

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First Committee (GA1) NMUN Simulation*



Conference A

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General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

Director
Assistant Director
Chair

Danielle Curtis BL
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Agenda

- I. Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices
- II. Reducing Nuclear Danger

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
GA1/1/1	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices	80 - 10 - 13
GA1/1/2	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices	71 - 19 - 13
GA1/1/3	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices	79 - 10 - 14
GA1/1/4	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices	79 - 14 - 10
GA1/1/5	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices	76 - 18 - 9
GA1/1/6	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices	77 - 12 - 14

Summary Report

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

- I. Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices
- II. Reducing Nuclear Danger

The session was attended by representatives of 104 Member States and 1 Observer;

In the opening session, delegates utilized their speeches during their suspension times to deliberate their order of topics, which was later set by a close vote as 1, 2. Delegates utilized the remainder of the day to split themselves into blocs and organize their work for the following days.

On the next day of the committee, delegates started expressing their Member State's interest and position on the topics and stating their work preferences that they chose to pursue during the conference. The initial divide of blocs was 12 blocs on the floor, most of which addressed similar approaches including "definition of IEDs", "tracing of stockpiles", "education" and "identification of IEDs". Bloc divisions were mainly based on interest and approach, whereas others were grouped by region such as the African, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern blocs. Delegates utilized their time during committee sessions 2-4 to formulate papers in their working groups, receive feedback from the Director and Assistant Director, and incorporate said feedback into their papers. During sessions 5-7, delegates started merging papers with similar themes thus narrowing down the papers from 12 to 6, including one paper which addressed having a universal definition for IEDs.

On Wednesday, the delegates finalized all comments on the final outcome of their working groups. The dais accepted all six working papers as draft resolutions, four of which had amendments. Delegates raised motions to request recorded votes on all drafts, and all drafts were adopted by the body. Overall, the voting procedure went smoothly. Delegates raised the correct motions, and the committee was successfully adjourned. Delegates received their feedback positively, displayed a very collaborative spirit, and ultimately culminated their hard work by passing all six of their draft resolutions with overwhelming majority.



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Code: 1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the commitments made in Article 2.1 and 11 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Recalling the 1996 *Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices* (Amended Protocol II) categorizing Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) among ‘Other Devices’,

Keeping in mind the guidelines of General Assembly Resolution 70/46 on “Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices” (2015), which calls for the consistent collection of data, awareness raising, and international technical assistance,

Acknowledging the various forms of IEDs existing, and understanding the different definitions of IEDs in an effort to create a universally accepted definition,

1. *Establishes* that a universal definition of an IED is a device placed or created in an improvised manner by air, land, or sea, generally, but not exclusively, by non-state actors, with the primary objective of either harassing, harming, or killing civilians or distracting, disfiguring, or destroying military and peacekeeping equipment or personnel, or causing substantial damage to infrastructure using available components, of military or non-military origin, that may contain, but are not limited to the following: A switch, power source, container, trigger, shrapnel, repurposed munitions, and destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals:
 - a. Encourages the immediate implementation of an annual review of this definition via an international conference commanded by United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) on a voluntary basis approach to IEDs and voted on unanimously by Member States in an effort to take into account the continual advance of technology in the definition of IEDs;
 - b. Invites all organs of the United Nations, Member States, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to adopt the previous definition as a starting point of an ever-evolving universal standard for the identification of IEDs.



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Code: 1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 75/59 on “*Countering the Threat posed by Improvised Explosive Devices*” (2020) and General Assembly resolution 43/164 on the “*International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*” (1988),

Affirming the foundational role held by *The Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949) regarding the protection of civilians during wartime and prohibition of all violence against noncombatants,

Acknowledging the importance of the *1997 Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction (Ottawa Treaty)* aiming at discouraging countries to use mines,

Calling attention to the inherent lack of regulation and common usage in civilian settings of IED attacks as reported by the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that between October 2010 and September 2020, 80 percent of the 171,732 people killed by IED attacks were civilians, were killed by an IED attack, of which 80 percent were civilians,

Reaffirming its commitment to eradicating poverty connected to conflict in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*” (2015) in particular with regard to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1,

Recalling SDG 4 which aims at ensuring including and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Recalling the cooperation of all Member States on SDG 16, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels with,

Expressing concern also about the negative impact of these attacks on socioeconomic development, infrastructure and freedom of movement, and on the security and stability of Member States, and the need to address this issue in order to achieve relevant goals and targets under the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in particular, target 16.1 on significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,

Emphasizing the importance of SDG target 16.3, aids in eliminating the threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all,

Bearing in mind in particular SDG target 16.5, substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms,

Deeply conscious of SDG target 16.6, developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels,

Cognizant of the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* (1980) for its restrictions of conventional arms that result in indiscriminate suffering of noncombatants,

Expressing its appreciation of the *Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices* (1996) for being the sole international treaty to date to specifically address IEDs,

Affirming the 2014 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) for maintaining to be the premier collaborative result for the reduction illicit and illegal arms trade and diversion of conventional arms by establishing an international standard governing trade,

Noting further the multilateral efforts to counter IEDs of the Programme Global Shield, led by the World Customs Organization and assisted by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to prevent the smuggling and illicit diversion of components and chemical compounds that could be used to build IEDs and the research on those devices undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR),

Acknowledging that the increased activity of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) exacerbates poverty, drives the illicit arms trade, and the proliferation of IEDs,

Emphasizing the need for multilateral cooperation to successfully achieve the creation of a universal definition, along with the development of concrete preventative, regulatory, and eliminatory measures in order to provide solutions to countering the IED threat,

Recalling the preliminary definition of IEDs from standard 9.31 of the 2001 *International Mine Action Standards* (IMAS),

Recalling the importance of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), specifically its IMAS, in providing measures for the disposal of explosives in their various kinds, and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in information sharing as well as coordinating, implementing, and monitoring the threat posed by IEDs and their impacts,

Noting the efforts of the UN SaferGuard program by the UNODA in creating the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) to manage the storage, transport, and disposal of ammunitions, such as of Anti-Personnel Landmines Removal Product Development (APOPO),

Acknowledging the evolving nature of the threat posed by IEDs, including the increasing use of unmanned vehicles as delivery systems for IEDs, whether as an improvised loitering munition or through conventional aerial delivery methods,

Referring to best practices regarding the management of border security under the Border Security Initiative (BSI) by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF),

Having examined the regional and international limitations of the collaboration of various Member States due to varying COVID-19 restrictions,

Addressing the need for stronger communication between Member States as well as a sustainable method of communication between governments and civilians in addressing IED prevention,

Bearing in mind the principles outlined in the 2003 *United Nations Convention against Corruption* which detail preventative measures, condemning and asserting the importance of prosecution, and highlighting the need of a unilateral approach as a means of seeking retribution for the victims,

Recalling the importance of the 2003 UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) in unifying naming and classification standards,

Echoing the sentiments put forth for countering the threat by IEDs in Secretary-General report 71/187 on Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices (2016) aiming at fostering coordination and information-sharing among Member States, international and regional organizations through initiatives such as Project Watchmaker run by INTERPOL and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA),

Viewing with appreciation and inherent respect the advancement of technology capabilities to aid in relief operations and counter the unpredictability of IED attacks,

Reaffirming the inherent right of Member States to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

Recalling the *Convention on Cluster Munitions* (2008) for its work in prohibiting the use, transfer, production, and stockpiling of cluster explosives as well as the lack of security of surplus ammunition and weapon parts stockpiles due to their increased accessibility by NSAGs,

Further recognizing border management as a viable tool to improve watch-list capabilities and to better constrain mobility of NSAGs,

Alarmed by the ease in obtaining and producing constituent materials for the purpose of IED production,

Underscoring the necessity for training for UN Peacekeepers and the law enforcement agencies of Member States to safely and effectively defuse and dispose of IEDs and other explosive devices,

Stressing the importance of anticipation and mitigation of transnational crime, especially in regard to the illicit diversion of IED materials by NSAGs from vendors and manufacturers, and the concurrent lack of communication between Member States in addressing the hijackings in the supply chain,

Recognizing the danger posed and harm caused by NSAGs utilizing IEDs, especially in areas and regions where conflict is widespread and indiscriminate aggression is undertaken,

Understanding that certain Member States might lack the capacity to deal with the threat that IEDs pose and that additional measures will be needed to ensure equality and equal opportunity in an international response,

Realizing the danger that IEDs pose to minority groups, women, and children, and the harm that they cause to already disadvantaged groups globally,

1. *Establishes* that a universal definition of an IED is a device placed or created in an improvised manner by air, land, or sea, generally, but not exclusively, by non-state actors, with the primary objective of either harassing, harming, or killing civilians or distracting, disfiguring, or destroying military and peacekeeping equipment or personnel, or causing substantial damage to infrastructure using available components, of military or non-military origin, that may contain, but are not limited to the following: A switch, power source, container, trigger, shrapnel, repurposed munitions, and destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals:
 - a. Encourages the immediate implementation of an annual review of this definition via an international conference commanded by United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) on a voluntary basis approach to IEDs and voted on unanimously by Member States in an effort to take into account the continual advance of technology in the definition of IEDs;
 - b. Invites all organs of the United Nations, Member States, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to adopt the previous definition as a starting point of an ever-evolving universal standard for the identification of IEDs;
2. *Calls upon* the Group of Experts on IEDs of the Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II to the *1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* (CCW) to expand the Declaration on IEDs and establish Protocol VI to the CCW by including aspects such as:

- a. Recognizing the aforementioned definition of IEDs;
 - b. Extending the present measures in place by the Declaration on Improvised Explosive Devices indicated for mitigating the IED threat;
 - c. Advising UN Member States on countering threats posed by IEDs, as well as proposing policy suggestions and guidelines to help combat the spread of IEDs;
 - d. Monitoring the existence of disclosed and undisclosed IEDs and sharing this information;
3. *Proposes* the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for surveillance of potential bomb sites as well as for tracing back perpetrators and the origin of IEDs by:
- a. Collaborating with Member States with existing UAVs may continue their usage of it in existing airspaces;
 - b. Gathering intelligence and other pertinent warnings found via UAV reconnaissance is shared with the appropriate parties;
 - c. Using UAVs for this purpose shall be limited to the airspace of the country from which the UAV is hosted, such as to ensure national security and sovereignty;
4. *Suggests* the implementation of effective ways to monitor the trafficking of IEDs, illicit weapon parts and ammunition through cross-border cooperation and increased border control methods by:
- a. Streamlining radio communication between the police of neighboring Member States on the regional level for emergency border notification;
 - b. Implementing proactive warning procedures to identify new threats and developments in cross border trafficking, and subsequently initiating counter-measures based on the pre-existing criteria and frameworks such as programs currently being implemented by INTERPOL, data-sharing being conducted by UNODA and the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT) thus setting an international precedent;
 - c. Encouraging joint training, exercises and meetings of border agencies;
 - d. Improving coordination regarding the patrolling of borders between border agencies of willing Members States to make use of efficient and effective techniques to ensure maximum border coverage;
 - e. Encouraging the fostering of positive security cooperation between border forces in transnational criminal investigations;
 - f. Establishing overarching guidelines on the restriction of transport of sensitive materials along border regions within respective regional unions in line with the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS);
5. *Recommends* the expansion of liaison offices and points of contact for bilateral security issues through the UNCCT to further implement the BSI;
6. *Endorses* the creation of regional training centers with instructors and specialists from the UNMAS, with the express purpose of:

- a. Promoting the core traits of training courses for military and civilian personnel alike in order to improve the response to IEDs, mines, and other explosive threats;
 - b. Developing practical skills in conflict prevention, conflict management, and post-conflict recovery to address the root cause of IED attacks;
 - c. Standardizing the responses to explosive threats of the several law enforcement agencies present in the region, notably the proper defusing and disposal of dangerous materials, in accordance with IMAS;
 - d. Rectifying the shortage of military and civilian experts in the field of emergency services;
7. *Further encourages* Member States to address the encroachment of violent extremist ideologies by:
- a. Targeting socioeconomic factors that render youth populations vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by NSAGs through promoting gender equality for gender and sexual minorities and other frequently persecuted populations;
 - b. Expanding education and employment opportunities for youth in underserved communities to promote upwards mobility to reduce the vulnerability of those populations;
 - c. Responding to community-based needs and providing better platforms of expression for youth-led activism groups focusing on local and/or national concerns, notably virtual means of communication;
 - d. Encouraging policies that will review and identify high-risk individuals that may harbor sentiments or similar ideals with various NSAGs accomplished through cooperation with INTERPOL, UN Security Council, UNOCT and UNODA, so they can promptly be removed from service to prevent the knowledge of producing and/or disassembling IEDs to be used against civilians and Member States;
8. *Recommends* the cooperation and collaborative planning of international licensing regulations for products containing chemical components which:
- a. Are operationalized through national databases for identification and tracking purposes which are established and maintained by the Member States and can be supported upon request by the UNODA;
 - b. Include data on production, capacity utilization and transportation of concerned materials;
 - c. Enable Member States to cross-reference international trade volumes of the aforementioned products to detect unaccounted for products;
9. *Recommends* Member States to reaffirm the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* and strengthen measures against gaps in bureaucratic processes the illegal importation of common and uncommon materials used to produce IEDs, such as ammonium nitrate;
10. *Recommends* the creation of the International Precursor Chemical Guidelines (IPCG) under UNODA's UN SaferGuard program to:

- a. Provide recommendations on standardizing the local policy approach regulating the production and distribution of recognized precursor chemicals by private firms;
 - b. Define voluntary strategies for the Member States to identify and resolve leakages in the precursor chemical supply chains;
 - c. Cover regulation of chemicals including but not limited to ammonium nitrate, potassium chlorate, hydrogen peroxide, potassium nitrate, urea nitrate, triacetone triperoxide, ethylene glycol dinitrate, sulfuric acid, trinitrotoluene (TNT), and general-purpose plastic explosives such as Semtex and Compound 4;
 - d. Establish an inventory of precursor chemicals in accordance with the UN GHS;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to further coordinate efforts concerning information sharing on the proliferation of IEDs, and related datasets by:
 - a. Utilizing pre-existing databases from international and national organizations such as Program Global Shield of the World Customs Organization, UNROCA, Project Watchmaker of INTERPOL, Project Crimp of INTERPOL, Project Chief of INTERPOL, Project Chase of INTERPOL, and UNMAS;
 - b. Identifying and sharing knowledge relating to NSAGs responsible for IED attacks across the globe, achieved by providing a framework for the domestic implementation of border management systems, as modelled by the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) to facilitate tracking of specific, high-risk individuals;
 - c. Analyzing common trends in the chemical and material makeup of each IED reported;
12. *Suggests* Member States increase awareness on preventative security measures and emergency preparedness education within IED hotspots through comprehensive informational campaigns that:
 - a. Increase advocacy for the cooperation of international and regional security entities to ameliorate the implementation of safety measures in vulnerable communities;
 - b. Collaborate with NGOs that actively create grassroots support for civilian education to IED responses;
 - c. Increase awareness-raising seminars with civilians on steps that can be taken to decrease their risk of exposure to IEDs;
 - d. Create curriculum plans for primary and secondary schools in public education systems that aim to further instruct youth on best practices in possible IED situations and on how to safely report;
 - e. Create educational programs created in collaboration with the Science for Peace and Security Programme;
13. *Further recommends* the expansion of innovative approaches in handling IEDs by voluntary funding and implementation in Member States, including initiatives such as:
 - a. The usage of Giant African Rats in geolocating IEDs by:
 - i. Educating bomb defusers and detectors in cooperating and training Giant African Rats for a 6-month long period every 8 years;

- ii. Building facilities to train and purchase Giant African Rats in accordance with IMAS 09.40 “Animal Detection Systems: Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines Third Edition”;
 - iii. Funding by governmental research grants, financial aid, voluntary Member State contributions, or collaboration with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development;
 - b. Creating new technologies to detect IEDs and making them internationally available by:
 - i. Encouraging the use of robots as a minimal risk strategy for dealing with IEDs to be used to conduct search and rescue operations in the wreckage of known IED blasts with the capacity to carry tools to free a civilian forced to wear an explosive vest and to implement the utilization of robots in the UNMAS IED Standards;
 - ii. Partnering with university STEM and Robotics programs through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to increase civilian training for safely recognizing and disarming IEDs as well as spreading general knowledge;
 - iii. Supporting the funding for the manufacturing, training, and deployment of these robots provided by voluntary funding from Member States;
 - c. Calling for cleanup of postwar materials that may be accessible to NSAGs conducted by the Department of Peace Operations (DPO);
 - d. Affirms the need for improved access to MEDEVAC equipment to increase the efficacy with which emergency services respond to a IED threat by improving MEDEVAC equipment and best practices for emergency service mobilization in response to an IED threat, in accordance with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations Movement Control Manual;
 - e. *Encourages* implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies to identify and track materials associated with IED manufacturing as well as individuals and entities involved in IED development and production activities, with a focus of encouraging border patrols to utilize AI technologies;
- 14. *Invites* collaboration between international and regional security organizations for the purposes of counterterrorism and security efforts such as those being conducted by the UNOCT for the abetting of decommissioning IEDs already deployed;
- 15. *Further encourages* Member States to address the encroachment of violent extremist ideologies by:
 - a. Targeting socioeconomic factors that render youth populations vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by NSAGs through promoting gender equality for gender and sexual minorities and other frequently persecuted populations;
 - b. Expanding education and employment opportunities for youth in underserved communities to promote upwards mobility to reduce the vulnerability of those populations;
 - c. Responding to community-based needs and providing better platforms of expression for youth-led activism groups focusing on local and/or national concerns, notably virtual means of communication;
- 16. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with information technology corporations and social media platforms to consider implementing policies regarding the presence, sharing and promotion of IED manufacturing content on their platforms in order to prevent the spread of building instructions which are often used in the construction of IEDs and will, in turn, prevent individuals and NSAGs from harming innocent civilians, by:

- a. Considering the extension of the current policies implemented with AI in order to identify, monitor, and restrict IEDs sensitive content;
 - b. Promoting the implementation of technologies such as AI or machine learning to monitor images and videos uploaded on social media, without the collection of personal data, to create an analysis of the contents of visuals on the platforms;
 - c. Enhancing the relationships between Member States and the information technology industry in order to create common measures to protect their communities;
17. *Encourages* Member States to participate in the voluntary sharing of best practices including the sharing of technologies and chemical discoveries, tools for scanning and detection, and identification of raw materials useful in such efforts;
18. *Invites* Member States to implement a whole-of-government approach to countering the threat posed by IEDs by engaging in public-private partnership programs to facilitate IED detection and education.



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Code: 1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the Charter of the United Nations (UN) Article 1 and Article 2, which recognizes the national sovereignty and integrity of every Member State to establish better human conditions, counterterrorism and uphold international law,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (1997), and The Protocol on Prohibition or Restriction on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (1996, Amended Protocol II) and their contributions to countering the threat posed by Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs),

Concerned about the impact of terrorist attacks on socioeconomic development, infrastructure and freedom of movement, and the security and stability of States and their citizens as established by General Assembly Resolution 71/72 on “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices” (2016),

Expressing appreciation of the efforts exerted by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in collaboration with Member States to educate security entities and personnel regarding the response and mitigation to threats posed by IEDs,

Acknowledging the role of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), as a necessary guide for Member States to control the internal proliferation of IEDs,

Promoting cooperation between governments and border travel through programs such as the Programme Global Shield (PGS) to improve counterterrorism capabilities for at-risk and developing states who are at most risk of terrorism, as well as the need for capacity building and information sharing of Member States through increasing the strength of PGS and recognizing its list of 14 precursor materials found in communities’ convenience stores,

Appreciating the further development of technology to detect and dispose of IEDs through emergency response protocols as described in the United Nations High Commissioner’s Office on Refugees (UNHCR),

Recalling the findings made by UNHCR in their report EC/68/SC/CRP, which outlines the potential for community-based protection as well as resecuring conflict-affected areas,

Commends the work done by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in developing the 2011 International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG),

Acknowledging with deep gratitude that all Member States have welcomed the recommendations of the IATG and the establishment of the UN SaferGuard Programme,

Noting the importance of regional organizations such as the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation’s Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organised Crime And Illicit Drug Trafficking (2009),

Reiterating General Assembly resolution 74/65 (2019) on “The Limitation of Ammunition and Explosive Stockpiles to Prevent Non-States Armed Actors from Gaining Access to Military Supplies”,

Having regarded General Assembly resolutions 70/46 (2015), 72/36 (2017), 73/67 (2018) and 75/59 (2019) on “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices”,

Highlighting General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” in establishing the 2030 Agenda and the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 in promoting just, peaceful, and inclusive societies, specifically 16.1 in countering the threat posed by IEDs, as it aims to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,

Stressing once again the relevance of the threat of IEDs with over 50% of 357,000 casualties attributed to their use,

Concerned by the risks to security posed by the production, trade, and detonation of IEDs, especially by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs),

Fully aware of the indiscriminate destruction inflicted by the almost endless amount of IEDs configurations deployed by NSAGs, throughout the international community to maim, kill, and terrorize significant segments of civilian populations,

Contemplating multilateral security cooperation, information, expertise, and countermeasure knowledge sharing between Member States, of their own accord, outside of UN bodies and organizations,

Bearing in mind the importance of regulating the production and supply chain of materials used to create IEDs,

Underlining the importance of addressing the threat posed by Maritime Improvised Explosive Devices (MIEDs),

Expressing concern over the incredibly inefficient regulations regarding the acquisition of precursor chemicals and materials needed to create IEDs,

Applauding the courageous work completed by initiatives such as the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Member States, militaries, and humanitarian mine action organizations that have worked to combat the destructive impact of IEDs,

Understanding that the UNMAS Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD) standard is critical to ensuring the safety of UN personnel but is limited to the UN Mission,

Taking into consideration that the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in 2015 addressed the problems posed by IEDs in the “*Options and Opportunities to Better Utilize UN Processes and Actors*” publication, which defines how the UN system can contribute on both the security and humanitarian side to address the threat,

Recognizing that Member States in unstable conditions or in the midst of conflict are at an increased risk for the use of IEDs and have fewer available resources to effectively address their use,

Emphasizing the traumatic effects of IEDs attacks and the danger they pose to vulnerable groups including women, children, refugees, humanitarian aid workers, and UN peacekeepers as noted by the Action on Armed Violence’s report in 2021 on *The Challenges IEDs Pose for the Humanitarian Mine Action Sector*,

1. *Suggests* the expansion of the operations of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) by:
 - a. Increasing the accessibility of the UNMAS SMART IED Threat Mitigation Technology Roadmap (SMiTMiTR);
 - b. Referring to the General Assembly Fifth Committee to allocate a portion of the UNODA budget to improve UNMAS global operations;
2. *Calls for* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to host regional advisories and training in conflict zones to engage in long-term regional management including:
 - a. Strategies relating to the preservation of safe zones, the restriction of travel in conflict zones, and the systematic removal of IEDs from at-risk regions;
 - b. Life-sustaining provisions for affected populations, including emergency supplies of food, water, and medications for burns and serious injuries related to detonation;
3. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to include IED attacks through Emergency Response Protocols in accordance with UNHCR report EC/68/SC/CRP;
4. *Suggests* Member States incorporate the recommendations provided by the IATG into national policies to effectively secure government ammunition stockpiles;
5. *Recommends* the UN Trust Fund on Terrorism and Office of Counter-Terrorism review their budgets and consider reallocating existing funds to provide financial assistance to Member States in need of newer, innovative security technology for IED detection with research and development assistance from the Emerging Technology Team (ETT) of the Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT);
6. *Encourages* Member States to reaffirm the work of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and its PGS initiative by expanding its use domestically by Member States to train and educate their law enforcement to track precursor chemicals and dangerous materials to limit the proliferation of IEDs by:
 - a. Investigating, reporting, and cataloguing specific chemicals purchased and sold within Member States in coordination with UNMAS, beginning with the 14 most common chemicals used to make IEDs;
 - b. Encouraging industries and corporations in individual Member States to use good practices so that the transmission and acquisition of precursor chemicals is avoided;
 - c. Educating law enforcement under guidance by the INTERPOL's Defense Against Terrorism Program of Action in individual Member States to recognize, confiscate, and properly dispose of the chemicals that can be used to create improvised explosive devices;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to direct their militaries to conduct research and neutralization activities and monitor the most probable places that can be attacked;

- e. Utilizing artificial intelligence systems to monitor transactions and raise awareness on groups and actors;
7. *Invites* Member States and humanitarian mine action organizations in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to widen victim assistance to those impacted by IED attacks specifically through medical assistance, psychosocial support, and livelihood support in order to spread awareness of the impact of IEDs and lessening the future vulnerability of affected areas by:
- a. Drawing on the guidelines established by the Global Compact Working Group on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism and the Support to Victims of Terrorism;
 - b. Proposing the creation of a UNODC working group to facilitate the delivery of IED victim assistance provided by Member States and humanitarian groups, and provide annual reports to the General Assembly on its progress, existing needs, and further recommendations;
 - c. Encouraging specific responses to IED attacks within Member States' development of a National Comprehensive Assistance Plan to ensure the creation of sustainable national mechanisms;
 - d. Inviting Member States to involve civil service organizations and non-governmental organizations in victim assistance and awareness efforts;
8. *Stresses* the need for stronger international cooperation on the detection and disposal of IEDs, especially Maritime Improvised Explosive Devices (MIED), by extending UNMAS' mandate to MIED, thus enabling UNMAS to:
- a. Coordinate national responses to MIEDs;
 - b. Offer workshops to improve public understanding, awareness and education of the dangers posed by IED and MIED;
 - c. Provide technical and financial assistance to Member States in order to detect IEDs;
9. *Advocates* for the regulation of materials used to produce IEDs under the supervision and support of the UNODA by:
- a. Recommending commercial enterprises and Member States oversee and regulate explosive materials, supply chains, and storage;
 - b. Emphasizing at-risk countries and most vulnerable regions considering the impact of different armed conflicts and the high rates of the use of IEDs;
10. *Suggests* Member States engage with and support UNMAS programs that partner with nations in capacity building through:
- a. Training militaries or civilian organizations in IED detection and disposal to ensure standardized procedures and to provide awareness training to these groups as well as UN peacekeepers on the dangers posed by IEDs;

- b. Utilizing international programs that offer education and training for security and police that will educate security personnel, police forces, and border security to become better equipped when handling IEDs all in efforts towards achieving SDG 16;
11. *Urges* Member States with the available resources to increase contributions to humanitarian mine action organizations and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action to support land-clearing operations and assist with more extensive disposal training according to Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD) standards;
12. *Recommends* that the UN Safeguard mandate be expanded to include third-party ammunition technical experts elected by Member States to monitor government stockpile management and to be overseen by the UNODA;
13. *Calls for* stronger international cooperation between Member States militaries and UNODA through training exercises and confronting transnational threats and with INTERPOL on appropriate international legal action and investigations regarding IED attacks by:
 - a. Facilitating INTERPOL's identification and reduction of NSAGs responsible for IED attacks across the globe;
 - b. Encouraging expertise sharing between forces in order to identify best practices, unify countermeasures, and increase minimum training levels and standards;
14. *Invites* all Member States to adhere to voluntary UN mechanisms such as the United Nations Registers on Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to increase the level of transparency in the arms trade by:
 - a. Facilitating information sharing on the ammunition transfer through the identification of groups and individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing, trading, and stockpiling of illicit arms;
 - b. Utilizing the UNROCA to monitor the spread of IEDs across borders;
 - c. Identifying the inefficiencies in the transfer and storage of ammunition;
 - d. Increasing communication among Member States and the relevant entities of the UN in order to provide data and practical assistance to Member States;
 - e. Limiting the circulation of information on how to create an IED;
15. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening security measures along borders to prevent the illicit trade of IEDs and ammunition, especially in areas prone to high conflict by:
 - a. Increasing cooperation between relevant regional organizations, customs enforcement, and law enforcement agencies to enhance security against the movement of IEDs;
 - b. Identifying risks posed by non-state armed groups through special services or UN organizations, such as INTERPOL;
 - c. Reinforcing control along borders through training local law-enforcement forces on the best mechanisms to monitor and track IEDs to ensure the safe transfer and storage of IEDs, through programs like INTERPOL's Capacity Building and Training Directorate;
 - d. Modelling after the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation's Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism,

Transnational Organized Crime And Illicit Drug Trafficking;

16. *Encourages* Member States to increase their information and communications technology (ICT) response against society's misinformation, which is adversely influenced by the spread of media effects that arise from an IED attacks, in order to limit their influence by:
 - a. Putting in place a series of multi-disciplinary initiatives, of a diplomatic, economic and military nature, aimed at undermining the System at its base, after having identified its vulnerabilities;
 - b. Recommending the ITU issue a guide for Member States on limiting access to online information on explosive device production while maintaining rights to digital privacy;
17. *Advocates* for the expansion of the IEDD standard to be integrated within Member States' national action plans to dispose of IEDs through providing local law enforcement with the needed technical assistance and guidance on the best mechanisms to dispose and manage the creation of the IEDs, focused on high conflict regions.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: 1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging the importance of the *United Nations Charter* (1945) Article 1 in order to maintain peace and international security through collective measures,

Remembering the Geneva Conventions, more specifically, *The Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949), which focuses on safeguarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Recognizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 2 (Zero hunger), 4 (Quality education), 9 (Industry, innovation, infrastructure), and 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions),

Considering the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines* (1997), which emphasizes the necessity of international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding explosives, giving rise to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS),

Recalling Security Council resolution 2551 (2020) Annex C on “Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Components Explosive materials, explosives precursors, explosive-related equipment, and related technology,” which lists all relevant materials used for IEDs,

Reiterating General Assembly resolution 70/46 on “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices” (2015) and General Assembly resolution 71/72 on “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices” (2016), which calls on States to regulate the illicit trade of materials used to create IEDs, to assist other States by sharing information on IED designs and components and to provide financial assistance when necessary,

Deeply concerned about the increasing global trade of IED-related dual-use materials and precursor chemicals outlined in Secretary General report 71/187 (2016),

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 75/175 on “Human rights and extreme poverty” (2020) which stresses the necessity of explosive ordinance Risk Education (RE) for civilians by using several fora such as in-person sessions and social media,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 60/288 on “The United Nations Global Terrorism Strategy” (2006) providing a framework for the inclusion of International Police Crime Organization (INTERPOL) and other organizations to contribute to multilateral tracking and monitoring of materials essential to IEDs,

Welcoming the steps taken by World Customs Organization (WCO), INTERPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) in the form of Programme Global Shield (PGS) and Project Watchmaker to monitor the illicit movement of precursor chemicals and materials involved in the manufacturing of IEDs,

Realizing the need for an internationally recognized definition of IEDs that assists all nations in defending civilians from the scourge of conflict,

Taking note of the rapidly increasing number of deaths and injuries as a result of the use of IEDs around the world,

Expressing its concern about the lifelong socioeconomic consequences for affected countries mentioned in the third edition of United Nations Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes, since often vulnerable groups such as children and women are victims of IEDs,

Stressing the negative role IEDs play in the fight against terrorism and recognizes that terrorist organizations are the primary perpetrators of IED use,

Aware of the need for a voluntary educational framework for Member States to adopt, in order to prevent further casualties and mitigate the effects of IEDs and other explosives,

Taking into account the importance of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) in countering the threats of IEDs,

Aware of the guidelines for protecting victims of landmines, as mentioned in the Policy on Mine Victim Assistance,

1. *Recommends* the creation of educational programs in partnership with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in collaboration with the Members of the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), that focuses on the risk that explosives pose to civilians by:
 - a. Developing guidelines on how to implement the RE mentioned in the UNMAS IED Disposal Standards (IEDDS) into their primary and secondary school curriculums;
 - b. Cooperating with the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) to further extend their already existing programs on conflict resolution, educating youth, and establishing training programs for civilians regarding identification and handling of IEDs, in order to achieve SDGs 4 and 16, specifically 16.1, 16.3 and 16.6;
 - c. Developing concrete ideas on how to realize the UNMAS IEDD Standards target 7.9: Integration of the IED RE in school curricula, with the aim of incorporating RE from an early age;
 - d. Inviting UN Member States experienced in RE to share their learnings with UNMAS at the 25th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors (NDM-UN) for which the date has not yet been announced;
 - e. Publishing the results as an official IMAS guideline together with IMAS 12.10 Technical Note on Mine Action to be available as a guideline for all institutions of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA) by the 78th session of the United Nations First Committee in September 2023;
2. *Invites* Member States to re-allocate contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, which help fund UNMAS to:
 - a. Ensure that affected Member States are able to receive the funding they need in order to combat IED's;
 - b. Prioritize the prevention, education, and training of UNMAS;

- c. Enable and empower Member States that are less affected by IED use to support efforts eradicating the creation of IEDs;
- 3. *Encourages* UN Member States to intensify educational efforts to curb terrorist recruitment and IED-usage by:
 - a. Educating youths about non-state-armed-groups (NSAGs), their propaganda strategies, and recruitment methods in order to prevent terrorism by spreading awareness through:
 - i. Disseminating messages on different media outlets;
 - ii. Encouraging youth participation in UNICEF's Sports for Development for Peace, Model United Nations and Model Arab Leagues, and after-school and religious programs that will counter extremist efforts;
 - b. Promoting targeted training for government officials focused on securing materials used in IEDs and investigating terrorist communication networks;
 - c. Calling upon UNMAS to address IEDs training in the countries most affected by these explosive devices, increasing the effectiveness of such training through:
 - i. Inviting Member States most affected by IEDs to cooperate and organize collective workshops and training through UNMAS and led by the Peace Operations Training Institution (POTI);
 - ii. Requesting an expansion of the UNMAS Annual Report to allow most affected Member States to contribute to reports and include specific informational guides, situation logs, and approach tips from Member States who actively combat IEDs;
- 4. *Requests* the UNODA Conference on Disarmament adds countering IEDs to the conference's primary focus issues;
- 5. *Tasking* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to review how effective trade embargoes have been in preventing the trafficking of IED-related precursor chemicals and materials and their use for IEDs by way of:
 - a. Evaluating the relevant components and precursor chemicals listed in Annex C of the Security Council resolution 2551 (MMDLI);
 - b. Providing statistical findings that demonstrate the impact of embargoes and their potential effectiveness regarding the prevention of the trafficking of IEDs-related precursor chemicals and materials;
 - c. Presenting results to the United Nations General Assembly First Committee as part of UNIDIR's annual report in 2023;
- 6. *Establishing* a classified database under the guidance of UNMAS, which will be voluntarily accessible to all members of the UN IACG-MA to:
 - a. Contain information on relevant material tracking so far not covered under the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA);
 - b. Communicate information on active non-state armed groups utilizing IEDs so Member States can exchange information more effectively within the UN system;

- c. Use Artificial intelligence and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to monitor online activities and groups suspected of using online sources to trade IED precursor material and using online sources for IED creation blueprints with regard for parameters provided by the UN Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy;
 - d. Develop cooperative intervention strategies, modeled on the UNMAS national initiatives, with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to share best practices on how to implement adequate national policies to address this threat accordingly to each national and regional context and challenges;
 - e. Invite Member States to implement a hotline or a similar tool for civilians to report IEDs to their government, in order for them to be defused and disposed of safely and in a timely manner;
7. *Encourages* Member States to counter the threat of IEDs through the prevention of civilian recruitment by terrorist organizations, by the implementation of mental and physical health resources as well as building upon infrastructure and social programs through:
- a. Collaborating with Member States through contributing voluntary funding to the World Health Organization (WHO) Special Initiative for Mental Health (2019-2023) and build upon existing structures within WHO to include mental health care in mind-body medicine centers that use mental health resources as a method of violence prevention;
 - b. Supporting broad and comprehensive social assistance programs for civilians in accordance with the UN's Policy on Mine Victim Assistance, including the use of programs using data collection and social assistance to reduce the desirability that terrorist organizations may have in recruiting;
8. *Reminds* Member States to use already existing mechanisms and strengthen international cooperation by:
- a. Supporting and joining the PGS through compliance and partnership with the head organizations of the Programme such as WCO, INTERPOL and UNODC through:
 - i. Sharing data and information that will allow the Programme to be proactive in terms of prevention of access to chemicals with the potential of being used for building IEDs;
 - ii. Nominating National Contact Points as an initiative within the Programme assigned to INTERPOL's Project Watchmaker to serve as specialized organs that focus on monitoring, tracking, identifying and seizing illicit shipments of IED materials, with the contact points communicating this information to other members of the Programme as well as training personnel to execute these functions;
 - iii. Facilitating PGS officers' job so that training programs can be developed in Member States all around the world with emphasis on monitoring state borders to limit the transportation of illegally acquired materials and IEDs;
 - iv. Updating technology and detection mechanisms that will allow the Programme to properly execute its policies;

- v. Cooperating with the Programme's requests in terms of proactively counterattacking the movement of chemicals or creation of IEDs;
- b. Voluntarily employing magnetic-based IED identification systems to safely find the placement of these devices without having to deploy any military personnel on land, allowing its executors to carry out operations even when these hazardous devices are underwater.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: 1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 75/59 (2020) on “Countering the threat posed by Improvised Explosive Devices”,

Guided by Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, stipulating that Member States must be determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, have faith in fundamental human rights, and establish better human conditions, as well as Article 2(1) recognizing the national sovereignty of each Member State,

Expressing concern over the lack of a concise international legal framework addressing the threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and the resulting impact of IEDs on socio-economic, development, and infrastructure related matters, especially in regard to the increased sophistication of the design and means of detonation of IEDs,

Deeply concerned by the use of IEDs by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) resulting in violence and potential harms that inflicts upon civilians, peacekeepers, and military, and by the indiscriminate nature of some IEDs such as landmines and the danger posed to civilians,

Acknowledging the need of improving the control mechanisms of crucial components for IED construction such as detonators and similar electronic components, which will have a positive effect in fighting the threat posed by IEDs,

Bearing in mind the necessity for Member States’ security personnel to be properly trained in the location, identification, and disposal of IEDs in order to prevent the loss of human lives,

Acknowledging the 1980 *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* (CCW), especially the *Protocol II on the Prohibitions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices* (1996) as well as the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2013), seeking to prevent the illicit trade and diversion of conventional arms, where IEDs are classified as “others”, and the need for a cohesive working definition of IEDs,

Reaffirming the *Geneva Conventions* (1949) and in particular the *Fourth Geneva Convention* for stressing the need to protect civilians during armed conflict, as well as the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings* (1997), and the *Ottawa Treaty* (1997) for being the first treaty to concentrate on anti-personnel mines in particular, altogether setting the international framework for combatting IEDs,

Appreciating the efforts made by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) as well as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in coordinating and implementing activities to contain the threats posed by IEDs,

Recognizing the mandate and efforts of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) specialized in setting universal standards regarding all mine action operations, and the *United Nations Institute for*

Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) including their *Counter-IED Capability Maturity Model & Self-Assessment* (CCMMS) for contributing valuable information about IEDs,

Appreciating Member States with licensed military materials used in the creation of IEDs who regulate their national ammunition stockpiles relating to their transportation, sale and protection from NSAGs within their capabilities,

Recognizing the regional and national frameworks such as the UN SafeGuard's program regarding the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) and the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their provision on support of the effective management and coordination of IED Threat Mitigation policies and procedures,

Guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), promoting the realization of the rights of victims, and SDG 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels),

1. *Suggests* that a dynamic review process between UNODA and UNMAS to analyze the existing parameters and guidelines of IEDs, using the definition of IEDs as stipulated in General Assembly First Committee resolution 1/1 on "Countering the Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices" (April 6, 2022) as a basis, and reevaluate the accuracy and relevance of the current working definition at each yearly convention of the review process, by:
 - a. Requesting that the reevaluation process assesses the viability of the current definition by following General Assembly resolution 70/46 of 2015, which calls for the consistent collection of data, awareness-raising, and international technical assistance;
 - b. Further recommending that the reviewed definition shall then be adopted by the General Assembly and annexed to the 1996 Protocol II of the 1980 CCW, the Prohibition on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices;
2. *Strongly suggests* that under UNMAS, the United Nations Coordinating Task Force on a Whole-of-System Approach to IEDs (UN CTF) shall be subjected to the annual review process to collect and combine accurate information and data about IEDs, and shall also:
 - a. Develop within a year the UN Registration of Military Components Mechanism (UN ROMCOM) by combining the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) with the efforts of Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) and the Global Shield Program (GSP) to gather all relevant data for the fight against IEDs, especially data on storage of initiators and electronic parts usable for IED construction;
 - b. Create a database in the framework of UN ROMCOM within a year to provide the gathered information in a central, accessible place, as a global overview;
 - c. Report the data in a Report on the Proliferation and Effects of IEDs (ROPE) to the General Assembly as well as UN bodies and organizations on a six-month basis and upon request;
3. *Calls for* cooperation between UN CTF and UNODA as well as local, regional and international NGOs and entities engaged in countering the threat posed by IEDs, such as the International Center of Counter-Terrorism (ICCT), as a means to develop and suggest countermeasures;

4. *Strongly recommends* a partnership between Member States and UNIDIR, keeping in mind its Counter-IED Capability Maturity Model & Self-Assessment, whose availability and accessibility shall be expanded to assist Member States with the needed tools and guides on how to efficiently track the flow of ammunition to prevent their diversion into IEDs by non-state actors;
5. *Supports* Member States with licensed military materials used in the creation of IEDs to regulate their national ammunition stockpiles relating to their transportation and illicit sale, to prevent NSAGs from having access, while paying particular attention to assure conventional disposal in which the end-of-life energetic material is incinerated as a method of decreasing the excess of ammunition stockpiles which risk being sold onto the black market and end up in the hands of NSAGs;
6. *Recommends* the integration of a structure regarding IEDs into the already existing International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), which is designed to assist Member States with standards and national standing operating procedures (SOPs) for them to refer in their aim to improve safety and security on a voluntary basis;
7. *Proposes* to develop educational and training programs for populations and security personnel directly affected by conflict and the threat of IEDs within two years taking into account the information gathered by UN ROMCOM;
8. *Encourages* Member States and the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) policy on victim assistance (Standard 13.10) to ensure the timely and adequate provision of needed services for the recovery, rehabilitation and inclusion of victims of explosive violence without discrimination, including their families and broader communities to strive through extending the IMAS' mandate, to include all IED-related victim assistance operations, as intended in Standard 13.10.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a universal definition of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED), paying in mind the intention behind the creation, the use, the construction and the effects of an IED,

Acknowledging that 48% of people harmed by IEDs are civilians and that the international community should expand upon the principles set out in General Assembly resolution 72/75 on “*Assistance in Mine Action*” in order to further establish the definition of IEDs,

Recognizing the 260,000 civilians’ deaths, and thousands of United Nations (UN) Peacekeepers deaths by IEDs, according to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),

Acknowledging the importance of the framework set out in General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “*Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*”, specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16, especially indicator 16.1, and SDG 17 to foster global cooperation to combat IED usage,

Realizing that existing arms frameworks do not sufficiently address the use of IEDs as established by the General Assembly resolution 75/59 (2020) on “*Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices*”,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2365 (2017) on “*Comprehensive Approach to Mine Action*” and the need to create collaborative partnerships to combat the threat posed by IEDs,

Acknowledging the lack of efficiency in current funding programs for IED awareness, relief, and assistance as stated in General Assembly resolution 73/67 on “*Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices*” (2018),

Emphasizing the need for Member States to sign onto the 1996 Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as only 106 Member States have signed,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 71/72 on “*Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices*” (2016) which outlines the need for establishing stricter control protocols on materials or components used to manufacture IEDs,

Acknowledging the work done by the European Defense Agency with their Counter-IED Program which provides education and training to the Member States on disarming IEDs, in addition to planning and managing techniques to detect where possible IEDs are located,

Appreciating the valuable work done by non-governmental organizations regarding education on explosive hazard management,

Recognizing the purpose of the Security and Resiliency Guide to encourage multi-agency coordination and collaboration focusing on technology development in order to counter IEDs,

Realizing the need for financial support for funding demining programs both through intergovernmental organizations, private corporations, as well as non-governmental organizations, including but not limited to the UN Monetary Fund (UNMF), UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, and the Central Emergency Response Fund,

Viewing with appreciation the monitoring that the Programme Global Shield (PGS), Project Chase, Watchmaker, Chief, and Crimp have done to stop the illicit trade of chemicals and materials which have been used for the creation of IEDs,

Fully aware that the information on the creation of IEDs is widely available on the internet and is accessible to non-state actors and armed groups as outlined by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS),

Calling attention to the development of technology that aims to detect and prevent the creation of IEDs,

Deeply concerned about the development of the technology used to build IEDs,

Suggesting Member States adopt the UN SaferGuard Program's technical procedures indicated in the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) to ensure effective levels of safety and security of ammunition stockpiles and to prevent the illicit diversion of materials to end up in the hands of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs),

1. *Establishes* that a universal definition of an IED is a device placed or created in an improvised manner by air, land, or sea, generally, but not exclusively, by non-state actors, with the primary objective of either harassing, harming, or killing civilians or distracting, disfiguring, or destroying military and peacekeeping equipment or personnel, additionally causing substantial damage to infrastructure using available components, of military or non-military origin, that may contain, but are not limited to the following: A switch, power source, container, trigger, shrapnel, repurposed munitions, and destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals:
 - a. Encourages the immediate implementation of an annual review of this definition via an international conference commanded by UNMAS and UNODA on a voluntary basis approach to IEDs and voted on unanimously by Member States in an effort to take into account the continual advance of technology in the definition of IEDs;
 - b. Invites all organs of the UN, Member States, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to adopt the previous definition as a starting point of an ever-evolving universal standard for the identification of IEDs;
2. *Encourages* further cooperation among Member States to expand on existing initiatives that are countering the threat posed by IEDs such as:
 - a. Participating in the PGS and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime under the World Customs Organization (WCO);
 - b. Encouraging collaboration with executive efforts by INTERPOL such as Projects Watchmaker, Chief, and Crimp, which address information centralization on persons of interest, techniques, and weaponizable chemicals;
3. *Encourages* Member States to extend their national capabilities to expand on the ideas being presented in Project Watchmaker that consider prevention based on artificial intelligence monitoring of the transportation of illicit materials via the use of drones or other technologies;

4. *Suggest* that Member States educate their security forces in the detection, identification, and seizure of IED materials, including in illicit shipments, as to easily communicate these seizures to other programme partners and participants;
5. *Calls for* the establishment of a secure communication platform by the WCO that would include information on precursor chemicals and other materials used to manufacture IEDs and information regarding smuggling routes and smugglers in particular;
6. *Recommends* Member States and NGOs participate in information sharing, pertaining to the number of casualties related to IED assaults in their territories, medical solutions used to heal casualties caused by IED assaults, and the social impact of IED assaults;
7. *Recommends* the inclusion of IEDs as a category of materials and arms that are voluntarily reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms;
8. *Invites* Member States to adopt the UN SaferGuard Program's technical procedures indicated in the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) to ensure effective levels of safety and security of ammunition stockpiles and to prevent the illicit diversion of materials in the hands of NSAGs;
9. *Urges* NGOs who provide useful information and shared data about IED-related casualties to continue doing so and to improve through:
 - a. Inviting Member States to improve their internal data collecting system in order to improve the data-sharing action of INTERPOL's Project Chase, and INTERPOL's Project Chief, as well as NGOs, which track incidents, known explosives, biometric data, and evidence;
 - b. Inviting Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, financial and logistic aid and support in order to strengthen the monitoring capability of these bodies;
10. *Encourages* the continuation and implementation of The UN Institute for Disarmament Research's (UNIDIR) programs, like the Counter-IED program, as it is very beneficial in training Member States on the detection of IEDs;
11. *Encourages* Member States, NGOs, and other international organizations to promote civilian, military, and UN peacekeeper education on the topics of IED identification and avoidance;
12. *Expresses* its support for the establishment of risk-awareness programs for civilians and peacekeepers by utilizing existing Member States' national programs in alignment with the guidelines on *Improvised Explosive Device Threat Mitigation in Mission Settings* (2016) set by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations;
13. *Further emphasizes* support for the standardization of Member States' military personnel IED educational programs under the guidelines set by the *UN Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Standards* (2018);
14. *Supports* regional, intergovernmental, and NGOs as they provide civilians with necessary risk education and other educational materials in order to prevent further IED casualties and infrastructure damages;

15. *Strongly encourages* Member States, with the financial capacities, to increase their contributions to improve global operations, especially regarding IED removal, assistance and relief by:
 - a. Contributing financially to existing non-profit organizations addressing IED conflicts, aids, and awareness programs through UNIDIR;
 - b. Extending financial support through non-profit organizations or Member States for the UNMAS based on already established UNMAS IED guidelines;
 - c. Reinforcing demining efforts that can be supported through existing military force of respective governments or present NGOs;
16. *Supports* the expansion of the mandate of the World Bank to propose annual financial reports to be submitted to the UNMAS, UN Monetary Fund on the shortage of funding allocated to IEDs and provide Member States with the needed financial assistance to counter IEDs;
17. *Recommends* that the UNIDIR, UNODA, and the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action participate and enforce an effective financial screening system through cooperation with NGOs;
18. *Encourages* cooperation between Member States to share information on how to counter cross-border terrorist threats to mitigate the risk of IEDs. Information shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. The use of detection dogs capable of discovering IEDs;
 - b. The disclosing of explosive materials found at the Member's borders;
 - c. The use of border security technology as metal, chemicals and explosive detectors as provided by PGS;
19. *Suggests* the UNODA and the UNMAS work in collaboration with other international bodies ensure UN Peacekeepers and other humanitarian organizations are well trained on the detection, mitigation, removal of IEDs and are well protected with sufficient equipment when participating in IEDs related missions for it, it also:
 - a. Recommends that the UNODA takes precautions when engaged in peacekeeping missions for it will ensure Peacekeepers are safe to surveillance and patrol rural areas more easily;
 - b. Recommends to the UNODA to consider advocating for Peacekeepers to possess the most up-to-date technology including the use of robotic technology for it can detect IEDs and as a result, reduce danger to Peacekeepers;
 - c. Praises training that properly clears and control the danger of the IED until the device is neutralized and the safety of civilians is ensured;
 - d. Encourages Member States to implement training for the use of the Smart IED Threat Mitigation Technology Roadmap internationally which allows for an updated international database of current IED threats;
 - e. Requests the listed initiatives in clause 17 shall be financed through the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action;

20. *Proposes* the development of an IED training and awareness standards funded by the UNODA to be published and made freely accessible on the UN Department of Safety and Security website, said information shall consist of:
 - a. Training that would be designed for municipal officials, emergency managers, regional law enforcement and other emergency services, critical infrastructure owners and operators, security staff, public and private sector partners, and all civilians who express interest;
 - b. The promotion of IED safety standards via virtual training events for a minimum of four times a year;
21. *Encourages* Member States to continue collaborating or consider adopting the frameworks of multinational organizations that specialize in collecting data on the usage of IEDs, these organizations include but are not limited to:
 - a. Interpol Project Watchmaker;
 - b. The C-IED Centre of Excellence;
22. *Calls for* Member States to adopt a whole-of-government approach to further promote the sharing of information regarding the technology associated with IEDs by adhering to the guidelines set out in the Arms Trade Treaty by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to establish agencies that may utilize research, scientific labs and technology to support those harmed by the impacts of IEDs and counter their threat;
 - b. Encouraging Member States of UNMAS to provide educational resources to researchers to create technologies to counter the threat;
23. *Urges* Member States to increase awareness around the dangers of IEDs through:
 - a. Emphasizing the need for the further expansion of funding toward UNMAS through the UN emergency relief fund and the UN Voluntary Trust Fund to expand UNMAS ability to neutralize IEDS such as mines, in countries that are most affected;
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of the UNMAS Mine Risk Education program to include all forms of IEDs;
 - c. Ensuring that Member States have the capacity to maintain national mine management programs.