERPOL's Project Stone in the training of Member States on detecting and  
70 intercepting the transitional movement of weapons of mass destruction across borders;  
71
- 72 4. FURTHER CALLS UPON Member States to reinvigorate their commitment to the  
73 IMPACT program administered by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)  
74 as a means of providing a more robust defense against cyber-attacks that can be used to  
75 obtain weapons including, but not limited to, chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons,  
76 and any relevant information technologies regarding these weapons;  
77
- 78 5. IMPLORES the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to make  
79 recommendations for safe stockpile levels for biological and chemical agents, as  
80 recommended by the Health and Safety Authority report, *Management of Tips and*

81 *Stockpiles*, and to ensure Member States' legislatures set safety standards for all research  
82 that utilizes biological and chemical agents that can be used for non-peaceful means;  
83

- 84 6. ENDORSES the call for a joint meeting of the IAEA and the OPCW in order to discuss,  
85  
86 a. Sharing information on the creation of guidelines for safe physical protection of  
87 chemical agents,  
88  
89 b. Working towards the prevention of the proliferation of chemical weapons,  
90  
91 c. Controlling the disposal and elimination of chemical weapons, recognizing that  
92 sea-dumped chemical weapons are at risk of being acquired by terrorist groups,  
93  
94 d. Preventing the acquisition of set weapons by non-state actors and terrorist  
95 groups;  
96
- 97 7. FURTHER URGES the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to oversee and  
98 administer safe export and import procedures of chemical and biological agents sharing  
99 best practices of the UNODA and regional organizations in order to secure potentially  
100 non-peaceful agents and ensure peaceful transfers solely between Member States and  
101 their intended recipients;  
102
- 103 8. FURTHER URGES the sharing of best practices in detecting fissile material between  
104 Member States regarding the detection of illegal transportation of fissile materials;  
105
- 106 9. FURTHER URGES collaboration with United Nations Educational, Scientific, and  
107 Cultural Organization for the establishment of an education solution, directed toward at-  
108 risk and potentially exposed youth in areas that are overwhelmed and threatened by non-  
109 state actors, which focuses on assisting the appropriate governmental institutions within  
110 Member States in regards to education;  
111
- 112 10. EMPHASIZING the importance of recognizing and abiding by national sovereignty in  
113 all programs sponsored and enacted by the UN, specifically this committee, regarding  
114 non-state actors and WMDs within nation states.

**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 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 Nations' 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 CWC, the BTWC, and the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear*
- 14 *Material*, which call for the security of WMD stockpiles,
- 15
- 16 BEARING IN MIND the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 related
- 17 to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing
- 18 access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all
- 19 levels,
- 20
- 21 EMPHASIZING the threat to international security posed by unilateral military action relating
- 22 to air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace, which threatens to undermine the multilateral efforts of
- 23 securing WMDs and addressing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
- 24
- 25 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the barriers that developing countries face when creating and
- 26 implementing national legislation in the fulfillment of their international security obligations,
- 27
- 28 REMEMBERING the importance of Member States developing tailored strategies to reduce the
- 29 violent extremist narrative that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups encouraged in the
- 30 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,
- 31
- 32 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of North-South cooperation, regional cooperation, and
- 33 confidence building and transparency in the creation of best practices for ensuring that WMDs
- 34 do not fall into the hands of non-State actors,
- 35

36 NOTING the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*,  
37 which facilitates the coordination of international efforts to prevent the financing of terrorism,  
38

39 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force's (CTITF)  
40 Working Group report on *Tackling the Financing of Terrorism*, which notes the need for  
41 international cooperation in addressing terrorism financing and its relationship to terrorists  
42 acquiring WMDs,  
43

44 AFFIRMING the importance of multilateral export control regimes (MECRs), especially the  
45 Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime, in  
46 preventing the illicit trade of WMD related technologies and monitoring the trade of dual-use  
47 technologies, which are vital for sustainable development,  
48

49 FURTHER EMPHASIZING the *United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy* (UNCIT)  
50 and its four pillars of counter terrorism, as stated by the General Assembly of the United  
51 Nations that aims at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, to prevent  
52 and combat terrorism, to take measures to build State capacity to fight terrorism, and to  
53 strengthen the role of the UN in combating terrorism and to ensure that respect for human rights  
54 is upheld while countering terrorism,  
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56 ALARMED BY the *2015 Institute for Science and International Security Report* which states  
57 worldwide, that there is 137 tons of highly enriched uranium within the civilian sector,  
58

59 APPROVING of the outcomes of the Rabat Conference of the United Nations Counter  
60 Terrorism Center, which identified existing gaps and needs to build up effective border  
61 management in order to counter terrorism,  
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63 FURTHER RECOGNIZING that, according to the International Maritime Organization, 90% of  
64 the world's trade is carried by sea, and that the security and monitoring of the exchange of  
65 goods is vital to international peace and security,  
66

67 KEEPING IN MIND Article IV of the NPT, which outlines the inalienable right of all the  
68 Parties to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,  
69

70 FURTHER NOTING the lack of capacity to enhance global decision making and to support  
71 country-level action for shaping a better future for the prevention of terrorists acquiring WMDs,  
72

73 ACKNOWLEDGING the dangers of orphaned chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear  
74 (CBRN) materials to the security of Member States, and the disability and the inability of lesser  
75 developed Member States to keep such materials secure against the threat of non-state actors,  
76

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

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

85

86 FULLY ALARMED by the Non-Proliferation Education Centre's revelation of ten tons of  
87 unaccounted fissile material, currently in unmonitored circulation, that poses a potential threat  
88 to end up in the possession of non-state actors,

89

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

93

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

98

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

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

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

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111 KEEPING IN MIND the vulnerability of chemical and biological materials by non-state actors  
112 during the import and export process and the UNODA to deal with such vulnerabilities,

113

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

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

121

122 2. REMINDS the international community about the necessity of working diligently  
123 towards the disarmament of WMDs and preventing terrorists from acquiring WMDs,  
124 for the achievement of the SDGs, particularly SDG 16, related to reducing all forms  
125 of violence, promoting rule of law, reducing illicit financial and arms flows,  
126 strengthening national institutions, and building capacity at all levels;

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3. AFFIRMS the need to address the threat posed by terrorists acquiring weapons of mass destruction in a multilateral way while respecting the sovereignty of all Member States, in accordance to Article 2.7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
  4. ENCOURAGES Member States to seek assistance to prevent terrorist groups from acquiring financing that could be used to acquire WMDs by improving the procedure of international cooperation of programs such as the United Nations CTITF and the IMF Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism strategy and through the increased cooperation with regional programs such as the Eurasian Group on Combatting Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
  5. 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;
  6. 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;
  7. SUGGESTS that Member States consider utilizing thorium as well as deuterium as a safer and less weaponizable alternative to uranium into current nuclear reactors with assistance from the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Energy, to reduce and eliminate the potential for non-state actors acquiring the means needed for creating weapons of mass destruction;
  8. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to collaborate with international research institutes such as United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to strengthen voluntary best practice sharing between Member States security sectors in order to conduct research on strengthened laws and agreements that promote the eradication of WMDs and their deliverance to non-state actors;
  9. FURTHER CALLS UPON the UNODA to strengthen its regional forces with all willing and able Member States towards the UN SafeGuard Programme which oversees the International Ammunition Technical Cooperation in the vein of protecting the physical security of stockpile management facilities in order to keep WMDs out of the hands of non-state actors;
  10. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for strengthening coordination between the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODA, and CTITF in order to assist developing states in the



173 creation of legislation to prevent non-state actors from acquiring WMDs through the  
174 voluntary assisted implementation by organizations such as,

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- 176 a. UNCCTs Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorists,
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  - 178 b. Establishing a partnership between the CTITF and the UN Institute for  
179 training and research for providing technical, logistical, and financial  
180 assistance in the implementation and upkeep of national task forces;
  - 181

- 182 11. REITERATES the need for the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center's Border  
183 Security Initiative to greater assist Member States, specifically developing countries,  
184 in implementing border controls to prevent the trans-border movement of terrorists  
185 and WMDs and coordinate with regional and national programs, such as the Jordan  
186 Border Security Program;
- 187
- 188 12. RECOMMENDS the implementation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and  
189 radiological screening on internationally bound cargo vessels through the creation of  
190 Joint Port Control Units with assistance from the United Nations Organization on  
191 Drugs and Crime and World Customs Organization Global Container Control  
192 Programme;
- 193
- 194 13. FURTHER INVITES increased cooperation between MECRs, and the incorporation  
195 of the concerns of developing countries and facilitate north-south cooperation within  
196 MECRs trigger lists in order to create a more multilateral environment for preventing  
197 non-state actors from acquiring WMDs;
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- 199 14. CONFIRMS the critical necessity for not only current, but also future Member States  
200 that possess nuclear technology and the materials to obtain nuclear technologies, to  
201 work in collaboration with the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme in regards  
202 to facilitating peaceful uses of nuclear technology which builds necessary economic  
203 diversification of the developed and developing world, enhancing political stability  
204 while addressing the root causes of civilians turning to non-state actors;
- 205
- 206 15. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the IAEA reinstitute its Vinca Institute Nuclear  
207 Decommissioning (VIND) program for the decommissioning and proper disposal of  
208 nuclear materials from nuclear reactors to ensure that fissile material cannot yet into  
209 the hands of non-state actors at any point in the fuel cycle;
- 210
- 211 16. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the UN Institute for Disarmament Research  
212 facilitate, create, and research guidelines for the use and transfer of CBRN material  
213 by providing licenses for transport and end use intentions, following the example set  
214 by the Strategic Export Control Division;
- 215
- 216 17. REQUESTS INTERPOL's Project Stone include best practices on detecting,  
217 intercepting, and monitoring the flow of illicit CBRNs, in collaboration with the  
218 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to improve regional practices of

219 border and customs control for the detection of CBRN weapons, and the materials  
220 that may be used for their creation;

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222 18. FURTHER INVITES the International Telecommunications Union to collaborate  
223 with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs to help Member States to  
224 create guidelines and assist in the implementation of national legislation that pertains  
225 to the role of cybersecurity in the safety of agents that may be used to create CBRN  
226 weaponry so as to prevent their diversion to non-peaceful uses in the hands of non-  
227 State actors and terrorist groups;

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229 19. CALLS FOR the inclusion of safe practices for biological and chemical weapons  
230 agents storage into all willing and able Member States' national legislative agendas,  
231 with deference to national sovereignty, so as to further promote the security of such  
232 materials that may not be diverted to non-peaceful uses, especially in the hands of  
233 non-State actors and terrorist groups.

**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,  
23  
24 b. Impact,  
25  
26 c. Environmental mindfulness,  
27  
28 d. Sustainability;  
29  
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.

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

**Submitted to: General Assembly**

**Submitted by: General Assembly Second Committee**



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*,
- 15
- 16 NOTING the *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the
- 17 importance of the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) efforts to expand the capacity of
- 18 ICTs to address the concern of rural populations,
- 19
- 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,
- 33
- 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, security concerns, 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. ENCOURAGES Member States, in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to develop self-applicable cyber-security policies which ensure the protection of individuals and Member States;
4. SUPPORTS the establishment of specific metrics by which organizations may regularly and accurately assess the performance of the following programs so that these may be improved to best encourage the development of ICTs for betterment of general economic welfare;
5. 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;
6. ENCOURAGES the World Intellectual Property Organization to cooperate with Member States to develop national intellectual property rights legislation, in order to create an environment that is conducive for the innovation of new ICTs;
7. RECOGNIZES the importance of fostering enterprise and innovation through the provision of seed capital, which can be supported by organizations such as the UN Capital Development Fund;

- 82 8. INVITES transparency of funding from public-private partnerships utilizing social  
83 corporate responsibility through,  
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85 a. Increased participation of Member States in the Center for Global  
86 Development's initiatives regarding contract transparency, tax evasion,  
87 and avoidance,  
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89 b. Expansion of qualifying Member States covered through the UNDP's  
90 One Fund Program to provide a comprehensive overview of estimated  
91 costs and available funding;  
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- 93 9. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the ITU work with all willing and able Member States  
94 to assess the inequalities that exist regarding ICTs, especially within education,  
95 employment, and healthcare, in order to create a more inclusive environment;  
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- 97 10. INVITES all willing and able Member States to increase voluntary contributions to  
98 the ITU in order to enhance its capacity as it seeks to promote universal access to  
99 ICTs;  
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- 101 11. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the United Nations Development Programme to  
102 increase efforts to expand sustainable energy distribution infrastructure into rural  
103 areas and improve the sustainability of rural electrification in accordance with SDG  
104 7, while respecting the energy situation in each Member State, in order to establish  
105 an effective energy infrastructure for the use of ICTs;  
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- 107 12. FURTHER SUPPORTS all willing and able Member States and other relevant  
108 stakeholders to cooperate with the United Nations Environment Programme in  
109 establishing systems to incentivize the development of green ICTs;  
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- 111 13. FURTHER INVITES regional organizations to partner with Member States in order  
112 to create an enabling environment in which investment is promoted, including both  
113 the public and private sectors and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and  
114 expand programs such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
115 (UNIDO)'s Business Information Center Programme (BIC), in order to achieve  
116 economic development within the technology sector, particularly utilizing ICTs;  
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- 118 14. SUGGESTS that the ITU and UN-Habitat collaborate on efforts to incorporate ICTs  
119 into education in unplanned urban settlements to educate the residents of these  
120 communities on technologies and increase awareness on the potential benefits of  
121 utilizing them, with a goal of improving the inclusion of marginalized populations in  
122 order to reduce the digital divide;  
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- 124 15. SUPPORTS the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the use of ICTs, specifically  
125 in regards to access to information and capacity building as outlined in the *WSIS*  
126 *Plan of Action*;  
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16. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the World Health Organization incorporate the use of ICTs within existing healthcare sectors to promote information sharing among doctors and patients within the international community in order to increase knowledge on treatment and prevention of diseases by increasing the effectiveness of ICTs through modern computing stations which promotes a higher standard of living;
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17. WELCOMES the International Labor Organization to further work with Member States to encourage the use of ICTs within local businesses as a means to expand access to decent work;
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18. FURTHER CALLS UPON the UN Statistics Division to support the building of capacity for data collection and utilization, including through the establishment of institutions such as the Bolivian Multilateral Investment Fund, which would assist developing countries in monitoring and planning for investment in the ICT sector;
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19. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION for the opportunity for Member States to implement programs that work to increase internet access through fiber optic networks, utilizing best practices and lessons learned from the Argentinian Conectada and Colombian Vive Digital programmes, which would promote the inclusion of rural populations in ICTs;
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20. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to coordinate with Member States in line with their national priorities to increase access to ICTs for women in developing countries in order to move towards reducing the gender gap in the digital divide, which would promote educational opportunities and reduce inequalities within employment opportunities;
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21. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to develop and improve programs that can assist rural populations in utilizing ICTs to improve literacy in order to expand access to ICTs and their many benefits;
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22. FURTHER ENCOURAGES UNESCO to work with Member States to promote ICT education within their educational facilities in order to reduce the digital divide and improve digital literacy, specifically within developing countries.

**Topic: Implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Goal**

**Submitted to: General Assembly**

**Submitted by: General Assembly Third Committee**



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,  
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17 RECOGNIZING that women across the globe currently lack access to basic healthcare 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,  
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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,  
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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,  
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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,  
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47 AFFIRMING *A/RES/56/116*, which emphasized the importance of financial literacy in women's  
48 economic involvement,  
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50 APPRECIATING the potential of women to participate in STEM fields as outlined in the  
51 Secretary General's *Education for All* initiative,  
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53 RECOGNIZING that one of the International Labour Organization's main focuses is to  
54 implement equality of opportunity in business,  
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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,  
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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,  
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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*,  
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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,  
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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,  
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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,  
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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,  
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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 above all else on  
111 the basis of 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 healthcare, 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 healthcare institutions to meet the unique needs of women in each Member State;
6. SUGGESTS that regional bodies utilize a Member State's national GDP and other economic indicators as a minimum need determination for a Member State to enhance healthcare systems, assist displaced populations, and address women's and girls' needs on both intra- and interstate levels, so as to increase government capacity to better provide adequate healthcare 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 healthcare 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 by implementing programs with respect to culture such as France's Sectorial Mixite  
181 Numérique, which addresses cyber bullying, promotes female role models, recruits  
182 women in higher education and encourages their employment or promotion in these  
183 fields;  
184
- 185 15. FURTHER CALLS UPON UNESCO to collaborate with Member States to develop  
186 model legislation, mirroring the bilateral programme United States-Canada Council for  
187 the Advancement of Women Entrepreneurs and Business Leaders, for the advancement  
188 of female entrepreneurial leaders;  
189
- 190 16. URGES Member States to utilize the UN WOMEN Fund for Gender Equality for  
191 programming aimed at reducing discrimination and increasing gender equality through  
192 public awareness campaigns based on mitigating harmful cultural practices;  
193
- 194 17. ENCOURAGES Member States to coordinate with the World Health Organization  
195 (WHO) to condemn the practice of FGM and cutting in accordance with SDG 5.5;  
196
- 197 18. FURTHER SUGGESTS all willing and able Member States work with UN  
198 Organizations such as UN WOMEN to promote education on the effects of harmful  
199 cultural practices, such as FGM and domestic violence, in order to recognize situations  
200 that prevent women from exercising their human rights, and to empower women to have  
201 a stronger voice in their community;  
202
- 203 19. FURTHER URGES the WHO to work with all willing Member States in order to  
204 increase the promotion of mental and physical health for women and the girl child  
205 specifically, and to end inhuman treatments including FGM, sexual assault, domestic  
206 violence, human trafficking, and also recovery assistance for traumatic instances such as  
207 miscarriage and infant mortality;  
208
- 209 20. EMBOLDENS Member States to take culturally appropriate measures in developing  
210 laws and practices to ensure the elimination of all acts of discrimination and inhuman  
211 treatment against women, which often lead to mental health issues derived from  
212 traumatic events for women and girls;  
213
- 214 21. URGES the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to  
215 partner with the UNHCR, as invited by Member States within the cluster approach, to  
216 directly address the unique needs of female displaced persons in a timely manner, as  
217 demonstrated in the UN response to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1995,  
218

- 219 22. RECOMMENDS willing and able Member States create or strengthen laws in order to  
220 respond to and prevent instances of violence against women, including but not limited to  
221 domestic violence;  
222
- 223 23. ENCOURAGES UN Women, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and all  
224 relevant NGOs, such as India's Special Peacekeeping Training Programme for Female  
225 Military Officers, to cooperate with all willing and able Member States to prevent and  
226 address conflict-related sexual violence within refugee camps by training State officials  
227 and ensuring said training is implemented while respecting cultural practices of the host  
228 country;  
229
- 230 24. URGES the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to partner with the  
231 UNHCR, as invited by Member States within the cluster approach to directly address the  
232 unique needs of female displaced persons in a timely manner, as demonstrated in the UN  
233 response to Bosnia and Herzegovina;  
234
- 235 25. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the Peacebuilding Commission support Member States in  
236 including women within peacebuilding processes through the promotion of a gender  
237 perspective in the rebuilding process to address the special needs of women in post-  
238 conflict situations, especially in the reestablishment of stable governments;  
239
- 240 26. INVITES the UN Population Fund's Safeguarding Young People to coordinate with  
241 Member States' Ministries of Education to implement age-appropriate comprehensive  
242 reproductive and sexual health education at the primary and secondary level which  
243 addresses intersections of women's health, sexual abuse, and socio-cultural  
244 empowerment in line with each Member State's educational systems;  
245
- 246 27. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the WHO partner with UNESCO to pursue advocacy of  
247 training for leaders, specifically women, from within willing communities to work as  
248 healthcare professionals, empowering communities to help themselves, specifically in  
249 rural areas, and settlements containing displaced persons, placing particular focus on  
250 language barriers and access to healthcare;  
251
- 252 28. FURTHER SUGGESTS regional bodies follow the framework outlined by the  
253 *Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda Within the*  
254 *Sustainable Development Framework by 2030*, which mentions the Economic  
255 Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and promotes women's sexual and  
256 reproductive rights along with providing education on sexual and reproductive health  
257 specifically in circumstances regarding maternal complications with respect to state  
258 sovereignty;  
259
- 260 29. FURTHER REQUESTS Member States consult UN WOMEN in the development of  
261 national actions that provide financial and technical support for emerging female leaders,  
262 and to promote leadership education of women that informs potential candidates on how  
263 to effectively manage a campaign, including how to run for office, hold fundraisers, and  
264 draft policies;

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30. SUGGESTS willing and able Member States to partner with UN Women to ensure that women not only have access to governmental training, but to ensure that women participating in politics are fully aware of their powers and rights through initiatives such as the Promoting Women’s Political Leadership and Governance program;
31. FURTHER SUGGESTS that Member States create goals, including quota systems, in consultation with UN WOMEN to increase women’s representation in political decision-making processes to be reported every ten years at the sole discretion of the state;
32. FURTHER RECOMENDS that the Security Council consider lifting or easing sanctions such as 304(a) and increase financial assistance to Member States accused of human rights abuses in order to increase their ability to promote gender equality an proactively participate in the international system.

**Topic: Criminal Accountability of UN Peacekeepers on Mission**

**Submitted to: General Assembly**

**Submitted by: General Assembly 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
- 19 relevance to protecting the reputation and continued effectiveness of UN peacekeeping
- 20 worldwide,
- 21
- 22 CONFIDENT in the goals set forth in *A/RES/71/134* and the importance of constantly
- 23 improving training standards and the effort to reach those goals,
- 24
- 25 NOTING WITH CONCERN the present issue of sexual assault, theft, and other crimes in
- 26 violation of international law by UN Peacekeepers on mission, as reviewed in *Security Council*
- 27 *Resolution S/RES/2272*,
- 28
- 29 AWARE of the legal protections frequently granted to UN Peacekeepers through the usage of
- 30 Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) under the precedent established by the *General*
- 31 *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations*,
- 32
- 33 FURTHER REITERATING the sentiments expressed in *An Agenda For Peace*, which calls for
- 34 greater comprehensive training of UN peacekeeping forces, including the need for regional and
- 35 cultural sensitivity training, in order to establish an environment where local populations and
- 36 the peacekeepers themselves feel more comfortable to reporting misconduct,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

- 174 15. **IMPLORES** the United Nations to expand and better define the responsibilities of the Office  
175 of Internal Oversight Services in regards to the chain of command for UN peacekeeping and  
176 holding officials and personnel accountable for their criminal acts;  
177
- 178 16. **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 17. **FURTHER ENCOURAGES** the DPKO to create community-based reporting mechanisms  
184 by working with local community leaders and civil society organizations to establish  
185 intermediaries between the DPKO and populations vulnerable to crimes committed by  
186 peacekeepers to better facilitate the reporting process through the creation of non-  
187 peacekeeping avenues for reporting;  
188
- 189 18. **FURTHER REQUESTS** that the Secretary-General compile a report regarding the role that  
190 civil society organizations play in the reporting process, especially in terms of community  
191 accessibility, inclusiveness, and cultural sensitivity to optimize reporting of misconduct,  
192 negligence, and assault in the context of regional and state legal structures;  
193
- 194 19. **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** that the DFS establish a structure for the reporting process to  
195 ensure those coming forward with information on criminal wrongdoings of UN  
196 peacekeepers and experts on mission are guarded by institutionalized confidentiality;  
197
- 198 20. **CALLS UPON** each TCC to appoint a special representative to the United Nations in order  
199 to serve as a point of contact for data exchange on crimes allegedly committed by their  
200 peacekeepers in order to facilitate the exchange of information on cases under their  
201 jurisdiction while simultaneously respecting the privacy of those accused,  
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- 203 a. Data exchange is to be defined as the protection of sensitive and personal information  
204 when conducted in a transaction between parties within the body of the UN,  
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- 206 b. Once the dispute has been settled all data that pertains to the case must still be kept  
207 private to respect the Member States involved;  
208
- 209 21. **FURTHER URGES** that the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI)  
210 work in partnership with TCCs to improve the judicial capacity to prosecute their  
211 peacekeepers by increasing physical and human infrastructure as a means to therefore  
212 increase their ability to properly prosecute their peacekeepers who have committed  
213 misconduct;  
214
- 215 22. **FURTHER URGES** the United Nations to consolidate the current bodies of peacekeeper  
216 oversight under the purview of the Office of Internal Oversight Services;  
217
- 218 23. **RECOMMENDS** that the Office of Internal Oversight Services be mandated by the  
219 Secretary-General to act as the primary coordinator for evidence sharing between deployed

- 220 monitors on mission, other United Nations bodies and programmes for investigation such as  
221 the DPKO CDU, and TCCs, who need this evidence in order to adequately prosecute  
222 peacekeepers who have allegedly committed criminal acts;  
223
- 224 24. FURTHER REQUESTS the Office of Legal Affairs of the UN Secretariat to extend every  
225 possible assistance to developing TCCs, including through the development of model laws,  
226 in order to reinforce their legislative and judicial frameworks for prosecuting peacekeepers  
227 who have allegedly committed crimes and, in the case of a conviction, sentencing and  
228 punishment;  
229
- 230 25. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations to publish annual reports on instances where  
231 States are unable to fulfill their commitments in holding peacekeepers accountable, as well  
232 as include recommendations for such Member States to increase their capacity to fulfill such  
233 commitments;  
234
- 235 26. FURTHER ENCOURAGES States lacking the capacity or political will to try their  
236 peacekeepers at international standards within their own legal systems to accede to  
237 established international courts and the internationally agreed-upon laws that they enforce.

**Annex 1**

1 EXPRESSING WITH REGRET the current lack of an appreciable international body  
2 empowered with the authority to execute jurisprudence in regards to peacekeepers or experts on  
3 mission,  
4

- 5 1. RECOMMENDS the convening of an international conference tasked with the  
6 responsibility of drafting and ratifying a set of legal instruments focused on the  
7 standardization of training methodology, codes of conduct for active and reserve  
8 peacekeepers, and appropriate procedures for trials of those accused of crimes;  
9
- 10 2. AFFIRMS national sovereignty and dominion over troops contributed for peacekeeping  
11 missions, through the recognition of the domestic courts of each TCC resulting in TCC  
12 courts as the primary judiciary to prosecute and sentence those accused of crimes while  
13 on peacekeeping mission;  
14
- 15 3. SUPPORTS the creation of the Peacekeeper Criminal Accountability Tribunal (PCAT),  
16 an independent multilateral tribunal convening at the Hague by the United Nations  
17 Security Council to act as a court of last resort when Member States are found to lack  
18 the judicial, social, or physical infrastructure, or political will to conduct initial trials or  
19 when requested by the sovereign state;  
20
- 21 4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the PCAT be composed of the following judicial  
22 representatives: 1 from each of the UN recognized regional blocks (Africa, Europe,  
23 Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia) elected every  
24 6 years with the approval of the General Assembly and evaluated every 3 years, 2 from  
25 the top ten troop contributing nations as determined at the outset of a case and elected  
26 for a 2-year term, 2 from the top ten providers of assessed contributions to UN  
27 peacekeeping operations as determined at the outset of a case and elected for a 2-year  
28 term, 1 from the TCC of the peacekeeping operation in question, and 1 from the host  
29 country of the peacekeeping operation in question, with no country serving for more  
30 than one term every three sessions;  
31
- 32 5. CALLS UPON the Security Council, under advisement from the Department of  
33 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), to form an Accountability Monitoring Committee  
34 (AMC) at the outset of each peacekeeping mission, whose sole purpose is to monitor and  
35 record violations to the standards agreed upon in the initial international committee  
36 meeting and solidified in the convention, comprised of a representative of the  
37 Secretariat, the Host Country and TCCs to be the sole membership of this committee,  
38 which is reformed at the renewal of each UN peacekeeping mandate in accordance with  
39 each member nation involved;  
40
- 41 6. AUTHORIZES case agents, assigned to each case of misconduct by the Secretariat, to  
42 bring the attention of the AMC to potential failures in judicial proceedings during trials  
43 involving peacekeeping, in order to inform the decision of the AMC to make a  
44 recommendation to the PCAT;

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7. INSTRUCTS the PCAT to act only upon the unanimous recommendation of the AMC, either in situations where a TCC is found to have insufficient judicial, social, or physical infrastructure, or inadequate political will to try peacekeepers accused of misconduct or when in violation of the standards outlined in the aforementioned proposed legal instruments;
8. DECIDES that sentences of the court are to be handled under the jurisdiction of the TCC in order to uphold the principle of sovereignty which lies at the heart of the international system.