SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the need for implementation of global training to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from (IED) attacks,

Standing definitively against the devastation caused by the indiscriminate desolation and havoc of the increasing use of IEDs by terrorist organizations and other illegally armed individuals and arms groups,

Recognizing work by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

Noting the dangerous and indiscriminate mechanisms that have resulted in thousands of casualties such as the case of Afghanistan in 2019, when more than 10,000 civilian casualties were recorded due to IEDs, as according to report A/75/175 by the Secretary General in 2020,

Affirming the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Target 16.1 seeking to at significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere; Target 16.3 working towards the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all and 16.a undertaking to strengthen all relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime,

Recalling the various Geneva Conventions built upon the value of civilian protection, and recognizing the threat that IEDs pose to this civilian protection,

Deeply concerned by the inability of current measures to combat the threat posed by IEDs,

Guided by the understanding that global communities can best protect themselves from the harms of IEDs by providing comprehensive education resources,

Fully believing that frameworks such as the Counter-IED Capability Maturity Model and Self Assessment Tool prepared by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research have been critical in the issue of disarming IEDs,

Recognizing the sovereignty of all nations,

1. Reaffirms the definition of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as “a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating explosive material, destructive, lethal, noxious, incendiary, pyrotechnic materials or chemicals designed to destroy, disfigure, distract or harass,” as provided by the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (01.40 3.140);

2. Calls for preventative efforts in terms of knowledge and increasing countermeasures for potential threats;

3. Asks the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs to work with Member States, Non-Government Organizations and regional blocs to implement and expand existing baseline education programs to spread information on IEDs to those deemed most at risk by their states through financial and visible domestic support;

4. Supports preventative measures against access to potentially harmful materials and machines, obtained both in person and over the internet, in the interest of safety;

5. Invites every country to develop its own, strong national policies against IEDs in cooperation with United Nations standards and practices;

6. Encourages global collaboration between nations in terms of providing knowledge of the potential use of IEDs;

7. Recommends the creation of an international database that will:
(a) operate on a voluntary state-by-state basis, recognizing that required collection could prove to be a violation of state sovereignty.

(b) This database, if accepted by the Secretariat, will be under the purview of the United Nations Secretariat and conducted by the United Nations Statistics Division, and they will be tasked with its upkeep;

(c) This program will include the ability for a state to petition the Secretariat if it feels that its citizens or residents are being unfairly targeted;

(d) The database would contain information voluntarily shared by Member States regarding:

(i) Significant purchases of Commonly Utilized Materials In Explosives Manufacturing by non-state actors in their region, as quantified by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs;

(ii) The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) recognized terrorist groups who are known or suspected of producing or deploying IEDs;

(iii) Individuals and groups who are most often affected or an at-risk target for the deployment of IEDs;

(iv) Common hot-spot areas and vulnerable regions, which should be determined after statistics begin being submitted;

8. **Condemns** the usage of any provision found within this resolution for the purposes of racial profiling or discriminatory measures of any kind;

9. **Encourages** the United Nations Mine Action Service to update and expand technology for the use of Member States to detect and extract improvised explosive devices;

10. **Further encourages** the funding of education programs and the allowance of more resources toward associations and non-governmental organizations helping governments with IED;

11. **Supports** technology sharing and the conduction of routine minesweeping exercises between regional security organizations and the United Nations Mine Action Service;

12. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at the following session, a report on the situation and the efficacy of resolutions made during its seventy-seventh session.

Passed, Yes: 61 / No: 1 / Abstain: 27