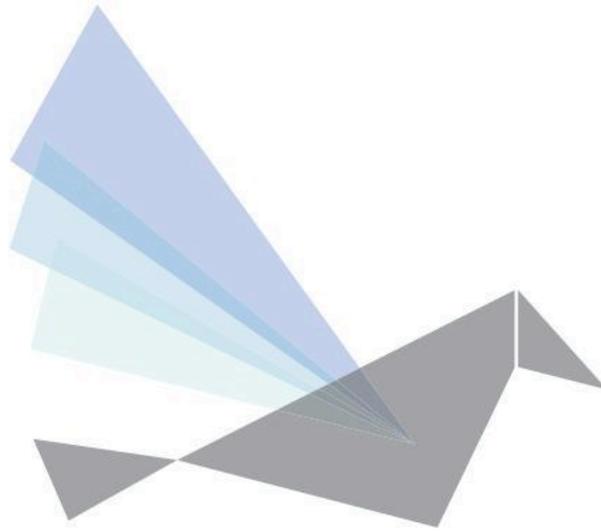


Department of the General Assembly



HOPE
FOR LASTING PEACE

National Model United Nations Marriott Venue

April 3 – April 7, 2012



These summary documents offer an impression of the variety of resolutions and reports approved by delegates at NMUN-NY 2012. Thank you for all your hard work!

- The NMUN Secretariat

Please note: If you do not see a particular document, please keep in mind:

1. There are two venues (Sheraton and Marriott); be sure you are looking at the documents for the venue you attended.
2. Codes used once adopted in committee may be different than the draft resolution codes.
3. Only documents adopted in committee are presented.

General Assembly – First Committee

Committee Staff

Director	Katharina SCHMIDT
Assistant Director	Jesús PEREZ
Chair	Cesar TOLEDO
Rapporteur	Winfred Atori WAMEYO
Rapporteur	Yang XI

Agenda

1. Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa
2. Measures to Prevent and Deter Cyberwarfare
3. Implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA1/1/1	Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa	102 / 26 / 30 / 0
GA1/1/2	Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa	112 / 11 / 30 / 5
GA1/1/3	Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa	97 / 27 / 29 / 5
GA1/1/4	Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa	92 / 24 / 37 / 5

Summary Report

The work of the General Assembly First Committee began with the matter of setting the agenda. Several Member States took to the floor to voice their support for placing the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and weapons (SALW) in Africa first on the agenda. From the beginning of the Conference, it became clear that the issue of SALW was the topic that a majority of the Member States present wished to discuss.

In the opening session, several states addressed the committee, discussing, among other topics, “the link between security and development” and how “regional cooperation can curb arms piracy.”

By the third committee session, the working paper drafting process was well underway. The statements from Member States continued as well, with one European state presenting the sobering detail that “in some African countries, a chicken is more expensive than an AK-47.” One African nation discussed the link between a state’s level of development and adherence to measures that curb SALW, the message being, essentially, that the less developed a country is, the more difficult it will be to abide by anti-SALW measures. An Asian Member State also called on the body to “set up proper norms and expectations on the arms trade.” A Latin American state reminded the body that the illegal arms trade does not only destabilize African countries. Though the speeches were interesting, several Member States approached the Dais to request a reduction in the speaker’s time, originally set at 90 seconds. During the third session, a motion to change the speaker’s time to 1 minute was entertained and passed.

The third session also saw the submission of the first working papers to the Dais. Ultimately, 18 working papers would be submitted. Upon the encouragement of the Dais, the body consolidated the number of working papers to 6. As the working paper editing process continued, so did the speeches from Member States. One European state underscored the dangers of SALW, saying, “if you have a gun, why do you need a court house to solve your disputes?”

After a very productive sixth session and overnight suspension, three merged working papers were presented to the Dais at the beginning of the seventh session. These working papers reflected the dedication of the committee to reach consensus among all delegations. The overall spirit in the committee was characterized by cooperation and compromise. Those sentiments helped this very large committee consolidate its many working papers by two-thirds.

After a short suspension in the beginning of the eighth session, the final six draft resolutions were introduced to the body. At 3 o’ clock the body decided to close debate and move into voting procedure. Due to the overall consensus that was reached prior to voting procedure only one friendly amendment was introduced. Several motions to divide out operative clauses from draft resolutions failed. Four out of the six draft resolutions were approved with an overwhelming majority of the body. A minimum of 92 delegations voted in favor of each of the adopted resolutions, which reflects the overall willingness for consensus and cooperation which characterized the work of the committee.

Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa

1 *Recalling* resolutions A/Res/65/64, A/Res/63/72, A/Res/64/50, A/Res/56/24 and the Illicit Trade
2 of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Program of Action in all its aspects,

3
4 *Noting* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as precedence for the need of
5 protective measures of children in conflict areas on the African continent,

6
7 *Fully alarmed* by the ongoing violence and the adverse impacts SALW have on the human well
8 being of children on the African continent, especially children in armed conflict areas being
9 utilized as child soldiers,

10
11 *Reminding* all Member States of the importance of the destruction of surplus of arms and
12 ammunition as it appears that unsecured or poorly monitored ammunition stockpiles account for
13 a substantial percentage of the global diversion into illicit markets,

14
15 *Welcoming* the work of all relevant organizations, such as the United Nations International
16 Childrens Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in fighting for childrens rights throughout the world,
17 especially in areas of armed conflicts in Africa,

18
19 *Acknowledging* with deep concern the lack of adequate knowledge that the impact of illicit
20 trafficking of SALW have had on an increasing number of African children,

21
22 *Alarmed* by programs that provide money in exchange for weapons and the dangers arising when
23 the money is not used for good purposes, but other areas of crime,

24
25 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

26
27 1) *Encourages* the establishment of the Children Protection and Education Program (CPEP)
28 in cooperation with the Economical and Social Council (ECOSOC) and international
29 institutions such as, but not limited to UNICEF, with the purpose of raising public
30 awareness through means of educating the children on the effects of SALW and the
31 adverse impact they have on the civil society by:

32
33 a. Expanding existing campaigns, such as the Gun-Free South Africa campaign,
34 throughout the African continent by:

35
36 i. Addressing people in all areas, providing information on the dangers and
37 impacts SALW cause;

38 ii. Improving the scope on the issue of children in armed conflicts;

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40 b. Implementing an annual day to remind the international community of the threats for
41 worldwide peace and security brought through trade and use of SALW;

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- c. Providing a Child Necessity for Guns Plan (CNGP) that will supply families and children with the basic necessities such as nutritious food or clothes in exchange for handing out illicitly traded SALW;
 - d. By supporting national governments to further strengthen awareness through extracurricular programs in schools on the impact of the illicit trade of SALW on every day life in Africa, not only in urban, but especially in rural regions, with the help of organizations, such as, but not limited to Oxfam International;
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- 2) *Welcomes* the assistance of developed countries such as, but not limited to Australia, Japan and Norway to contribute to the CPEP with financial aid, technological assistance and exchange of knowhow and asks other developed countries and international organizations to join these programs;
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60
- 3) *Highly recommends* the establishment of a rehabilitation process, in conjunction with UNICEF, for children coming out of armed conflicts in the African continent that:
- 61 a. Provides emotional, physical and mental oriented care;
 - 62
 - 63 b. Reintegrates the children into their local communities;
 - 64
 - 65 c. Reunites these children with their families;
 - 66
 - 67 d. Allows these children to receive academic education in order to stray them
 - 68 from violence;
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- 4) *Encourages* the creation of an African Region Project under the United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Strategy (DDR) consisting of four tiers in order to support child soldiers returning out of armed conflicts within Africa containing:
- 75 a. The first tier as an entry level for children coming out of armed conflicts that allows
 - 76 them to develop collaborative social skills and training while being counseled by a
 - 77 fourth level program member;
 - 78
 - 79 b. The second tier which will be reached after three months within the program will
 - 80 continue to grant social skills and prepares to become a counselor;
 - 81
 - 82 c. The third tier being reached after six months that will provide job shadowing
 - 83 opportunities within the ex-combatants' local community and support third tier
 - 84 members in assisting counselors of the fourth tier;
 - 85
 - 86 d. The fourth tier which is achieved after nine months within the program, whose
 - 87 members will act as counselors and experts for the members of the first and second
 - 88 tier;

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- 5) *Recomends* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) to increase its collaboration with the UNDDDR on its four tier program biannually in order to:
 - a. Evaluate the success of the UNDDDR African Region Project;
 - b. Revise the mission statement of the African Region Project as deemed necessary by the meeting of UN Member States and international organizations such as, but not limited to, the UNDDDR and UNODA;
 - c. Provides a report of deliberations of these biannual meetings which includes, but is not limited to, the activities of the program and the effects this program has had on its members;
 - 6) *Asks* all countries to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court that makes it a warcrime to use children below the age of 15 in armed conflicts;
 - 7) *Recommends* a strong and effective Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that will contribute to transparency in weapon trade and responsibility for all trading countries;
 - 8) *Strongly urges* the international community to continue its efforts to search and destroy illegal SALW in Africa thereby expanding their efforts to areas where child soldiers are frequently used in armed conflicts.

Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa

1 *Deeply Concerned* by the illicit transfer of SALW and inadequate border security,
2
3 *Fully respecting* the human rights of refugees,
4
5 *Acknowledging* the need for the reduction of stockpiles of SALW and ammunitions, and
6 the creation of safer infrastructures,
7
8 *Recalling* the 2008 report on Security Sector Reform (SSR) (A/62/659) and (S/2008/39)
9 supporting the development of a UN roster of Senior SSR experts,

10

11 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

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13 1) *Strongly recommends* a conference dedicated to the improvement of the ITI through
14 the creation of the Secure Consolidation of Arms tracing of Light weapons and small
15 arms and Pre and post conflict resolution Ensuring financial independence and
16 Longevity of international peace and cooperation (SCALPEL) program that will
17 address the following topics:

18

19 a. Arms tracing:

20

- 21 i. Works in accordance with the ITI;
- 22 ii. Encourages Member States to require Radio Frequency IDs (RFID)
23 and micro-stamping techniques to supplement the ITI by permitting
24 Member States, regardless of infrastructure advancement, to have
25 systems of SALW tracking;
- 26 1. In compliance with the ITI states would ensure the marking,
27 secure storage, and possible destruction of existing illicit
28 SALW recovered or confiscated in African States;
- 29 iii. Recommends that the ATT convention discuss feasible and efficacious
30 solutions to the tracking of munitions;
- 31 iv. Recommends collaboration with and empowerment of local, regional
32 and national authorities to train and involve civil society in SCALPEL
33 and raise awareness by public campaigns in terms of child education
34 and rehabilitation;

35

36 b. Network Sharing:

37

- 38 i. Practice voluntary transparency of the transfer in SALW which
39 facilitates cooperation among Member States through the creation of
40 Verification Is Successful if Open Network (VISION);
- 41 1. The network would:

- 42 a. Maintain a RFID and a micro-stamping database that is
43 open to all participating Member States that keeps track
44 of SALW transfers;
- 45 b. Provide comprehensive maps of landmine danger zones
46 in North Africa;
- 47 c. Be open to participating Member State governments;
- 48
- 49 c. Infrastructure and Intelligence sharing:
- 50
- 51 i. Post-conflict resolution programs addressing:
- 52 1. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) counselling and
53 treatment for ex-combatants, both adult and child;
- 54 2. Training for ex-combatants in relevant trade skills;
- 55 3. Proliferation of marking and tracing equipment;
- 56
- 57 d. Funding:
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- 59 i. Donations from participating Member States including but not limited
60 to: Brazil, China, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Japan,
61 Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United
62 Kingdom;
- 63 ii. Funding efforts and strategy for SCALPEL will be discussed at the
64 Qatar hosted and funded October 2012 SCALPEL Conference;
- 65 iii. Establishing a review conference meeting every four years to evaluate
66 the funds necessary for the progress of SCALPEL;
- 67 iv. Voluntary Qatar Conference will then meet yearly in Johannesburg,
68 South Africa the 3rd week in April to review the conference's progress;
- 69 v. Conference leadership, SCALPEL structure and future attendees in
70 South Africa will be determined at the Qatar conference;
- 71
- 72 2) *Strongly encourages* the expansion of the Programme of Action (PoA) to include
73 training of national police agencies specializing in:
- 74
- 75 a. Monitoring the importation and exportation of arms through the
76 creation of an international tracking system of SALW;
- 77
- 78 b. The investigation of the illicit trade by SSR experts;
- 79
- 80 c. The continuation and improvement of the confiscation and destruction
81 of illegally acquired arms;
- 82
- 83 3) *Calls for* the regional implementation of SCALPEL Border Security to collaborate
84 between border control agencies and facilitate liaisons between border security
85 personnel by:
- 86
- 87 a. Holding regional cooperative training programs;

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- b. Establishing regional frameworks for proper national implementation;
 - c. Further utilizing UN experts to analyze weapons circulation trends through:
 - i. The injection of international weapons experts into current seizures to allow an additional method of knowledge exchange between international experts and state and local authorities;
 - ii. Increasing the availability to a pool of pre-screened qualified experts for quick deployment upon request for SSR assistance;
 - d. Monitoring refugees at border checkpoints and refugee camps to allow illicit weapons trades for entry into the country;
 - e. Considering the strength of the OSCE Border Control in the Eastern Partnership, Kaliningrad Oblast, and Turkey as essential to prevent the transportation of illicit weapons from manufacturers to receiver states, and acknowledging the Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade as an example for regional police force collaboration;
 - i. Requests Confidence-Building Measure reports by participating Member States;
- 4) *Encourages* the establishment of a long-term voluntary incentive program under the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) called the SCALPEL Safe Disposal of Surplus Weapons Sustainability Program, which will reduce illicit SALW stockpiles, promote sustainable development, and reflect previous efforts such as ‘Operation Rachel’ in South Africa and Mozambique:
- a. SCALPEL Safe Disposal of Surplus Weapons Sustainability Program (SDSWSP) will allow states to exchange their excess weapons stockpiles with the SDSWSP for developmental aid and dismantle these weapons in an environmentally sound manner;
 - b. Aid will be committed and supplied by able and willing states of the SCALPEL Conference and distributed by already established and trusted United Nations aid organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
 - c. Aid incentives will be distributed based on each state’s needs, which will be determined by UN reports on individual countries and regions and shall include:
 - i. Seed programs to promote agricultural development;
 - ii. Healthcare and general infrastructure support;

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- iii. Educational/sports programs for children;
 - iv. Increased trade opportunities for states that voluntarily relinquish surplus illicit SALW in order to promote economic growth and stability.

Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: The Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa

1 *Affirming* the human rights protections as listed in the Universal Declaration of Human
2 Rights (UNDHR),

3
4 *Understanding* that the illicit arms trade can include but is not limited to illegal sales to
5 insurgent groups or criminal organizations, the illegal diversion of legitimate sales
6 transfers, black market sales, sales that contravene embargoes or sanctions, the
7 recirculation of weapons between different conflicts, and the illegal domestic
8 manufacturing of weapons,

9
10 *Noting* with appreciation the effectiveness of the Djibouti Code of Conduct in decreasing
11 piracy, as well as the model it provides for successful regional and international
12 cooperation in maritime law enforcement matters,

13
14 *Recognizing* the framework set up by the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat,
15 and Eradicate the Illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects (PoA)
16 as well as their third review conference,

17
18 *Encouraged* by the consensus reached by African states in the Bamako Declaration, and
19 the plan of action the Bamako Declaration laid out for the future, as well as the
20 effectiveness of the Nairobi Protocol in the reduction of the illicit arms trade,

21
22 *Bearing in mind* previous UN resolutions which addressed the issue of small arms and
23 light weapons (SALW) including A/52/298, A/RES/64/48, A/RES/46/36, and
24 A/RES/50/70,

25
26 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

- 27
28 1) *Reiterates* that no efforts to reduce or eliminate the illicit arms trade shall impede upon a
29 state's legal acquisition of SALW for the right to self-defense or a state's sovereignty
30 within their borders as outlined in Article 51 and Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United
31 Nations;
- 32
33 2) *Endorses* the increase of anti-violence educational campaigns in primary education
34 curriculums in order to create consciousness in society, especially among children, to
35 reduce crime and increase awareness in regards to self-protection and future economic
36 stability and sustainability;
- 37
38 3) *Invites* states to implement the framework established by the Geneva Declaration on
39 Armed Violence and Development as it supports states and civil society to achieve
40 measurable benchmarks in the reduction of the number of illicitly traded SALWs, in
41 conflict and non-conflict settings by 2015 and beyond;
- 42

- 43 4) *Strongly encourages* Member States to best identify economically feasible methods
44 through, which they can adhere to the practices and guidelines outlined by the UN Small
45 Arms, Light Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives Destruction Handbook supported by
46 United Nations Regional Center for Disarmament Affairs in Africa (UNREC) when
47 eliminating seized illicit arms;
48
- 49 5) *Emphasizes* the need to adopt high security standards such as those in the UNODA end-
50 user certificates through the application of Import-Export Certification by every willing
51 and able Member States;
52
- 53 6) *Supports* an advisory role for the preexisting sub-regional organizations such as but not
54 limited to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to local
55 governments under their jurisdiction in building infrastructure and the formation of area
56 specific small arms reduction programs such as ECOWAS' Small Arms Program in the
57 design of initiatives combating the illicit trade;
58
- 59 7) *Calls for* a multi-faceted approach to border security efforts through:
60
- 61 a. The encouragement of bilateral and multilateral border security initiatives
62 facilitated by regional organizations such as the Southern African Development
63 Community (SADC), ECOWAS, and the Arab League:
 - 64
 - 65 i. To increase cooperation between local police authorities and border
66 control agents and more clearly designate borders;
 - 67 ii. To increase the use of staggered border control techniques in bilateral and
68 multilateral efforts with special attention being paid to border crossing
69 focal points;
 - 70 iii. To facilitate the transfer and exchange of Information and Communication
71 Technologies (ICTs) specifically those related to border control and port
72 security;
 - 73
 - 74 b. The establishment of regionally developed initiatives in states lacking a maritime
75 agreement concerning interdiction and smuggling which enforce the UN Law of
76 the Sea to combat piracy and arms smuggling;
77
 - 78 c. The training of border security agents through border security personnel training
79 sessions and seminars hosted by experts in the field of border security such as
80 those done by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center;
81
 - 82 d. An increase in participation by Member States in trade security at ports and
83 airports through the expansion of programs such as the Container Control
84 Program in West Africa, Air Cop, and Train-the-Trainer;
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 - 86 e. Cooperation with information requirements of the UNROCA and UNREC as well
87 as border security efforts to work in conjunction with the information gathering
88 and weapons tracing efforts;

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- 8) *Recommends* the creation of a voluntary African Registrar of Small Arms and Light Weapons (AFREG) overseen by the African Union for the marking and tracing of arms using national databases under a framework similar to that of the Zimbabwe Republic Police Registry that upholds the following tenets:
 - a. Record arms transfers at every point of the transaction contact in order to maintain the weapon trade transparency;
 - b. Provides implementation assistance for states that lack the necessary capacity and administrative structure to contribute to the database;
 - c. Periodic weapons re-registration every 8 years managed by AU funding local governments over several months in order to ensure the marking of all SALWs and tracing capacity;
 - 9) *Further calls for* increased Member State cooperation with INTERPOL and participation through submission of reports to the INTERPOL Firearms Tracing System which aims to increase transparency and reduce unaccounted losses in the legal arms trade;
 - 10) *Promotes* the inclusion of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) by weapons manufacturers in to all newly produced weaponry including make, model, and serial number;
 - 11) *Further recommends* Member states to re-evaluate the effectiveness of all current trade embargoes and economic sanctions on African states and the relationship to the illicit arms trade;
 - 12) *Urges* African Member States to voluntarily participate in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) process under the AU to combat corruption at a local and state level to further reduce the illicit trade of SALW;
 - 13) *Stresses* the need to strengthen national legislations in all Member States and the building of the legal infrastructure necessary to effectively prosecute all those suspected of participating in the illicit trade;
 - 14) *Endorses* the creation of specific goals and standards as determined by the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, on illicit arms reduction and information reporting for the next 8 years to be included in the PoA to be determined at the 2012 review conference;
 - 15) *Suggests* Member States to re-evaluate and assess the plausibility of the ratification of the UN Firearms Protocol to establish criminal offences regarding the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms and to implement a series of control measures in maintaining record keeping and reporting of firearms;

- 135 16) *Further Calls* upon all African Member States to adhere to the AU Strategy on the
136 Control of the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation, and Trafficking of SALW;
137
- 138 17) *Invites* Member States to contribute financial, technical and logistical support to assist
139 developing countries, through initiatives such as the UN Development Programme's
140 Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery to those Member States most affected by the
141 illicit trade of SALW, as they lack the capacity to properly implement agreements such as
142 the PoA, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), and the UN Firearms Protocol;
143
- 144 18) *Strongly advocates* the implementation of a Community Policing Initiative within
145 African sub-regional organizations to provide basic gun safety and first-aid training for
146 gunshot wounds and other related injuries to be assisted by the International Red Cross
147 and the Red Crescent, and other qualified, permitted, and registered Non-Governmental
148 Organizations (NGOs);
149
- 150 19) *Further encourages* the promotion of alternative economic incentives for persons who
151 abandon activity in the illicit arms trade by providing aid to Member States which take
152 steps toward implementing the Community Policing Initiative:
153
- 154 a. Including infrastructure building for communities which turn over illicit small
155 arms and light weapons stockpiles;
- 156
- 157 b. Through suggested funding from the United Nations Development Program
158 (UNDP) and the African Development Bank, as well as willing and able Member
159 States;
160
- 161 20) *Further suggests* the adoption and emphasis of the 7+1 formula to be included in the
162 implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.

Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa

1 *Affirming* Chapter I, Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

2

3 *Convinced* that any attempt to address the problem of illicit trade in Small Arms and
4 Light Weapons (SALW) in Africa should be comprehensive, including the reduction of
5 existing SALW, increased transparency of the arms trade, and strengthen measures to
6 tackle challenges faced in post-conflict areas,

7

8 *Noting* that some African States, with zero production rates in SALW continue to face
9 challenges related to an excess stockpiling of SALW in their respective States as noted in
10 *A/RES/63/240* and *A/RES/64/48*,

11

12 *Acknowledging* the noble work on the Arms Trade Treaty in order to create a safer world
13 for all,

14

15 *Emphasizing* that much of the illicit trade in SALW stems from existing weapons within
16 the African continent, thus manifesting the vital importance of disarmament programs,

17

18 *Recognizing* that SALW owners will not surrender their arms, which can have values of
19 over a month's worth of wages, without fair compensation,

20

21 *Further recognizing* the futility of offering cash in exchange for the surrender of SALW,
22 as this creates a market for arms dealers to bring in yet more SALW,

23

24 *Observing* that community development projects, which are inherently non-transferrable,
25 are a more suitable form of compensation for the surrender of SALW as they create a
26 mutually reinforcing cycle of increasing security and development,

27

28 *Stressing* the importance of including local community members in disarmament and
29 development efforts and projects,

30

31 *Noting with approval* the previous success achieved by such UNDP weapons for
32 development programs in Albania and Cambodia,

33

34 *Reminding* States that no disarmament program will fully function if SALW owners
35 continue to feel their security to be gravely threatened,

36

37 *Encouraged by* the effectiveness of the law enforcement training programs instituted by
38 the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement (JCLE) and the Organization of American States
39 (OAS),

40

41 *Guided by* the “Firearms Protocol” established in *Resolution A/RES/55/255* and the
42 “Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms
43 and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects” established in *Resolution A/RES/58/241*,

44
45 *Emphasizing* the call for transparency during the SALW eradication process in the of
46 PoA,

47
48 *Noting* that the end-user certificate programs currently in place tend to be very easy to
49 forge and include insufficient information on the SALW transfer,

50
51 *Further noting* that an effective end-user certificate system requires measures to monitor
52 its implementation,

53
54 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political
55 independence of all states under Article 2.1 of the UN Charter,

56
57 *Emphasizing* the importance of the principle of subsidiarity, which stresses the critical
58 role of the individual in the function of government,

59
60 *Affirming* the effectiveness of “Disarming Children and Youth: Raising Awareness and
61 Addressing the Impact of Small Arms” in various nations, as established by UNICEF and
62 sponsored by UNODA,

63
64 *Recalling* Article III of the United Nations Convention on the Laws of the Sea;

65
66 *Reaffirming* the work of African Regional Police Chiefs Organization (RPCO), the
67 Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RCSA), the East African Action
68 Network on Small Arms (EAASNA), the West African Action Network on Small Arms
69 (WAANSA), the African Union (AU), Organization of American States (OAS), the
70 European Union (EU), and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),

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72
73 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

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76 1) *Encourages* the establishment of a group of experts to arrange annual meetings
77 facilitated by the African Union Member States and corresponding Regional
78 Economic Communities (RECs) such as, but not limited to, the Regional Centre
79 on Small Arms and Light Weapons for the Great Lakes Region and Horn of
80 Africa (RECSA), the Permanent Tripartite Commission for East African Co-
81 operation (EAC) and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) within
82 six months from the date of the establishment of the group, in order to:

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84 a. Provide expertise on stockpile management practices to States most
85 affected by the excess SALW;

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131
- b. Assist States in their efforts toward destroying excess SALW to end the illicit recirculation of arms;
 - c. Establish secure and safe stockpiling facilities organized in racks within these facilities to hinder embezzlement, theft and illicit transfer of weapons once they are stockpiled;
 - d. Increase funding for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the UN Development Program (UNDP), CASA, Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS) and the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), all of which already have strategic programs set up, and are capable of providing effective means on SALW in all its aspects including providing best available policies on stockpile management;
- 2) *Recommends* the establishment of a Mutual Assistance Program (MAP), which will include, on the regional level, the RPCO, the RCSA, EAASNA, the WAANSA, and the AU, as well as the aforementioned organizations complying with the MAP's conditions to allow for a proper and efficient communicative network to combat the illicit SALW trade by:
- a. Calling for the OAS, the EU, and INTERPOL, among other entities to collaborate in this MAP to lend their expertise and exchange knowledge on the registration and the licensing of weapons;
 - b. Exchanging information at a biannual in rotating locations throughout Africa, starting at the end of 2012;
 - c. Recording the information that is gathered during these meetings to be shared with all members of the MAP;
 - d. Transferring the collected data and information to the United Nations Organization of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), to analyze and evaluate the location and implementation of training and education programs, capacity building, and financing;
 - e. Further calls for neighboring States to enter into discussions and agreements, to exchange resources and information on illicit trade of SALW to find appropriate bilateral and multilateral solutions for each relevant region;
- 3) *Recommends* the establishment of an expert group on the control and tracking of SALW (United Nations SALW Control and Trace, UNSALW-CAT) which should be under the purview of UNODA through:

- 132 a. Choosing experts based on his/her skills required to effectively work on
133 the given subject and on a geographical basis;
134
- 135 b. Observing the current situation within those countries most highly affected
136 by illicit trade by submitting annual reports to the General Assembly;
137
- 138 c. Expanding the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms
139 (UNROCA) to include a partitioned database titled the “United Nations
140 Register of Small Arms and Light Weapons” (UNRSALW) in which all
141 SALW are registered, including the identification established under the
142 ITI;
143
- 144 d. Further expanding the UNROCA to allow for government access
145 regarding the status and progress of disarmament to ensure efficiency and
146 transparency in implementation of these stated programs, and to serve as
147 an information repository for military and enforcement through:
148
- 149 i. Information on known arms trade routes and acquisition sites;
150 ii. Submission of reports on lost or stolen SALW via trained officers;
151 iii. Information on known illicit SALW smuggling groups;
152
- 153 4) *Strongly suggests* the collaboration of MAP and CAT in the re-evaluation of the
154 situation of illicit SALW trade;
155
- 156 5) *Encourages* the increased collection and destruction of SALW in the African
157 region that are in the possession of State militaries and peacekeeping forces,
158 consistent with the Bamako Declaration, by:
159
- 160 a. Inviting States with the capacity to provide funding and human resources
161 to assist African States willing to participate in the collection and
162 destruction of their excess SALW stockpiles;
163
- 164 b. Encouraging all States to increase information-sharing between State
165 governments and UN organizations such as the International Tracing
166 Instrument (ITI), UNODA, the Center for the Study and Research of
167 Terrorism, and the International Criminal Police Organization
168 (INTERPOL) in the effort to collect and destroy SALW, as facilitated by
169 ECOSOC;
170
- 171 c. Promoting the breakdown of SALW into raw materials that can be sold by
172 communities for profit, which can enable further collection of illicit
173 weapons and facilitate a self-sustaining system of disarmament for
174 development;
175

- 176 d. Encouraging the use of effective and environmentally friendly means of
177 destroying SALW as outlined in the Destruction Handbook published by
178 the UNODA, which include but are not limited to:
179
180 i. Plasma cutting;
181 ii. Hydraulic shear cutting;
182 iii. Cutting with hydro-abrasive technology;
183 iv. Crushing by hydraulic press;
184 v. Melting in foundries;
185 vi. Rotary kiln incineration with proper air filtration;
186
- 187 6) *Suggests* the establishment of a unit within the AU's Post Conflict Reconstruction
188 and Development (PCRD) policy, funded by the UN Trust Fund, UNDP, the UN
189 Program Budget, all other willing Member States, and the private sector to:
190
191 a. Address the issue of unregistered weapons in post-conflict zones;
192
193 b. Cooperate with Civil Society Organizations such as but not limited to
194 AFSTRAG, FOSDA and the International Action Network on SALW
195 (IANSA) in order to raise awareness of the dangers caused by post-conflict
196 SALWs among the citizens of post-conflict areas;
197
198 c. Prohibit the transfer of weapons from regions of conflict;
199
200 d. Provide further measures for post-conflict weapons to be collected and
201 destroyed in a timely manner;
202
- 203 7) *Calls upon* the Conventional Arms Branch (CAB) of the UNODA to:
204
205 a. Design a standard template for an end-user certificate, defined as a
206 documentary agreement between an exporting State's authority and an
207 importing body that any controlled goods transferred from the exporting
208 State are not destined for unspecified use, including the following
209 information:
210
211 i. Date of issue;
212 ii. Country of origin;
213 iii. Exporting body, including its contact details;
214 iv. Recipient state;
215 v. Importing body and/or other intermediaries and their contact
216 details;
217 vi. Individual reference number and contract number;
218 vii. The signatures of representatives of all parties involved;
219 viii. Description of the goods transferred, including the quantity and
220 characteristics of weapons transferred;

- 221 ix. Purpose for weapons use including a commitment not to alter
222 the stated purpose without prior informed consent by the
223 exporting authority;
224 x. Commitment not to resell or redistribute weapons unless this is
225 stated as the purpose of the transfer;
226
227 b. Administer an End-User Certificate Database (EUCD) to which reference
228 numbers and other relevant information indicating end-user certificate
229 sales will be uploaded;
230
- 231 8) *Encourages* States issuing end-user certificates to prevent forgery of certificates
232 by:
233
234 a. Including a governmental seal;
235
236 b. Enhancing the original document through specific markings that are
237 difficult to counterfeit, such as watermarks or holograms;
238
239 c. Ensuring that no unauthorized additional information can be added after
240 issuance of the certificate by clearly indicating the spaces to be used for
241 information entry;
242
- 243 9) *Urges* exporting States and importing States to more effectively monitor end-user
244 certificates within their respective countries with measures including but not
245 limited to:
246
247 a. Verification of the data provided by the importing body in order to detect
248 any signs of fraud at the moment of sale;
249
250 b. Continual comparison of contact names with current watch lists of
251 criminal individuals and organizations, including the INTERPOL Terrorist
252 Watch List;
253
254 c. Uploading reference numbers indicating a SALW sale to the EUCD;
255
- 256 10) *Calls for* the enhancement of the UNODA Implementation Support Unit in
257 relation to end-user certificates by providing:
258
259 a. Training, support, and capacity-building;
260
261 b. A database to include information on the best practices and less successful
262 practices in African States regarding implementation of end-user
263 certificate systems, combined with a recommendation on whether
264 exporting to listed bodies is still advisable;
265

- 266 c. Regional workshops to address issues related to the implementation of
267 end-user certificates in Africa;
268
- 269 *11) Calls upon* the UNDP to expand their Weapons for Development (WfD) program
270 by establishing WfD throughout communities suffering from the illicit trade in
271 SALW, specifically in Africa to:
272
- 273 a. Identify and approve development projects tailored to the local
274 communities' needs by consulting with local residents, leaders, and NGOs
275 in order to address needs such as but not limited to:
276
- 277 i. Basic humanitarian needs including food, fresh-water, and shelter;
278 ii. Rebuilding infrastructures and strengthening civil society in post-
279 conflict areas;
280 iii. Decreasing unemployment through job training and education;
281 iv. Disarming children through the establishment of community-based
282 workshops by the UN Peace and Disarmament Education Program in
283 which children are educated on peace-making through the absence of
284 SALW by survivors and other experts;
285
- 286 b. Bring forward a public outreach campaign including:
287
- 288 i. The expansion of the "Disarming Children and Youth" curriculum
289 throughout the educational system;
290 ii. Close cooperation with local media and NGOs to raise awareness of
291 the aims of WfD;
292
- 293 c. Consider giving special attention to the border regions;
294
- 295 *12) Calls for* the creation of an Enforcement, Training, Recognition, and Arms Data
296 Exchange (E-TRADE) program, based on the model of the JCLE and the inter-
297 institutional training courses (IITC) held by the UN Regional Centre for Peace
298 and Disarmament in Latin America and Caribbean (UNLiREC), designed to
299 promote effectiveness among African law enforcement agencies through
300 enhanced enforcement and training procedures such as but not limited to:
301
- 302 a. Instituting local education programs to better facilitate State law
303 enforcement training;
304
- 305 b. Funding international educational opportunities through relevant
306 international organizations such as the Kofi Annan Programme;
307
- 308 c. Promoting increased cooperation between African states and Civil Society
309 Organizations including but not limited to African Strategic and Peace
310 Research Group, and the Foundation for Security and Development in
311 Africa;

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- d. Emphasizing inter-agency cooperation, computer-based simulations, and improved enforcement of existing national laws;
 - e. Convening workshops designed to update skills and facilitate cooperation;
 - f. Harmonizing national security legislation across African States;
- 13) Requests the leadership of the African Union (AU) to establish a Board of Governors to maintain and continually improve E-TRADE by:
- a. Providing representatives from multi-lateral and inter-agency efforts including the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), the Regional Center of Small Arms (RECSA), the Arms Control Association (ACA), and representation for African States to be appointed by AU Member States;
 - b. Coordinating with relevant NGOs such as the Arms Control Association (ACA) to gain access to new trends and developments in the illicit SALW trade.

General Assembly Second Committee

Committee Staff

Director	Alicia Nall
Assistant Director	Sara Leister
Chair	Alice Bauer
Rapporteur	Maggie Reuter

Agenda

1. Freshwater management and economic development
2. The role of microcredit in promoting economic development
3. The role of intellectual property in facilitating trade and attracting foreign direct investment

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA2/1/1	Freshwater management and economic development	101/ 18/ 21/ 10
GA2/1/2	Freshwater management and economic development	90/ 26/ 34/ 0
GA2/1/3	Freshwater management and economic development	66/ 48/ 36/ 0
GA2/1/4	Freshwater management and economic development	74/ 26/ 46/ 4
GA2/1/5	Freshwater management and economic development	80/ 36/ 313/ 3
GA2/1/6	Freshwater management and economic development	95/ 19/ 27/ 9
GA2/1/7	Freshwater management and economic development	82/ 25/ 43/ 0
GA2/1/8	Freshwater management and economic development	88/ 20/ 39/ 3

	economic development	
GA2/1/9	Freshwater management and economic development	42/ 38/ 68/ 2
GA2/1/10	Freshwater management and economic development	65/ 15/ 67/ 3
GA2/1/11	Freshwater management and economic development	47/ 42/ 60/ 3

Summary Report

The *General Assembly Second Committee* held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. The Role of Intellectual Property in Facilitating Trade and Attracting Foreign Direct Investment, II. The Role of Microcredit in Promoting Economic Development, and III. Freshwater management and economic development and Economic Development. The session was attended by representatives of 164 Member States and 2 Observer States.

The session opened with statements from several Member States in regards to the adoption of the agenda. After over an hour of debate and impassioned speeches by the delegates, the body passed the third motion to set the agenda as III., II., I. The body heard a few speeches concerning Freshwater management and economic development and Economic Development before suspending until the following morning.

At the beginning of the next session, the committee began its diligent work towards resolutions on the first topic. After hearing several diverse speeches, delegates began to discuss their positions during informal caucus. Delegates were able to assemble themselves into groups that held similar positions on the topic. The majority of the assembly decided to address the topic at hand by working in regional blocs after a cycle of speeches and informal caucus.

By the fourth session, the regionally-based working paper groups had begun to fully develop effective working papers. The delegates began the process of submitting working papers for edits from the dais. At the conclusion of the fourth session, three working papers had been submitted for review.

As the working papers were submitted—eighteen in total—it became apparent that the regional groups had developed papers that individually addressed several different themes. The body chose to merge several papers thematically, with themes being education, wastewater management, corporate social responsibility, desertification, and salinization technology-sharing. Due to time constraints, the body was unable to address the other topics.

By the final session, twelve working papers had become draft resolutions. Before voting, friendly amendments were added to some of the draft resolutions. Division of the question was considered for several clauses; however, it was voted down on each occasion by the body. In the end, eleven of the draft resolutions of the draft resolutions were passed by the body to become General Assembly Resolutions.

Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Fresh Water Management and Economic Development*

1 *Recognizing* Article 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) which affirms states'
2 rights to sovereignty and self-determination,

3
4 *Recalling* A/RES/58/217 of 23 December 2003, which proclaimed 2005-2010 the
5 International Decade for Action, "Water for Life;" A/RES/65/154, which designates 2013
6 as the International Year of Water Cooperation and aims at promoting international
7 awareness on water-related issues; and A/RES/64/292, the Human Right to Water and
8 Sanitation,

9
10 *Recognizing* the success of the United Nations Global Compact in promoting sustainable
11 development through socially responsible actions by voluntary participants of the private
12 sector,

13
14 *Conscious* of and deeply concerned that freshwater management remains a continuous
15 problem despite the efforts of the global community and UN agencies as espoused in the
16 outcome statement *Financing Water for Growth in Africa*, which reiterates the
17 effectiveness of public/private partnerships in dealing with water management,

18
19 *Noting deep concern* with a number of multinational companies which invest and operate
20 in developing countries without taking into account the integrated local water
21 management and local water regulations,

22
23 *Noting deep regret* that some corporations are also responsible for ecological freshwater
24 management problems such as water pollution, the drying up of rivers and groundwater,
25 and the disruption of natural water flows,

26
27 *Bearing in mind* that the UN-Water Task Force on Country-Level Coordination has been
28 successfully carrying out a comprehensive assessment of water-related activities,
29 programs and projects, and also how UN organizations are interacting with each other
30 and with non-UN players in the water sector,

31
32 *Desiring* a new international code of conduct to supplement and expand upon the United
33 Nations Global Compact as a guide for socially responsible practices especially
34 pertaining to water management,

35
36 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

37
38 1) *Calls upon* the Global Compact Office and UN-Water to create a "Compact for
39 Sustainable Water Use by the Private Sector" (Water Compact) that businesses
40 could voluntary join in order to align themselves with other Member States
41 dedicated to strategies for responsible use of freshwater, including the following
42 principles and goals:

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- a. Supporting and respecting the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, especially the one which defends access to freshwater and sanitation;
 - b. Supporting a precautionary approach to environmental responsibility;
 - c. Respecting the natural water flows and ecological systems in companies' areas of operation;
 - d. Incorporating technology transfers and academic exchanges between organizations and governments of the local countries;
 - e. Utilizing new advances in technology for creating and preserving water resources, such as isotope hydrology and sanitation systems;
 - f. Engaging in community involvement, including education on water use and pollution in local communities and public awareness campaigns for environmentally sustainable business practices;
- 2) *Recommends* that business participants of the Water Compact issue a tri-annual report to stakeholders on their implementation of the main indicators and clauses of the Water Compact, noting that participants of the UN Global Compact may include this report in their Global Compact compliance reports or separately;
 - 3) *Further encourages* Member States and their citizens to report any violations of the Water Compact principles to UN-Water and authorizes the UN-Water Task Force on Country-Level Coordination to investigate and report on those bad practices and withdraw Water Compact certification from companies who repeatedly violate the agreement;
 - 4) *Asks* UN-Water and the Global Compact to promote awareness of the Water Compact to governments and businesses by displaying information about the Water Compact on its website and discussing the Water Compact in existing UN-Water forums and conventions;
 - 5) *Requests* that the Secretary-General issue a report five years after the creation of the Water Compact that highlights the effects of the Water Compact on economic development and socially responsible water management practices, and encourages the General Assembly at that time to discuss further improvements to the Compact;
 - 6) *Encourages* corporations and governments to go above and beyond the principles contained in the Water Compact through the implementation of Water Competitiveness clusters in order to share best practices about fresh water management between local and multinational corporations.

Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second

Subject: *Freshwater Management and Economic Development*

1 *Recognizing* the right to national sovereignty as stated in Article 2.7 of the UN Charter,

2
3 *Encouraging* cooperation and coordination between regional blocs to promote transparency on the usage
4 of freshwater resources including rivers, lakes, aquifers and glaciers,

5
6 *Noting with approval* the efforts of UN Water to implement and monitor global freshwater programs,

7
8 *Recalling* Agenda 21 as a guide to freshwater management and the UN Convention on the Law of the
9 Non-Navigational Uses of Transboundary Watercourses,

10
11 *Acknowledging* Article 33 of the UN Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of Transboundary
12 Watercourses which calls upon countries to resolve disputes peacefully through the use of a forum,

13
14 *Realizing* that commitment to sustainable development is essential to further economic development,

15
16 *Deeply concerned* that the effects of water scarcity consist of severe environmental degradation,
17 pollution, and increasing competition over limited water resources,

18
19 *Guided by* the 1994 UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the subsequent 2006 Year of Deserts
20 and Desertification which brought to light this issue, illustrating the need for a more a dynamic approach,

21
22 *Convinced* that economically sustainable land restoration programs have the capacity to restore biological
23 diversity,

24
25 *Noticing* the lack of implemented policies that specifically address freshwater management,

26
27 *Bearing in mind* the exceptional needs of developing countries for microfinancial aid for development and
28 productivity,

29
30 *Deeply disturbed* that the unequal distribution of transboundary water resources allows unfair economic
31 advantage,

32
33 *Emphasizing* that water scarcity is not only a regional issue but also an international crisis with global
34 economic implications that requires the cooperation and support of all Member States,

35
36 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

37
38 1. *Recommends* that the role of UN Water be expanded to include an Advisory Board to serve as
39 mediators in disputes regarding transboundary water resources:

40
41 a. Which would include a Project Review Board to monitor and evaluate transboundary
42 water projects to ensure equality for all interested parties;

43
44 b. In order to further efforts in increasing transparency in economic disputes regarding
45 transboundary waterways;

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2. *Calls upon* the international community to reconsider the tenants of UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of Transboundary Watercourses, in order for all watercourse states to develop to their fullest economic potential, which:
 - a. Draws attention to Article 5 of the Convention which states that “Watercourse states shall in their respective territories utilize an international watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner,” and Article 6, which elaborates on the factors considered “equitable and reasonable,”
 - b. Highlights Article 7 of the Convention which states “Watercourse States shall, in utilizing an international watercourse in their territories, take all appropriate measures to prevent the causing of significant harm to other watercourse States;”
 3. *Recognizes* that sustainable freshwater management techniques are important in accomplishing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), critical aspects for a standard of living that enables economic prosperity;
 4. *Expresses* the need for greater public education on the connection between freshwater management and desertification to increase awareness on its effect on economic development;
 5. *Supports* the use of the framework suggested in the UN Convention to Combat Desertification to counter the degradation of dry lands through the collaboration of developing and developed countries as equals and through incorporating the use of dual land-water policies to promote economic development;
 6. *Encourages* land restoration efforts through cooperation with the agricultural industry to revegetate degraded land, reverse erosion, and improve soil quality with the goal of greater water efficiency in mind through:
 - a. The development of programs to assist farmers in the implementation of soft water solutions;
 - b. The placement of emphasis on soil conservation and land restoration training programs for at risk Member States;
 - c. The organization of regional forums to share information and techniques for sustainable land management;
 - d. The use of a grassroots approach designed to advance local techniques to formulate more efficient strategies in combating desertification;
 7. *Declares* that ineffective freshwater management exacerbates desertification, which is a unique type of environmental degradation that negatively impacts agriculture as well as other economic sectors;
 8. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to implement more efficient agricultural and industrial methods that integrate new technologies to increase water conservation and decrease pollution such as:
 - a. The implementation of new technologies, like the drip irrigation system, to promote efficiency in water use;

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- b. The integration of sustainable agricultural practices, such as less water-intensive and semi-permanent crops, to facilitate water conservation;
 - c. The use of a ‘brown water’ recycling method to reduce the use of harmful chemical fertilizers thereby decreasing pollution and promoting efficient conservation of freshwater;
 - d. The adoption of a standard policy for the management of wastewaters that will ensure the use of sustainable methods to promote the efficient allocation of freshwater;
 - e. The inclusion of improving storage procedures and recycling techniques to prevent the occurrence of impurities;
 - f. The reduction of daily water usage by promoting the installation of low or zero-waste equipment;
9. *Invites* the international donor community to financially assist developing states in order to generate swift and sustainable action in regards to freshwater resources through:
- a. Establishing low-interest micro-credit programs that will provide small scale monetary loans and capital investments to municipalities, agricultural workers or entrepreneurs to invest in water conservation technology;
 - b. Supporting the creation of payment-for-ecosystems programs that provide monetary incentives to farmers and land owners for using environmentally friendly water conservation techniques;
10. *Endorses* increased participation in the World Water Assessment Programme to facilitate the continued improvement of international transparency in the realm of transboundary water resources;
11. *Expresses its hope* that all Member States acknowledge the severity of water scarcity and its direct impact on economic development.

Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly 2nd Committee

Subject: *Freshwater Management and Economic Development*

1 *Fully convinced* that water development and economic growth cannot exist without regional
2 stability,

3
4 *Fully recalling* A/RES/1803, guaranteeing the right to sovereignty over natural resources,

5
6 *Guided by the findings of Water Policy and Strategy of the United Nations Environment*
7 *Programme,*

8
9 *Aware* that 263 of approximately 300 known aquifers straddle state lines,

10
11 *Recognizing* that 90% of available freshwater resources are in the form of underground aquifers
12 according to the UN Water report entitled, *Transboundary Waters: Sharing Benefits and Sharing*
13 *Responsibilities,*

14
15 *Deeply concerned* that transboundary water disputes can result in violent actions by states due to
16 resource scarcity as reported by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

17
18 *Concerned* that there are no operational international water valuation plans currently in effect to
19 compensate for breaches of international law as outlined by the Berlin Conference and other
20 International Water Laws,

21
22 *Convinced* that Member States must work cooperatively to mutually develop shared aquifers in
23 order to permeate economic growth and regional stability,

24
25 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

26
27 1) *Calls for* the creation of an International Water Valuation Conference (IWVC) to be held
28 in Cairo, Egypt in 2013 whose purpose is to create an International Water Valuation
29 Framework, which shall recommend guidelines to prioritize and provide tangible
30 resolutions towards transboundary water disputes in regional areas;

31
32 2) *Designates* that the International Water Valuation Framework focus on:

33
34 a. The distinction between various uses of water by Member States for their economic
35 development and environmental sustainability including, but not limited to:

36
37 i. The altruistic and bequest value of water for the preservation of its use by
38 future generations of Member States;

39
40 ii. The direct and indirect use value of water, in all its forms, within a
41 Member State's economy and ecosystem;

42

- 43 b. Creating guidelines for proper compensation and restoration by Member States and
44 industries for instances of direct and malignant pollution related to industrial,
45 agricultural, and/or run-off waste that affects transboundary neighbors;
46
47 c. The importance of Member States providing compensation, through trade or other
48 forms of benefits, to those Member States whose opportunity costs are limited by the
49 protection of recharge zones;
50
- 51 3) *Recommends* that the IWVC create a permanent committee entitled, The International
52 Water Valuation Framework Committee (IWVFC), whose mandate is to:
53
- 54 a. Obtain primary and secondary information regarding transboundary water disputes
55 gathered by the International Water Valuation Committee, the United Nations
56 Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and other regional
57 treaty organizations;
58
- 59 b. Provide recommendations in an advisory capacity on these disputes based upon the
60 provisions of the IWVC;
61
- 62 4) *Invites* water engineers, law experts, state representatives, and members from UNESCO,
63 UNDP, and UNEP to serve on the IWVFC in order to:
64
- 65 a. Advise Member States on methods for sustainable maintenance and protection of
66 aquifers and recharge zones through the allocation of monetary compensation
67 received from damages incurred as a result of direct and malignant pollution;
68
- 69 b. Educate water stakeholders on the maintenance and protection of aquifers and
70 recharge zones from the harmful damages related to industrial, agricultural, and/or
71 run-off waste pollution;
72
- 73 c. Facilitate discussion and provide guidance on the mediation of transboundary water
74 disputes from a multi-lateral perspective in hopes of preventing future disputes;
75
- 76 5) *Requests* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United
77 Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) provide appropriate funding, as
78 recommended by the United Nations General Assembly 5th Committee, for the
79 implementation of the IWVC committee in regional locations;
80
- 81 6) *Recommends* that UN-Water add on its 2013 agenda “The importance of mutual
82 development and cooperation by states of transboundary waters,” in order to reiterate the
83 importance of the IWVC framework to facilitate dialogue between disputing states.

Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Freshwater management and economic development*

1 *Recalling* its resolutions A/RES/54/175 of 17 December 1999 on the right to development,
2 A/RES/55/196 of 20 December 2000 proclaiming 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater,
3 A/RES/55/2 of 18 September 2000 proclaiming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,
4 A/RES/65/154 of 11 February 2011 proclaiming 2013 as the International Year of Water
5 Cooperation, A/RES/61/192 of 6 February 2007, proclaiming 2008 as the International Year of
6 Sanitation and A/RES/58/217 of 23 December 2003 proclaiming the International Decade for
7 Action (2005-2015),
8
9 *Noting with appreciation* the countries that ratified the Optional Protocol to the International
10 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, further affirmed in A/RES/64/292;
11
12 *Recalling further* the importance of water in the fulfillment of all the Millennium Development
13 Goals, especially targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10,
14
15 *Bearing in mind* that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993 states “all human
16 rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,”
17
18 *Further recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on
19 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
20 the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the
21 Convention on the Rights of the Child and the General Comment 15 on the right to water of the
22 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
23
24 *Fully aware* that Article 1.3 of the United Nations Charter, which calls for international co-
25 operation in the pursuit of the implementation of a wide spectrum of human rights universally,
26
27 *Recognizing* the involvement of the World Bank in the Petersberg Process on Transboundary
28 Management for Africa and South-East Europe and the involvement of the United Nations
29 Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in the Berlin Process for Central Asia,
30
31 *Bearing in mind* the key principles in Integrated Water Resources Management as stated in the
32 Dublin Intentional Conference on Water and the Environment of January 1992,
33
34 *Bearing in mind* the flexibility that is needed to address the economic, financial, and
35 administrative constraints of developing and least-developed countries, in accordance with to
36 Articles 65, 66 and 67 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property
37 Rights with regards to transfer of technologies (TRIPS),
38
39 *Emphasizing* the strong interrelation between access to water and sanitation and economic
40 development in the commercial, agricultural and residential sectors,
41
42 *Emphasizing* the central role that microfinance plays in establishing and maintaining freshwater
43 infrastructures,

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Recognizing the mutually beneficial and self-sustaining relationship between freshwater infrastructures and economic developments,

Deeply concerned with the effect of water scarcity in present and future local and cross-border conflicts,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

- 1) *Reminds* all signatories of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that they should incorporate the right to water into their national legislation and that the scope of the right to water should be clearly defined in accordance with General Comment 15;
- 2) *Recommends* the analysis through governmental organizations, universities and research institutions, private sectors and NGOs of existing national policies regarding the integrated water resources management;
- 3) *Encourages* Member States to adopt a national policy framework that should incorporate the following pillars:
 - a) Ensure public supply, especially to underrepresented groups, of sufficient quality of drinking water to promote higher standards of health and hygiene;
 - b) Prioritize the efficient use of water across agricultural and industrial uses to optimize individual nations' sustainability and available freshwater resources;
- 4) *Calls upon* UN-Water to create an open-ended Working Group on Freshwater Management and Economic Development in the form of cross-regional partnerships with the opportunity to share efficient freshwater management practices;
 - a. Identify potential country partnerships both from within the MENA region and within potential regional partnerships;
 - b. Until 2015, the end of the International Decade for Action on water management, the UN-Water Campaign will focus on a cross-regional partnership between Europe and Middle East and North Africa (MENA);
 - c. Hold summits every three years with the first one in 2013, the Euro-MENA Freshwater for Development focusing on urgent situations;
 - d. Invite the UNECE, World Bank, World Health Organization and other relevant specialized agencies to help the Working Group with organisational, financial and communication support;

- 88 5) *Encourages* Member States to share information and promote dialogue focusing on core
89 freshwater management issues during the Freshwater for Development Summit
90 including;
91
- 92 a) Education and training partnerships between regional and cross-regional partners
93 incorporating:
94
- 95 i) Exchange programs between universities of developed and developing countries;
96
97 ii) Freshwater management education programs that are inclusive to women, who are
98 most vulnerable to the lack of access to water;
99
- 100 iii) Education of civil society as a whole and minority;
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102
- 103 b) Transferring technology between the cross-regional partners, including:
104
- 105 i) Best practices on sanitization of water;
106
107 ii) Sharing of expertise in the fields of waste water management and the use of gray
108 water for agriculture ;
109
- 110 iii) Promotion of sustainable agriculture through the use of proven innovative
111 irrigation techniques such as drip irrigation;
112
113 iv) The use of water for renewable energy;
114
- 115 v) Knowledge sharing on regional strategic plans including, but not limited to,
116 reservoirs, irrigation canals, desalinization innovation, small scale water pumps,
117 rainfall capture nets, and construction of water mains, designed to address rural
118 and urban water crises;
119
- 120 c) Affordability of water for domestic populations by;
121
- 122 i) Reshaping the international debate on water by approaching water as a social and
123 cultural good primarily rather than as an economic commodity;
124
125 ii) Creating a sustainable cost-recovery system involving and mobilizing the
126 international, regional and local finances;
127
128
- 129 6) *Invites* members of the Working Group to implement efficiently and effectively the
130 agreements outlined during the Euro-MENA Freshwater and Development Summit, through:
131

- 132 a. Microfinance as a privileged means to implement local scale projects in order to
133 promote long term self-sufficiency and affordability, by providing financial means
134 for:
135
- 136 i. Local freshwater management training programs towards facilitating awareness
137 and economic development;
 - 138
 - 139 ii. The facilitation of technology transfers between Member States of the Working
140 Group through exchange of local and low-cost solutions that guarantee economic
141 development;
 - 142
 - 143 iii. The implementation of the aforementioned shared technologies towards achieving
144 efficient local freshwater management solutions;
 - 145
- 146 b. Requesting UN-Habitat, United Nations Council on Trade and Development
147 (UNCTAD), and United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) to help fund large-
148 scale infrastructure and agricultural freshwater management projects in order to
149 achieve economic development;
- 150
- 151 7) *Recommends* Member States produce and send annual reports to UN-Water in order to
152 monitor and supervise the progression of the implementation of plans of action agreed on
153 during the Euro-MENA Freshwater and Development Summit;
- 154 a. The country reports be analyzed nationally, regionally, and cross-regionally to
155 facilitate the determination of best practices at each of these levels;
 - 156
 - 157 b. These reports should include:
158
 - 159 i. The manner in which policies and domestic laws have been revised and
160 amended;
 - 161
 - 162 ii. A database of all new established projects and infrastructures related to freshwater
163 management;
 - 164
 - 165 iii. A plan of action for the future execution of on-going projects;
 - 166
- 167 8) *Calls upon* UN-Water to report to the General Assembly at its 70th session on the
168 implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the activities planned by the
169 Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system for the
170 Decade for Action (2005-2015).

Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Freshwater Management and Economic Development*

1 *Reaffirming* A/RES/58/217, which designates the period of 2005-2015 as the Decade for Water,

2
3 *Affirming* the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as supported by 144 member
4 states of the United Nations, which states that indigenous groups have the rights to their own
5 cultures, practice their cultural traditions, and be included in the development of national
6 economies,

7
8 *Recognizing* that many of these groups are reliant on naturally occurring freshwater resources in
9 their region, and that those resources are necessary for the continuation of their survival and
10 unique cultural practices,

11
12 *Having considered* that preserving the integrity of natural water systems is crucial to maintaining
13 a pristine environment that is sustainable for ecotourism,

14
15 *Aware of* A/RES/63/281 which reminds all member states of the reality of climate change, and
16 the importance of seeking more sustainable solutions to this global problem,

17
18 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 19
20 1) *Emphasizes* the need for the conservation of freshwater resources;
- 21
22 2) *Reminds* Member States of the long-term economic benefits of conserving their
23 environments, in particular their freshwater bodies such as rivers, glaciers and lakes,
24 specifically acknowledging that without water there is no life, no forests, and no
25 biodiversity;
- 26
27 3) *Urges* Member States to create sustainable economic growth programs which preserve
28 natural bodies of water in order to sustain the industry of Eco-Tourism and the ability of
29 Eco-Tourists to participate in the activities in conjunction with United Nations World
30 Tourism Organization (UNWTO);
- 31
32 4) *Proposes* that the funding for the infrastructure of these Eco-Tourism projects comes
33 from a variety of sources including:
- 34
35 a. The inclusion of a “Go Blue” awareness initiative on UN’s World Water Day to
36 partner with private businesses in the water tourism industry to promote awareness
37 and innovative fundraising for the purpose of funding Eco-Tourism projects in rural
38 regions;
- 39
40 b. The creation of a grant made in collaboration with the UNWTO and Program of the
41 United Nations for the Environment (PUNE) and sponsored by Member States with
42 applications open to national, provincial, and local governments with priority given to

- 43 local communities;
44
- 45 5) *Encourages* the implementation of microfinance programs operating in alliance with
46 local businesses and entrepreneurs in rural communities, subordinated to the United
47 Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), to help fund small scale community
48 projects that attract incoming Eco-Tourists through the Lending Opportunities for Areas
49 Neglected (LOAN) initiative. LOAN will serve as a liaison between microfinance
50 institutions and those small businesses and people groups wishing to become involved in
51 the ecotourism sector by:
52
- 53 a. Identifying the needs of small businesses and investing in the economic development
54 of agricultural methods;
55
- 56 b. Ensuring that potential borrowers are aware of the principles of money management;
57
- 58 c. Encouraging financial commitment from microfinance institutions to potential
59 borrowers;
60
- 61 6) *Trusts* that these economic growth and development programs will make efforts to
62 engage and train citizens of the communities within which they will be working in an
63 effort to minimize dependency on foreign aid;
64
- 65 7) *Suggests* that Member States use revenues from the aforementioned sustainable economic
66 growth programs to sustain freshwater management and the development of community
67 projects;
68
- 69 8) *Requests* that all Member States pursue methods to reduce pollution in order to preserve
70 their fresh-water bodies;
71
- 72 9) *Stresses* that ecosystems and freshwater sources cannot be rebuilt and that significant
73 steps towards the protection and conservation of them plays a key role in long-term
74 freshwater management and economic development;
75
- 76 10) *Promotes* transparency and the exchange of information between governments, non-
77 governmental organizations (NGOs), companies, and citizens in regards to the funds
78 generated by Eco-Tourism and their use;
79
- 80 11) *Calls upon* Member States to voluntarily take an invested interest in forming a cohesive
81 alliance with traditional rural communities in their economic development through the
82 creation of a forum within each Member State to serve as:
83
- 84 a. A platform for bringing the aforementioned people to the forefront of economic
85 governmental policy making and creating a mutual exchange of information
86 between these groups,
87

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- b. Encouraging rural communities to further develop sustainable agricultural methods for water management and sanitization.

Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly 2nd Committee

Subject: *Freshwater Management and Economic Development*

1 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically
2 Article 55 which states the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full
3 employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development and
4 provide solutions for international economic, social, health and related problems,
5

6 *Recalling* A/RES/64/292, which establishes the universal right for all peoples to clean
7 and safe drinking water and sanitation and this right is essential for the full enjoyment of
8 life and all other human rights, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which
9 guarantees the rights of life, liberty, and security of person,
10

11 *Emphasizing* that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental
12 integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger and is indispensable for human health
13 and well being as stated in A/RES/58/217,
14

15 *Appalled* that only 42% of development aid committed to sanitation and water projects
16 reached developing nations during the last three years according to UN-Water,
17

18 *Noting further* the actions taken and studies conducted by the European Water Initiative
19 (EUWI) in regard to strengthening political management of water and improving existing
20 water technology in the Sub-Saharan African and Mediterranean regions,
21

22 *Recalling* the African Ministers' Council on Water's Outcomes and Recommendations of
23 the Pan-African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water, which recognizes
24 the need for increased participation by civil society and the private sector in the efforts to
25 manage freshwater resources,
26

27 *Recognizing* the principles of the Africa Water Vision for 2025, which calls for
28 strengthening governance in freshwater management, including adopting and
29 implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles,
30

31 *Emphasizing* the five principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness,
32 particularly in regards to logistical, technical, and financial assistance to developing
33 countries' IWRM plans,
34

35 *Taking note* of A/RES/65/167, specifically the call for "innovative and enhanced
36 approaches to financing for development,"
37

38 *Concerned* by the lack of cooperation regarding the management of trans-boundary water
39 resources as outlined in the 2006 United Nations Development Program's Human
40 Development Report,
41

42 *Regretting* the findings of the United Nations Water Global Analysis and Assessment of
43 Sanitation and Drinking Water report, which states that there has been an increase from
44 2.6 billion to 2.7 billion people between 2010 and 2012 with no access to improved
45 sanitation facilities,
46
47 *Further regretting* the findings of the UN-Water's 2008 Status Report on Integrated
48 Water Resource Management and Water Efficiency Plans which states that only 22% of
49 developing Member States had begun implementing IWRM principles,
50
51 *Taking note of* the successes by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural
52 Organization (UNESCO) in implementing the education for all goals and expanding
53 beyond basic primary education to encompass technical and tertiary education in the area
54 of water management,
55
56 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of knowledge regarding water sanitation standards and
57 hygiene in developing countries,
58
59 *Acknowledging* that many developing states either lack specific water quality standards or
60 the means to comprehensively implement and sustain such standards,
61
62 *Noting* the Group of 77 Ministerial Conference on Water and its outcome document the
63 Muscat Declaration on Water that stressed the importance of strengthening South-South
64 and North-South cooperation for enhancing the networks of research and development
65 institutions on water as well as data information and management,
66
67 *Cognizant* of the important role women play in policy making and private sector
68 participation in regards to management of freshwater resources, especially in developing
69 countries,
70
71 *Encouraged* by the development of regional IWRM plans such as the African Water
72 Vision 2025 to assist in the sharing of best practices and collaboration for developing
73 water resources throughout all regions,
74
75 *Stressing* the need for collaboration among all relevant stakeholders in developing water
76 management infrastructure, which includes creating public-private partnerships and an
77 enabling environment in Member States for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI),
78
79 *Realizing* the importance of having adequate financial resources for strengthening water
80 management on the local level, specifically access to microfinance to improve production
81 capacities in the agricultural sector,
82
83 *Emphasizing* the importance of national sovereignty as defined by the Article 2.1 of the
84 Charter of the United Nations, including but not limited to technology transfers and FDI,
85
86 *Remembering* the African Ministerial Declaration on Health which established the link
87 between adequate health services and economic development,

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Concerned that sustainable access to freshwater supplies is an essential component of any broader economic development paradigm and is indispensable as a means of securing ongoing prosperity,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

- 1) *Calls upon* the General Assembly Sixth Committee to create a definition of “sustainable water” and recommends the following definition to be adopted as: the use of water that supports the ability of human society to endure and flourish into the indefinite future without undermining the integrity of the hydrological cycle or the ecological systems that depend on it;
- 2) *Recognizes* that this definition will quickly and simply codify the need to provide for basic human needs through increased economic development, while simultaneously protecting the environment and the sustainability of water resources for future generations;
- 3) *Requests* United Nations Water (UN-Water) and other United Nations bodies to adopt and promote this definition of sustainable water to all Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), economic actors, and other interested parties;
- 4) *Asks* Member States and transnational organizations to refrain from targeting water-resources as a strategic objective in warfare, acts of aggression, or punitive measures towards citizens in accordance with preserving people’s human right to water as stated in A/RES/64/292, as conflict is a detriment to economic development;
- 5) *Calls upon* willing and able Member States to provide necessary resources for improved sanitation facilities, through international organizations such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and UN-Water, as defined in the Millennium Development Goals, as a basic human right in an effort to reduce the occurrence of water-related diseases such as cholera and diarrhea, which decreases the efficiency of the workforce;
- 6) *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to freely and promptly share information related to sustainable water management, specifically with the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) AQUASTAT database, to enhance the information available and build successful water management systems;
- 7) *Calls upon* UN-Water and its four established branches, in accordance with current administrative procedures, to expand the preexisting water management strategy databases, including, but not limited to, FAO-AQUASTAT and UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal, to contain the following:

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- a. Compilation of established techniques which Member States, individual stakeholders, and other supranational bodies have employed in devising water management solutions for developing nations;
 - b. Aggregation of sanitation practices and strategies, as drawn from the experiences of Member States, for incorporation into the aforementioned database system of management techniques;
 - c. Enumeration of net costs and benefits involved with the aforementioned strategies;
 - d. Evaluation of said strategies and assessment of feasibility, in light of past United Nations projects and studies, from a supranational perspective;
- 8) *Establishes* a UN-Water Assessment Panel, comprised of representatives elected from the General Assembly 2nd Committee, on a two-year rotational basis via the regional selection model currently employed by the United Nations Security Council, to perform the following duties:
- a. Aggregation of water management strategy proposals, developed on a local level and engineered to incorporate and share best practices, and incorporation into the new UN-Water database network in order to maximize economic gains and benefits;
 - b. Review and approval of previous water strategy proposals, resulting in the allocation of previously acquired UN-Water funds through current aid channels;
 - c. Modification and facilitation of proposal applications in accordance with accepted UN doctrine, including, but not limited to:
 - i. an assessment of particularized risk conditions faced by a given nation;
 - ii. a determination of expected feasibility of implementation;
 - iii. an evaluation of project conformity with the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals;
 - iv. and a determination of parity with the recommendations outlined by the most recent Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS);
 - d. Submission to the most relevant UN funding channel;
 - e. Pertinent modifications of submitted formulas and any other accepted best practices for large-scale water development assistance;

- 179 9) *Encourages* UN-Water to include experts from the World Intellectual Property
180 Organization (WIPO) in its panel, to be tasked with the following responsibilities:
181
182 a. Ensuring that all plans available on the database and submitted to the
183 application system are in compliance with WTO guidelines regarding the
184 collection and application of intellectual property (IP);
185
186 b. Suggesting that all requisite technology transfers through appropriate
187 channels, in accordance with the framework set forth in the Agreement on
188 Trade Related Aspects on Intellectual Property (TRIPS), Article 66.2;
189
190 c. Encouraging the protection of traditional knowledge as IP, for all water
191 technology tools and practices developed or relied upon for national water
192 development plans, as traditional knowledge is a crucial link to economic
193 development;
194
195 d. Referring any and all disputes arising from the aforementioned paradigm to
196 the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism;
197
198 10) *Suggests* that the foregoing framework be initially established over a three-year
199 period, in accordance with the following timeframe:
200
201 a. 1 year: Linkage of the database element;
202
203 b. 2 years: Establishment of the proposal application system;
204
205 c. 3 years: Pre-implementation assessment of water conditions through GLAAS
206 system;
207
208 11) *Requests* that any necessary administrative funding be obtained through the
209 following channels:
210
211 a. Voluntary Contributions Budget of the United Nations;
212
213 b. UNEP Water and Environment trust funds;
214
215 c. Any and all contributions from individual donors or other organizations;
216
217 12) *Stresses* the importance of implementing appropriate security measures in
218 cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on all United
219 Nations water management databases to prevent cyber attacks and other forms of
220 unauthorized access to protect information of Member States' water management
221 systems;
222
223 13) *Encourages* the establishment of Executive Water Management Programs within
224 Member States, in collaboration with UN-Water, to inspire and train all

- 225 stakeholders in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles
226 through:
227
- 228 a. Human resource development and capacity building in order to engineer and
229 implement a plan for long-term water sustainability;
230
 - 231 b. Reinforcing the link between the scientific community, policy makers, civil
232 society, and NGOs;
233
- 234 14) *Recommends* that the United Nations Environmental Programs Global
235 Environment Monitoring System (UNEP/GEMS) to expand their mission to:
236
- 237 a. Include monitoring Member States implementation of IWRM principles,
238 systems, and institutions and reporting their findings to UN-Water and the
239 World Bank annually;
240
 - 241 b. Serve as an advisory board to provide guidelines and research to both
242 international financial institutions and Member States based on the findings
243 and results of the UNEP/GEMS's IWRM reports in order to improve
244 allocation of existing funds for the implementation of IWRM principles,
245 systems, and institutions;
246
- 247 15) *Promotes* education through the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and
248 Sanitation, conducted by the World Health Organization and United Nations
249 Children's Fund, concerning sanitation and water reuse, specifically by:
250
- 251 a. Providing training and equipment to local populations to conduct water testing
252 in order to determine the amount of potentially dangerous substances in
253 wastewater and other contaminated water sources;
254
 - 255 b. Providing education resources on water reuse in the agriculture sector as a
256 means of conserving freshwater and increasing agricultural economic benefits;
257
 - 258 c. Increasing access to freshwater in rural areas through rainwater harvesting,
259 modeled after the International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance's Blue
260 School's Program, which provides education and appropriate infrastructure
261 for successful rainwater harvesting, while mitigating disease and acid rain
262 through the use of covered reservoirs, cycling tanks, and pH monitors, as
263 disease and acid rain decrease economic productivity;
264
 - 265 d. Calls for education on irrigation techniques including the use of grey water,
266 water filtration systems, night irrigation, and drip irrigation, through the
267 expansion of the World Bank's PRIORRI Sustainable Irrigation Development
268 Project;
269

- 270 e. Make available information regarding the health risks associated with the use
271 of wastewater and other contaminated water sources, and provide Member
272 States with the resources to effectively mitigate these risks;
273
- 274 16) *Encourages* the expansion of the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and
275 Sanitation in order to promote household-level water sanitation, particularly
276 regarding local education concerning the use of chlorine in water purification and
277 other small-scale water purification methods;
278
- 279 17) *Urges* all willing and able Member States to increase their contribution to already
280 existing water related development funds as a response to developing countries'
281 efforts in water sector development, such as the UN Habitat Trust Fund on Water
282 and Sanitation, Clean Technology Fund, African Ministerial Conference-UNEP
283 Water Trust Fund, and additional regional development funds;
284
- 285 18) *Further encourages* the establishment of regionally based programs that will
286 facilitate negotiations regarding the use of trans-boundary water resources for
287 economic development such as the New Economic Partnership for Africa's
288 Development's (NEPAD) Trans-boundary Water Resource Management
289 Program;
290
- 291 19) *Emphasizes* the need for cooperation between national governments, corporations,
292 and local populations in the waste management process, including sewage
293 programs, to prevent water pollution and enforce waste water management
294 practices;
295
- 296 20) *Encourages* all Member States to create an enabling environment for FDI and
297 public-private partnerships by:
298
- 299 a. Using performance based service contracts in line with national development
300 priorities that incentivize the creation of sustainable water infrastructure to
301 reduce water waste;
302
- 303 b. Urging global companies investing in large infrastructure projects to become a
304 party to the Global Compact to ensure that FDI creates private gains along
305 with public benefits;
306
- 307 21) *Recommends* all willing and able African Member States allocate a portion of the
308 suggested 15% of their national budgets to health services to improve access to
309 safe drinking water to lessen the impacts of waterborne diseases, as agreed to in
310 the African Ministerial Declaration on Health;
311
- 312 22) *Endorses* UNEP efforts toward the implementation of The Bali Strategic Plan,
313 which increases technology transfers in developing countries, in particular for
314 freshwater management in the various regions of Africa;
315

- 316 23) *Directs* all willing and able Member States to implement effective water demand
317 management mechanisms in urban areas to minimize the environmental impact of
318 urbanization on freshwater resources, and boost awareness and information
319 sharing on water management and conservation, such as the UN Habitat's Water
320 for African Cities program;
321
- 322 24) *Requests* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
323 (UNCTAD), UN-Water, and the World Bank collaborate to establish a platform,
324 similar to UNCTAD's Business Linkages program and Trade Analysis and
325 Information System database program:
326
- 327 a. To link governments wishing to build infrastructure projects with corporations
328 and venture capital to further facilitate the creation of public-private
329 partnerships and attraction of FDI, and;
330
- 331 b. Monitor and record the outcomes of completed projects to allow Member
332 States to more easily choose the most successful and beneficial partners;
333
- 334 25) *Recommends* the establishment of an initiative under the auspices of the United
335 Nations Water Decade Program on Capacity Development to subsidize FDI in the
336 construction of comprehensive water purification systems in locations
337 demonstrating critical need, as determined by the Joint Monitoring Program for
338 Water Supply;
339
- 340 26) *Calls upon* developed Member States to offer tax incentives to corporations and
341 NGOs which engage in FDI, technology transfer, and educational/training
342 programs for water purification projects, engineering, irrigation in developing
343 Member States to grow the agricultural sector of the economy;
344
- 345 27) *Recommends* increased financial, technical, and logistical support for UNESCO's
346 Institute for Water Education, from willing and able Member States, to enhance
347 research and education for professionals on the local and regional levels to
348 promote capacity building in the fields of water, environment, and infrastructure
349 to help Member States have access to the knowledge necessary to manage their
350 freshwater resources;
351
- 352 28) *Further invites* all willing and able Member States in cooperation with the United
353 Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to promote best practices
354 within the private sector for recycled water use in order to encourage water
355 sustainability;
356
- 357 29) *Strongly encourages* Member States to update their water infrastructure in order
358 to purify drinking water, recycle commercial-use water, protect limited water-
359 resources and facilitate access to freshwater in order to attract FDI in
360 collaboration with the UNEP's Water and Sanitation Division;
361

- 362 30) *Further encourages* the sharing of best practices and technical advice when
363 building large scale water infrastructure projects in Africa through such programs
364 as the New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)
365 Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility that will provide more effective
366 infrastructure development to create an enabling environment for economic
367 development;
- 368
369 31) *Requests* regional Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) to establish
370 platforms for dialogue and communication on water resource management for
371 economic development that includes local experts in water management and
372 United Nations personnel to facilitate the discussion and assist in organizing the
373 conferences by:
- 374
375 a. Defining the regions according to the database made by the World Water
376 Council as well as geographic and water-shed norms;
- 377
378 b. Organizing a rotation of these regional platforms semi-annually for the host
379 country;
- 380
381 c. Underlining the importance of equality between all Member States;
- 382
383 32) *Further recommends* that a “Sustainable Water Education Initiative” branch of the
384 UN-Water Task Force on Country Level Coordination be implemented in all
385 Member States and tasked with:
- 386
387 a. Further promoting education on sustainable water sanitation practices for both
388 urban and rural settings;
- 389
390 b. Providing education resources on water reuse in the agriculture sector as a
391 means to both conserve freshwater and increase agricultural economic
392 benefits;
- 393
394 c. Examine the possibilities of using locally sourced models of sanitation
395 equipment to improve local economic outcomes, sustainability and health
396 outlooks;
- 397
398 33) *Asks* the Food and Agriculture Organization’s Education for Rural People
399 program to add education programs regarding the development and maintenance
400 of wells, irrigation canals, small-scale pumps, and water mains so local farmers
401 can more easily maintain freshwater management equipment to increase
402 productive capacity and to ensure equitable water access;
- 403
404 34) *Suggests* the promotion of private sector Agricultural Insurance Programs in all
405 willing and able Member States to protect farmers from drought and disaster,
406 modeled after the Free Drought Insurance program;
- 407

- 408 35) *Endorses* the use of hydroelectric power for sustainable water resource
409 management and the creation of sustainable energy sources to protect the
410 environment, manage freshwater resources, and boost economic development;
411
- 412 36) *Supports* the expansion of the UNIDO’s Small Scale Hydro Power Initiative in
413 Africa to other regions, in order to enable small scale hydroelectric projects to be
414 created on the local level to provide electricity and water storage mechanisms;
415
- 416 37) *Calls upon* all willing and able corporate members of the Global Compact and
417 other relevant stakeholders to partner with UNESCO to establish:
418
- 419 a. Scholarships, internships, and job programs for citizens from developing
420 Member States to share knowledge on sustainability and water management
421 practices with the youth in order to build local knowledge and capacity to
422 manage water resources;
423
- 424 b. A certificate program for corporations that demonstrate corporate social
425 responsibility in development of sustainable freshwater management that
426 establishes or supports joint projects and ventures in public private
427 partnerships for freshwater management projects with civil society,
428 businesses, and governmental organizations;
429
- 430 38) *Further supports* the use of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), which adhere to
431 corporate social responsibility, to provide the financial resources necessary to
432 build local sanitation and agricultural infrastructures, such as vertical farming
433 initiatives, grey water recycling, chlorine filtration systems, and community
434 pumping stations to assist in achieving Millennium Development Goals,
435 specifically Goal 7 on sanitation target by expanding access to non-profit
436 financial institutions similar to WaterCredit;
437
- 438 39) *Recommends* the development of “eco-districts” in all willing and able Member
439 States, using the model of those already implemented in the European Union, by:
440
- 441 a. Developing systems of rainwater recovery in these eco-districts to prevent a
442 future exhaustion of ground water aquifers;
443
- 444 b. Supporting a culture of sustainable use of resources in these districts;
445
- 446 c. Reducing the impact of these districts on the environment and preventing a
447 contamination of ground water aquifers through pollution;
448
- 449 40) *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to establish a “Green Week” and
450 “Green Holidays” as advertising campaigns to promote the sustainable use of
451 resources, especially freshwater.

Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Freshwater Management and Economic Development*

1 *Being convinced* that desertification, transboundary water management and sustainable
2 development are the most pressing issues regarding freshwater management and
3 economic development

4
5 *Recalling* Resolution 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for
6 Water; Resolutions 58/217 of 23 December 2003, which proclaimed 2005-2015 the
7 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”, the resolution on the International Year
8 of Sanitation 61/192 Implementation of the International Decade for Action “Water for
9 Life” 2005-2015, the resolution on 64/292 of 3 August 2010 on the Human Right to
10 Water and Sanitation and the resolution 65/154 of 11 February 2011,

11
12 *Reemphasizing* resolution 64/252 adopted on 28 July 2010 which calls upon states and
13 international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity building, and
14 technology transfers in developing countries to further fresh water management
15 initiatives,

16
17 *Noting* the strong relationship between a healthy workforce and a healthy economy and
18 that people need water to realize their full potential and build a strong economy,

19
20 *Realizing* the challenges that water scarcity and climate change poses in economic
21 development as adopted in the 1994 *Convention to Combat Desertification*, especially in
22 Africa,

23
24 *Recalling* the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries*
25 *Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification* (UNCCD),

26
27 *Calling attention* to the need for involvement of all levels of stakeholders in order to
28 combat desertification,

29
30 *Being aware* of inefficient water management techniques in the agriculture sector that are
31 source of water pollution and excessive water consumption,

32
33 *Recalling* A/RES/51/229 on the *Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of*
34 *International Watercourses*,

35
36 *Being guided by* resolution 63/124 that adopted the International Law Commission’s *Law*
37 *of Transboundary Aquifers*,

38
39 *Taking note* of Article 4(a) and 4(b) of the 19 draft articles in the *Law of Transboundary*
40 *Aquifers*, which state that transboundary aquifers will be used to the benefit of all
41 transboundary states and maximize the benefit of transboundary waters in the long-term,

42

43 *Bearing in mind* Article 4(c) of the 19 draft articles in the *Law of Transboundary*
44 *Aquifers*, that states that Member States “shall establish individually or jointly a
45 comprehensive utilization plan, taking into account present and future needs of, and
46 alternative water sources for, the aquifer States,”
47
48 *Appreciating* the success of Ibo-American states in successfully cooperating in managing
49 the transboundary Guadiana River,
50
51 *Welcoming* regional and sub-regional organizations to manage transboundary water
52 resources as a part of the international community’s efforts towards global economic
53 development,
54
55 *Further recognizing* the integral role of freshwater management in reaching the
56 remaining MDGs by reiterating that water is the first step towards building a stronger
57 world economy,
58
59 *Keeping in mind*, Chapter 18 of Agenda 21, which includes integrated water resources,
60 development and management, financing, and sustainability of water resources,
61
62 *Noting with deep concern* the pressing issue of desertification and the growing range of
63 issues resulting from desertification as targeted by the UN Decade for Deserts and
64 Against Desertification 2010-2020 established by A/RES/62/195 and all other
65 encompassing international documents,
66
67 *Noting with satisfaction* the Secretary General’s call in A/64/694 for cooperation in
68 making the benefits of information and other new water production and sanitation
69 technologies available to areas where the need of water is most dire,
70
71 *Emphasizing* the effect of good water governance on political stability especially in areas
72 where water is the root of conflict, economic development, and environmental
73 sustainability,
74
75 *Highlighting* the benefits of alternative water resource techniques such as desalination
76 and rain water harvesting, as brought forth in A/RES/64/212 discussing the
77 implementation of science and technology in development,
78
79 *Reaffirming* the concept of virtual water, which includes a statistical database
80 programme, to show the embedded amounts of water and create comparability and
81 efficiency of water usage for various goods and services,
82
83 *Being guided* by resolution 63/124 that adopted the International Law Commission’s Law
84 of Transboundary Aquifers,
85
86 *The General Assembly Second Committee*
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1. *Designates* the international decade from 2015 to 2025 to be named A Decade for Action: “Water for Prosperity”, to continue the focus towards the goal of establishing more easily accessible potable water for all of mankind, as a follow-up decade of the 2005-2015 Decade for Action, “Water for Life”;
 2. *Endorses* cooperation between the international community and through the UNCCD’s National Action Programmes to combat water scarcity and promote economic growth in Member States by:
 - a. Providing awareness and information through U.N. Water to policymakers regarding the need to establish mechanisms and cooperation,
 - b. Conducting workshops and campaigns to foster national awareness on desertification and encourage the implementation of conservation efforts into national policies,
 - c. Promoting education and communication of National Action Programmes in local, national, sub-regional, regional, and inter-regional levels, to ensure successful implementation of the UNCCD;
 3. *Further encourages* countries to meet the following four conditions to successfully share and manage water resources to cultivate international cooperation:
 - a. Having a common goal and vision,
 - b. Meeting Article 4(a) and 4(b) of the 19 draft articles on transboundary aquifers,
 - c. Assuring a bilateral or multilateral joint commission from countries be created for surveillance,
 - d. Making an involvement of all relevant stakeholders in water management strategy;
 4. *Authorizes* the creation of a United Nations Development Programme-funded Hydropower Working Group (HYPOWER) under the auspices of UN Water, which will be engaged in:
 - a. Offering developing countries specialized consultancy on the realization of large scale water management projects, especially hydropower plants and dams,
 - b. Addressing the feasibility, assessment, planning, environmental sustainability and funding of these projects, as well as communication with national and

133 international authorities,
134
135 c. Implementing sustainable and viable water management projects in the
136 Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region,
137
138 d. Implementing an accountability mechanism by which Member States shall
139 submit reports on progress towards the completion of hydropower projects, a
140 compilation of which shall be reviewed by UN Water every two years;
141
142 5. *Urges* the international community to sign and ratify the Convention on the Law
143 of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, as adopted by the
144 General Assembly on 21 May 1997;
145
146 6. *Further requests* the amendment of the Convention on the Law of the Non-
147 navigational Uses of International Watercourses to provide for the establishment
148 of an independent advisory body, whose tasks shall include monitoring of riparian
149 states' water requirements, and the monitoring of water flow in international
150 watercourse,
151
152 7. *Further requests* the amendment of the Convention on the Law of the Non-
153 navigational Uses of International Watercourses to provide for the strengthening
154 of the enforcement powers of the 'Fact-Finding Commission' established under
155 Article 33.4 (Settlement of Disputes) of the same convention,
156
157 8. *Encourages* Member States with shared resources to further the implementation
158 of Article 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) of the 19 draft articles on transboundary aquifers,
159 which state that transboundary aquifers will be used to the benefit of all
160 transboundary states and maximize the benefit of transboundary waters for the
161 benefit of future generations by:
162
163 a. Cooperating in water management, specifically in promoting conservation
164 of rainwater through technology sharing, to minimize the risks placed by
165 the general lack of water and during emergency droughts,
166
167 b. Recommending bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Member
168 States on the issues of transboundary water management which will also
169 lead to more efficient energy management by promoting the creation of
170 green energy such as hydroelectric power;
171
172 9. *Welcomes* Member States to explore to the expansion and world-wide application
173 of the Law of Transboundary Aquifers, including Member States who already
174 legally adhere to the law;
175
176 10. *Suggests* the international community create a Working Group to conduct studies
177 specifically targeted toward groundwater aquifers that are technical and take

178 multidisciplinary approaches guided by the support of related international
179 organizations and technical, scientific, and legal professionals;
180
181 11. *Agrees* upon the creation of regional conferences by the means of:
182
183 a. Holding the conference every four years,
184
185 b. Discussing disputes arising between countries sharing transboundary aquifers
186 and offering regional solutions,
187
188 c. Facilitating information share and technology transfer on water management,
189
190 12. *Further Agrees* upon the creation of an international conference by:
191
192 a. holding the conference every eight years,
193
194 b. Hearing reports from regional conferences on current disputes their
195 members are working on and encourages international cooperation by
196 offering solutions to disputes,
197
198 c. Facilitating information sharing and technology transfer on water
199 management;
200
201 13. *Recommends* Member States implement action plans at national level to improve
202 efficiency in water management, including
203
204 a. Implementing measures to decrease the amount of pollutants found in
205 groundwater by:
206
207 i. Defining ground water bodies and utilizing river basin
208 management plans in accordance to scientific processes for
209 evaluating the chemical makeup of groundwater to prevent indirect
210 discharges of pollutants into groundwater;
211
212 ii. Creating source protection zones for each source of groundwater in
213 order to decrease pollutions and to prevent activities that may
214 cause discharges into the groundwater, including but not limited to:
215 landfills, auto stations, waste disposal, transporting dangerous
216 materials,
217
218 iii. Identifying and analyzing waters on the basis of individual river
219 basins, and adopting management plans and programs of measures
220 adapted to each body of water
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- b. Collaborating on innovative and low costs technical programs that increase peoples' access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, such as by:
 - i. Strengthening the capacity of Member States water authorities to coordinate activities and ensure compliance with minimum standards,
 - ii. Improving human, material and technical resources,
 - c. Making use of tools such as virtual water schemes;
14. *Encourages* the creation of programs in both developed countries and developing countries that promote green and sustainable economies, and preserve precious resources by:
- a. Involving local, political, religious, and educational institutions,
 - b. Encouraging Member States to, guarantee participation in all education, systems while the religious communities will spread capacity building, where the teaching system has no access;
15. *Calls upon Member States to promotest*strengthening the capacity of Member States water authorities to coordinate activities and ensure compliance with minimum standard water management, especially but not exclusively sanitation and waste water management, in approaching the goals of MDGs, especially but not exclusively in the aspects of enhancing maternal and child health as well as ensuring environmental sustainability by:
- a. Involving more local civil society and non-profit organizations in targeted areas in order to promote the implementation of existing assistant programs, which aim to optimize the efforts on sanitation and education,
 - b. Calling on governments' awareness in the wealth created by water-related issues such as wastewater and hydro-energy in order to enhance the investment in water problems,
 - c. Engaging in cooperative and fair technology transfers to improve water recycling processes and,
 - d. Promoting education of urban populations on the effects and prevention of water pollution, using the knowledge and experience gained from the Urban Water Management Programme found within the International Hydrological Programme,

- 268 e. Setting up riverine water management databases for the purpose of
269 monitoring pollution and sanitation statistics, deriving primary funding
270 from the budgets of participating Member States and NGOs;
271
- 272 16. *Requests* that Member States form long-term partnerships with International
273 Governmental Organizations such as the United Nations Water Decade Program
274 on Capacity Development (UN-Water DPCD) and United Nations-affiliated
275 institutes such as the International Center for Education, Capacity Building and
276 Applied Research in Water (HidroEx) to train future water management
277 professionals in charge of freshwater infrastructure as well as individuals in the
278 field of crop rotation and crops suitable to regional conditions;
279
- 280 17. *Reminds* all Member States of the role of NGOs IGOs and INGOs and all relevant
281 stakeholders in reviewing best practices in water management and of preexisting
282 programmes to facilitate the implementation of national freshwater projects;
283
- 284 18. *Recommends* regional and sub-regional organizations to provide support
285 regarding transboundary water sources, and address issues including
286 desertification and desalination to least developed and developing Member States
287 through workshops, trainings, and technological assistance;
288
- 289 19. *Encourages* UNEP, UN Water, The World Bank, and WIPO, along with all
290 development-focused international organizations, to come together in this decade
291 to dedicate a database towards the collection of new green methods and
292 techniques for better effectiveness, sustainability, and efficiency;
293
- 294 20. *Invites* the RIO summit +25 to take place in the drought stricken MENA region
295 and to discuss specifically the impact of desalination and fossil groundwater
296 exploration;
297
- 298 21. *Further encourages* Member States to use current local microfinance institutions
299 as a means to provide funding for new infrastructure in agricultural dependent
300 regions in the decade.

Code: GA2/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Freshwater Management and Economic Development*

1 *Guided by* the purposes and principles embodied within the Charter of the United
2 Nations, especially Article 1.3 which affirms the role of the organization in regards to
3 issues of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature,

4
5 *Emphasizing* the importance of A/RES/64/292, which declares equitable access to clean
6 water as a basic necessity and human right for all peoples,

7
8 *Affirming* the vital role of water management in creating an enabling environment for
9 foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA) that
10 developing countries need in order to further advance their economies and alleviate
11 poverty,

12
13 *Fully realizing* the necessity of leadership from the developed world in sharing and
14 encouraging the pioneering of sustainable technologies that support the primary water
15 management goal of providing safe, predictable access to water,

16
17 *Cognizant* of the individual geographical, topological, and environmental situations of
18 each Member State and the effects that these factors have on the ability to adequately
19 implement water management solutions and specifically the unique needs of Small Island
20 Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as outlined in the
21 Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action for
22 Small Island Developing States and the Istanbul Program of Action,

23
24 *Recognizing* the negative impacts that water-borne illnesses such as cholera and malaria,
25 have on productivity as they are responsible for millions of deaths every year, further
26 impoverishing countries and delaying progress towards the realization of the Millennium
27 Development Goals (MDGs),

28
29 *Recalling* the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Water Report 33 of 2008
30 which emphasizes the proper use and distribution of water in the agricultural sector for
31 developing nations,

32
33 *Identifying* corporate social responsibility as a necessary quality of multi-national
34 corporations (MNCs) in the utilization of the private sector in water management
35 solutions in order to ensure quality working environments and ensure economic
36 prosperity,

37
38 *Realizing* that education in regards to water management practices is vital to provide a
39 basic standard of living, as guaranteed in the International Covenant on Economic,
40 Social, and Cultural Rights, and is an investment into the human capital of a country,

41

42 *Fully aware* of the importance of a stable, clean, and accessible water source to the
43 backbone of the economic development of Member States, as scarcity and long distances
44 to water resources combined with diseases from unsanitary water limit human capital and
45 productivity,
46

47 *Acknowledging* the special disadvantages of vulnerable populations, specifically the need
48 to gather water, which contributes to prolonged poverty by preventing women from
49 providing a stable income in developing countries and interrupts education in youth,
50 further depriving individuals and society as a whole from an economically independent
51 future,
52

53 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
54

- 55 1. *Appeals* to Member States to implement successful water management strategies
56 based on regionally-proven effectiveness, as they are conducive to economic
57 growth by attracting FDI and ODA and creating an enabling environment in
58 developing countries to further alleviate poverty and create a stable, mutually
59 beneficial world economy;
60
- 61 2. *Calls for* increased international cooperation between relevant UN bodies,
62 national governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private
63 sector, and the UN Development Group's Delivering as One Initiative under the
64 framework provided by UN Water to create a concerted global effort for water
65 management through maximizing aid effectiveness and the sharing of best
66 practices based on the individual needs of Member States;
67
- 68 3. *Welcomes* the fulfillment of the developed world's commitments in the Monterrey
69 Consensus on Financing for Development, which calls for the provision of .7% of
70 gross national income for the purposes of ODA, in order to finance further
71 innovation and improve infrastructure in the field of water conservation and
72 conversion technologies;
73
- 74 4. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies granting preferential treatment
75 to microcredit initiatives that contribute to the protection, conservation, or
76 increased accessibility of freshwater resources, with the funding provided by
77 regional and international development banks;
78
- 79 5. *Requests* the further utilization of programs and funds for technology transfer,
80 such as the UN Environmental Programme's (UNEP) Clean Technology Fund
81 and the Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) Special Fund for Climate Change,
82 in an effort to provide environmentally sound water management technologies for
83 responsible use by developing countries;
84
- 85 6. *Promotes* the development and use of regionally specific frameworks by Member
86 States for sustainable development, such as the Program of Action for the

- 87 Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States to maximize the
88 sustainability of development gains,
89
- 90 7. *Endorses* the formation of North-South development partnerships and the use of
91 the UN Water Decade Program on Capacity Development to promote the
92 advancement of nationally-owned frameworks for action tailored to specific needs
93 within Member States;
94
- 95 8. *Recommends* that the provision of technical, logistical, and financial support for
96 the prevention and alleviation of damages caused by floods to populations that
97 have been affected through such initiatives and financing methods as the Dams
98 and Development Project, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, and the
99 UN Humanitarian Fund;
100
- 101 9. *Further encourages* assistance to Member States whose capacity limitations pose
102 a barrier to their sanitation programs through the continued use and expansion of
103 UN initiatives for sanitation, such as the World Bank's Water and Sanitation
104 Program and the World Health Organization's Water, Sanitation and Health
105 Program to promote economic development, as there is a direct correlation
106 between a healthy population and productivity;
107
- 108 10. *Emphasizes* the need to support both subsistence and commercial farmers,
109 specifically those in rural areas, through irrigation infrastructure and technical
110 advice provided by programs such as the FAO's Rural Industry and Agro-industry
111 Division and the FAO's Education for Rural People initiative, which additionally
112 aims to educate rural people on sustainable farming techniques and maximize
113 crop yields;
114
- 115 11. *Supports* the further utilization of UN Water's World Water Assessment Program
116 (WWAP), expanding its mandate to incorporate traditional knowledge willingly
117 shared by marginalized populations into the reports, to identify relevant issues in
118 water management and the individual needs for Member States in order to assist
119 in formulating national frameworks that tailor to regional conditions;
120
- 121 12. *Urges* the implementation of the eight principles of the Global Compact
122 including its special provisions for sustainability guidelines that contribute to the
123 conservation of water, in relation to MNCs to promote corporate social
124 responsibility and attract FDI;
125
- 126 13. *Draws attention* to and asks for rural development through the expansion of the
127 work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
128 (UNESCO) Institute for Water Education and their International Hydrological
129 Program in their efforts to increase human capital by educating the developing
130 world on water management strategies and implementing local programs for
131 education;
132

- 133 14. *Further endorses* the role education plays with women and children in freshwater
134 management throughout the developing world through UN programmes and
135 bodies such as The UN Task Force on Gender, Water and UNICEF's Water and
136 Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) Initiative, and UNESCO's Education for All
137 Initiative for long terms goals towards economic development;
138
- 139 15. *Further encourages* the World Water Forum, taking place in 2015, to evaluate the
140 progress made thus far on the water management solutions outlined in this
141 resolution and examine lessons learned during the 2005-2015 Water for Life
142 Decade, while drafting a global framework for action between the FAO and UN
143 Water on the topic of water conservation and management.

Code: GA2/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Fresh Water Management and Economic Development*

1 *Aware of the importance of fresh water management in public health and economic activity,*

2

3 *Recalling A/RES/58/217, which emphasizes the necessity of providing freshwater to the*
4 *people of developing Member States by declaring 2005-2015 the Decade for Action: Water*
5 *for Life,*

6

7 *Emphasizing the role of freshwater in establishing a self-sustaining economy in developing*
8 *Member States and promoting the health of the people,*

9

10 *Referring to Agenda 21 linking accelerated sustainable economic development and ecosystem*
11 *integration to freshwater management,*

12

13 *Taking into account the affirmation of States to the Millennium Development Goals*
14 *particularly the provision on environmental sustainability and global partnerships,*

15

16 *Taking note of studies such as International Water Management Institute Research Report*
17 *132 which conclusively demonstrate an increased rate of malaria transmission in areas*
18 *adjacent to reservoirs, particularly in Africa,*

19

20 *Cognizant of the harms perpetuated by malaria and other water borne diseases, including*
21 *death and human suffering, regional political and economic instability, and delayed*
22 *socioeconomic development,*

23

24 *Recognizing the efforts already underway to combat water borne diseases on the*
25 *international, national, and local levels,*

26

27 *The General Assembly Second Committee:*

28

29 1) *Invites all Member States to join in creating a multilateral network agreement where*
30 *Member States will be divided up into Water Network Agreement Groups (WNAGs)*
31 *based on geographic regions with regard for cultural and religious distinctions as*
32 *well as differences in water limitations in order to:*

33

34 a. *Increase interdependence among trading partners through*
35 *water cooperation strategies which may serve as a basis for trade globalization;*

36

37 b. *Increase the viability of developing countries' industries by*
38 *providing stabilized access to water and thereby making said industries more*
39 *attractive to foreign investors;*

40

41 c. *Create a healthier workforce by improving the availability*
42 *of fresh water, leading to a more efficient and sustainable business environment;*

43

- 44 2) *Asks* for an annual Water Summit to take place in Sweden, funded by attending
45 States and donations, in order to:
46
47 a. Regionalize and establish WNAGs;
48
49 b. Conduct a comprehensive meeting on the global concerns about the current
50 water supply, water sector groups, and water project groups presented by an
51 expert panel composed of professional solo researchers, private firms, and
52 global activists' organizations;
53
54 c. Promote current education programs and identify appropriate tools to
55 educate and train water management staff and users at all levels including the
56 private and public sectors, such as by International Red Cross and Red
57 Crescent, Care, Circle of Blue, and Friends of the Earth;
58
59 d. The invited audience of this panel is to be made up of state representatives
60 who are familiar with the current water conditions of their state and has been
61 on some kind of board dealing with water concerns in order to optimize the
62 success of the summit with an emphasis on quantitative and qualitative
63 assessments of water availability, predicting social and environmental risk
64 of any proposed actions before implementation, and identifying current
65 ecosystem relationships;
66
67 3) *Urges* WNAGs to hold regular, voluntary consultations throughout the year with
68 neighboring Member States to discuss regional practices and meet on a global scale
69 at the previously mentioned Water Summit in Sweden to:
70
71 a. Identify past and current efforts with specific attention to main
72 participants, outside organizations, funding resources, and desired duration
73 of time to be dedicated to each specific activity;
74
75 b. Discuss the accuracy of estimated time allocations for each desired project
76 or activity;
77
78 c. Share information about the use and benefits of integrating new technology and
79 idea transfers;
80
81 4) *Encourages* the increased subsidization of companies in developed states that
82 are actively committed to the transfer of water management-related technology and
83 knowledge to corporations in developing Member States through the Global
84 Partnership on Output-Based Aid;
85
86 5) *Emphasizes* the importance of an adequate regulatory environment in the transfer of
87 technology and information between corporations in developed states and
88 corporations in developing states in order to ensure the effective development of
89 water management systems;

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- 6) *Endorses* the combined efforts of established corporations in developed countries, the aforementioned panel of expert scientists and researchers, and financial institutions to effectively disperse new technologies and increase sustainable employment opportunities for individuals in developing Member States;
- 7) *Encourages* all Member States to emphasize education regarding the importance of fresh water management and the potential benefit of the implementation of water related technologies for promoting the longevity of water utilization and sustainability;
- 8) *Recommends* that Member States, particularly those in regions where water borne diseases frequently cause death, human suffering, and the associated political and economic instability which threatens economic development:
 - a. Place new reservoirs a sufficient distance from existing living centers in order to minimize the risk of water borne illness to local inhabitants;
 - b. Construct new reservoirs with steeper banks in order to reduce the number of shore line puddles and shallow waters which form an ideal breeding ground for several species of disease-carrying mosquitoes;
 - c. Periodically raise and lower water levels in reservoirs in order to disrupt mosquito larval development and decrease the population of disease carrying species;
 - d. Refrain from using chemical or biological agents to combat mosquitoes which may pollute the water supply and pose an additional threat to public health

Code: GA2/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Fresh Water Management and Economic Development*

- 1 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/64/292, which states safe drinking water and sanitation is a human
2 right and should therefore be guaranteed to all peoples, and A/RES/58/17, Water for Life, which
3 states that every person deserves to have fresh, clean water as an individual right,
4
- 5 *Emphasizing* the importance of resolution A/RES/S-19/2, especially paragraph 27.a, for the
6 implementation of the Agenda 21, which highlights the need for an improved access to
7 sustainable livelihoods through technical assistance training and appropriate technology with
8 particular efforts to reach the rural poor and the urban informal sector,
9
- 10 *Bearing in mind* that A/RES/58/217 of 23 December 2003 proclaims 2005-2015 the International
11 Decade for Action, “Water for Life,” and resolution 65/154, which entitles 2013 as the
12 International Year of Water Cooperation, aimed at promoting international awareness on water-
13 related issues,
14
- 15 *Regretting* that many severe water-related problems are due to climate change caused by
16 industrialized nations,
17
- 18 *Cognizant* that all types of polluted water hinder the productivity of the agriculture and riparian
19 industries of national and regional economies through its harm to the environment,
20
- 21 *Keeping in mind* that freshwater management plays a pivotal role in developing economies for
22 long term economic growth and prosperous sustainability,
23
- 24 *Fully alarmed* that 3.5 million people have died from diseases caused by contaminated water,
25
- 26 *Further recognizing* the fact that effective fresh water policies increase not only the quality of
27 life, but also results in increased economic productivity,
28
- 29 *Noting with deep concern* that developing countries do not have the necessary funding for
30 education, as the consumption of clean and safe water along with the help of education in order
31 to promote economic productivity and development,
32
- 33 *Aware* that cooperation among Member States is essential to peacefully manage the utilization of
34 transboundary waters as is guided by the principles of equitable and reasonable use outlined in
35 the Treaty on the Uses of Non-Navigable Water Courses,
36
- 37 *Emphasizing* the need and responsibility of the international community to help support
38 developing countries in achieving sanitation goals as mentioned in Millennium Development
39 Goal 7,
40
- 41 *Considering* that many rural poor communities rely on small-scale farm production and self-
42 sustaining agriculture and a lack of financial capacity to invest in water resources for irrigation
43 can seriously compromise food security for these people,

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Deeply convinced that improvement and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) could enable many countries to synchronize multiple sectors' interests by providing an approach and policies that aim at finding a common ground and integration in the usage of limited water resources,

Recognizing the necessity to improve human health and to reduce child mortality through a considerable increase in access to sanitation and prioritization of water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies, as underlined at the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development of Johannesburg,

Stressing the key role of the World Bank branch and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) as the promoters of sustainable private sector investment inside developing countries, by financing projects, helping the mobilization throughout the international financial markets and providing advice and technical assistance for private companies, businesses and governments,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

- 1) *Affirms* that the international community and the UN system should enhance the efforts aimed at improving the management of water resources, taking into due account its contribution in granting opportunities for economic development;
- 2) *Approves* the implementation of the Helping To Fight Limitations on Water Task Force (H2-FLOW) in order to reduce health care costs and increase the productivity of the workforce by:
 - a. Providing mass education for hygiene and sanitation issues, especially through NGOs that focus on sanitation in order to provide training for local volunteers to better educate their communities in order to broaden the opportunity to network ideas at the regional level;
 - b. Utilizing UN-Water to further enhance research on the improvements and feasibility of sanitation programs in order to promote these mechanisms to other states;
 - c. Educate both men and women in communities within a 24 month period on community sanitation and the utilization of *Lifestraws and Lifestraw Family*, a portable water filtration system that removes 99.9% of water-borne pathogens and bacteria, which functions by filtering up to 1,000 liters of water, and by extension to also recognize *Lifestraw Families*, which functions by filtering up to 18,000 liters of water;
 - d. Promulgate *Lifestraws and Lifestraws Families* to local governments, rural communities and small villages in order to promote accessible supply of safe, potable water;

- 90
91 e. Funding will be derived from the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund of the United
92 Nations Human Development Programme (UN-HABITAT) with the participation of
93 the responsible monitoring of the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of the World
94 Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to
95 better utilize the funds provided;
96
- 97 3) *Encourages* the provision of an annual best-practices award called *Sanitation for Life*,
98 presented by The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication, in
99 conjunction with the *Water for Life* action plan, which acknowledges the improvement of
100 sanitation education within UN-Water and offers this award for notable programs along
101 with incentives to improve sanitation and education for effective waste management;
102
- 103 4) *Invites* the World Water Assessment Program to elaborate on strategies towards the
104 implementation of technologies and specific projects that promise the most beneficial and
105 effective socioeconomic outcomes when focusing on freshwater management;
106
- 107 5) *Endorses* all actions that improve the IWRM planning and implementation inside water-
108 stressed countries, particularly through the transfer of technology between developed
109 countries to least developed countries (LDCs) through technical personnel for the
110 exchange of knowledge;
111
- 112 6) *Requests* the United Nations Environment Program to financially support the transfer of
113 IWRM technology to Member States in need by creating a group of experts, which help
114 such countries to identify their territory-specific technology necessities and monitor the
115 use and maintenance of the transferred technology with periodical reports;
116
- 117 7) *Further endorses* the establishment of local water waste management systems, in order to
118 prevent high losses in fishing and agriculture caused by polluted water and expanding
119 access to sewerage and the development of sanitation systems;
120
- 121 8) *Calls upon* the United Nations to finance infrastructure development to developing states
122 by allocating funds from the excess pledged through the Monterrey Consensus;
123
124
- 125 9) *Recommends* Member States create a plan for developing infrastructure:
126
- 127 a. The development of infrastructure through educating its population on water
128 management and the proper allocation of resources;
129
- 130 b. Introducing sustainable and cost effective agricultural processes on a larger scale such
131 as through the use of precision irrigation systems;
132
- 133 c. Combatting water borne disease through development of sanitation systems and
134 small-scale waste water facilities;
135

- 136 10) *Suggests* further implementation of infrastructure by the United Nations Development
137 Program (UNDP) in developing countries to promote fresh water management leading to
138 further economic development through:
139
- 140 a. Enhanced water storage capacities and improving water transportation systems to
141 further support sustainable economic growth;
 - 142
 - 143 b. More efficient utilization of fresh water, including night irrigation and no-till farming,
144 to facilitate economic growth in the agricultural sector and increase crop yield;
 - 145
 - 146 c. Advancement in fresh water technology, such as the recycling of gray and black
147 water for agricultural processes to ensure sustainable economic development;
 - 148
- 149 11) *Strongly supports* the creation of a partnership service cooperation to ensure water quality
150 in communities supervised by an institution which will protect both physical health and
151 ecosystems by monitoring water control processes for individual water capacities;
152
- 153 12) *Further recommends* that regional blocs and bordering states that share water resources
154 implement Sustainable Development Action Programs to provide access to fresh water
155 infrastructure in order to rapidly reduce poverty and create employment opportunities
156 through a strategic framework that promotes policy harmonization and further supports
157 sustainable economic growth.

Code: GA2/1/11

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Subject: *Fresh Water Management and Economic Development*

1 *Understanding* that each Member State should be granted the ability to develop its own national
2 water strategy plan,

3
4 *Contemplating* that rural areas are often ignored in comparison to urban areas generally resulting
5 in rural areas being deficient in infrastructure,

6
7 *Noting* that fresh potable water is scarce and should not be used when substitutes could be used
8 in its place,

9
10 *Recognizing* that microcredit financing is used for green technology as well as entrepreneurial
11 activities,

12
13 *Reiterating* A/RES/64/292, which affirms the right to have access to water and sanitation and
14 that each Member State will require different programs and solutions to implement its water
15 strategy plan,

16
17 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 18
19 1) *Affirms* the United Nations programs' involvement in educating the public including the
20 United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), strongly encourages them to expand
21 through workshops and education programs, especially in rural areas, in regards to being
22 consumption conscious, as well as techniques to recycle waste water;
23
24 2) *Affirms* that advanced technological programs, such as isotope hydrology provide a
25 significant amount of detailed diagrams showing where the fresh water is available and
26 this is vital to areas that are usually unable to access water easily and thus further
27 programs should be invested that go beyond those currently implemented by the
28 International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) out of Vienna, Austria by:
29
30 a. Expanding programs, like the IAEA's Water Resources Program, by way of
31 increasing funding to allow more members of each Member State to be trained in
32 Vienna by the IAEA in which information and the program expand by having
33 technology transferred on a global level to Member States' staff so that they may
34 implement programs like isotope hydrology technology within their country resulting
35 in economic growth and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from companies that sub-
36 contract from the applicable NGOs that disburse the funds and oversee the project in
37 order to sustain the new infrastructure;
38
39 b. Expanding information sharing to a global scale in terms of hydrology technology
40 and geological surveys between NGOs, governments and the private sector to allow
41 each Member State to make an informed water strategy plan;
42

- 43 3) *Strongly recommends* Member States to implement sustainable agriculture using treated
44 waste water and grey water to feed crops instead of freshwater, thereby allowing more
45 efficient use of limited resources to inhabitants and continuing the water cycle by
46 allowing the treated waste water to go back into the ground;
47
- 48 4) *Recognizes* the need to ensure that the various entities in the international community
49 such as Member States, international organizations, and local banks understand the
50 importance in forming public-private partnerships to utilize freshwater resources through
51 the use of microcredit financing culminating in economic growth through
52 entrepreneurship;
53
- 54 5) *Calls upon* all applicable United Nations bodies, including the UNEP, the United Nations
55 Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
56 Organization and the United Nations Capital Development Fund to grant the funds
57 towards geological surveys and information sharing for countries to form their water
58 strategy plan through:
59
- 60 a. Infrastructure projects to interested International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
61 which handles the sub-contracting with private parties to ensure that the project funds
62 are going towards its intended use;
63
- 64 b. The aforementioned IHP takes responsibility in the oversight and management of the
65 project in stages to further ensure that the project is being completed on time and on
66 budget;
67
- 68 c. Use the recently trained members in isotope hydrology technology, who will be
69 employed by the IHP within their respected states through a sub-contractor, to locate
70 water in the rural areas and set up a basic infrastructure for the rural areas to ensure
71 local access to inhabitants to fresh water;
72
- 73 d. The newly trained isotope hydrology experts shall be provided with further
74 professional development in the exploitation of the aforementioned method;
75
- 76 e. The local inhabitants involved in the creation of the infrastructure shall be also
77 provided with employment by the IHP which will further stimulate economic growth
78 because of the increase in employment in conjunction with consumption spending by
79 the newly employed personnel;
80
- 81 f. The newly created infrastructure, including the waste water treatment plants, will
82 need to be managed and maintained which will provide long-term employment and
83 more economic stability in the regions.

General Assembly Third Committee

Committee Staff

Director	Louis-Alexandre Cazal
Assistant Director	Lauren Shaw
Chair	Leah Moushey
Rapporteur	Steve Carr

Agenda

1. Transnational Organized Crime
2. Human Trafficking
3. Rights of Indigenous Groups in Development

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA3/1/1	Transnational Organized Crime	96/31/28/3
GA3/1/2	Transnational Organized Crime	97/14/42/5
GA3/1/3	Transnational Organized Crime	79/31/48/0
GA3/1/4	Transnational Organized Crime	76/27/51/4
GA3/1/5	Transnational Organized Crime	63/49/42/4
GA3/1/6	Transnational Organized Crime	130/8/17/3
GA3/1/7	Transnational Organized Crime	93/23/39/3
GA3/1/8	Transnational Organized Crime	88/18/49/3
GA3/1/9	Transnational Organized Crime	109/7/38/4
GA3/1/10	Transnational Organized Crime	92/25/38/3
GA3/1/11	Transnational Organized Crime	113/17/27/1
GA3/1/12	Transnational Organized Crime	64/37/53/4
GA3/1/13	Transnational Organized Crime	100/5/50/3
GA3/1/14	Transnational Organized Crime	93/15/42/8
GA3/1/15	Transnational Organized Crime	82/25/40/11

Summary Report

The session of the General Assembly Third Committee began with delegations from 165 Member States and two observers in attendance to discuss the issues of Human Trafficking, Rights of Indigenous Groups in Development, and Transnational Organized Crime. After some deliberation, the General Assembly Third Committee selected topic order 3-1-2, and proceeded to spend the remainder of the week discussing the issue of Transnational Organized Crime.

The committee broke into groups and quickly formed ideas for working papers. Although many of the initial working groups formed based on regional affiliation, delegates quickly chose to re-arrange their working groups in order to address specific subtopics, as the body decided to pursue a comprehensive solution to the topic by allowing working groups to closely focus on one part of the problem. Issues of human and drug trafficking, money laundering, and border control were very popular among the body, with other groups discussing capacity building, cybercrime, and eliminating funding sources for transnational criminal organizations.

By the end of the first session on Thursday, the body submitted 26 working papers to the dais, with the majority of the papers put forward by a large number of sponsors. Understanding the pressing need to expedite the editing process and avoid redundancy, our committee collaborated in merging papers of similar topics. A major effort of the merging process resulted in a working paper composed of five original human trafficking papers, led by several delegates from the African Union working group and resulting in over 100 total sponsors. The body also merged papers addressing drug trafficking, corruption, and emerging forms of crime. By the end of the final session on Thursday, the committee was able to reduce the number of working papers to 16, as well as improve their original language to provide more specific and thoughtful recommendations. Delegates also made efforts to differentiate their working papers when they addressed similar topics in order to avoid redundancy.

The formal sessions throughout the week saw a number of speakers focus on the assistance to victims of transnational organized crime, particularly victims of human trafficking. The body chose to reduce the speaker's time to sixty seconds in order to hear more speeches, allowing delegates and the dais to remain aware of the progress of the working papers. As the committee approached voting procedure, the majority of the speakers chose to use their time to provide information on changes to their working papers, with many delegations offering explanations for common questions about their clauses.

With the help of the body, the dais was able to approve and promote fifteen working papers to draft resolutions. As the draft resolutions began to circulate among the body, many original sponsors initiated friendly amendments to address common concerns and questions regarding their operatives. All of the draft resolutions were passed by the body. The voting bloc not only witnessed great cooperation and consensus among the body, but concluded without accepting any unfriendly amendments. Many of the resolutions nearly reached pure consensus, with none of the resolutions receiving opposition from more than one-third of the body and one resolution receiving only five votes in opposition. The fifteen resolutions provide a complementary approach to addressing transnational organized crime.

Code: GA3/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Cognizant* of the report given by the United Nations Consultative Process on Oceans and the
2 Law of the Sea which identified illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing as a
3 component of transnational organized crime,
4

5 *Recognizing* that, as transnational criminal groups frequently use the guise of fishery to conduct
6 criminal enterprises such as trafficking in drugs and smuggling of migrants, effective measures
7 combating IUU fishing will also inhibit these marine threats,
8

9 *Affirming* the UN Convention of Montego Bay on the Law of the Sea, Article 118, and the
10 related International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea, calling states to cooperate with each other
11 to conserve the living resources of the high seas for future generations through the establishment
12 of regional and/or sub-regional fishery management programs such as the European Union's
13 Pelagic Regional Advisory Council,
14

15 *Recalling* the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Plan of Action on IUU fishing
16 encouraging states to undertake monitoring, control, and surveillance of fishing to thwart
17 transnational criminal organizations,
18

19 *Emphasizing* UN Security Council Resolution 2033 urging strengthened integration between the
20 goals of the UN and the measures of regional bodies,
21

22 *Commending* capacity-building initiatives like the African Partnership Station in which
23 developed countries enable developing states to achieve regional security,
24

25 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
26

- 27 1) *Calls for* a new study to be conducted every two years by the UN Office of Drugs and
28 Crime (UNODC) for the purpose of examining transnational illegal fishing, its major
29 criminal actors and their operational/movement trends, and the evolving threat levels
30 posed to the marine resources of Member States, with the first study being completed by
31 the next scheduled General Assembly session in 2013;
32
- 33 2) *Endorses* the creation of a Marine Resource Security Task Force (MRSTF), operating
34 under the auspices of the UNODC, modeled after its Financial Intelligence Task Force,
35 and:
36
- 37 a. Composed of qualified professionals with appropriate maritime, security, and
38 intelligence expertise who effectively represent their State governments;
39
- 40 b. Focused on disseminating to State governments and regional bodies the findings of
41 the UNODC study on IUU fishing;
42

- 43 c. Devoted to providing strategic expertise to States with the intent of promoting
44 cooperative fishery management strategies, measures for information sharing, and
45 protocols for technical collaboration;
46
- 47 d. Designed to assist said blocs in establishing capabilities and protocols to enforce
48 relevant international fishing agreements, informed by the UN Convention on the
49 Law of the Sea and the standards set forth by the International Whaling Commission;
50
- 51 3) *Urges* Member States to join and/or create Regional Fisheries Management
52 Organizations (RFMOs), which will provide a framework enabling Member States facing
53 similar marine source threats to:
54
- 55 a. Achieve consensus on fisher registration requirements, duly influenced by the Food
56 and Agriculture Organization's Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter,
57 and Eliminate IUU Fishing and resulting in:
58
- 59 i. equivalent documentation standards for both regional and international vessels;
60 ii. standardized penalties for unregistered fishers;
61 iii. uniform standards for the protection of fish stocks and the marine environment,
62 such as minimum landing sizes, net gauges, and/or seasonal limitations on the
63 harvesting of vulnerable species;
64
- 65 b. Provide each other with technical assistance in the monitoring of fishing vessels,
66 including but not limited to, shared tracking technology and surveillance equipment,
67 allowing regional port authorities to locate and identify registered fishing vessels,
68 modeled after the European Union's Vessel Monitoring System;
69
- 70 c. Ensure reliable catch traceability within their domain by producing domestic
71 legislation requirements by requiring registered fishers to keep and submit log books
72 to port authorities detailing the amount and area of capture;
73
- 74 d. Collaborate on offshore policing efforts and law enforcement training with a scale of
75 coordination similar to the recent international response to piracy;
76
- 77 4) *Recommends* that Member States within the international community provide
78 generous and consistent support to a voluntary UNODC fund for both new and existing
79 RFMOs, potentially drawing their donation from funds acquired through fines imposed
80 on IUU fishing violators;
81
- 82 5) *Welcomes* the UNODC to encourage Member States to provide support, technical
83 assistance, and enforcement training to RFMO members.

Code: GA3/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Recognizing* the state of the globalized economy that has resulted in an estimated 214
2 million international migrants,

3
4 *Taking note* of the definition of migrants workers as stated in The International
5 Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their
6 Families (A/RES/45/158) as “a person who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been
7 engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national”,

8
9 *Recalling* A/RES/54/212 which expresses concern with the frequent degradation and
10 exploitation of migrant populations that are too frequently “marginalized” in Member
11 States,

12
13 *Noting with deep concern* that migrants tend to be more susceptible to transnational
14 organized criminal groups and activities, which elicits the need for measures to reduce
15 migrant vulnerability, as expressed in A/RES/64/166,

16
17 *Alarmed* by the working conditions and current corruption occurring within legitimate
18 organizations and companies that exploit migrants,

19
20 *Observing* the inequality and discrimination experienced by migrant workers in contrast
21 to the legal and native work force,

22
23 *Fully supporting* the International Labor Organization Convention 29 condemning forced
24 labor, defined as “work or service, which is exacted from any person under the menace of
25 any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”,

26
27 *Bearing in mind* the need to respect national sovereign policy and territorial integrity,

28
29 *Referring* to the necessity of good will and transparency from all Member States as the
30 cornerstones of a comprehensive approach to tackle the migrant workers issue,

31
32 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

33
34 1) *Encourages* Member States to work with major employers to create a national
35 framework for non-discrimination and non-exploitation, equal access to job
36 training and possible advancement for migrant workers, and potential collective
37 bargaining rights for migrant workers, including provisions for retributions
38 against any employer found in violation of the agreed standards;

39
40 2) *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to implement educational methods to
41 inform potential migrant workers of prospective crisis that they may encounter
42 and how to best protect themselves from further exploitation:

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- a. Within host Member States, embassies from other Member States where numerous migrants originate ought to be responsible for providing informational brochures in the native language of migrants;
 - b. The information provided by these embassies should include substantive information including but not limited to:
 - i. The legal status of migrants within host Member States;
 - ii. The extradition and deportation process to ensure migrants understand their rights related to these events;
 - iii. Migrant rights and responsibilities according to the national policies of host Member States;
- 3) *Calls for* further collaboration between the Global Migration Group (GMG) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to focus on the protection of migrant workers:
- a. This initiative will be accountable to the Executive Director of the UNODC;
 - b. Together, these bodies will be responsible for renewing Member States commitment to the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and supporting Member States that are working towards integration of migrant populations into their national legal frameworks;
 - c. This partnership will be responsible for developing voluntary international standards for gathering information on the total numbers of migrant populations and their movements among Member States;
 - d. The joint venture will inform United Nation Member States of the frequency of migrants into their nation so these Member States can best prepare for the influx of migrant populations based on inconsistencies such as Seasonal Economics, Natural Disasters, Economic Crisis and Conflicts;
 - e. Member States are recommended to voluntarily dedicate a small percentage of seized assets from criminal groups to fund this international collaboration;
- 4) *Further invites* the collaboration set out in clause (3) to evaluate the data collected on main migrant exchanges between Member States, and then to work in close collaboration with respective Member States to provide outbound migrants with information on potential dangers including:
- a. Information for migrants of the frequent practices of criminal groups related to providing entrance into other Member States and the use of unsuspecting migrants to smuggle in illicit goods;

- 89 b. Member States are encouraged to provide the International Committee on
90 Equality and Rights for Migrant Workers, information on main
91 industries where migrants are able to find a job so that migrants can
92 know of legal areas of employment distant from criminal activity;
93
- 94 5) *Invites* Member States to revisit and improve legislation and standards regarding
95 migrant legal status and rights, and model these after provisions already
96 established in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All
97 Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (*A/RES/45/158*) to enhance the
98 status of migrants and ensure the fundamental human rights are respected, thereby
99 reducing their vulnerability to exploitation from transnational organized criminal
100 groups and syndicates;
101
- 102 6) *Further requests* Member States to consolidate the process for obtaining workers
103 permits by issuing general state permits in collaboration with respective
104 employers, thereby allowing employers to sponsor migrant workers while now
105 protecting those migrant workers from potential exploitation and blackmail that
106 occasionally occurs when worker permits are only valid for a specific employer;
107
- 108 7) *Encourages* Member States to voluntarily adopt a policy that can streamline the
109 naturalization process and make efforts to reduce the average time to become a
110 naturalized.

Code: GA3/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Recognizing* the fact that Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) is, by its nature, an
2 international concern,

3
4 *Reaffirming* the negative socioeconomic and environmental effects that TOC can have on
5 stable national governments,

6
7 *Commending* the progress that has been made by the international community in
8 identifying and combating TOC, via the United Nations Convention against
9 Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and the Protocols thereto,

10
11 *Further recognizing* that there are many unique manifestations of TOC,

12
13 *Welcoming* the outcome of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention
14 and Criminal Justice held in 2010 in Salvador, Brazil and its corresponding resolution
15 65/230,

16
17 *Drawing attention to* resolution 65/232 dealing with the necessity of Strengthening the
18 United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice program, in particular its technical
19 cooperation capacity,

20
21 *Acknowledging* that provisional definitions for subsets of TOC exist in official documents
22 such as the UNCTOC and the Protocols thereto,

23
24 *Further acknowledging* that individual Member States have established definitions for
25 criminal activities within their domestic legislation,

26
27 *Emphasizing* the necessity for universally recognized definitions for subsets of TOC as a
28 foundation for cohesive multilateral actions in combating TOC,

29
30 *Further acknowledging* the need for a more specialized organization to discuss, develop
31 and codify universally accepted definitions,

32
33 *Taking into account* the effectiveness of the Compendium of United Nations Standards
34 and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice created by the United Nations
35 Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2006,

36
37 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

- 38
39 1) *Requests* the UNODC to assign specialized ad hoc committees for the purpose
40 of formulating universal definitions of various manifestations of TOC which

- 41 would serve as a foundation for cohesive multilateral action among Member
42 States including but not limited to;
- 43
- 44 a. The variety of humanitarian issues including but not limited to: human
45 trafficking, the illicit trafficking of human organs, the smuggling of migrants,
46 and crimes against Indigenous peoples;
- 47
- 48 b. Environmental crimes including but not limited to: the illegal disposal of
49 waste materials in unpatrolled or international waters, deforestation and the
50 illegal procurement of timber;
- 51
- 52 c. Issues related to terrorism including but not limited to, obtaining funds
53 through illegal means, financing terrorist organizations, illicit arms trade and
54 the production of false government documents;
- 55
- 56 2) *Calls for* the inclusion of a discussion to formulate definitions into the
57 Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in
58 2015 in Qatar so that Member States can incorporate the formulated definitions
59 into their domestic policies, this is to be sponsored by the means already
60 designated to the congress,
- 61
- 62 3) *Urges* that the definitions pursuant to Paragraph 1 are incorporated into a
63 document similar to the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in
64 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Code: GA3/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Cognizant* of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2 (UNCTOC),
3

4 *Recognizing* with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
5 (UNODC) in tackling transnational organized crime (TOC) and especially its budding forms,
6

7 *Concerned with* the continuous rise of new forms of TOC and their devastating impact on
8 economies and societies worldwide,
9

10 *Recalling* Resolution CTOC/COP/2010/3, “Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and
11 Crime to Address Emerging Forms of Crime”, which addresses cybercrime, environmental
12 crime, and trafficking in cultural property,
13

14 *Acknowledging* the Special High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Transnational
15 Organized Crime, in New York in 2010,
16

17 *Reaffirming* General Assembly Resolutions 58/17, 61/52, and 64/78, Economic and Social
18 Council resolution 2010/19, 2004/34, and 2008/23, entitled “Protection against Trafficking in
19 Cultural Property”, as well as the Salvador Declaration,
20

21 *Reiterating* that, as TOC affects every Member State, it is every country’s responsibility to
22 contribute to the global dialogue on the topic and help attain collaborative solutions,
23

24 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
25

- 26 1) *Urges* Member States to accede to the UNCTOC;
27
- 28 2) *Welcomes* willing and able Member States to exchange their domestic experiences,
29 challenges, and initiatives in dealing with emerging crimes in the environment provided
30 by the UN;
31
- 32 3) *Stresses* the importance of international awareness and collaboration in combating
33 transnational organized crime, especially emerging crimes;
34
- 35 4) *Calls upon* Member States to support the UNODC in its efforts to identify emerging
36 crimes by:
37
 - 38 a. *Participating* in international scientific research studies of evolving trends;
39
 - 40 b. *Implementing* awareness programs designed to disseminate information among
41 citizenry on emerging crimes through documentaries, poster campaigns, and/or radio
42 broadcasts;
43

- 44 5) *Encourages* willing and able Member States to consider innovative responses to
45 environmental crimes including illegal logging, wildlife poaching, and trafficking in
46 minerals, such as:
47
- 48 a. Establishing specialized volunteer units to monitor endangered resources in their
49 areas and report criminal activity to relevant State ministries;
 - 50
 - 51 b. Requiring sellers of timber, wildlife products, and/or minerals to provide buyers and
52 government officials with forms documenting the amount and area of acquisition;
53
- 54 6) *Recommends* that Member States make appropriate efforts to prevent trafficking in
55 cultural property, such as:
56
- 57 a. Providing training for law enforcement and judiciary personnel to enable them to
58 identify traffickers of cultural property;
 - 59
 - 60 b. Establishing the criminalization of trafficking in cultural property and ensuring that
61 violators are prosecuted according to defined standards;
62
- 63 7) *Endorses* donations by Member States to their developing neighbors that will allow the
64 latter to successfully implement these and similar measures eliminating emerging crimes;
65
- 66 8) *Suggests* an annual information-sharing summit, to be attended by international
67 organizations such as UNODC, INTERPOL, and relevant Non-governmental
68 Organizations, to facilitate dialogue between these bodies and effective partnering against
69 emerging crimes.

Code: GA3/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Recognizing* international bodies such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2 (UNODC) in combating illicit crime organizations throughout the world, such as developing the
3 United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCOTC), and protocols
4 and working groups under said convention,
5

6 *Acknowledging* the rapid globalization and heightened connectivity of today's world, as
7 highlighted by UNCTAD/GOS/CSIR/2007/1,
8

9 *Emphasizing* the need for a timely transition towards implementing improved defense against
10 transnational organized crime as noted by the Conference of the States Party to the UNCTOC in
11 2010,
12

13 *Noting* that 93 out of the 193 United Nations Member States already are using biometric security
14 measures
15

16 *Bearing in mind* the need for Member States to receive training to fully utilize and implement
17 biometric security methods, which can be provided by Member States that already utilize
18 biometric technology or by independent firms such as the International Biometric Group,
19

20 *Alarmed* by the increasing number of transnational criminals who discreetly travel using falsified
21 documents for the purpose of trafficking humans, arm sales, drug trading and other transnational
22 crimes,
23

24 *Recognizes* the right to diverse religious beliefs of all Member States as stated by the United
25 Nations Charter under Article 13,
26

27 *Noting* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 12, that every human has
28 the right to freedom of movement,
29

30 *Recalling* the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2, that every Member State has the right to
31 national sovereignty,
32

33 *Determined* that all Member States should have equal access to biometric technology for
34 combating transnational organized crime through burden sharing, information sharing and aid in
35 implementation of security measures,
36

37 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
38

- 39 1) *Recommends* the use of biometric technology for the purpose of authenticating
40 identification documents and arms including:
41

- 42 a. Utilization of documents equipped with biometric technologies, which depend upon
43 individual character traits, are impossible to forge and ensure the authenticity of said
44 document,
45
- 46 b. The use of biometric technologies to authenticate the sale of arms;
47
- 48 2) *Affirms* the right of every human to move freely and their right of return to their home
49 country, which can be accomplished by Member States actively utilizing these biometric
50 securities to ensure each person's safety and ability to exercise this right;
51
- 52 3) *Encourages* Member States who already utilize biometric technology to assist
53 underdeveloped countries to:
54
- 55 a. Improve information sharing networks, such as the International Money Laundering
56 Information Network,
57
- 58 b. Expand regional databases that are standardized in their use of biometric technologies
59 to identify known criminals, such as the High Value Data Sharing Protocol;
60
- 61 4) *Proclaims* that all Member States will benefit from the implementation and utilization of
62 biometric technologies by integrating these security measures within and along their
63 borders;
64
- 65 5) *Encourages* Member States that have yet to utilize biometric technology to examine
66 existing models of international and national biometric programs such as biometric voter
67 registration systems, biometric refugee registration systems, and biometric visa and
68 passport programs, and use these models to evaluate and determine how best to
69 implement programs into their own state;
70
- 71 6) *Urges* all Member States to have 90 percent of identification documents chip-enabled by
72 2020 by setting individual time frames for their implementation of biometric security to
73 ensure meeting the international goal;
74
- 75 7) *Recommends* that such Member States who lack capacity actively seek funding through
76 international bodies such as the International Finance Organization, a World Bank group;
77
- 78 8) *Requests* Member States already in possession of the biometric knowledge and
79 technologies to assist those who currently have not made the full transition towards these
80 security advancements;
81
- 82 9) *Strongly recommends* Member States to utilize fingerprinting, retina recognition, or other
83 forms of identification in addition to facial recognition in order not to discriminate
84 against or infringe upon religious rights cultural values and ethnic affiliations based on
85 each Member State's own domestic values.

Code: GA3/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Guided by* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations to respect territorial
2 integrity and political independence, and to solve international economic, social, cultural,
3 and humanitarian problems, by promoting international cooperation,

4
5 *Acknowledging* that trafficking in persons accounts for a large portion of revenue of
6 international organized crime syndicates, and that through this link, the combating of
7 transnational organized crime is intrinsically tied to the prevention of human trafficking,

8
9 *Convinced* by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
10 (CTOC) (A/RES/55/25) and especially its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish
11 Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, which puts emphasis on
12 protecting and assisting victims as well as promoting cooperation among Member States
13 to meet such objectives, and the provisions of Article 24 of the United Nations
14 Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

15
16 *Emphasizing* that human trafficking, an important subset of transnational organized
17 crime, directly opposes the core values of human rights, as laid out in Article 4 of the
18 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) relating to the outlaw of slavery and
19 slave trade,

20
21 *Recognizing* the need to reform the United Nations' policies on combating human
22 trafficking, founded on the four-pronged approach of prevention, protection, prosecution,
23 and partnerships,

24
25 *Strongly convinced* that consistent prosecution and punishment of traffickers are essential
26 for deterring future trafficking activities,

27
28 *Affirming* the rights set forth by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the
29 Child, such as the rights to education and security, as well as the Covenants on Civil and
30 Political Rights, which include the right to freedom of mobility, and Covenants on
31 Economic and Social Rights, which emphasize the right to fair and just employment,

32
33 *Further acknowledging* the results of the Expert Group Meeting on Technical and Legal
34 Obstacles to the use of videoconferencing at the last Conference of the Parties to the
35 CTOC,

36
37 *Further recognizing* that the best practices seen from the efforts within the European
38 Union, have increased protection of victims of human trafficking by promoting social,
39 medical, and legal services, and for cooperating with local law enforcement in the
40 investigation of the crime,

41

42 *Aware* of the necessity of partnerships between Member States to effectively combat
43 Transnational Organized Crime, its causes, and its effects,
44
45 *Observing* the positive effect that access to education has on decreasing the vulnerability
46 of the victims of trafficking in persons by raising awareness as well as providing the tools
47 necessary to protect said persons, primarily within their regions of origin,
48
49 *Concerned by* the decreased capacity for rural communities to protect themselves from
50 being victims of human trafficking, because of limited communication in remote areas,
51
52 *Inspired by* the best practices of programs such as FREELAND's Surviving Together,
53 which provide technical and financial assistance through vocational training and start-up
54 capital for victims of trafficking to pursue a lifestyle that contributes to the local
55 economy,
56
57 *Noting* that many Member States face challenges with human trafficking and lack the
58 necessary resources, which may include effective identification systems,
59
60 *Deeply concerned* that human trafficking is the second largest criminal enterprise in the
61 world, the fastest growing crime, and is valued at over \$32 billion a year, and 600,000 to
62 800,000 people are trafficked annually, 50% of which are minors,
63
64 *Noticing* Article 11.1 of the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in
65 Persons, especially Women and Children, which proclaims that State Parties shall
66 strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent
67 and detect trafficking in persons,
68
69 *Taking note* of the Tripoli Plan, a coalition of African states collaborating on border
70 security, which agreed on common measures to ensure security along the borders of
71 Member States to reduce the occurrence of transnational organized crime across state
72 boundaries,
73
74 *Reaffirming* the importance of strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and
75 Criminal Justice Programme, as stated in A/RES/65/232,
76
77 *Bearing in mind* the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat
78 Trafficking in Persons (A/RES/64/293), which provides a framework for the protection of
79 victims and prosecution of offenders, and the Improving the Coordination of Efforts
80 Against Trafficking in Persons (A/RES/64/178), which stresses the importance of
81 multilateral communication and collaboration of efforts in the fight against human
82 trafficking,
83
84 *Cognizant of* the necessity of national governments to implement legislation and
85 programs and enforce cooperation that collectively seek to prevent transnational
86 organized crime,
87

88 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

89

90 1) *Recommends* that all Member States that have not yet ratified the principles and
91 protocols laid out in the CTOC, to implement these principles into law,

92

93 2) *Suggests* a new and innovative approach to focus on increasing educational
94 infrastructure in areas used as source points for human trafficking, through the
95 UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s Education
96 For All Initiative, and to include existing anti-human trafficking content within
97 the curriculums to disseminate information and increase awareness of human
98 trafficking for vulnerable populations traveling to other countries for residency or
99 work as well as citizens residing in border regions;

100

101 3) *Encourages* Member States to utilize the best practices set forth by successful
102 campaigns such as the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
103 (UN.GIFT) Blue Heart Campaign in its cooperation between state-sponsored and
104 private-sector initiatives, and to implement other regionally specific strategies;

105

106 4) *Calls Upon* all willing and able Member States to collaborate with the Food and
107 Agricultural Organization (FAO) Rural Radio that provides communication
108 infrastructure to rural communities and encourages further collaboration with
109 local authorities and State actors in creating broadcasts with a focus on human
110 trafficking, information on the warning signs, methods of reporting cases of
111 human trafficking occurring in the area, first-person victim accounts, and
112 information on the local human trafficking environment;

113

114 5) *Strongly Suggests* all willing and able Member States increase financial aid to the
115 Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking in order to provide
116 micro-credit in combination with vocational training to facilitate region-specific
117 agricultural business endeavors for the purpose of reintegration of Human
118 trafficking victims back into productive contribution to local economies and
119 societies;

120

121 6) *Requests* that in the event of border disputes, Member States seek to settle said
122 disputes through dispute settlement mechanisms, in order to ensure peace and
123 security through effective border protection in accordance with Chapter VI of the
124 Charter of the United Nations;

125

126 7) *Urges* Member States to ratify and implement the strategies set forth by the
127 Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN-GIFT) Toolkit to Combat
128 Trafficking in Persons to advance the international legal and legislative
129 framework for international criminal justice cooperation on the law enforcement
130 and prosecution of Human trafficking laws and perpetrators of this international
131 crime;

132

- 133 8) *Further requests* all willing and able Member States to utilize the Tripoli Plan as a
134 model for establishing regional border security collaborations and further utilize
135 the database set up by this plan as a means to provide cooperative border security
136 training and reference;
137
- 138 9) *Further suggests* that all willing and able Member States make arrangements
139 multilaterally and regionally within the United Nations Office on Drugs and
140 Crime (UNODC) Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Unit
141 (AHTMSU) to assist Member States, based on national and regional priorities, to
142 develop national capacity to effectively police their borders and prevent human
143 trafficking;
144
- 145 10) *Invites* all UN Member States to create and enforce means of protection for
146 victims of human trafficking, by:
147
- 148 a. Providing for a minimum 30 day reflection period for rescued victims,
149 modeled after aspects of the European Council's Directive 2004/81/EC,
150 before potential repatriation for the purpose of receiving social assistance,
151 such as job training, placement, and other educational opportunities; medical
152 help, which includes screenings for sexually transmitted infections, general
153 health screening, drug rehabilitation, and mental health counseling; and legal
154 services, such as victim protection and provisions for collaborating with
155 investigations; and for cooperating with local law enforcement's
156 investigations of the crime;
157
 - 158 b. Allowing for the possibility of temporary or permanent residency to be
159 granted to the victims of human trafficking, within the country of destination;
160
 - 161 c. Encouraging the use of videoconferencing by distorted images and voice, as a
162 means to hear witnesses in other countries while avoiding intimidation by the
163 presence of the offender in court and safeguarding their identity;
164
 - 165 d. Affirming the status of victims of human trafficking as victims, not criminals,
166 and granting full recourse available under law, subject to the civil code of
167 each respective Member State;
168
 - 169 e. Recommending that UN Member States increase partnership opportunities for
170 governmental, legal, and intelligence services to prevent and prosecute the
171 crime of human trafficking;
172
 - 173 f. Requesting that the UN-GIFT to establish guidelines to strengthen current
174 bilateral agreements, enhancing technical support in international
175 investigations, and furthering cooperation between NGOs and the
176 governments of UN Member States;
177

- 178 g. Encouraging foreign policy exchange discussions between UN Member States
179 within UN GIFT, to aid the amending and reforming of current laws and to
180 advocate new domestic laws, with the goal of avoiding duplication and
181 ensuring comprehensive prevention of the crime of human trafficking;
182
- 183 11) *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to utilize effective methods of
184 personal identification and travel documentation systems, such as improved
185 identification standards to combat counterfeiting and fraud and developing of
186 registration systems to monitor the movements of people across state borders;
187
- 188 12) *Calls for* the implementation of the Training Enforcement Access and Mentoring
189 (TEAM)-Program, following best practices set forth by the Common European
190 Asylum System, to build a rigorous regional justice system to work in
191 collaboration with UN.GIFT to aid victims of trafficking in developing states
192 through:
193
- 194 a. The expansion of INTERPOL International Police Training Programme
195 (IIPTP) for the purpose of training public servants such as prosecutors,
196 enforcement officers, judges, border guards, labor inspection units and social
197 workers to strengthen the capacity of states to effectively tackle human
198 trafficking;
199
- 200 b. The creation of a legal justice system to inform victims and their families of
201 their legal rights as well as implementing victim assistance and protection
202 services to aid in recovery, rehabilitation and rebuilding the lives of
203 trafficking victims as well as ensuring their safety and security, under the
204 auspices of UN.GIFT, where TEAM Program operates;
205
- 206 13) *Calls upon* all Member States to extend the scope and create synergy between
207 relevant bodies of UN-GIFT, UNWOMEN, and UNICEF by adding a global
208 supervising platform from the perspective of combating Transnational Organized
209 Crime called the United Nations Supervising Trafficking Association and the
210 Rights Enforcement (UN-STARE) which will:
211
- 212 a. Facilitate the effective implementation of existing mechanisms to combat
213 transnational organized crimes, such as the Trafficking Protocol, by providing
214 an analysis based support, with an emphasis on vulnerable regions lacking
215 sufficient data;
216
- 217 b. Request all willing and able Member States to provide patronage and supply
218 financial aid and technical assistance through entering bilateral negotiations
219 with countries in which assistance is needed;
220
- 221 c. Collaborate with existing regional bodies to implement and strengthen
222 regional methods through:
223

- 224 i. Meeting in intervals of five years with regional conferences in order to
225 increase dialogue, cooperation and adjust mechanisms in place;
- 226 ii. Reinforcing border patrol methods such as the Integrated Border
227 Management (IBM) which helps mitigate issues such as illegal movement of
228 people and enhance measures to stop trafficking;
229
- 230 d. Empowering community leaders and civil society in order to police, educate,
231 and promote awareness of the negative impacts resulting from Transnational
232 Organized Crime, such as drug and human trafficking, by Regional and sub-
233 regional neighborhood watch programs utilizing local civilian volunteers to
234 facilitate the peace;
235
- 236 e. Supporting and strengthening partnerships between the World Bank and
237 certain United Nations organizations, such as the United Nations Children
238 Fund (UNICEF), and their initiatives to empower marginalized groups, such
239 as women and children:
240
- 241 i. Through the social business approach, in which they are offered
242 entrepreneurial skills training, in order to assist them in creating
243 successful businesses so that they are prevented from becoming victims
244 of crimes of trafficking;
- 245 ii. Encouraging women's involvement by giving them positions of power at
246 a local and community level through the encouragement of gender
247 ratios, and granting land ownership rights to women subject to the
248 domestic legislation of the respective Member State;
249
- 250 14) *Proposes* the establishment of the Suppression of Trafficking of Persons
251 (STOP) conference, monitored and coordinated by the UNODC, in collaboration
252 with INTERPOL, UN.GIFT, and the national police departments of Member
253 States for the purpose of sharing of best practices and information exchange, to
254 meet in five year intervals in coordination with the International Crime Congress;
255
- 256 15) *Decides* to include transnational organized crime in the provisional agenda of
257 the 67th session.

Code: GA3/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Recalling* the objective of international cooperation on criminal matters as defined by the
2 Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (A/RES/55/255),

3
4 *Referring* to the definition of Cybercrime introduced by the Budapest Convention on
5 Cybercrime at article 1,

6
7 *Honoring* the work of the Council of Europe and the European Union on the matter, as
8 well as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's efforts on promoting cyber security, and
9 tackling the risks brought about by cybercrime in the Conference on Cybercrime
10 Legislation and Enforcement,

11
12 *Bearing in mind* the recommendation of the report of the Open-ended Intergovernmental
13 Expert Group to Conduct Comprehensive Study of the Problem of Cybercrime
14 (UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.4/2011/3) as well as the Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-
15 American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cyber Security by the Organization of American
16 States,

17
18 *Fully aware* of the necessity of preserving private data as an extension of the right to
19 human dignity as a legal value as defined by A/RES/40/71,

20
21 *Referring* to the Model Law on Computer and Computer Related Crime prepared by the
22 Commonwealth of Nations in 2002,

23
24 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of protecting digital property and ensuring safe
25 Internet communication as recognized by the Directive 95/46/EC of the European
26 Parliament and Council,

27
28 *Guided by* the United Nations Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer-related
29 Crime,

30
31 *Noting with deep concern* the dangers of cybercrimes committed in organized criminal
32 networks as stated in resolutions 57/53, 57/239, 58/32, 58/199, and especially resolution
33 55/63 as well as the information provided by the Schjolberg and Hubbard (2005),

34
35 *Pointing out* cybercrime as a form of terrorism, due to the vulnerability of
36 communication systems,

37
38 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

39
40 1) *Encourages* Member States to recognize the rising importance of Transnational
41 Organized Crime, in particular in the form of cybercrimes, due to their effects on
42 economy as well as social and cultural affairs by including it into the ambit of the
43 Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

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- 2) *Strongly calls* for the extension of the mission of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group (OIEG) in order to:
 - a. Establish a common consensus on the nature of different cybercrimes;
 - b. Collect, process and distribute technical knowledge about high level cybercrime and cyber security to ensure the worldwide availability of effective countermeasures to judicial and executive bodies of the States;
 - c. Coordinate intelligence and action of national police forces to enhance efficiency;
 - d. Continue the United Nations efforts on the UN Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer-related Crime;
 - e. Create a common database in order to collect, preserve and share information on cyber criminal activities;
- 3) *Proposes* a stronger cooperation between national police forces through coordination of intelligence and action performed by a task force under the OIEG;
- 4) *Strongly suggests* national law enforcement agencies and national and regional internet providers to foster a partnership to develop a common code of conduct on the misuse of internet communication to be adopted on a voluntary basis by internet service providers;
- 5) *Calls for* this national partnership to be standardized through the OIEG to ensure common obligations internationally under the code of conduct;
- 6) *Recommends* that the aforementioned code, as a crime prevention initiative, should provides:
 - a. Measures to promote the collaboration between Internet service providers and law enforcement agencies in investigating Internet related crimes, such as:
 - i. Identity related crimes
 - ii. Intellectual property rights
 - iii. Data fraud
 - iv. Child pornography
 - b. A certificate or reliability for Internet service providers following the promotion of the code
- 7) *Considers* the introduction of an international certificate for performance of the code of conduct recommendations by service providers as an incentive for

90 carrying out efficient action;

91

92 8) *Draws attention* to the need to sensitize users to internet threats in order to
93 prevent careless handling of sensible data, and enhance awareness about the
94 relevance of cybercrime as a criminal act among the general public cooperation
95 with representatives of professional, private, public and non-governmental
96 institutions.

Code: GA3/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Understanding* that there exists fundamental root problems that perpetuate the trafficking
2 of all illicit materials, including but not limited to trafficking in human beings, trafficking
3 in narcotics and trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs),
4

5 *Recognizing* that instances of Transnational Organized Crime stem from factors including
6 widespread poverty, lack of education and awareness, and economic instability resulting
7 in scarcity of jobs in the formal sector,
8

9 *Appreciating* the goals of the Human Trafficking Seminar held in Albania in December
10 of 2011, which focused on the elimination of human trafficking through increased
11 methods of information sharing including, but not limited to developmental strategies,
12 societal awareness programs, and technical assistance,
13

14 *Fully aware* of Economic and Social Council Resolution 2011/32 which recognizes that
15 all Member States are impacted by Transnational Organized Crime in various ways and
16 that multifaceted challenges require partnerships that are designed for the specific needs
17 of individual Member States,
18

19 *Deeply conscious* of General Assembly Resolution 65/190 which urges Member States to
20 cooperate fully with one another to inhibit trafficking and recognize their involvement as
21 states of origin, transit, and destination for illicit goods and services,
22

23 *Reiterating* the importance of remaining consistent with the United Nations Global
24 Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN-GIFT)'s three main goals which are: "to foster
25 awareness, garner global commitment and action to counter human trafficking in
26 partnership with these stakeholders, and to assist countries in creating and strengthening
27 support structures for victims of trafficking,"
28

29 *Emphasizing* the importance of multilateral and bilateral collaboration between
30 developed and developing Member States and the importance of lasting partnerships to
31 sustain progress in the fight against Transnational Organized Crime,
32

33 *Respecting* the sovereignty inherent to all Member States that gives Member States the
34 capacity to act in accordance with individual interests as outlined by Clause 1 of Article 2
35 in the United Nations Charter,
36

37 *Noting* the need for increased awareness and education regarding Transnational
38 Organized Crime, as well as the importance of legislation on both national and regional
39 levels aimed at preventing illicit trade in consistency with international law,
40

41 *Noting* the importance of voluntary information exchange and transparency in all forms
42 of trafficking to build confidence and security among States and to prevent the prolific
43 use of corruption in organized criminal activities,
44
45 *Applauding* the European Union (EU) in its creation of the European Border Surveillance
46 System (EUROSUR), which aims to strengthen regional multilateral cooperation in
47 preventing illegal movement of contraband and person across State borders,
48
49 *Welcoming* A/RES/65/190, which stresses the important role that media providers play in
50 the dissemination of information regarding various forms of trafficking and its impact on
51 society,
52
53 *Confirms* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Report, The Globalization of
54 Crime, which underscores the multiple roles Member States play in Transnational
55 Organized Crime and the cycle of trafficked goods and services, acting as states of
56 production, transit, and destination,
57
58 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*
59
60 1) *Suggests* that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention
61 against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, discuss and
62 redefine the framework at which Transnational Organized Crime is viewed
63 through policy by identifying the various roles Member States play in the
64 perpetuation of trafficked goods and services by:
65
66 a. Specifically defining three key stages of Transnational Organized Crime as
67 States of Origin, Transit States, and States of Destination,
68
69 b. Using data and research provided by the UNODC and other relevant UN
70 bodies,
71
72 c. Discussing this issue at the next CTOC meeting in October 2012 in Vienna;
73
74 2) *Urges* the international community to recognize that developing Member States
75 are especially susceptible to remaining as areas of origin for illicit activities and
76 stresses the need for increased educational opportunities, economic growth, and
77 development within these states by:
78
79 a. Expanding the United Nations University training objectives to include a
80 program designed to provide training for individuals in the appropriate
81 methods of psychological and physical rehabilitation for trafficking
82 victims in consistency with the principles of the UNGIFT,
83
84 b. Advocating for Member States to reach out to regional development banks
85 and other relevant financial institutions, to create opportunities through
86 microfinance in rural communities to foster economic growth through

87 entrepreneurship and develop basic infrastructure with the aspiration of
88 reducing the need for illicit trade,

89 c. Encouraging Member States to accept United Nations socioeconomic
90 (financial, technical, educational) aid on a voluntary basis with the
91 mutual understanding that this aid is contingent upon the beneficiary
92 state's cooperation with individual aid agreements;
93

94 3) *Calls for* the international community to recognize the importance of security in
95 transit Member States of illicit goods and provide them with the means to increase
96 the monitoring of imported/exported illicit material by:
97

98 a. Developing and implementing a framework to be designed by the United
99 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Customs
100 Organization (WCO) for the authentication and standardization of end-
101 user certificates to be used world-wide to improve arms transfer controls,
102 discourage the use of forged documents, and improve the capacity of
103 customs authorities to verify arms are transferred to their appropriate
104 buyers,
105

106 b. Expanding the UNODC and WCO Container Control Program into
107 Member States with growing ports to create joint port control units that
108 will increase communication between law enforcement officials, customs
109 and trade bodies, and facilitate the training of port personnel in
110 appropriate methods of container search and seizure,
111

112 c. Working with the International Maritime Organization's respective
113 regional offices to devise economic and infrastructure development plans
114 with the goal of increasing the capacity of Member States to be able to
115 support the Container Control Program;
116

117 4) *Strongly encourages* the international community to recognize the role destination
118 Member States play in the trafficking of illicit goods and encourages said Member
119 States to work with transit and origin countries to inhibit the flow of said material
120 through increased national security, aid, and awareness by:
121

122 a. Supporting Member States to work with regional organizations such as the
123 African Union, Organization of American States, and other relevant
124 regional organizations, to implement programs focused on training local
125 law enforcement officials and diversifying the approach to border control
126 by increasing border control measures with the full recognition of
127 regional needs to be modeled after the European Surveillance System,
128

129 b. Recommending Member States to voluntarily exchange information in
130 order to mobilize resources and technical expertise to assist Member
131 States, at their request, in enhancing transparency and accountability,
132

133 c. Endorsing the UN Global Television Campaign against human trafficking
134 to work in conjunction with the United Nations Information Centers to
135 expand the scope of the campaign to include all forms of illicit
136 trafficking, and facilitate through forms of media including but not
137 limited to radio broadcasting, public awareness brochures/literature, and
138 educational seminars with the goal to discourage civilian populations to
139 participate in illicit forms of trafficking.

Code: GA3/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Realizing* that Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) is a multifaceted issue that requires both an
2 innovative and overarching solution in order to counteract the ongoing plague of TOC,
3

4 *Acknowledging* the importance of Article 2, Section 1 of The Charter of the United Nations
5 which recognizes the individual sovereignty of every Member State and Article 13, which
6 signifies the importance of collaboration among Member States for sustainable peace and
7 security,
8

9 *Having examined* the current framework of programs within the United Nations Office of Drugs
10 and Crime (UNODC) and realizing that initiating new standards within said programs could
11 increase success of new methods of implementation,
12

13 *Noting with satisfaction* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized
14 Crime (UNCTOC) and the Protocols Thereto addresses the concerns of trafficking in person and
15 exploitation of women and children and the encouragement of law enforcement,
16

17 *Recalling* Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that prohibits all
18 forms of slavery, forced servitude and debt bondage, as well as Article 3, which states the right
19 of everyone to life, liberty and security of persons,
20

21 *Confident* that ending TOC is essential to the eradication of the threat of Global Terrorism,
22

23 *Recognizing* the efforts of all nations in assisting with programs and multilateral agreements to
24 find a way to eradicate the problems, which surround transnational organized crime,
25

26 *Stressing* that developing Member States may not be financially or economically able to comply
27 with all aspects of these programs but request that they do so to the best of their ability,
28

29 *General Assembly Third Committee,*
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- 31 1) *Welcomes* all nations to attend an annual summit which is an extension of the conference
32 of the parties to the UNCTOC, adding human trafficking on the agenda;
33
- 34 a. Workshops for education will be implemented to help victims of human and drug
35 trafficking throughout the summit which all member states are encouraged to
36 attend
37
 - 38 b. Exchange ideas and information for innovative educational methods for those
39 who have been victimized
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 - 41 c. Create a form of action at the end of the conference in which nations are encouraged
42 to understand and consider those who have been harmed by the said crimes

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- 2) *Calls upon* Member States to include housing and medical benefits for victims of human trafficking and their direct families into national action plans to combat the consequences human trafficking through medical, psychological and social support to the victims;
 - 3) *Emphasizes* the need for all Member States to incorporate technology transfer and training as a part of the educational support for victims of human and drug trafficking;
 - 4) *Recognizes* that human trafficking transcends all ethnic cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds;
 - 5) *Encourages* Member States to initiate a Universal Training Program funded by voluntary contributions of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UN-GIFT) and implemented by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) aimed at the suppression of human trafficking;
 - 6) *Recommends* the establishment of a tri-annual report aimed at updating the necessary law enforcement agencies, state intelligence services and NGO's on the status of human trafficking as well as law enforcement breakthroughs in combating human trafficking;
 - 7) *Further Recommends* the need for an annual evaluation of all existing initiatives to adapt and modify said programs to maintain applicability with the ever changing needs of the global community;
 - 8) *Endorses* increased cooperation between all Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement regional collaboration between law enforcement as well as oversight by the UNODC;
 - 9) *Requests* that all Member States develop an awareness campaign with the assistance of UNODC Regional offices to target high risk potential victims, providing them with diplomat contact information as well as information so that in the event they become victim to trafficking, they have information to contact officials within the Member State so that they are able to obtain help;
 - 10) *Expresses* the need for the establishment of a "Safe Home" within each Member State sponsored by said member states through the reallocation of UNODC funds for the victims of human trafficking including but not limited to troubled youths, illicit drug users, and forced laborers, to ensure they are not re-trafficked;
 - 11) *Further emphasizes* the need for the protection of victims from criminal offenses related to trafficking, as well as, ensuring the victims physical safety before, during, and after the criminal trial of the offender;
 - 12) *Encourages* Member States to involve UNITAR in the recruiting of experts in order to train medical professionals, shelter employees, and other related personnel;

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13) *Invites* Member States to include housing and medical benefits for victims of human trafficking and their direct families into national action plans to combat human trafficking through medical, psychological and social support to the victims;

14) *Suggests* the implementation of an optional mentorship program on a State-by-State basis, between victims in the shelters and victims that have been integrated into society.

Code: GA3/1/10
Committee: General Assembly Third Committee
Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Alarmed by the* increase of trans-boundary crime as a consequence of globalization,

2

3 *Guided by* Economic and Social Council Resolution 2005/9, which promotes
4 collaboration between relevant entities and organizations such as the partnership between
5 the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Office of Drugs and
6 Crime (UNODC),

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8 *Affirming* the support of all Member States for the UNODC as well as the regional office
9 areas that supplement, uphold and observe the tenets of the purposes as established in
10 A/RES/55/25, which established the United Nations Convention Against Transnational
11 Organized Crime (UNCTOC),

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13 *Emphasizing* the need to address and assist the victims of Transnational Organized Crime
14 (TOC),

15

16 *Guided by* the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which recognizes the fight against
17 money laundering as a key initiative in bringing those involved in TOC to justice,

18

19 *Recognizing* the commitment of the forum of the Regional Security Committee in
20 providing border control as well as using the Forum Regional Security Committee
21 (FRSC) for border control training,

22

23 *Alarmed* at the conclusions of the UNODC Transnational Organized Threat Assessment
24 Report, which indicates that the number of piracy incidents in the Horn of Africa have
25 doubled since 2009,

26

27 *Keeping in mind* resolution AGN/63/RES/9, which enabled Interpol to process requests
28 concerning violations of international humanitarian law resulting from TOC activities due
29 to corruption,

30

31 *Deeply concerned* that the implementation of border control institutions has either not
32 been addressed, or does not exist in many countries worldwide, specifically Least
33 Developed Countries (LDC), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Island
34 Developing States (SIDS),

35

36 *Further recognizes* the different backgrounds of countries for measures against TOC as
37 well as the needs of international financial support for programs to provide those,

38

39 *Having considered* the reoccurrence of TOC and the presence of corruption within LDCs
40 and the use of programs which focus upon aid grants to LDCs by more developed
41 countries,

42

43 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

44

45 1) *Calls upon* willing and able Member States to implement partnership initiatives,
46 similar to that which created Against Corruption Today (ACT), which effectively
47 promotes collaboration between the private sector and governments in efforts to
48 combat corruption through strategic information sharing, and communication
49 alignment;

50

51 2) *Strongly encourages* countries to require arms manufacturers to stamp all small
52 arms and light weapons, in accordance to the United Nations Register of
53 Conventional Weapons, so that serial numbers can be tracked throughout inter-
54 country transit points to facilitate the tracing of weapons;

55

56 3) *Suggests* the criminalization of weapons lacking serial numbers, so as to
57 discourage the purchase of untraceable weapons;

58

59 4) *Requests* the expansion of third party projects such as Interpol's Avia project to
60 monitor land, maritime and air routes in an attempt to reduce incentives for
61 officials to become corrupt, through the provision of a neutral observer;

62

63 5) *Invites* Member States to develop a border program with an emphasis on training
64 of border officials for the purpose of improving efficiency and increasing
65 cooperation and surveillance, thereby reducing corruption near borders;

66

67 6) *Calls for* the assessment of ports by the International Maritime Organization to
68 determine the level of infrastructure needed to create an integrated maritime
69 database which incorporates Vessel Monitoring Systems, Long Range
70 Identification Systems, and Automated Identification Systems in order to identify
71 corrupt vessels in efforts to reduce illegal transshipments facilitated by corrupt
72 officials;

73

74 7) *Supports* Member States' creation of a shared information database to be under
75 the auspice of the UNODC with the purpose of facilitating information sharing of
76 incidents involving illicit money laundering across borders, thereby improving
77 transparency and acting as a liaison between affected Member States;

78

79 8) *Advocates for* the cooperation of Member States to establish laws governing the
80 origin, transaction and destination of funds, based on the "know your customer
81 principle", in order to prevent corruption, money laundering and off shore
82 banking;

83

84 9) *Requests* all Member States to coordinate and cooperate with the regional
85 UNODC offices in order to allow these groups to more effectively combat TOC;

86

87

- 88 10) *Suggests* Member States implement educational programs like those of
89 Transparency International to inform the public of the octagon of good
90 governance put forth by the UN Economic and Social Council for Asia and the
91 Pacific, which endorses improving inclusiveness and effectiveness of government
92 with the aim of preventing corruption and money laundering practices;
93
- 94 11) *Endorses* Member States developing programs which allow for the freezing of
95 assets of corrupt officials, and anyone found to be funding organized criminal
96 activities, including terrorism.

Code: GA3/1/11

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Recognizing* that state sovereignty and individual privacy are both inalienable aspects of
2 human rights as stated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations when dealing
3 with money laundering,

4
5 *Bearing* in mind the inefficient scope of information sharing mechanisms, such as the
6 Egmont Group,

7
8 *Aware that* the emergence of web based payment systems led to an expansion of criminal
9 enterprises and to new forms of cybercrime that challenge current global anti-money
10 laundering policy per the A/CONF.213/9,

11
12 *Bearing in mind* that removing the possibility of money laundering removes the profit
13 motive of other transnational criminal activities as acknowledged by the Global Program
14 against Money Laundering (GPML),

15
16 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/25 of 8 January 2001, which calls
17 upon states to build a comprehensive domestic regulatory and supervisory mechanism for
18 financial institutions, emphasizing the importance of customer identification, record
19 keeping and the reporting of suspicious transactions,

20
21 *Noting with concern* that the identifies the financial sector as the area most widely used to
22 re-inject money of criminal origins into the economy as stated in the World Bank
23 document on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism,

24
25 *Realizing* that financial institutions undertake due diligence obligations with respect to
26 money laundering as stated by the Financial Actions Task Force (FATF) in
27 Recommendation 10 of the Forty Recommendation,

28
29 *Accepting* the recommendations on cybercrime and money laundering set forth in the
30 2010 Conference to the Parties of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
31 (UNCTOC) and the 2010 Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global
32 Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a
33 Changing World,

34
35 *Acknowledging* the duties and efforts of financial institutions to report any suspicious or
36 unusual financial transactions to the Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) per
37 Recommendation 20 of the Forty Recommendations,

38
39 *Expressing appreciation* of the efforts that regional cooperative bodies have made to
40 combat the issue of money laundering such as the Asia Pacific Group (APG), Middle-
41 East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF), Financial Action

42 Group of South America (GAFISUD), European Police (EUROPOL) and Eastern Asian
43 Group (EAG), etc.,

44

45 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

46

47 1) *Requests* United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to facilitate
48 information sharing procedures countering money laundering by:

49

50 a. Expanding the centralized database of the Egmont Group in order to
51 collaborate with financial institutions between Member States, with support
52 coming from the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)
53 and any additional funding necessary requested, on a voluntary basis, from
54 developed countries;

55

56 b. Encouraging cooperation between national governments and private sectors;

57

58 c. Further encouraging Member States to participate in the information sharing
59 programs;

60

61 d. Calling for the accessibility of the database to be restricted to relevant
62 persons, organizations, and authorities in order to provide security for
63 sensitive information;

64

65 e. Reporting back to the General Assembly Third Committee on its progress in
66 this establishment in 2020;

67

68 2) *Encourages* nations to establish and strengthen Financial Intelligence Units (FIU),
69 as suggested by Recommendation 20 of the FATF's recommendations, to guard
70 the integrity of the national financial systems by:

71

72 a. The consideration of developed nations to assist and/or fund developing
73 nations to establish FIUs;

74

75 b. Improving already established FIUs by strengthening their relations with
76 international law enforcements to combat financial crimes by adapting to
77 one of the following four models:

78

79 i. Judicial Model, where disclosures of suspicious financial activity are
80 sent to investigative agencies who freeze accounts and/or seize funds;

81

82 ii. The Law Enforcement Model, which implements anti-money
83 laundering in conjunction with existing laws;

84

85 iii. The Administrative Model, where independent authorities receive and
86 processes information from the financial sector;

87

- 88 iv. The Hybrid Model, where judicial and law enforcement authorities are
89 conjoined through discourse intermediaries;
90
- 91 3) *Encourages* Member States to join existing partnerships such as MENAFATF,
92 APG, GAFISUD, EUROPOL and EAG, that will then collect information from
93 FIUs and filter out vital information to report to a international organization, such
94 as The Egmont Group;
95
- 96 4) *Urges* continued funding for Member States lacking monetary resources for the
97 purpose of combatting money laundering and cyber crime;
98
- 99 5) *Urges* all Member States to implement training systems educating financial sector
100 employees and government officials on the proper ways to identify and prevent
101 money laundering;
102
- 103 6) *Calls upon* the private sector to utilize modern technology to identify suspicious
104 financial activities, to keep relevant documentation to serve as evidence for a
105 period of time and to implement transaction monitoring processes and procedures;
106
- 107 7) *Recommends* states encourage the private sector and banks to establish effective
108 communication mechanisms and further educate their employees to money
109 laundering provisions to help them identify suspicious information and
110 transactions through conducting training, providing information through annual
111 seminars, and awareness campaigns;
112
- 113 8) *Urges* the private sector to cooperate with NGOs and national authorities to
114 address money laundering through systematic information sharing, training and
115 capacity building efforts;
116
- 117 9) *Strongly suggests* that Member States revise the legal framework in matters of
118 anti-money laundering and bring it into accordance with the recommendations of
119 the FATF, criminalizing all offences recommended by FATF;
120
- 121 10) *Calls for* stronger cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the private
122 sector engaged in relevant activities, with the aim of aiding investigations,
123 increasing the traceability of data traffic and obtaining electronic evidences of the
124 offences;
125
- 126 11) *Encourages* a public-private partnership including civil society groups, NGOs,
127 international organizations and transnational corporations with an effort to design
128 effective responses with and raising local, regional and global awareness of what
129 constitutes cybercrime, types of cybercrime, and means and methods of
130 cybercrime;
131
- 132 12) *Recommends* the convention of a forum with national, regional and international
133 experts, representing governments, law enforcement and the internet industry to:

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- a. Share expertise on cybercrime approaches from existing mechanisms addressing the issue;
- b. Create a common international standards as a framework for member states to align their national policies;
- c. Continue regional cooperation to further strengthen the fight against cybercrime;

13) *Invites* all Member States to form a working group to consider the adoption of an additional protocol to the UNCTOC with the specific intention of:

- a. Identifying different forms and indicators of cybercrime;
- b. Addressing the role of technology in fostering criminal networks;
- c. Providing minimum standards including but not limited to domestic legislation and security software;
- d. Introducing a framework that utilizes investigation tools, analysis and prosecution of cybercrime;

14) *Strongly* suggests that Member States strengthen their tracking systems in order to monitor suspicious financial transactions, including the following provisions:

- a. Individuals are encouraged to acquire identification documents, such as passports, driving license, that include their names, address, and civil registration number;
- b. Companies are also invited to obtain documents which include company registration numbers;
- c. If it occurs that there is any reasonable doubt as to a client's identity, new identification must be established.

Code: GA3/1/12

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Guided* by the principles outlined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirming its
2 function in maintaining international peace and security, notably Chapter 1, Article 1

3
4 Understands the necessity of collaborative work between Member States in order to
5 address transnational organized crime, specifically illicit arms trade

6
7 *Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
8 (UNCTOC) and its three constituent protocols as the foundation for action and Article
9 2(e), which defines “proceeds of crime”, as any property derived from obtained, directly
10 or indirectly, through the commission of an offence,

11
12 *Recognizes* the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons
13 especially women and children, GA/55/25 and the Protocol Against the Illicit
14 Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and Components and
15 Ammunition, (GA/55/255)

16
17 *Understanding* the definition of transnational organized crime as outlined in the
18 UNCTOC as “the term organized crime usually refers to large-scale and complex
19 criminal activities carried out by tightly or loosely organized associations and aimed at
20 the establishment, supply and exploitation of illegal markets at the expense of society.
21 Such operations are generally carried out with a ruthless disregard of the law, and often
22 involve offences against the person, including threats, intimidation and physical
23 violence”,

24
25 *Affirming* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as a primary tool in
26 information sharing and training of criminal justice practitioners such as police
27 investigators, prosecutors and judges, intelligence analysts and customs officials, an
28 exemplifying being the Organized Crime Trends Assessment in the Central Asian and West
29 African Region,

30
31 *Recognizing* that not all member states have the assets or capacity to effectively construct
32 institutions necessary to combat transnational organized crime,

33
34 *Recalling* the efficacy and mandate of the United Nations Police (UNPOL) in supporting
35 all states seeking to overcome intrastate challenges, which are not isolated from
36 transnational organized crime, examples of its effectively include the UN Stabilization
37 Mission in Haiti, The UN Stabilization Mission in Timor Leste, The UN Mission in
38 Liberia, The UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and recognizes the
39 need to expand the capacity of UNPOL’s mandate,

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41 *Affirms* the importance of effective domestic judiciaries to facilitate transparent
42 information sharing for Member States,

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Noting with concern the need to a monitoring mechanism in order to oversee progress within consenting and cooperatively member states,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

- 1) *Strongly urges* all member states to reaffirm their expressed commitment and adhere to aspects of the United Nations Charter and its subsequent sections pertaining to transnational organized crime, which transcends sovereign borders, geopolitical realities and must be addressed with equally innovative and effective measures;
- 2) *Encourages* all member states to strengthen their assurance to existing United Nations conventions, most notably, UNTOC and UNODC centered on the trafficking of any kind and money laundering;
- 3) *Further encourages* a UN facilitated policy sharing forum in which countries can share their existing mechanisms and tools in addressing illicit arms trade, with the goal of creating an international framework to guide states in crafting national legislation about illicit arms trade;
- 4) Recommends the strengthening of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms by:
 - a. The criminalization of those found to be endorsing, or financially or logistically supporting, the trafficking of weapons lacking serial numbers, so as to discourage the purchase and movement of untraceable weapons;
 - b. Requiring arms manufacturers to stamp all small-arms and light weapons with a serial number so that the weapons can be tracked en masse;
 - c. The utilization of the existing UN Register of Conventional Weapons in which the serial numbers of small arms and light weapons can be recorded at inter-country transit points, to facilitate tracing of weapons;
- 5) *Seeking* to provide all member states, regardless of their relative international status, with a comprehensive, responsive and transparent means to eradicate transnational organized crime through:
 - a. A multilateral framework, based on capacity building, to create equal access to all member states feeling the need for increased support in their efforts to combat transnational organized crime through:

- 89 i. The training of local police and border forces to strengthen borders to
90 prevent inter-state trafficking;
- 91 ii. Increasing transparency of local criminal codes to prosecute offenders;
92
- 93 b. The strengthening of support and assistance of victims of transnational
94 organized crime through a rehabilitation programs such as therapy and safe
95 houses and vocational schools;
- 96
- 97 c. A global information sharing system based on the principle of transparency
98 and international cooperation in the following ways:
- 99
- 100 i. Cooperation with intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations
101 such as BSCC to facilitate information sharing;
- 102 ii. The creation of oversight to ensure a timely progression on all related
103 topics;
- 104
- 105 6) *Further recommends* the extension of UNPOL's mandate, particularly mandate
106 number two, to include an incentives program in order to encourage all member
107 states to be held accountable for crime transcending international borders through:
- 108
- 109 a. The creation of expedient and lawful national action plans which aid in the
110 prevention, investigation and timely prosecution of transnational
111 organized crime;
- 112
- 113 b. The utilization of UNPOL fifty plus years of experience and progressively
114 increasing capacity of 17,500 personnel, in order to strengthen their
115 respective sovereign boundaries, increase their security and enhance
116 international coordinated efforts to combat transnational organized crime;
117
- 118 c. Offering technology transfers and training in vulnerable states;
119
- 120 7) *Further desires* member states to effectively utilize and strengthen domestic
121 judiciary systems and to aid in the timely prosecution of transnational organized
122 crime including but not limited to trafficking of all forms and money laundering;
123
- 124 8) *Further invites* member states to participate in monitoring programs, such as the
125 Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to help facilitate and encourage progress on
126 various issues related to transnational organized crime.

Code: GA3/1/13

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Remembering* Chapter I of the United Nations Charter, which states the purposes and
2 values of the United Nations, all of which are undermined by Transnational Organized
3 Crime (TOC),

4
5 *Considering* that TOC, and all its ramifications, impede the fulfillment of all eight
6 Millennium Development Goals (MDG),

7
8 *Understanding* that combatting TOC is a long process, but that crime victims and
9 witnesses need assistance now,

10
11 *Reaffirming* the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational
12 Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its related protocols, which set out to define the scope
13 of the problem addressing specifically human trafficking, migrant smugglers, and illicit
14 trafficking of firearms,

15
16 *Deeply convinced* of the necessity of improving investigative techniques for all Member
17 States as means of facilitating international cooperation in effort to combat TOC,

18
19 *Realizing* that improving awareness and education of civilians at the national level should
20 be a first step towards effective eradication of TOC,

21
22 *Fully believing that* the integration and improvement of intergovernmental institutions
23 such as INTERPOL, its regional divisions, and the International Association of Chiefs of
24 Police (IACP), is correlated to the effective production of witness and contributes to the
25 combating of TOC,

26
27 *Noting with regret* the lack of consistent legislation across Member States that may allow
28 for safe havens of fugitives in many nations,

29
30 *Emphasizing* the concern on the issues of border control in order to eliminate criminal
31 activities in vulnerable regions such as Least Developed Countries (LDC), Land-Locked
32 Developing Countries (LLDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

33
34 *Recognizing* the need to combat Transnational Organized Crime and the role that the
35 Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) has in educating police
36 forces on best practices in an effort to establish universal law enforcement standards and
37 the role they play,

38
39 *Confident* that the voluntary sharing of best practices between Member States will help to
40 prevent the illegal sale and trade of firearms,

41

42 *Congratulating* the Bali Process for its regional endeavors and efforts to stop TOC,
43 through creating a regional framework to support and develop regional response
44 mechanisms to deal with a range of issues relating to TOC, especially in regards to
45 human trafficking,

46
47 *Noting with deep concern* that the current economic crisis poses a threat to the budgets
48 and international funding of vulnerable Member States,

49
50 *Aware that* alternative development is key to ensuring legitimate programs for LDCs,
51 LLDCs and SIDS, while noting that alternative development has the potential to assist in
52 the achievement of MDG One,

53
54 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

- 55
56 1. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States that have been unable, up to this
57 point, to sign and ratify the UNCTOC and its protocols, and implement their
58 relevant national legislation for the criminalization of such crimes as outlined in
59 the convention;
60
61 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperation among regional and
62 international police organizations such as INTERPOL, its regional divisions, and
63 the IACP to facilitate multilateral police cooperation, investigation and sharing of
64 best practices;
65
66 3. *Asking* the UNODC to provide global guidelines regarding witness protection and
67 victims assistance for Member States;
68
69 4. *Suggests* the implementation of national witness programs, as laid out by the joint
70 efforts of INTERPOL and the United States Marshals Service, which will grant
71 immunity from prosecution in exchange for testimony as well as relocating
72 endangered victims, if they so desire in order to maintain international peace and
73 security;
74
75 5. *Recommends* Member States to improve upon existing legislation in order to
76 eliminate safe havens for fugitives;
77
78 6. *Suggests* that the Bali Process initiates, at the next ministerial meeting, a
79 workshop that sets the framework for regional trainings of state personnel, by
80 taking the following steps:
81
82 a. Encouraging the representatives of the Bali Process Steering Group,
83 UNODC experts and representatives of all interested Member States to
84 attend the workshop;
85
86 b. Recommending that the workshop develops a scope for the trainings,
87 raises funding among Member States of the Bali Process, and recruits

- 88 qualified trainers;
- 89
- 90 c. Calling upon the Bali Process to use the toolkits and manuals of the
- 91 UNODC and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human
- 92 Trafficking (UN-GIFT) in the elaboration of its training material;
- 93
- 94 d. Appealing to representatives of state agencies to participate in these
- 95 workshops in order to spread the knowledge in their country;
- 96
- 97 e. Requesting Member States to share their local experiences and best
- 98 practices regarding TOC;
- 99
- 100 7. *Recognizes* the need for effective border security control programs in willing and
- 101 able Member States, such as the UNODC/World Customs Organization's joint
- 102 Container Control Programme as well as multi-agency task forces that strengthen
- 103 land, sea and air border controls, to the extent possible, without prejudice to
- 104 international commitments concerning the movement of people, by:
- 105
- 106 a. Calling upon Member States to establish document examination offices to
- 107 ensure the integrity of all necessary travel documents;
- 108
- 109 b. Drawing attention to the importance of carefully inspecting official
- 110 documents in order to ensure that they were not altered or falsified;
- 111
- 112 8. *Calls for* the establishment of the Worldwide Assistance Services for Police, a
- 113 regionally focused law enforcement training center based on the highly effective
- 114 JCLEC model as a means of establishing:
- 115
- 116 a. Police training to include intelligence, and investigative techniques;
- 117
- 118 b. Regional anonymous toll-free hotlines for the purpose of encouraging the
- 119 participation of citizens to report criminal activities which they believe to
- 120 be transnational in character;
- 121
- 122 c. Legislation that encourages the multilateral exchange of accused persons
- 123 for the purposes of fair justice and fostering cooperation between Member
- 124 States.
- 125
- 126 9. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to further progress in combating
- 127 the smuggling of arms as currently discussed in the formulation of the Arms
- 128 Trade Treaty (ATT) through strengthened border controls and tracking
- 129 mechanisms by:
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- 131 a. Recommending that nations utilize the UN Register on Conventional
- 132 Weapons and require all arms manufactures to stamp weapons with serial
- 133 numbers so they can be tracked;

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- b. Encouraging all willing and able Member States to foster the criminalization of weapons with the serial number removed to discourage trade of untraceable weapons;
 - 10. *Invites* Member States to engage in information sharing of best practices using the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons as the framework for these practices at the regional, sub-regional, and national levels in order to prevent illicit arms trade in source, transit, and destination Member States;
 - 11. *Recognizes* that regions have unique needs and specific concerns in terms of TOC, and thus calls upon Member States to increase information and sharing of best practices within regional blocs through the use of existing regional organizations as a framework to their own jurisdiction to combat TOC and identify and isolate transnational criminal networks;
 - 12. *Recommends* the use of a common global unified data collection system regarding:
 - a. The need for Member States and NGOs to improve their knowledge and awareness of origin, transition and destination countries by utilizing information from relevant stakeholders in order to properly understand and address the problem of drug, firearm and human trafficking;
 - b. The tracking of the movements of various TOC groups;
 - c. The tracking of the development and progress, made by each country in terms of crime prevention and sanctions imposed on criminals;
 - d. Statistics of migration flows, provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
 - e. Methods of victim referral and assistance and awareness campaigns to promote sharing of best practices, thus improving investigation and offering assistance and communication among Member States regarding the flow of people;
 - 13. *Calls upon* Member States to place emphasis on treating victims as such, not as criminals, noticing that victims may fear declaring crimes and seeking assistance;
 - 14. *Encourages* Member States to provide the rescue and protection of victims through law enforcement strategies and expanding the mandate of the UNODC to include witness protection and victims assistance;
 - 15. *Recommends* all willing and able Member States that have still not done so, to ratify the Palermo Protocol II, and accordingly, to establish an annual report that

180 will gather current situation, statistics, and goals accomplished concerning victims
181 of TOC within their national boundaries;
182
183 16. *Invites* Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Inter-
184 Governmental Organizations (IGO) and private institutions to increase their
185 voluntary contributions to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human
186 Trafficking with special attention to women and children as well as indigenous
187 populations in order to better accomplish the rescuing of victims and the
188 protection of witnesses, also bringing forth the idea of increased transparency so
189 that the funds reach their actual destination;
190
191 17. *Calls upon* Member States to use existing international instruments and
192 infrastructures at their disposal when rescuing victims, particularly UN-GIFT and
193 the Victim Translation Assistance Tool;
194
195 18. *Encourages* national initiatives whose objectives are to spread awareness among
196 their population about the victims' legal rights and the initiation of such programs
197 through media campaigns, viral marketing campaigns, educational institutions,
198 forums, conferences and expert panels;
199
200 19. *Emphasizes* the provision of technical assistance to victims at the regional level
201 through:
202
203 a. Cooperation among origin, transition and destination countries in order to
204 ensure the safe repatriation and resettlement for victims desiring to return
205 to their country of origin;
206
207 b. Member States, in partnerships with NGOs, such as European AIDS
208 Treatment Groups and African Foundation for Human Advancement, and
209 private organizations providing safe shelters to victims who need
210 protection and assistance as well as their families;
211
212 c. Member States, in partnerships with NGOs and private organizations,
213 offering appropriate social reintegration to victims, providing
214 employment, education, vocational training and job placement, as well as
215 medical, psychological and legal assistance, and protective custody during
216 prosecution;
217
218 20. *Suggests* the creation of an *ad hoc* commission that assesses the financial risks
219 and benefits of investing in physical and social infrastructure from developed to
220 developing states, specifically LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in order to provide the
221 necessary resources to combat concerns related to TOC;
222
223 21. *Promotes* the further implementation of the UNODC-United Nations Industrial
224 Development Organization Joint Programme on Alternative Development to
225 encourage farmers in the transfer of production from illicit to licit crops in order

226 to reduce the supply of these substances, including allow rural based agricultural
227 producers to have increased access to markets in order to facilitate competitive
228 trading, allowing for increased licit profits as a means of achieving MDG Goal
229 One.

Code: GA3/1/14

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Noting with deep concern* that as globalization has increased international trade, so the
2 range of organized crime activities has broadened and diversified,
3

4 *Recalling* the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC),
5 adopted in December 2000, as well as the recommendations agreed upon at the five
6 follow-up conferences in Vienna,
7

8 *Also recalling* the declaration of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime
9 Prevention and Criminal Justice ('the Salvador Declaration') and its recommendations,
10

11 *Strongly condemning* transnational criminal activities, including, but not limited to,
12 human trafficking, drug trafficking, illicit trade of weapons and small and light arms,
13 unlawful interchange of natural resources and cultural antiquities, cyber crime and others,
14 that can ultimately be linked with terrorism,
15

16 *Observing* the transnational character of crimes against recognized indigenous peoples,
17

18 *Alarmed by* the negative impact of transnational organized crime on various levels of
19 social, cultural, economic and political processes and its harmful ramifications and
20 constant inhibition of development in the aforementioned areas,
21

22 *Expressing* its appreciation of and inspiration derived from regional initiatives aimed at
23 combating transnational organized crime, such as the Regional Program on Drug Control,
24 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States; Turkish International
25 Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime; the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic
26 Development, as well as other initiatives supported by the United Nations Office on
27 Drugs and Crime (UNODC),
28

29 *Reinforcing* the purpose of the established working groups which include, Working
30 Group on Smuggling of Migrants; Working Groups on Firearms; Working Groups on the
31 Review of the Implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols
32 Thereto; Working Group on Trafficking Persons; Working Group on International
33 Cooperation; Working Group on Technical Assistance, that address specific crimes and
34 provide strategic input between nations,
35

36 *Emphasizing* the necessity for regions to take a lead in developing common approaches
37 and multi-sector initiatives that can be applied globally,
38

39 *Being aware of* the fact that transnational organized crime constitutes a continuously
40 growing threat on a global scale, which requires local, regional, transnational and
41 international solutions based on dialogue, cooperation and transparency between Member
42 States,

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Highlighting the importance of education and its social, cultural, humanitarian and economic dimensions in preventing, combating and punishing acts of transnational organized crime,

Noting with satisfaction the 4-P approach: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership as demonstrated by Austria, Canada and other likeminded states which have initiated this approach to combat transnational organized crime,

Emphasizing the significance of respecting the principles of sovereignty, integrity and non-interference which are enshrined in the charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

- 1) *Recognizes* the method of sub-regional cooperation as a vital means for states to combat transnational organized crime as elaborated by the following clauses;
- 2) *Recommends* universal ratification and strict enforcement of the UNTOC Convention;
- 3) *Emphasizes* the principle of shared responsibility among countries as a foundation in the collective fight against transnational organized crime and encourages all states to contribute to programs with special consideration being given to the level of political, social and economic development of each state;
- 4) *Requests* that all Member States of the UNODC utilize alternative development projects in states that generate transnational organized crime to promote economic viability and legitimate alternatives to substitute engagements in organized crime;
- 5) *Calls upon* Member States to address the issue of transnational organized crime through the avenue of education and mentor programs, as well as recommends the re-enforcement and further specialization of existing committees under the jurisdiction of UNODC with the aim of:
 - a. Increasing public awareness by working alongside schools and universities and other academic institutions pertaining to research and education;
 - b. Encouraging informative campaigns on a regional scale for the benefit of the general public;
 - c. Empowering citizens and organized civil societies to contribute to the process of raising awareness according to UNTOC, thus supporting social sanctions to combat transnational organized crime;

- 88 d. Engaging actors of the private sector to be compliant with regulations set by
89 the International Labor Organization, and therefore be a crucial partner in
90 preventing and containing Transnational Organized Crime;
91
- 92 6) *Recommends* the continuation of the Vienna Forums to monitor the
93 implementation of the UNCTOC and to develop and promote best practices
94 encountering Transnational Organized Crime;
95
- 96 7) *Promotes* more coherent cooperation strategies between regions and countries
97 through the means of:
98
- 99 a. Judicial communication, including regular meetings between representatives
100 from Member States;
101
- 102 b. Assistance between the national departments of Justice and Home Affairs;
103
- 104 c. Perpetuation of governmental initiatives operating in conjunction with the
105 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as the Turkish International
106 Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime; and Regional Program on Drug
107 Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States;
108
- 109 *Urges* all willing Member States, especially those of the Least Developed Countries,
110 Land Locked Countries, and Small Island Developing States, to strengthen border control
111 to prevent the spread of organized crime, while not hindering free trade and the
112 expansion of interstate economic growth.

Code: GA3/1/15

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Subject: Transnational Organized Crime

1 *Recalling* the previous conventions on this issue, particularly the Convention on
2 Transnational Organised Crime and its three protocols, the United Nations Convention
3 against Corruption, the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and
4 Psychotropic Substances and the International Convention for the Suppression of the
5 Financing of Terrorism,

6
7 *Aware* of this committee's previous resolutions on the issue of transnational organized
8 crime, which include the Resolution on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
9 Weapons in all its aspects, the Resolution on the Creation of the International Counter-
10 Terrorism Centre, the Resolution on Combatting Illicit Financial Flows, the Resolution
11 on the Trafficking in Women and Children, the Resolution on the UN Global Plan of
12 Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Resolution on Preventing, Combatting
13 and Punishing Trafficking in Human Organs,

14
15 *Recalling* the previous actions and efforts taken by existing organizations such as the
16 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Commission on Crime
17 Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human
18 Trafficking,

19
20 *Deeply concerned* that despite continuous efforts, transnational organized crime
21 continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

22
23 *Reaffirming* that the fight against transnational organized crime is a common and shared
24 responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting;

25
26 *Recognizing* the importance of expanding information and knowledge related to crime
27 prevention and control to different regions, while respecting the principle of data
28 protection and privacy rights,

29
30 *Affirming* the need to establish mainstreamed approaches to collecting data in different
31 regions, while recognizing the sovereign rights of every Member State,

32
33 *Emphasizing* the success of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
34 (HEUNI) in promoting multilateral information exchanges on crime prevention among
35 European states,

36
37 *Seeking* further creation of such institutions in other regions of the world to facilitate
38 information and knowledge sharing about illicit criminal activities, while integrating the
39 "4P" approach of prevention, protection, prosecution and promotion,

40
41 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

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- 43 1) *Encourages* the establishment of a framework to guide states in implementing
44 relevant provisions of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime into
45 their national legislation, including:
46
47 a) Mainstreaming a victim-centered approach, particularly in the case of human
48 trafficking;
49
50 b) Delineating concrete methods and tools of data collection
51
52 c) Creating mechanisms to analyze and manage gathered data;
53
54 2) *Recommends* that the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
55 allocate funding to underdeveloped nations and help them establish the
56 infrastructure they need to implement technical advancements;
57
58 3) *Encourages* the establishment of a center for information dispersal in each region
59 based on the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI) to
60 facilitate regional exchange of information on organized criminal activities, which
61 would work under the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and
62 Criminal Justice to achieve these goals;
63
64 4) *Recommends* the coordination between various regional institutions through the
65 creation of an International Center for Combating Transnational Organized Crime
66 that would facilitate the consolidation of information on illicit criminal activities
67 by:
68
69 a. Encouraging countries to submit annual voluntary reports on the effectiveness
70 of their counter-transnational organized crime policies and practices to the
71 Center, so others may adopt or adapt their own policies and practices;
72
73 b. Making relevant information available to countries, so they may use it to
74 enhance cooperation on investigating, prosecuting and extraditing offenders;
75
76 c. Inviting Member States to submit information on the activities and identities
77 of organized criminal groups;
78
79 d. Urging Member States to use the Center as an avenue for bilateral, multilateral
80 and regional capacity building programs;
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82 e. Exchanging information between local, regional and international judiciary
83 bodies;
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85 f. Facilitating discussion of the information gathering processes used by
86 different countries in an effort to streamline methodological approaches;
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- 5) *Emphasizes* the need to establish unified and mainstreamed methodological approaches to better share and disseminate information by:
 - a) Ensuring transparency and accuracy of data and statistics;
 - b) Developing relevant software applications that would facilitate these processes;
 - c) Matching particular components of transnational organized crime with specific methodologies and data collection strategies based on comparable indicators and variables related to both perpetrators and victims/goods;
 - d) Implementing public-private partnerships, which would include consultation with experts from the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government institutions, and international organizations;
 - 6) *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its fifty-eighth session.

Human Rights Council

Committee Staff

Director Andrea Wong
Assistant Director Jane Kim
Chair Gian Luca Pastuglia

Agenda

1. Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations
2. Follow-up on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
3. Combating Violence and Discrimination against Persons based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
HRC/1/1	Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations	25/2/1/13
HRC/1/2	Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations	29/1/1/10
HRC/1/3	Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations	17/7/15/2

Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: Combating Violence and Discrimination against Persons based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations, and Follow-up on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Representatives of 44 states attended the session, which opened with statements concerning the weight of all three agenda items. At its first meeting, the Council voted to reorder Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations to the top of the agenda as the most urgent topic, with the agenda being set at 2/3/1.

The issues considered by the Council included the lack of a clear definition of a nonviolent demonstration, and the boundary between the respect for human rights versus public safety and order. Delegations contributed their ideas regarding the human rights to freedom of speech and assembly, collaborating to create guidelines on how to differentiate nonviolent protests from the incitement of violence. By Session three, delegations had created about eight different working papers, working in regional blocs as well as forming new partnerships. In light of the Arab Spring of 2011, several Arab states provided insights in the process of advocating a universal approach to the acceptable use of force in regulating nonviolent protests and demonstrations.

The selectivity of liberal democracies in the use of force and a clause denouncing anti-riot and law enforcement bodies comprised of a single ethnic, religious, or political affiliation was another controversial issue. This clause fomented heated discussion about the Responsibility to Protect doctrine and state sovereignty. Ultimately, compromise was reached where the Council established principles for the rights of protesters and the legal use of force. If the use of force was not justified by the aforementioned guidelines, the working paper was to assist in constructing legal justification for international interference.

One draft resolution established a Special Rapporteur on nonviolent demonstrations to report regularly to the Council and promoted the right to nonviolent protests and demonstrations as a thematic issue. Another working paper focused on safety for human rights defenders, promoting a badge system for protest-verification teams. These teams would be equipped with hand-held still photo and video cameras to prove protest status and achieve diplomatic immunity. Transnational corporations would provide the Council with funds in return the right to display the Council's logo. Ultimately, this draft resolution did not pass.

Four draft resolutions were approved by the dais, and the formal session quickly moved toward a voting bloc. Three resolutions were adopted at the final session on Friday. HRC/1/1 was approved with 25 in favor, 2 against, and 12 abstentions. HRC/1/2 was also approved with 29 in favor, 2 against, and 11 abstentions. HRC/1/4 was approved with 17 in favor, 7 against, and 15 abstentions. HRC/1/3 failed with 4 in favor, 28 against, and 6 abstentions.

Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Subject: *Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations*

1 *Reaffirming* Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the enduring
2 principles of state sovereignty and self-determination,
3
4 *Noting with approval* the constitution of the Economic and Social Council, which calls
5 for the promotion of the free flow of ideas by word and image,
6
7 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on
8 Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and
9 Cultural Rights,
10
11 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 53/144 (Declaration on the Right and
12 Responsibility of Individuals, Groups, and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect
13 Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) as the basis for the
14 establishment of the rights and responsibilities of citizens and governments in the context
15 of nonviolent protests and demonstrations,
16
17 *Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 34/169 (Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement
18 Officials), as well as the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law
19 Enforcement Officials as adopted by the Eighth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime
20 and the Treatment of Offenders,
21
22 *Acknowledging* the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of
23 the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression (A/HRC/17/27),
24
25 *Guided by* the Summary of the Human Rights Council Panel Discussion on the
26 Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Peaceful Protests
27 (A/HRC/19/40), which declares the importance of the protection of human rights during
28 nonviolent protests in accordance with international human rights law, the unabridged
29 freedom of information, proper notification to relevant law enforcement agencies prior to
30 peaceful assembly, and universal, clear and unambiguous definitions for particularly
31 relevant terms such as public health, order and safety,
32
33 *Deeply concerned* by the Panel on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the
34 Context of Peaceful Protests (A/HRC/DEC/17/120) and Human Rights Council
35 resolution 15/21 (The Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association),
36 which stresses that restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly and association exist
37 throughout all regions of the world,
38
39 *Reiterating* the principles of the Responsibility to Protect doctrine as enumerated in
40 General Assembly resolution 63/308,
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42 *The Human Rights Council,*

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- 1) *Recognizes* the right to protest peacefully as a natural extension of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 2) *Encourages* Member States to adopt clear and unambiguous definitions of terms relevant to nonviolent protests, including public health, public order and public safety, pursuant to paragraph 39 of A/HRC/19/40, with the HRC offering the following provisional definitions which will be guided by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association:
 - a. Nonviolent protests as civilian-based nonviolent resistance used to express grievances with particular policies or practices of a state or its leaders, aimed at effecting social and political reform;
 - b. Incitement of violence as tactics that are either recklessly intended to or are reasonably likely to result in violent behavior, and which exceed the limits of disciplined nonviolent activity;
- 3) *Calls upon* the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in agreement with the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, to utilize specific and relevant information in the compilation of an international framework focused on addressing the following issues:
 - a. The identification of elements which constitute nonviolent protest activity;
 - b. The need for protestors to maintain discipline and refrain from resorting to violence;
 - c. The circumstances under which protestors should be held accountable for the incitement to violence and other possible threats to public safety and order;
 - d. The identification of state actions deemed acceptable and unacceptable in the context of handling nonviolent civil protests;
 - e. The establishment of coherent definitions for “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” as recommended in Article 5 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials;
- 4) *Further encourages* national dialogue between states and citizens to discuss the legal means of the exercise of the freedoms of expression, opinion, assembly and association;

- 88 5) *Endorses* the international legal principle that states may not invoke domestic law
89 to claim exemption from international criminal law;
90
- 91 6) *Affirms* the responsibility of the state to respect and to protect the rights of
92 nonviolent protestors from violation by law enforcement officials, security forces,
93 or other state and non-state actors;
94
- 95 7) *Suggests* that Member States require populations to notify relevant law
96 enforcement officials in accordance with national legislation to establish the
97 legality of nonviolent protests and demonstrations, without exploiting protestors
98 by requiring only information that is necessary to maintain order and public
99 safety, pursuant to paragraph 20 of A/HRC/19/40, and the International Covenant
100 on Civil and Political Rights;
101
- 102 8) *Advocates* a universal approach to the acceptable use of force in regulating
103 nonviolent protests, in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Law
104 Enforcement Officials and Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by
105 Law Enforcement Officials, and ensuring:
106
- 107 a. Support, training, and technical assistance for the general use of non-lethal
108 strategies, tactics and response mechanisms by domestic law enforcement and
109 anti-riot police during nonviolent protests and demonstrations, in accordance
110 with the international principles of proportionality;
111
- 112 b. The absolute prohibition of the use of private or foreign militias and
113 mercenaries to regulate nonviolent protests and demonstrations;
114
- 115 c. Denunciation of the use of excessive or deadly force, especially military force,
116 against nonviolent protestors;
117
- 118 d. That anti-riot and law enforcement bodies are not comprised of a single
119 ethnic, religious, or political affiliation;
120
- 121 e. The development of a set of objective criteria establishing the legal limits of
122 international interference, for example limits on the use of external military
123 force against Member States engaged in protracted, egregious violations of
124 human rights of nonviolent protestors;
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- 126 f. That when interference with a nonviolent protest or demonstration occurs, law
127 enforcement officials are required by their relevant authorities to submit a full
128 report detailing arguments for justification of any actions taken, in agreement
129 with paragraph 23 of A/HRC/19/40;
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- 131 9) *Promotes* training for government, judicial, and law enforcement officials, as well
132 as the general population, potentially administered by non-governmental
133 organizations that includes:

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- a. Education on the appropriate means of nonviolent resistance, for example on the 198 nonviolent tactics contained within Gene Sharp’s *From Dictatorship to Democracy*;
 - b. Multimedia informational forums and campaigns to enable all people to engage in active and productive dialogue on the legal exercise of the freedoms of expression, opinion, assembly and association, in agreement with respective domestic laws;
 - c. National initiatives to educate all citizens on the relevant laws that govern their right to peaceful protest and the limitations of that right;
- 10) *Calls upon* Member States to abstain from restricting the freedoms of travel, information, and press, and particularly the free use of the Internet, satellites, cellular devices, and other channels of information and communication;
- 11) *Further encourages* Member States to protect the safety of media and press agencies during nonviolent protests and demonstrations;
- 12) *Expresses* its hope that Member States will not impede the functioning of human rights and non-governmental organizations, noting their crucial role in the preservation of human rights;
- 13) *Suggests* that transgressions of the aforementioned principles on the legal use of force will assist in establishing legal justification for international interference, in accordance with the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine by declaring a “human rights state of emergency,” wherein direct, excessive, and protracted violence against a civilian members of the population engaged in nonviolent protests or demonstrations including human rights defenders would constitute a clear violation of the R2P doctrine, thereby creating the possibility for invocation of the second and third pillars by the international community.

Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: *Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations*

1 *Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the
2 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on
3 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All
4 Forms of Racial Discrimination and other applicable human rights instruments,

5
6 *Conscious* of the role of media in assembling nonviolent demonstrations as outlined in the
7 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection on the Right to Freedom of
8 Opinion and Expression (A/HRC/17/27),

9
10 *Acknowledging* that the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association are essential
11 components of democracy, providing individuals with the means to exercise their freedom of
12 expression,

13
14 *Stressing* the importance of association to the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social,
15 and cultural rights,

16
17 *Having considered* the ongoing unawareness of the duties and obligations deriving from the
18 documents mentioned above in signatory and non-signatory Member States alike,

19
20 *Emphasizing* explicitly that even in the situation of legitimate and nonviolent exercise of civil
21 and political rights, the duty to guarantee stability and safety of all citizens lies within the
22 obligation of the state,

23
24 *Further recognizing* the importance of regional organizations in the promotion of human rights
25 and the protection of people in protest with special regard to cultural sensitivity in the
26 interpretation of the diversity and in the appearance of violence in protest on different continents
27 and in states, with respect to their sovereignty,

28
29 *The Human Rights Council,*

- 30
31 1) *Strongly suggests* that the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful
32 assembly and of association create clear, concise and culturally sensitive definitions
33 outlining the boundary between peaceful and violent protests;
34
35 2) *Recommends* that Member States specify the types of protests and demonstrations they
36 identify as nonviolent in such a way as to:
37
38 a. Educate their citizens on the methods of engaging in nonviolent protests and peaceful
39 assembly so as to not jeopardize national security and economic stability;
40
41 b. Not deny their citizens' right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;
42

- 43 3) *Supports* a culture of peaceful argument, founded on these four pillars:
44
45 a. Human rights, including economic and social rights;
46
47 b. Civil and political rights;
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49 c. Conflict resolution and management;
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51 d. Communication and articulation;
52
53 4) *Urges* the implementation of the above-mentioned pillars through educational programs
54 on both primary and higher education levels through state education systems and through
55 community leaders in both rural sectors and metropolitan areas funded by regional
56 organizations and utilizing United Nations resources such as the United Nations
57 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reports, including *Best Practices in*
58 *Monitoring Right Based Education* and *Best Practices of Non-Violent Conflict Resolution*
59 *In and Out of School*;
60
61 5) *Suggests* informing the general public through media campaigns of their rights to
62 participate safely in their government;
63
64 6) *Emphasizes* the preservation of citizens' freedom of expression to the best ability of the
65 state, specific Internet access and other media outlets as supported in Article 19 of the
66 ICCPR;
67
68 7) *Reinforces* the promotion of education in the regional, national and local law enforcement
69 agencies on nonviolent de-escalation measures including police training programs on
70 strategies to maintain public order using appropriate force such as:
71
72 a. Non-lethal weapons and tactics, and
73
74 b. Public action management techniques;
75
76 8) *Approves of* maintaining a peaceful climate with respect to protests through a Protest
77 Notification Process (PNP) implemented by individual states in conjunction with local
78 law enforcement agencies, who are notified in order to take preemptive actions to protect
79 citizens;
80
81 9) *Endorses* exchange of knowledge on the implementation of nonviolent protest
82 management measures through:
83
84 a. Cooperating with regional organizations such as the Arab League, African Union,
85 European Union, Association of South East Asia Nations, Organization of American
86 States, and Organization of Islamic Cooperation;
87

- 88 b. Sharing summaries of best and worst practices submitted to regional organizations by
89 states;
90
- 91 10) *Suggests* governments provide preventative measures that allow open dialogue between
92 government and citizens and encourage alternatives to reach the same end, such as:
93
- 94 a. Allowing mediation between opposing political interest groups, private
95 institutions and national governments to facilitate communication with parties'
96 consent;
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- 98 b. Providing a forum for citizens to provide critical input, and
99
- 100 c. Encouraging citizens to refer to polls to express concerns;
101
- 102 11) *Calls upon* Member States to work alongside human rights defenders and non-
103 governmental organizations, to the best of their individual ability;
104
- 105 12) *Draws* attention to the possibility of utilizing the Universal Periodic Review to monitor
106 effects of the implementation of policies regarding freedom of association.

Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: *Human Rights in Nonviolent Protests and Demonstrations*

1 *Affirming* the principle of national sovereignty as stated in Article 2 of the United Nations
2 Charter,

3
4 *Recognizing* the rights to freedom of expression and of association, both as enumerated in the
5 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political
6 Rights, and as influenced by culture, religion, and regional differences in their exercise by civil
7 societies,

8
9 *Confident* in the mandate and work of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of
10 the right to freedom of opinion and expression,

11
12 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/164 (Promotion of the Declaration on the Rights and
13 Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally
14 Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms),

15
16 *Acknowledging* the existence and work of the Special Rapporteur of Freedom of Expression of
17 the Organization of American States (OAS) and the regional approach the OAS has taken to
18 address this issue,

19
20 *The Human Rights Council,*

- 21
22 1) *Calls for* greater consideration of the freedom of association in future reports of the
23 Universal Periodic Review;
24
25 2) *Decides* to establish a Working Group to dedicate itself to the Society Promoting the
26 Right to be Involved in Nonviolent Protests Globally Initiative (SPRING Initiative) and
27 to the thematic issue of human rights in nonviolent protest and demonstrations, consisting
28 of representatives from regional bodies, for a period of three years with a maximum
29 potential for two terms in office, to be elected by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in
30 consultation with regional bodies, who will appoint and choose Member States on the
31 basis of regional rotation;
32
33 3) *Requests* that the Working Group provide support and research for international forums
34 by:
35
36 a. Formally monitoring nonviolent protests of all Member States that choose to sign the
37 initiative;
38
39 b. Observing the political atmosphere;
40
41 c. Compiling data gathered at a possible future summit;
42

- 43 d. Recommending changes to the represented regional bodies;
44
45 e. Convening every three months;
46
47 f. Reviewing regional and international cases that are concerned with violations of
48 human rights in relation to demonstrations and protests, as well as the freedoms of
49 speech, expression, and opinions;
50
- 51 4) *Suggests* that governments have open dialogue with local media, non-governmental
52 organizations, and other Member States in their region to help with the progress of
53 peaceful assembly and discourse;
54
- 55 5) *Recommends* that the Working Group put efforts towards promoting an International
56 SPRING Summit and provide support for:
57
- 58 a. Forums and discussions based on elected themes addressing the current world
59 issues in relation to freedom of human rights and nonviolent protests and
60 demonstrations;
61
- 62 b. Workshops and seminars on the prevention of human rights discrimination;
63
- 64 c. Training sessions of least developed countries and most developed countries from
65 each region, which will have the opportunity to express their regional issues and
66 assist in sharing knowledge between themselves to facilitate:
67
- 68 i. Further cooperation between state actors, nongovernmental organizations, and
69 the HRC;
70
- 71 ii. Education for public and state sectors that will allow responses to violated
72 criteria;
73
- 74 iii. The promotion of international-level community centers, which will be held
for a weeklong summit that will focus on community-level events that are able
to foster dialogue.