

<b>Body</b>	General Assembly 1 - Disarmament and International Security Committee
<b>Topic</b>	Reviewing the role of UN Peacekeepers in international conflicts
<b>Main Submitter</b>	Denmark
<b>Co-Submitters</b>	Argentina, Italy, Ukraine, Germany, India
<b>Signatories</b>	Libya, PRC, France, UK, RF, Cuba, Syria, Israel, Iran, Turkey, USA, South-Korea, Brazil, Lebanon
<b>Approval</b>	

*Disarmament and International Security Committee*

*Recalling* the UN Charter's Chapter VIII, articles 52 and 53, and Security Council Resolution 1244,

*Further recalling* High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations and Report of the Panel on United Nations Peacekeeping,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that there were 99 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse uncovered by the United Nations in 2015,

*Recognizing* the resolution S/RES/2272 adopted in March 2016 as a vital step towards tackling the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation made by UN peacekeepers,

*Convinced* that in order to achieve sustainable and long lasting peace efforts fighting underlying causes such as but not limited to poverty, hunger and inequality are necessary,

*Noting* that UN peacekeeping faces a rather negative public opinion,

*Further noting* that multinational peacekeeping and peace enforcement missions operating with UN mandate often are more effective, than a regular UN peacekeeping mission,

*Stressing* the need for further reforms regarding UN peacekeeping,

1. *Accepts* the terms peacekeeping, peacemaking and peace enforcement as three different terms;
2. *Recommends* the setup of a United Nations military court named United Nations Peacekeeping Criminal Tribunal (UNPCT) by the Security Council with the consent of the International Court of Justice
  - a) whose work would be based on the United Nations Peacekeeper Guidelines (UNPG), which would
    - i. be a legal document that standardizes the criminal law concerning UN personnel involved in peacekeeping missions
    - ii. be written by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
    - iii. include a zero- tolerance policy against sexual exploitation or abuse by UN personnel
    - iv. be ratified by the General Assembly
    - v. apply to all persons involved in peacekeeping missions
  - b) whose purpose would be to identify and proceed against UN personnel involved in a peacekeeping mission, who have violated the United Nations Peacekeeper Guidelines
  - c) that would operate with twenty-five judges, elected by the General Assembly from a longer list submitted by the Security Council and following nominations from Member States of the United Nations
  - d) whose judges would be elected for a term of four years and would be eligible for reappointment by the Secretary General after consultations with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for cooperation with all relevant local organizations within the host country, as increasing data flow to the UN is highly essential when it comes to the success of a peacekeeping mission;
4. *Stresses* the need for further coordination between Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations peacebuilding architecture including the Peacebuilding Commission, acting in close coordination with national authorities. Seeing that developing national capacity to secure peace from day one is an essential feature in securing long-lasting peace;
5. *Calls upon* nations to support UN mandated multinational-led peacekeeping and peace enforcement missions, like NATO-led missions, if they are needed;
6. *Suggests* introducing needed political and/or economical sanctions if necessary
  - a) by the Security Council
  - b) against any governments, dictators, or political groups that have seriously violated human rights
  - c) as an alternative for peace enforcement
  - d) targeting only governments, dictators, or political groups, and taking the interests of the citizens of the sanctioned country into serious consideration;
7. *Supports* the establishment of a standing military group, which would
  - a) be named Standing United Nations Peacekeeping Armed Forces (SUNPAF)
  - b) consist of land-, air- and naval forces and military experts sent by
    - i. the permanent members of the Security Council
    - ii. nations wishing to contribute to the SUNPAF with ground troops, combat and/or transportation vehicles and needed equipment
  - c) be financed by the General Assembly

- d) be deployed by the Security Council, following the positive decision of the General Assembly
  - e) be administered by the DPKO's (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) Office of Mission Support
  - f) be under the command of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
  - g) have the primary function of acting rapidly, dealing with short-term crises or preparing the ground for the regular peacekeeper forces
  - h) have a secondary function of dispatching military personnel with high military expertise both during the preparation of the peacekeeping force as well during the deployment of the peacekeeping force and to provide training officers to other nations;
8. *Encourages* all nations to set up as separate national military forces exclusively for UN peacekeeping missions
- a) which are to be kept in permanent readiness and which can be made available to the United Nations at short notice (in case the state decides to contribute to a newly launched peacekeeping mission)
  - b) and report regularly to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) about the state, size, equipment, facilities, etc. of the mentioned forces
  - c) whose training would be partially provided by UN training officers of the SUNPAF
9. *Stresses* that sovereign countries cannot always provide protection for civilians residing within their sovereign territory, especially in cases such as,
- a) Civil wars,
  - b) Ethnic cleansing,
  - c) Genocide,
  - d) Terrorist activity

10. *Draws attention* to the international peacekeeping principles of:

- a) The responsibility to protect, first mentioned in the international commission on intervention and state sovereignty's December 2001 report stating,
  - i. That the responsibility to protect applies in cases of overwhelming natural or environmental catastrophes where the state is unable or unwilling to cooperate or call for assistance,
  - ii. Also applies in cases of, until member states decide otherwise, only to the four specified crimes and violations which are: genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,
- b) Humanitarian intervention, defining it as intervention undertaken to alleviate mass human suffering within sovereign borders, based on the right to intervene,

11. *Defines* the right to intervene as the right of a state to provide troops under direct jurisdiction of the UN in order to prevent mass atrocities from being committed against unarmed civilians residing within another states sovereign border for this purpose only,

12. *Establishes* a UN Rapid Task Force, titled UNRIT, that can be deployed by the General Assembly in cases of risk of mass atrocities being committed while the Security Council has not yet made a decision on the matter, according to the Right to Intervene;

13. *Urges* all member states that have not done so to ratify the SC resolution 2122, regarding the inclusion of female troops in peacekeeping operations;

14. *Establishes* a tri-yearly convention for determining the structure of financing for peacekeeping and assessing member states' contributory capabilities until the next such convention. This convention would be supervised by the ECOFIN;
15. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.