



American Model United Nations
General Assembly First Committee

GA First/I/2

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

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

The General Assembly First Committee,

1 *Seeing* that the threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) affects all countries and more so affects
2 civilian populations and the preeminent necessity of explosive hazard management,

3 *Reaffirming the definition of* IEDs as “a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating
4 explosive material, destructive, lethal, noxious, incendiary, pyrotechnic materials or chemicals designed to destroy,
5 disfigure, distract or harass” which “may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from non-military
6 components (IMAS) 04.10 3.137; see also IATG 01.40:2015),

7 *Recognizing* that civilians in areas of armed conflict and occupied territories are protected by the 159 ar-
8 ticles of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Civilians are to be protected from murder, torture or brutality and from
9 discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion or political opinion, cited as International Committee of
10 the Red Cross (ICRC), *Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth*
11 *Geneva Convention)*, 12 August 1949, 75 UNTS 287, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b36d2.html>
12 [accessed 20 November 2022,

13 *Understanding* that the AUNEV.net robot and NIRF robot are beneficial technological advancements which
14 have the ability to identify and disarm IEDs without placing civilians or military personnel in danger,

15 *Recalling* the research previously executed and analyzed by disarmament bodies of the United Nations,
16 including but not limited to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the United Nations Office of
17 Disarmament Action,

18 *Keeping in mind* the Dutch ADP (Attack the networks, Defeat the device and Prepare the force) set of
19 international standards, as prescribed by the United Nations mine action standards, as a framework for IED and
20 mine disposal,

21 *Acknowledging* the previous actions taken by the United Nation General Assembly, the UNMAS, and the
22 United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) by means of the resolution “countering the threat posed
23 by improvised explosive devices” ((A/72/409) (A/71/187) and UNMAS funding previously allocated by Spain, Sin-
24 gapore, Australia, Netherlands and China,

25 1. *Calls upon* the UNMAS to create a voluntary trust for the dismantling of explosive remnants of war and
26 IEDs and aid for explosive hazard management;

27 2. *Urges* nations to create the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in IED Detection and
28 Dismantling (UN VTF AIEDDD), and recommends that recipients of the funding are only able to purchase technology
29 from manufacturers recognized by UNMAS, currently limited to AUNEV.net, NIRF and LIBS;

30 3. *Advises* the creation of an oversight committee, (Weapons Apprehension by Localized Law-Enforcement
31 or WALL E) within the purview of United Nations Mine Action Service to analyze and allocate equitable:

32 (a) Said committee should ensure the allocation of funds UN VTF AIEDDD towards the technolog-
33 ical tools nominated in this resolution and at the discretion of the committee toward support for law enforcement
34 agencies and against the use and production of IEDs;

35 (b) Said committee should reserve seats for trust donors, including but not limited United Kingdom,
36 United States, Member States of the EU, Australia, and Canada, any infringement or conflict of interest monitored
37 by UNMAS;

38 (c) Said committee should exist as a mechanism for the authorization of the use of funds;

39 4. *Recommends the establishment of* a global, standardized database, organized by oversight committee and
40 utilized for fund allocation, that collects information on, but is not limited to:

41 (a) Non-state actors promoting or utilizing IEDs;

42 (b) History of IED usage nationally;

43 (c) A comprehensive census of the presence of remnants of war chartered within the charge of WALL
44 E;

45 5. *Encourages strongly* the establishment of a system of reporting, in association with local law enforcement
46 agencies, to be used as a tool for identifying IEDs and hazardous explosives, chartered within the charge of WALL
47 E;

48 6. *Enables* UNMAS subcommittee (WALL E) to create grants from the trust for private research organiza-
49 tions that engineer technology for the detection and disarming of IED's internationally;

50 7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Mine Action Service and United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs to
51 expand their education resources to include specific support for law enforcement agencies and their use of technology
52 for identification and disarming.

Passed, Yes: 64 / No: 7 / Abstain: 11