The General Assembly First Committee,

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

Reaffirming the definition of 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” which “may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from non-military components (IMAS) 04.10 3.137; see also IATG 01.40:2015),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   (c) Said committee should exist as a mechanism for the authorization of the use of funds;
4. **Recommends the establishment of** a global, standardized database, organized by oversight committee and utilized for fund allocation, that collects information on, but is not limited to:

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

   (b) History of IED usage nationally;

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

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

6. *Enables* UNMAS subcommittee (WALL E) to create grants from the trust for private research organizations that engineer technology for the detection and disarming of IED’s internationally;

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

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