



**Code:** GA1/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Ending the Use of Improvised Explosive Devices, Landmines, Cluster Munitions, and Other Explosives

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

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3 *Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) claim that every human being has the*  
4 *inherent right to life emphasizes the need to end the military use of victim-activated improved explosive*  
5 *devices (IEDs),*

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7 *Emphasizing the continued urgent implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism*  
8 *Strategy (GCTS), contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 2006, and its subsequent reviews,*  
9 *while enhancing sub-regional, regional, and international cooperation amongst states and multilateral*  
10 *agencies, to incapacitate, impair, isolate, and impede any and all terrorist threats,*

11

12 *Recognizing General Assembly resolution 71/68 adopted in 2016 which discusses the importance of*  
13 *establishing transparency regarding the dissemination of national laws and regulations such that a mutual*  
14 *understanding and trust can be established among Member States regarding the transfer of arms and*  
15 *military technology,*

16

17 *Alarmed by the destruction caused by the use of improvised explosive devices by non-state actors, inter*  
18 *alia, terrorists, armed militias, and other unauthorized recipients, and the devastating detonation of*  
19 *landmines resulting in military and civilian casualties,*

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21 *Reaffirming Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Mine Ban Convention (1997) stating that a review conference*  
22 *shall be held every five years with interval reviews being held if requested by one or more state parties,*

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24 *Emphasizing the importance of protecting the rights of women and children under the previous treaties*  
25 *and organizations of the UN, and engaging with civil society to promote landmine clearance as discussed*  
26 *in the 1995 Beijing Protocol for Action which focuses on the distinct impacts that women and children are*  
27 *affected by landmines and thus urging action for the total end of use or development of mines through*  
28 *Member States' collaboration on mine action,*

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30 *Acknowledging the growth of mine risk education (MRE) programs to reduce the incidents of casualties*  
31 *due to mines and other explosive devices, as reported by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor,*

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33 *Expressing international support for mine action in accordance with Article 6 of the Mine Ban Treaty*  
34 *(1997), permitting State Parties to receive financial support for demining,*

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36 *Upholding the suggestions and implementations of General Assembly resolution 2/36 on improvised*  
37 *explosive devices,*

38

39 *Recognizing the efficiency in mine action and clearance methods that result from the collaborations*  
40 *among civil society organizations, UN entities, local governments and military leaders such as through*  
41 *work in the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action*  
42 *(IACG-MA),*

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44 *Recalling Member States' international obligations set forth in General Assembly resolution 72/75,*

45

46 *Noting with deep concern* that Member States adhere to General Assembly resolution 73/67, which  
47 mentions the prevention of terrorist groups from using and accessing materials that can be used in the  
48 making of improvised explosive devices,  
49

50 *Taking into consideration* the previous work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), particularly  
51 the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and their role in the implementation of the *Mine*  
52 *Ban Treaty* (1997) towards complete clearance by all Member States by 2025,  
53

54 *Recognizing* the cost of landmine and IEDs disarmament operations, including the five billion US Dollars,  
55 already allocated to explosive weapon removal annually,  
56

57 *Recognizing* the need for the expansion of educational programs and training protocols to maximize the  
58 effectiveness of disarmament procedures and minimize the loss of civilian lives,  
59

60 *Deeply alarmed* by the catastrophic consequences of landmines on children as the Landmine and Cluster  
61 Munitions Monitor records that 47% of civilian casualties from landmines in 2017 were children,  
62

63 *Acknowledging* how the use of landmines further marginalizes women as the Landmine and Cluster  
64 Munitions Monitor reports that 13% of all casualties in 2017 were women and girls,  
65

66 *Calling attention* to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their importance in working to provide  
67 world peace, health, and partnerships by 2030,  
68

69 *Firmly believing* that it is in the interest of all Member States to engage in discussions on the humanitarian  
70 consequences of IEDs and other explosives with the aim of further deepening the understanding of this  
71 matter, and welcoming civil society's ongoing engagement,  
72

73 *Acknowledging* the work done by the United Nations Actions Service (UNMAS) in its efforts to limit the  
74 threat of explosive devices by non-state actors; Since 2018, UNMAS has removed approximately 14,500  
75 explosive remnants of war and conducted over 1,000 land surveys of land previously controlled by  
76 terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),  
77

78 *Calling attention* to the 2005 report by the Geneva Call on Armed Non-State Actors and Landmines,  
79 specifically emphasizing the role that non-state actors, terrorist groups, and rogue actors may have in the  
80 creation, development, and use of explosive weapons and land mines,  
81

82 *Deeply alarmed* that almost all developing countries have some rehabilitation services, but that such  
83 services reach less than 5% of the people with disabilities in the community according to the International  
84 Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),  
85

86 *Acknowledging* the work accomplished by General Assembly resolution 73/342, the *International Labor*  
87 *Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work*, stating a comprehensive, far-reaching and  
88 people-centered set of universal and transformative sustainable development goals and targets,  
89

90 *Observing* the role of the International Day for Mine Action Awareness on April 4th in teaching the public  
91 about this issue,  
92

93 *Recognizing* the irreparable impact that landmines, IEDs, and cluster munitions can bring upon a Member  
94 State's infrastructure and civilian population,  
95

96 *Considering* the potential displacement of individuals who have been affected by land-mines and  
97 explosive weapons,  
98

99 *Emphasizing* the damage resulting from explosives in local communities responsible for the production  
100 and trade of these supplies and minerals,  
101

- 102 1. *Suggests* that Member States collaborate with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and  
103 the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to expand on systems that educate  
104 civilians, especially future generations, about IEDs by:  
105
- 106 a. Spreading the collective knowledge, standardization, and development of landmine-  
107 prevention education, which correspond with the Geneva International Center for  
108 Humanitarian Demining (GICHD);  
109
  - 110 b. Disseminating knowledge regarding IEDs, landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosives  
111 as well as areas in which these explosives may be active by holding practices of  
112 distinguishing replica IEDs from ordinary objects in and out of class on a regular basis with  
113 the assistance of civil organizations at;  
114
  - 115 c. Committing to act with UN bodies and its agencies such as the United Nations Office for  
116 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to prevent handmade explosive weapons proliferation and  
117 promote disarmament efforts;  
118
  - 119 d. Focusing on providing the most education to families and young children that may be  
120 unfamiliar with the appearance of an unexploded anti-personnel weapon and the impact that  
121 it may have, tailored to the culture of the host Member State;  
122
  - 123 e. Increasing pipelines to inform governments and NGOs about the existence of active  
124 minefields, landmines, or the production of such explosives;  
125
  - 126 f. Educating civilians in conflict and post-conflict areas in the recognition of conventional  
127 explosives listed in the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* (1981);  
128
  - 129 g. Seeing that authorities in conflict and post-conflict zones are educated in the proper  
130 procedures to follow in how to enforce safety standards in regards to conventional  
131 explosives, as well as how to manage crises involving the identification and/or detonation of  
132 conventional explosives;  
133
  - 134 h. Ensuring government officials in conflict and post-conflict zones are educated in following  
135 through with disarmament on a national scale and how to establish procedures that maximize  
136 the effectiveness of disarmament and minimize civilian casualties;  
137
  - 138 i. Adopting technological innovation awards or grants, by the IMF/World Bank, for the youth to  
139 encourage people utilizing and innovating the technology about the detections or removal of  
140 the mines, cluster munitions, and other devices in conjunction with civil society organizations,  
141 or the private sector;  
142
  - 143 j. *Supports* the development of awareness campaigns within primary and secondary school  
144 funded by the United Nations in coordination with Member States;  
145
- 146 2. *Calls for* multilateral training operations led by Member States to further develop mine-clearing  
147 capabilities by regional mine action centers in order to develop regional mine-clearing capabilities;  
148
- 149 3. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the safety of children under the 1989 *Convention on the Rights*  
150 *of the Child* (CRC) in order to protect the well-being, and safety of children, educate children on the  
151 dangers of *landmines*, and explosives, and recognize these in their everyday life, further promote the  
152 Mine Risk Education Project of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and emphasize the effort  
153 made by The HALO Trust, an NGO which visits schools and communities to provide a risk education  
154 lesson;  
155

- 156 4. *Encourages* Member States with *the* capacity to use drones to employ their use to monitor the mines  
157 and deploy a large network of advanced heat-sensitive drones within their national borders under  
158 penalty;
- 159
- 160 5. *Urges* all Member States to limit the production of IEDs by:
- 161
- 162 a. Striving for transparent customs inspection systems or databases to better prohibit the import  
163 and export of raw materials and finished products used in the creation of IEDs;
- 164
- 165 b. Calling for the establishment of an intercountry review group to further monitor the transport  
166 of these finished products through existing bodies such as UNMAS;
- 167
- 168 c. Supporting the use of cyber-security around the printers or other similar devices so as to  
169 prevent hackers from utilizing these devices for potentially harmful activities;
- 170
- 171 6. *Encourages* Member States to work with NGOs to assess the feasibility of a voluntarily International  
172 IED and Other *Explosive* Devices Assist Fund (IIEDAF) for victims of anti-personnel weapons,  
173 particularly unexploded ordnances (UXOs) that, with the pre-existing framework of the UNMAS,  
174 provides funds for:
- 175
- 176 a. Victims with disabilities who may be unable to successfully live by themselves;
- 177
- 178 b. Families of the victims that are no longer able to provide for their own;
- 179
- 180 c. Rebuilding of infrastructure, agricultural regions, and business centers heavily affected by  
181 exploded and unexploded ordnances;
- 182
- 183 7. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the International IED and Other Explosive Devices Assistance  
184 Fund (IIEDAF) for victims of anti-personnel weapons, particularly unexploded ordnances (UXOs) that,  
185 with the pre-existing framework of the UNMAS, provides funds for:
- 186
- 187 a. Victims with disabilities who may be unable to successfully live by themselves;
- 188
- 189 b. Families of the victims that are no longer able to provide for their own;
- 190
- 191 c. Rebuilding of infrastructure, agricultural regions, and business centers heavily affected by  
192 exploded and unexploded ordnances;
- 193
- 194 8. *Requests* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) determines the feasibility  
195 of an Economic Security Development ESD fund, which is reviewed every other year, for the purpose  
196 of allocation, *assessing* the situations in Member State, and has the authority to:
- 197
- 198 a. Designate the UNODA to organize and coordinate mine-clearing programs and training  
199 operations in Member States' territories;
- 200
- 201 b. Recommend financial contributions to be applied to domestic and regional mine action  
202 centers;
- 203
- 204 c. Call upon increased financial contributions from international sources, including multinational  
205 private corporations and other public civilian donors and open donations to fund the  
206 operations and programs;
- 207
- 208 d. Encourage collaborative investments with international organizations, such as:
- 209
- 210 i. The International Monetary Fund to fund demining programs;
- 211 ii. The Global Education Fund, which funds education programs for the youth;

- 212                   iii.    The World Bank to assist in funding the presence of United Nations Peace-Keepers,  
213                   to educate and plan demining programs;  
214
- 215 9. *Calls upon* UNIDIR to produce an expert report by December 31, 2021 that includes a set of  
216 recommendations regarding improving the transfer of defense technology between developing and  
217 developed Member States in relation to the dismantlement of IEDs, landmines, and cluster munitions  
218 a way that allows states to retain sovereignty and increase their ability to defend national borders and  
219 civilian populations, while also keeping in mind:  
220
- 221           a.    The importance of reducing costs regarding landmine, IEDs, and cluster munition;  
222           disarmament that can primarily be achieved through more efficient technologies and supply  
223           chain management;  
224
- 225           b.    The need for stronger security for the transport and storage of IEDs and the chemicals and/or  
226           tools used for creating them;  
227
- 228           c.    The need for Member States to procure funding in order to locate and disarm landmines and  
229           other IEDs by receiving grants and loans through international aid organizations such as the  
230           International Monetary Fund and the UNDP;  
231
- 232           d.    The importance of technology in addressing the challenges of urban warfare into military  
233           doctrine and at the tactical, operational and strategic levels as well as tracking non-state  
234           actors' purchase and selling of explosives through the United Nations Institute for  
235           Disarmament;  
236
- 237           e.    With the mine awareness trust, member states can work towards the removal of landmines  
238           and follow other member states such as Rwanda to be declared landmine free;  
239
- 240           f.    The establishment of programs similar to that of the Zimbabwe Mine Action Center (ZIMAC)  
241           mine-clearance units to coordinate and monitor demining activities in each individual state to  
242           ensure every state's compliance with their state's national mine-action standards so that  
243           states engage with their government officials, local military leaders, civil societies, in  
244           collaboration with both civil society organizations and UN agencies civil society organizations  
245           to ensure informed mine action and activities and that local leaders understand mine risks  
246           and methods necessary;  
247
- 248 10. *Calls upon* all Member States to convene in regional annual conferences with the location to be at the  
249 regional blocks' discretion to discuss the implications of the UNIDIR Annual Expert Report after the  
250 release of the report *and* further action steps that should be taken, keeping in mind:  
251
- 252           a.    The need for increased international collaborative efforts to encourage civilians to come  
253           forward with pertinent information on any Non-State Actors, by urging the UNODC to expand  
254           protections for victims and witnesses to include protection for civilians who come forward with  
255           information on Non-State Actors, and consequently encouraging governments to allow for the  
256           relocation of these civilians, should protection prove ineffective;  
257
- 258           b.    The need for actionable steps towards inhibiting the development, creation, and use of  
259           explosive weapons by potentially dangerous non-state actors or rogue individuals;  
260
- 261           c.    The need for Member States to improve accountability of weapons-grade materials through  
262           the appropriate tracking, upkeep, destruction and recycling of all abandoned or disused  
263           weapons-grade materials since the decrease of these military components will greatly restrict  
264           the production of IED's;  
265

- 266 d. The utility of international think tanks such as the Overseas Development Institute to  
267 recommend regional standards and regulations to strengthen government institutions in the  
268 fight against IEDs and other explosive munitions;  
269
- 270 e. Endorses the call for the creation of a forum within the UN in order for Member States to  
271 address the further quota on the use of precursor chemical compounds and minerals found in  
272 explosive weaponry;  
273
- 274 11. *Recommends* the establishment of regional coalitions between Member States' intelligence agencies  
275 to further monitor potentially *dangerous* non-state actors and rogue individuals through:  
276
- 277 a. The active participation of Member State's military experts within focus group meetings  
278 (bilateral technical meetings that involve the concerned state and UN experts on improvised  
279 explosive devices) who hold the knowledge of how these devices function, in order to locate,  
280 dismantle, and to safely remove these devices entirely;  
281
- 282 b. Surveying landmine extraction areas known by the black market to combat the illegal  
283 production and exchange of explosive devices;  
284
- 285 c. Further cooperation amongst relevant UN agencies, civil society, and multilateral  
286 organizations such as the International Crime Police Organization (INTERPOL);  
287
- 288 d. Requesting Member States to revisit their national legal frameworks to better adapt to combat  
289 the use of IEDs, landmines and cluster munitions through the development of new public  
290 policy and enhanced enforcement mechanisms;  
291
- 292 e. Endorses the call for the creation of a forum within the UN in order for member states to  
293 address the further quota on the use of precursor chemical compounds and minerals found in  
294 explosive weaponry;  
295
- 296 12. *Expresses* its hopes for Member States to develop and adopt their own national policy to counter  
297 improvised explosive devices that includes civilian-military cooperation to prevent their territory from  
298 being used for terrorist purposes and to combat illegal armed groups, terrorists and other  
299 unauthorized recipients in their use of improvised explosive devices, while bearing in mind their  
300 obligations under applicable *international law*, and:  
301
- 302 a. Notes that the policy could include measures to support international and regional efforts to  
303 prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate attacks using improvised  
304 explosive devices and their widespread consequences;  
305
- 306 13. *Calls for* medical assistance for those who have been physically or psychologically harmed by land-  
307 mines and explosive devices and creation of regional public health injury prevention programs to help  
308 reduce the number of deaths and injuries resulting from landmines, as recommended by the  
309 International *Committee* of the Red Cross (ICRC);  
310
- 311 14. *Requests* Member States to increase sustainable development initiatives to end the usage of IEDs,  
312 cluster munitions, and other *explosive* devices by:  
313
- 314 a. Assisting the innocent victims of these indiscriminate weapons in finding and attaining  
315 rehabilitation, as well as health relief in compliance with SDG 3, good health and well-being.  
316 The People's Survivor Rehabilitation Program would be offered to victims of explosives and  
317 would give them access to health services;  
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- 319 b. Facilitate the ideals of SDG 8: Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic  
320 growth by working to allow business owners to disregard concerns of their investments being  
321 lost due to indiscriminate explosive devices;

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- c. Allowing communities and cities to sustainably grow through providing confidence within communities by allowing citizens of Member States safe housing that is free from the threat of indiscriminate explosive devices, keeping in mind SDG 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe housing;
15. Urges Member States to implement initiatives that seek to prevent the threat from the use of IEDs and other explosive devices by *terrorist* groups via different channels, including, but not limited to:
- a. Strengthen the national institutions to develop the tracking system, which ensures the stockpiles of weapons are under strict government control;
  - b. Encourage the Member States to formally establish the regional dialogues to reinforce the transparency and to mitigate the diversion of conventional weapons to non-state actors on a transnational scale;
16. Requests the future consideration by all Member States of the sourcing of conflict minerals such as tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold used in the production of improvised explosive devices be sourced from environments in *compliance* with standards implemented by the International Labor Organization in order to reduce the available pathways for mineral acquisition through:
- a. The implementation of monitoring agencies through the World Trade Organization (WTO) to ensure the sourcing of all conflict minerals be sourced in compliance with labor standards after future discussions regarding the topic between Member States;
  - b. Hosting a conference for the discussion of the implementation of international labor standards on conflict minerals used in the production of explosive devices by 2030 with all Member States in attendance, to be hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
17. Calls upon the international community to develop programs that engage the populations in excavating activities with the support and training of NGOs, such as the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and assisting and *encouraging* Member States to meet the 2025 deadline;
18. Endorses the establishment of post-effect programs to deal with the irreparable impact that landmines, IEDs and cluster *munitions* bring upon a Member State's infrastructure through support, such as:
- a. New localized training of relief groups using the framework of the Mine Action Program (MAP) to handle the after-effects and destruction wrought by explosions:
    - i. Creating connections between the MAP and Member States affected by the destruction in order to create a faster response;
    - ii. Utilizing the MAP established guidelines of assisting affected communities to reduce economic hindrances;
  - b. Utilizing existing regional bodies to oversee the rebuilding process, avoid misuse of funds, promote the funding of hotspot areas, who face the most damage from explosives, and create dialogue at the local level with those most impacted by landmines, IEDS, and other explosive remnants of war;
19. Suggests Member States to work within the United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee (Legal Committee) to create a set of recommendations that Member States can follow to provide an educational program to military members and civilian life that reside and operate within the vicinities of these explosive devices;

- 378 20. *Welcomes* Member States share new landmine technologies that rely on manual activation by an  
379 operator instead of pressure plates or tripwires, such as the United States of America's Gator  
380 Landmine Replacement Program as well as the Russian Federation's Medalyon POM-3 Landmine  
381 Replacement Program, with the UNODA who can in turn share the information and necessary  
382 support for implementation with all United Nation Member States with the goal of replacing and  
383 discontinuing the use of older landmines that rely on tripwire or pressure plate activation;  
384
- 385 21. *Calls for* the investment on measures to counter the production of IEDs, cluster munitions, and  
386 landmines for the *purposes* of curbing existing and potential negative economic effects such  
387 weapons;  
388
- 389 22. *Encourages* Member States to engage with the SDG Fund's Private Sector Advisory Group which can  
390 facilitate Private-Public Partnerships for the funding of projects related to Sustainable Development in  
391 order to combat indiscriminate explosives and provide sufficient funds for organizations combating  
392 indiscriminate explosives such as the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW), which  
393 works to reduce human suffering through prompt intervention, research and prevention, the UN Mine  
394 Action Service, which aims to eliminate explosive remnants, and the UNIDIR for the development of  
395 measures to further counter production and use of these weapons as well as to address pre-existing  
396 challenges Member States face from the use of these weapons;  
397
- 398 23. *Calls upon* Member States to support the day of recognition, and increase public awareness for both  
399 rural and urban civilians on the *danger* of explosive weapons, as well as the vital role humanitarian  
400 workers play in alleviating the crisis;  
401
- 402 24. *Encourages* State Parties of the *Mine Ban Convention* to find solutions to the humanitarian issues  
403 posed by Anti-Vehicle Landmines at *future* review conferences to further progress toward a Mine  
404 Free World;  
405
- 406 25. *Recommends* UNODA, UNIDIR, and ECOSOC which can facilitate private-public partnerships within  
407 Member States affected by unexploded ordnances and remnants of war, in collaboration with Civil  
408 Society Organizations to form a joint-commission to study the feasibility of a global buyback program  
409 for landmines *administered* by the UN to provide Member States incentive to disarm under a peaceful  
410 and gradual process and provide recommendations by December 31, 2021 and establish private-  
411 public partnerships that can provide further funding and bolster the buyback program;  
412
- 413 26. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) C-  
414 IED Action plan to encourage *peacekeeping* operations in countries struggling with IEDs and other  
415 explosives be expanded internationally;  
416
- 417 27. *Further requests* that Member States consider acceding to relevant treaties and conventions such as  
418 *The Convention on Cluster Munitions, The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,*  
419 *Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and the 1998*  
420 *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*;  
421
- 422 28. *Urges* Member States to greater establish frameworks that foster regional security through demining  
423 initiatives in order to promote socio-economic stability and sustainable development, through:  
424
- 425 a. Demining efforts made by the international community in conjunction with the UNMAS by  
426 conducting land surveys in areas known to contain landmines;  
427
  - 428 b. Establishing programs to rehabilitate victims of mine explosions and IEDs and assist with  
429 their re-entry into the work-force by providing job search assistance programs;  
430
  - 431 c. Reconstruction of infrastructure in mine affected areas, specifically in agricultural zones;  
432



- 433 29. *Strongly suggests* that the international community *support* punitive measures in response to the use  
434 of explosive devices by Non-State Actors, as was done by the Security Council in Resolution 2368 to  
435 combat Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), such as:  
436
- 437 a. Assets freezes which would freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or  
438 economic resources of these individuals and groups;
  - 439
  - 440 b. Travel bans which would prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of these  
441 individuals and groups;
  - 442
  - 443 c. Arms embargoes which would prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to these  
444 individuals, groups, undertakings and entities of arms and related material of all types  
445 including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment,  
446 and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to  
447 military activities.



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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Article II of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and Sustainable Development Goal  
4 16 promoting peace, state sovereignty, and justice due to the significant threat that improvised explosive  
5 devices (IEDs), Landmines, Cluster Munitions, and other explosives pose to the international community  
6 and its civilians,  
7  
8 *Reaffirming* Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which recognizes the right to  
9 life, liberty, and security of person and the use of IEDs, cluster munitions, and landmines violates this  
10 article,  
11  
12 *Acknowledging* the goals of General Assembly resolution 73/61, also known as the 1997 *Mine Ban*  
13 *Treaty*, which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their  
14 production as well as the education of affected populations regarding the dangers of mines,  
15  
16 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 72/36 and 68/84 and the effects of IEDs on civilian and military  
17 personnel during both wartime and peacetime as well as the adverse effects on developing communities,  
18  
19 *Acknowledging* the nature of unarmored vehicles in high conflict zones that are vulnerable to IEDs and as  
20 a munition that is unconventional and is used by violent non-state actors in terrorist operations, as well as  
21 the unique management and mitigation challenges that therefore come with their management,  
22  
23 *Welcoming* the previous work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as International Network  
24 on Explosive Weapons and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), United Nations Mine  
25 Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq, the United Nations Organization  
26 Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the United Nations Interim Force in  
27 Lebanon,  
28  
29 *Emphasizing* the importance of transitioning the disposal of these explosives from human entities to  
30 approved technological advancements (such as the African giant pouched rats used for mine clearance  
31 by Anti-Persoonsmijnen Ontmijnende Product Ontwikkeling (APOPO) in order to promote a prompt  
32 restoration of peace and the reduction of civilian casualties at the cessation of hostilities,  
33  
34 *Endorses* the involvement of NGOs in the removal of IEDs, landmines, cluster munitions, and other  
35 explosives in willing countries,  
36  
37 *Celebrating the success* of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in disarmament  
38 efforts related to IEDs, cluster munitions, and landmines,  
39  
40 *Deeply conscious of* the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* which addresses the challenges  
41 that limit a state's capacity to address the effects of certain conventional weapons, such as socio-  
42 economic status and the extent of contamination,  
43  
44 *Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the advances made by several states in the areas of mine clearance,  
45 neutralization and detection of IEDs, and the disabling of cluster munitions,  
46

47 *Highlighting* the programs like the Mine Action Pillars put forth by the United Nations Development  
48 Programme (UNDP) to help demine and develop regions with large numbers of explosive remnants of  
49 war (ERW),  
50

51 *Further emphasizing* the necessity of sufficient and thorough training and professional resources for all  
52 demining and extraction initiatives to safe-guard the lives of professionals bravely engaged in mine  
53 clearance operations as outlined in the United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023,  
54

55 *Drawing the attention of* Member States to the ultimate goal of creating safe and clear zones for women  
56 and children in high conflict areas in order to bolster the economic development opportunities that come  
57 with providing transit routes clear of IEDs that equip merchants with safe transportation of goods,  
58

59 *Noting with approval* the work done by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to build  
60 awareness and create initiatives done in heavily mined areas through the Mine Risk Education Project  
61 partnered with UNICEF,  
62

63 *Acknowledging* the vigorous collaborative work of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC) to  
64 enhance awareness programs, assist victims of explosive devices in achieving medical relief, as well as  
65 assist Member States in research and knowledge of ERWs,  
66

67 *Recognizing* the lack of communication between Member States on strategies and innovations in  
68 combating the use of explosive weapons as highlighted in the General Assembly resolution 70/460,  
69

70 *Appreciating* the success of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs in traceability  
71 through weapon registration and marking systems,  
72

73 *Desiring* the prompt restoration of peace and the reduction of civilian casualties at the cessation of  
74 hostilities,  
75

- 76 1. *Encourages* the implementation of EARN, a united initiative dedicated to Eliminating, Addressing  
77 through capacity building, Raising awareness through educational initiatives, and creating Networks  
78 of inter-regional cooperation between Member States for the purpose of interdiction of IEDs,  
79 Landmines, Cluster Munitions, and other explosives;  
80
- 81 2. *Recognizes* the efforts made by organizational and Member State donors in providing assistance in  
82 the clearance of land mines, IEDs, and other ERWs, and accordingly encourages them, where  
83 appropriate, to strengthen national clearance and mitigation capacities and offer assistance upon  
84 request of states in need;  
85
- 86 3. *Encourages* the international community to collaborate with NGOs in addressing the issue of  
87 extracting explosive weapons by:
  - 88 a. Coordinating with the NGOs in the removal of IEDs, landmines, cluster munitions, and other  
89 explosives by creating inter-regional partnerships, and encouraging Member States to accept  
90 help from NGOs regarding the removal of explosive weapons;  
91
  - 92 b. Inviting Member States affected by IEDs, landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosives  
93 to work with NGOs such as the Halo Trust that have experience in landmine extraction to  
94 create conferences for local communities to discuss a strategy to remove these weapons,  
95 along with the resources to create these weapon;  
96
  - 97 c. Encouraging Member States to clear landmines in post-conflict zones within a timely manner  
98 in order to allow NGOs and Peacekeeping forces to safely operate in these areas;  
99
  - 100 d. Recommending an expansion of research into new methods of incendiary explosive devices  
101 disposal;

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156
4. *Recommends* Member States to promote the use of IEDs and landmine technologies that deactivate over time, as researched by the METTS Consulting Engineers, for countries that are unable to discontinue the use of IEDs in the short term by:
    - a. Utilizing magnesium or zinc plugs in metal explosives, as those materials corrode and become ineffective after a short time;
    - b. Further enhancing switch-operated or timed satellite and communication technologies that can harmlessly deactivate explosives from a safe distance;
  5. *Invites* Member States to localize educational efforts and anti-explosives authority to maximize the efficacy of munitions removal efforts, through measures including:
    - a. The development of locally focused safety and training programs in regions of concern, tailored to regional issues by:
      - i. Engaging law enforcement and local military units in community outreach and monitoring efforts to encourage prevention;
      - ii. Maintaining a focus on munitions types and concerns prevalent in the area of focus;
    - b. Partnerships with demining NGOs and international experts to train and develop local safety leadership;
    - c. Voluntary international implementation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) explosive disposal training at a national level to train state actors with access to these weapons to execute safe disposal in alignment with NATO techniques;
    - d. National level incorporation of safety principles in school curricula that are tailored to the host Member State, increasing the overall effectiveness of the program;
    - e. Inventories of advanced tools and technologies available at a community level to supply and secure demining efforts;
    - f. The creation of critical infrastructure for law enforcement and other support groups to spot and dispose of IEDs, specifically at events or in areas with a high density of people at a heightened risk for an attack;
  6. *Further recommends* the international community adhere to the guidelines presented by the UNODA Conference on Disarmament in order to keep track of the location of their landmines and the technologies they are using by:
    - a. Preventing the stealing and adaption of those technologies by violent non-state actors;
    - b. Adopting programs similar to APOPO, to detect explosives set by violent non-state actors to be able to extract and combat the use of these explosives by those groups;
    - c. Limiting the use of all technologies in conflict zones in order to limit the diffusion of these technologies;
  7. *Stresses* the importance of Member States' participation in peace and disarmament conventions, such as the *Kinshasa Convention*, in order to ban the illicit manufacture and trade of explosives as well as their components and to protect innocent civilians from ruthless tools of war;

- 157 8. *Calls upon* Member States to support demining programs from UNMAS's United Nations Mine Action  
158 Strategy 2019-2023 to assist and protect the impact of explosive devices through collaboration  
159 between stakeholders and other states;  
160
- 161 9. *Invites* Member States to localize educational efforts and anti-explosives authority to maximize the  
162 efficacy of munitions removal efforts, through measures including:  
163
- 164 a. The development of locally focused safety and training programs in regions of concern,  
165 tailored to regional issues by;  
166
    - 167 i. Engaging law enforcement and local military units in community outreach and  
168 monitoring efforts to encourage prevention, for example being able to recognize and  
169 IED, and knowing how to react when they are placed in this situation;
    - 170 ii. Maintaining a focus on munitions types and concerns prevalent in the area of focus,  
171 as well as taking advantage of the APOPO program to survey minefields without  
172 placing civilians in harm's way;
  - 173 b. Partnerships with demining NGOs and international experts to train and develop local safety  
174 leadership;
  - 175 c. National level incorporation of safety principles in school curricula that are tailored to the host  
176 Member State, increasing the overall effectiveness of the program;
  - 177 d. Conducting Inventories of tools and materials available at a community level to supply and  
178 secure demining efforts;
  - 179 e. The creation of critical infrastructure for law enforcement and other support groups to spot  
180 and dispose of IEDs, specifically at events or in areas with a high density of people at a  
181 heightened risk for an attack;
- 182
- 183 10. *Suggests* Member States work with NGOs, such as Care, in order to incorporate women and children  
184 into the restructuring and recovery of conflict zones in order to strengthen efforts in restructuring  
185 communities and maintain safety measures in conflict zones;  
186
- 187 11. *Emphasizes* continued cooperation between the UN and regional governmental groups, noting the  
188 African Union (AU) and the Joint Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, in  
189 streamlining operations and contributing to the knowledge of local experts in the ongoing elaboration  
190 of the UN Improvised Explosive Device Disposal;  
191
- 192 12. *Further Invites* the international community to create a forum between that of the UNMAS and ICBL  
193 and the coalition of NGOs it has under its supervision, to create resources and education material for  
194 those living within close proximity to landmines in which:  
195
- 196 a. These resources would show what to do in the event of a landmine explosion, and how to  
197 properly create a safe zone around a mined area;
  - 198 b. With the possibility of the use of publicly funded drones to access a mined area to reduce the  
199 risk of human casualties;
- 200
- 201 13. *Requests* Member States to further partner with UNDP, UNODA, and UNMAS programs to increase  
202 the range of Mine Risk Education by:  
203
- 204 a. Drawing attention to the celebration of International Mine Awareness Day on April 4 to raise  
205 awareness of the dangers of landmines;
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- 212 b. Spreading of opportunities brought about from disarmament & non-proliferation, using the  
213 example of the UN Poster for Peace in which entries were submitted by 123 Member States  
214 and were promoted through social media platforms;  
215
- 216 c. Encouraging the training of civilians to identify landmines and understand the proper  
217 procedures to report them by creating education workshops modeled after UNODA's  
218 disarmament workshops;  
219
- 220 d. Advising the implementation of the "flying team" program from UNMAS in Member States that  
221 face the problem of children encountering landmines;  
222
- 223 e. Suggesting the continued use of the ICRC as a resource to promote awareness on the  
224 dangers of explosive devices through campaigns in partnership with civil society  
225 organizations in heavily mined areas;  
226
- 227 f. Creating risk education programs in schools and throughout communities that will increase  
228 the information specifically geared towards marginalized groups such as refugees, women,  
229 and children on how to steer clear of heavily mined areas, and what to do if they find  
230 themselves in a dangerous area;  
231
- 232 14. *Invites* Member States to cooperate with one another to build an information-sharing network focusing  
233 on demining efforts through:  
234
- 235 a. Creation of the Network for the Elimination of Explosives, an open forum where States can  
236 continuously input new data and findings on the effective disposal of explosives, and share  
237 this information with other Members, overseen by UNODA;  
238
- 239 b. Discussions on new techniques among Members at an annual meeting, facilitated by and in  
240 coordination with the UNODA Expert Groups on explosives;  
241
- 242 c. Promotion of research and development initiatives focusing on identifying and furthering the  
243 development of reliable technologies for disposing of Landmines, IEDs, and other explosives  
244 as the usage advances;  
245
- 246 d. Appointing a Mine Action liaison to increase communications between field operatives and  
247 the government of each Member State;  
248
- 249 15. *Recommends* Member States to share information with the International Police Organization, regional  
250 law enforcement agencies, and policy-making entities at the national level in order to spread new  
251 technologies and information about explosive devices in areas;  
252
- 253 16. *Encourages* the international community to collaborate with regional groups such as the European  
254 Union and the AU in order to replicate the ASEAN ARMAC in order to institute:  
255
- 256 a. Specific regional norms for technical mine action vocabulary, risk assessments, and  
257 clearance practices;  
258
- 259 b. Greater cooperation between regional centers in identifying areas that may need more acute  
260 victim assistance in terms of personnel direction and management;  
261
- 262 c. Stable and accessible platforms, including online forums, for technical assistance programs  
263 at each Member State's particular request;  
264
- 265 17. *Notes* that at the conclusion of conflicts between Member States, intergovernmental communication  
266 and transparency are prioritized to de-escalate mining campaigns and efficiently reduce ERWs by  
267 sharing the location of landmines placed in a Member State's territory during preceding conflicts.



**Code:** GA1/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Ending the Use of Improvised Explosive Devices, Landmines, Cluster Munitions, and Other Explosives

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* that 74% of all deaths caused by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are innocent  
4 civilians according to the IED Monitor Report,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* Security Council Resolution 2014 (2011) stating that approximately half of the world's  
7 countries have been impacted by IEDs,  
8  
9 *Cognizant* of Member States' use of large minefields to demarcate militarized borders in conflict zones,  
10 and their usage as a legitimate protective measure to defend their often-contested borders,  
11  
12 *Having considered* the threat posed by minimum metal mines and the difficulty of detecting and removing  
13 such devise,  
14  
15 *Notes* the methods that are already used worldwide to avoid mined areas should be applied more  
16 frequently in high-risk areas to improve the detection and avoidance of mined areas,  
17  
18 *Conscious* of the lack of cooperation between Member States and nongovernmental organizations  
19 (NGOs) concerning the topics of multilateral participation on mine clearance and providing victim support,  
20  
21 *Confirming* the work done by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), "E-Mine" and UN Mine  
22 Action Strategy, as well as cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization,  
23  
24 *Deeply concerned* with the deaths of civilians due to chemical weapons and IEDs, and Member States'  
25 responsibility to tackle the high cost of removing all existing mines, moving to safety, and proactively deal  
26 with the ongoing threat of such efforts,  
27  
28 *Further deploring* the lack of medical attention allocated to victims of landmines and IEDs along with the  
29 lack of adequate resources available to survivors and their communities,  
30  
31 *Considering* the resources required to support explosive removal efforts and many Member States' lack  
32 of adequately equipped explosive disposal units,  
33  
34 *Expressing gratitude* for initiatives such as the 1980 *Geneva Convention on Certain Conventional*  
35 *Weapons*, the 1980 *Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments*, the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use,*  
36 *Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*, and the  
37 *Convention on Cluster Munitions*,  
38  
39 *Deeply appreciative* of NGOs such as the HALO Trust and the International Network on Explosive  
40 Weapons (INEW) and their contribution to the learning and disarmament of legacy war materials as a  
41 step toward rebuilding affected communities,  
42  
43 *Bearing in mind* that women are disproportionately affected by remnants of war and explosive weapons  
44 yet are not adequately included in action to get rid of these remnants and end the use of explosives,  
45  
46 *Recalling* the export of explosive material lists of various Member States that has resulted in the influx of  
47 IED and other explosive materials in their region,  
48

49 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 70/46 and 71/72 expressing the importance for the UN to assist  
50 unstable government institutions by providing effective strategies to counter the threat of IEDs and to help  
51 mitigate attacks on socioeconomic development, infrastructure, and increasing security reach,  
52

53 *Acknowledging* peacekeeping as “one of the most effective tools available to the United Nations in the  
54 promotion and maintenance of international peace and security”-according to the Security Council-and  
55 noting with gratitude the 114,125 square meters of land that have been cleared of landmines by UN  
56 peacekeepers since 2006,  
57

58 *Having considered* education programs within nations around the world that include men, women, and  
59 children to bring attention to the dangers of IEDs and demining efforts,  
60

61 *Recognizing* engagement of public-private partnerships in sharing global resources to demine land in  
62 developing countries that rely heavily on agricultural economies,  
63

64 *Conscious* of the challenges faced by less-equipped militaries in attempting to execute demining  
65 operations, specifically concerning detecting explosive devices and properly combating threats posed by  
66 non-state actors,  
67

68 *Endorsing* military technology donation to Member States that lack the technological logistics to combat  
69 against overall regional and global disarmament efforts of explosive devices,  
70

71 *Calling attention* to the global issue of terrorism, and the utilization of explosive devices by non-state  
72 actors,  
73

74 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of detection technology to find unidentified landmines and other IEDs  
75 which can mitigate the risk of demining,  
76

77 *Guided by* the importance of regulating access to explosive chemical precursors for explosive devices by  
78 non-state actors,  
79

- 80 1. *Welcoming* the international community to work in collaboration and reach a consensus to regulate  
81 and mitigate the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), cluster munitions, landmines, and other  
82 explosives;  
83
- 84 2. *Strongly encourages* Member States employing minefields to clearly identify them with signage and  
85 any other necessary measures such that men, women, and children are able to comprehend and  
86 avoid the danger posed;  
87
- 88 3. *Urges the* prohibition of both the production and deployment of minimum metal mines, which are  
89 defined as any landmine designed to incorporate as few metal components as possible for the  
90 purpose of avoiding detection;  
91
- 92 4. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) to properly  
93 inform their citizens on the threats, dangers and signs that mines and IEDs present so that casualties  
94 and damage to infrastructure can be mitigated;  
95
- 96 5. *Endorses* the cooperation of Member States with NGOs, such as the International Red Cross and  
97 The Association of Landmine Survivors to work towards mine clearance, providing victim support, and  
98 equal opportunities for participation in achieving the prior;  
99
- 100 6. *Invites* all Member States to collect statistical information on existing landmines in order to deal with  
101 the issue of IEDs with transparency and coordinate with UNMAS on the publishing of the statistical  
102 information;  
103



- 104 7. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the guidelines outlined in the *International Guidelines for*  
105 *Landmine and Unexploded Ordnance Awareness Education* developed by the United Nations  
106 Children's Fund in 1999, and the International Mine Action Standards;  
107
- 108 8. *Suggests* the international community collaborate with relevant stakeholders to create accessible free  
109 medical programs specifically designed to provide rehabilitation and resources for victims of  
110 landmines and IEDs in the form of physical therapy, accessibility to prosthetic limbs, support groups,  
111 and further medical resources;  
112
- 113 9. *Invites* Member States to increase contributions to peacekeeping operations focusing on explosive  
114 ordnance disposal units for explosives removal efforts in nations lacking the capabilities, to be  
115 supervised by the United Nations Office for Product Services;  
116
- 117 10. *Encourages* Member States to sign, ratify, and implement the *Convention on Cluster Munitions*, and  
118 the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel*  
119 *Mines and on their Destruction*, as well as continue to offer information as required article 7 of the  
120 Convention to the Secretary-General;  
121
- 122 11. *Further recommends* Member States to provide financial contributions towards bodies and programs  
123 that seek to promote the removal of explosive devices, such as:  
124
- 125 a. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that actively works  
126 with NGOs such as the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW) and the HALO  
127 Trust in order to enhance the clearing and disarmament of legacy war materials;  
128
- 129 b. The Central Emergency Response Fund that actively allocates funds to emergency actions  
130 including mine clearance;  
131
- 132 12. *Encourages* Member States to support initiatives of the UN, NGO's, and the private sector that  
133 include more women in processes to end the use of explosives, including:  
134
- 135 a. The Gender and Mine Action Programme of the Geneva International Centre for  
136 Humanitarian Demining which advocates for decision-making positions in local, regional,  
137 national, and international decision-making bodies as a way to include women in  
138 policymaking concerning action on explosives;  
139
- 140 b. Grassroots awareness campaign involvement;  
141
- 142 c. Clearing of contaminated sites, such as in the HALO Trust's 100 Women in Demining  
143 Initiative;  
144
- 145 13. *Welcomes* Member States to work in conjunction with the Chemical Risk Identification and Mitigation  
146 Programme to conduct research to further the parameters outlined for the devices and materials that  
147 are included on the export and controls lists which will lead to the:  
148
- 149 a. Creation of international export and material lists for all Member States to assist and prevent  
150 illegal trade and imports of explosive devices and the materials that are needed for the  
151 creation of these devices;  
152
- 153 b. Increase of international security resulting in a mutual agreement between participating  
154 Member States on the same substances;  
155
- 156 14. *Strongly urges* Member States to work alongside with global think tanks such as the Overseas  
157 Development Institute (ODI) in order to receive research information and neutral direction in the fight  
158 to augment counterterrorism efforts through:  
159

- 160 a. Ensuring that government officials are better educated on the risks and opportunities present  
161 in conflicted countries;  
162
- 163 b. Supporting developing Member States who may be in a politically unstable state or lack the  
164 necessary governmental structure to prevent non-state actors from capitalizing on IEDs and  
165 mitigate malicious usage of all explosive devices;  
166
- 167 c. Funding the development of technologies that allow for the detection of explosive devices  
168 through public-private partnership between the defense technology industry and Member  
169 States, coupled with technological advancement in academia;  
170
- 171 15. *Recommends* Member States to coordinate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) on  
172 the implementation of NATO's C-IED Action Plan in order to:  
173
- 174 a. Reach Peacekeeping troops and civilians within Member States who work with IEDs across  
175 the globe;  
176
- 177 b. Broaden the scope of the C-IED action plan to promote education on "defeating the device  
178 itself, attacking the network, and preparing the forces";  
179
- 180 c. Further educate civil entities on approaches that not only train to rid of devices, but also help  
181 in developing technology to prevent attacks and reducing the risk of disarming IEDs;  
182
- 183 16. *Supports* the establishment of international education programs for local men, women, and children  
184 on the dangers and realities of IED warfare, as well as further direction on how to properly respond to  
185 them through:  
186
- 187 a. The education of forces and peoples for demining efforts, implementation at the local level to  
188 highlight the negative effects of such weapons on the civilian populace;  
189
- 190 b. An internationally determined set of standards for the awareness of civilians on the topic of  
191 mine and explosive remnants of war;  
192
- 193 17. *Further advises* Member States to collaborate with entities such as Ploughshares Fund and the ODI  
194 in order to:  
195
- 196 a. Assist developing Member States who lack the resources for the necessary means to aid  
197 their own people;  
198
- 199 b. Improve the efforts to map all existing contaminated sites to decrease and inform the public  
200 through awareness;  
201
- 202 c. Help developing countries exponentially grow their own economy by being able to use the  
203 agricultural land that was once infested with bombs, to in turn grow the global economy as  
204 well as any Member State who helped donate to the cause;  
205
- 206 18. *Encourages* the utilization of drone technology for reconnaissance operations, equipped with  
207 landmine detection systems to be deployed alongside and operated by UN peacekeeping troops;  
208
- 209 19. *Welcomes* Member States to promote efforts on the prevention of the use of, and limit the access to  
210 explosive weapons and its precursors through:  
211
- 212 a. Continuing the use of the international database of landmine technology under the United  
213 Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to build transparency and safety measures for  
214 dismantling and avoidance;  
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228
- b. Identifying materials, minerals, and chemicals used in the creation and manufacturing of landmines, IEDs, and chemical weapons through the international database of landmine technology;
  - c. Imploring Member States to improve accountability through the appropriate tracking, upkeep, destruction and recycling of all weapons grade materials. The proper removal of such military components will greatly restrict the production of IEDs;
  - d. Calling for the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee for monitoring the transferring of AP mines;
  - e. Guaranteeing the sourcing of conflict materials: tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold from fair trade agreement routes.



**Code:** GA1/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Ending the Use of Improvised Explosive Devices, Landmines, Cluster Munitions, and Other Explosives

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Reinforcing the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* and its most important protocols,  
4  
5 *Keeping in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals,  
6  
7 *Acknowledging* the insufficient methods in monitoring the distribution of material used in the creation of  
8 explosive devices,  
9  
10 *Understanding* the horrendous and unjustified impact of explosive devices on non-combatants,  
11  
12 *Recognizing* the trauma inflicted on past and current victims of explosive devices,  
13  
14 *Recognizing* the need to confront the large global threat presented by explosive land mines,  
15  
16 *Noting with deep concern* that landmines indiscriminately harm innocent civilians,  
17  
18 *Observing* the challenge faced by Member States that were past war zones, who have not recovered  
19 economically, and have a surplus of unidentified unexploded ordinances and land mines that can be  
20 converted to IEDs by non-state actors,  
21  
22 *Noting* with delight that emerging technologies like Light Detection and Ranging can be used in deeming  
23 past war zones,  
24  
25 *Understanding* the need to educate citizens and the military through Nongovernmental Organizations  
26 (NGOs) such as United Nations Children Children Fund (UNICEF), on the severe threat that explosive  
27 landmines and IEDs pose to their community and the world,  
28  
29 *Noting* the economic difficulty families face after an Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), landmine, or  
30 cluster munition related incident,  
31  
32 *Keeping in mind* the successful work done by The Iranian Mine Action Center and UNMAs to demine 95%  
33 of affected areas in Iran from 2014 to present, protecting women, children, and refugees,  
34  
35 *Affirming* that the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, adopted by consensus, included a call for the  
36 consistent collection of data, awareness raising, options for the regulation of components, international  
37 technical assistance and cooperation,  
38  
39 *Remembering* that the abuse of anti-personnel landmines restricts the movement of civilians and  
40 humanitarian aid, make land unsuitable for cultivation, and denies citizens access to water, food, care  
41 and trade,  
42  
43 *Applauding* the significant achievements utilized by the Halo Trust program and the Cambodian Mine  
44 Action Centre which are encouraging financial support worldwide,  
45  
46 *Considering* CDP Background Paper No. 8, an amendment must be added to include UXO (Unexploded  
47 Ordnance) removal in the list of post conflict objectives, under the greater topic of reconstruction,

48  
49 *Aware* of the insufficient methods in monitoring the distribution of material used in the creation of  
50 explosive devices,  
51  
52 *Understands* all Member States' needs to increase their efforts in raising awareness throughout both  
53 public and private sectors in regards to potential abuse and theft of government products that are likely to  
54 assemble IEDs and to engage those sectors in constructing strategies to mitigate the misuse and  
55 diversion of their products,  
56  
57 *Convinced* that international cooperation is key in order to provide for rapid and adequate resource  
58 distribution for appropriate action and education relating to the location and disposal IEDs, landmines,  
59 and cluster munitions, as well as the halting of their methods of production not compliant with previous  
60 treaties and resolutions,  
61  
62 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal 16, to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions,  
63 specifically target 16 which strengthens relevant national institutions, including through international  
64 cooperation, for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime,  
65  
66 *Emphasizing* the importance of continued Member State efforts through regional cooperation to develop  
67 national mine action capacities, as outlined in the 2017 General Assembly resolution 72/75, Assistance in  
68 Mine Action,  
69  
70 *Deeply concerned by* the World Health Organization 2011 World Report on Disability, which declares the  
71 health threat posed by the increase in casualties from explosive devices,  
72  
73 *Recalling* the Security Council resolution 2368, specifically, operative clause 29 to combat the Islamic  
74 State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),  
75  
76 *Keeping in mind* the 2017 General Assembly resolution 72/36, Countering the Threat Posed by IEDs,  
77 which emphasizes the role of developing strong national policy in addressing these threats,  
78  
79 *Respecting* Article 2(7) of the UN charter, which states that under the current Charter there is no authority  
80 to intervene in the domestic jurisdiction of states, therefore actions taken must not,  
81  
82 1. *Encourages* collaboration with NGOs such as Humanity & Inclusion to provide humanitarian  
83 educational assistance to civilians affected by explosives, physically and psychologically;  
84  
85 2. *Suggests* that all initiatives on this topic be in agreement with all Sustainable Development Goals and  
86 its respective indicators;  
87  
88 3. *Fully supports the collaboration with* Interpol and/or other International Organizations to create a  
89 multinational database with its purpose to be monitoring the sale and distribution of materials used in  
90 the creation of landmines, cluster munitions, improvised explosive devices, and all other explosive  
91 devices;  
92  
93 4. *Recommends* a system of ranking nations based upon landmine and cluster munition status:  
94  
95 a. There will be three zones: Zone 1 is the best, meaning there is no landmine or cluster  
96 munition use or production;  
97  
98 b. Zone 2 is in the middle, signifying that there is some landmine use; not all have been  
99 diffused. Zone 2B means that there is some production occurring as well;  
100  
101 c. Zone 3 means that these weapons are still very prevalent in the nation and that things are still  
102 very dangerous. When a nation is ranked at Zone 1, it will allow it to be well regarded and  
103 respected. Zone 3 nations risk being very poorly regarded by other nations, threatening a

- 104 severe lack of cooperation and aid with other nations;  
105
- 106 5. *Urges* hesitant Member States to recognize the humanitarian threat of explosives to their citizens and  
107 to sign the *Mine Ban Treaty*;  
108
- 109 6. *Suggests* the cooperation with the International Medical Corp to help determine best practices in  
110 providing medical aid to non-combatants who are adversely affected by explosives;  
111
- 112 7. *Motivates* Member States to engage in the education of civilians, local authorities, and government  
113 officials in proper procedure to follow in order to maximize the efficiency of disarmament efforts and  
114 minimize civilian casualties:  
115
- 116 a. Civilians in conflict and post-conflict areas ought to be educated in the recognition of  
117 conventional explosives listed in the *Convention on Conventional Weapons*;  
118
- 119 b. Local authorities in conflict and post-conflict areas ought to be educated in the proper  
120 procedures to follow in how to enforce safety standards in regards to conventional  
121 explosives, as well as how to manage crises involving the identification and/or detonation of  
122 conventional explosives;  
123
- 124 c. Government officials in conflict and post-conflict areas ought to be educated in following  
125 through with disarmament on a national scale and how to establish procedures that maximize  
126 the effectiveness of disarmament and minimize civilian casualties;  
127
- 128 8. *Supports* the creation of job training programs for victims of landmines and their families to re-  
129 establish their economic independence;  
130
- 131 9. *Expresses* its hope that the International Monetary Fund and Member States fund research to  
132 develop new and innovative demining solutions including, but not limited to biological detection,  
133 electromagnetic detection, acoustic detection, and optical detection such as LIDAR;  
134
- 135 10. *Suggest* the cooperation from the International Medical Corp to help local medical personnel to  
136 determine best practices in providing medical aid to non-combatants who are adversely affected by  
137 explosive devices;  
138
- 139 11. *Further* requests the involvement of UNICEF in not only the education of civilians, but additionally the  
140 education of governmental agencies and authorities on the effects of explosive devices and potential  
141 training for the identification of explosive devices;  
142
- 143 12. *Urges* Member States to expand upon the mission of the United Nations Mine Action Service  
144 (UNMAS):  
145
- 146 a. Through additional funding for services that deal with the removal of landmines,  
147
- 148 b. Through additional staff to support the mission of UNMAS or similar organization in countries  
149 such as Syria and Afghanistan,  
150
- 151 13. *Further* invites continued utilization and expansion of the public-private partnership model between  
152 primary industry (petroleum in Iran, for example) and UNMAS, which successfully reduced  
153 contaminated ground area from 4,500 kilometers squared to 250 kilometers squared over a five-year  
154 period, during which the GDP growth rate hit record highs (13%):  
155
- 156 a. Which demonstrates the viability of reaching self-sufficiency due to economic investment by  
157 member states in the long term to promote STEM education and the short term to promote  
158 mine education with UNMAS's Flying Team and database management);  
159

- 160 b. But also to raise a generation of people with the technological abilities to responsibly manage  
161 ERWs alongside treaty-compliant use of explosives, and to develop safer technologies;  
162
- 163 c. In order to achieve the ultimate goals of formal economic growth and regional stability and by  
164 doing so, the UN can hinder the development of organized crime syndicates and insurgent  
165 groups through the use of economic incentives;  
166
- 167 14. *Suggests* enhancing existing UNODA data collection systems and fill the technology gap on the  
168 control of improvised explosive devices, landmines, cluster munitions and other explosives:  
169
- 170 a. Endorses the proposal to Implement a communication strategy by developing information and  
171 outreach material and by proactively reaching out to stakeholders;  
172
- 173 b. Requests that the UNODA, in collaboration with all member states, and with existing NGOs  
174 and IGOs, explore non-indiscriminate and safer technological alternatives to traditional  
175 landmines like Anti-Personnel Landmine Detection Product Development Mine Detecting  
176 Rats which helps nations to safely detect landmines;  
177
- 178 c. Promotes the cooperation between member states to improve the Information  
179 Communication Technologies which emphasizes the role of unified communications that offer  
180 the access to technology in international security and disarmaments;  
181
- 182 15. *Urges* member states to consider the expansion of UNMAS Assistance Program for the purpose of:  
183
- 184 a. Researching best practices for effective demining methods and safe disarmament  
185 techniques, as well as expanding this program to include any Member States not currently  
186 involved in the programming and research;  
187
- 188 b. Creating a forum for collaboration between UN-nominated demining experts' states to further  
189 consolidate existing research on demining for ease of implementation;  
190
- 191 c. Suggesting that member states work under the guidelines of the UNMAS to monitor the  
192 countries and relevant NGOs who are removing anti-personnel landmines to ensure  
193 accountability and effectiveness in demining efforts and support demining efforts by  
194 contributing field experts, cost-effective and efficient detection methods, and human  
195 resources for the purpose of demining;  
196
- 197 16. *Recommends* member states to adopt procedures of proper disposal for UXOs (Unexploded  
198 Ordnance) post conflict, and monitoring of progress on this by the global community by pushing:  
199
- 200 a. The safe and expedient removal of UXO to be the responsibility of the combatants, either  
201 directly or via financial aid from the global community;  
202
- 203 b. The global community to act as arbiters of the ordinance removal process, and ensure both;  
204
- 205 c. The safety of the civilian populous and the completion of the explosive cleanup;  
206
- 207 17. *Calls upon* Interpol to form an international database of all transactions regarding the sales of  
208 materials used to produce explosive devices;  
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- 210 18. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*, which works  
211 to restrict or bam the use of unjust explosive weapons for any cause in order to protect innocent  
212 bystanders and citizens;  
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- 214 19. *Urges* Member States to greater establish frameworks that foster regional security through demining  
215 initiatives in order to promote socio-economic stability and sustainable development, through:

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- a. Demining efforts made by the international community in conjunction with the UNMAS by conducting land surveys in areas known to contain landmines;
  - b. Establishing programs to rehabilitate victims of mine explosions and IEDs and assist with their re-entry into the workforce by providing job search assistance programs;
  - c. Reconstruction of infrastructure in mine affected areas, specifically in agricultural zones, via coordination with neighboring countries;
  - d. Capacity building to address threats posed by Non-State Actors by establishing regional dialogues and increasing transparency between Member States;
20. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate regionally in responding to the health impacts of accidents and attacks caused by indiscriminate explosive devices through regional response teams;
21. *Strongly suggests* that the international community support punitive measures in response to the use of explosive devices by non-state actors;
22. *Recommends* to the United Nations Security Council for the full implementation of the ideas and recommendations made by this document.