

# UNA London & South East Region

## Policy resolutions adopted and still current at May 2020

1. Atrocity prevention.....	2
2. Climate.....	2
3. Cybersecurity.....	3
4. How did Dag Hammarskjold die?.....	3
5. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR).....	4
6. Human Rights.....	5
7. Localising the SDGs.....	5
8. Nuclear weapons.....	6
9. Oceans.....	6
10. Palestine 100 years after the Balfour Declaration.....	7
11. Proposed laws restricting boycotts, divestment or sanctions.....	7
12. Protection of journalists.....	8
13. Sri Lanka.....	8
14. Strengthening UN peacekeeping and peace building missions.....	9
15. Syria.....	10
16. The role of women in the UN.....	10
17. UN Sustainable Development Goals.....	10
18. Women, peace and security.....	11
19. Yemen.....	12

The resolutions which follow were the result of inviting all UNA members, branches & supporters in the London & South East Region to submit resolutions, and then providing an opportunity to submit amendments to those resolutions before debating and agreeing upon them at annual policy meetings open to members and supporters in November 2017 & November 2018 and on a Zoom call for members and supporters in May 2020. The resolution on women, peace and security was agreed at a Regional meeting in March 2018, and the one on Palestine 100 years after the Balfour Declaration was the result of a specific Regional meeting called to discuss that matter in May 2018 at the request of the previous policy meeting.

The May 2020 call also agreed to remove some older resolutions that were no longer current, and asked for all resolutions to be edited to a common format. This has been done broadly following the format used by the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

## 1. Atrocity prevention

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Welcoming the UK government's advocacy for the principle of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in relation to mass atrocities,
- b. Welcoming the existence of a Focal Point within the Foreign Office to co-ordinate the government's approach,
- c. Welcoming the call by Foreign Affairs Select Committee for the government to set out an atrocity prevention strategy by April 2019,

### **Calls upon the UK Government:**

1. To develop a strategy for preventing atrocities detailing the measures and indicators that would lead the R2P Focal Point to declare that there is an imminent risk of atrocity crimes occurring in a given country and what mechanisms and actions this would trigger;
2. To elevate the role of R2P Focal Point to ministerial level to ensure full engagement with political decision making (including on military action);
3. To champion the doctrine of R2P across Government, making atrocity prevention a 'lens' to analyse and review policy in all areas including peacekeeping, arms exports, immigration and asylum policy.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018

## 2. Climate

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that climate impacts are rising rapidly, affecting people and wildlife,
- b. Noting that while fires, floods and droughts linked to climate change are increasingly widespread, the worst effects are felt in developing countries, who have been least responsible for its causes,
- c. Recognising that, from 2008 to 2019, the UK cut its territorial emissions by one-third, while the economy was still growing; and welcomes the net zero target for 2050 adopted in 2019 and the 2035 phase out of internal combustion engines for new cars,
- d. Noting that the UK still finances fossil fuel investments abroad,
- e. Noting the potential impact of population growth on climate,

### **Calls on all governments at COP 26:**

1. To ensure the voices of the most vulnerable from impacted countries and communities are heard and responded to;
2. To prioritise the Stewardship of fresh water resources and the protection of ecosystems as huge carbon stores of benefit to the climate, communities and wildlife;

### **Calls upon the UK government:**

3. To lead a just transition to a zero-carbon world by 2050 limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C;
4. To put our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on track to net-zero by 2050 and adopt policies, laws and investment approaches to match;

5. To use its diplomatic weight to close the gap between existing Paris Agreement pledges for 2030 and those needed to limit global temperature rise to 1.5° C and to persuade the US to reverse its decision to leave the Paris Agreement;
6. To champion increased, targeted financial support to cope with climate change impacts for those countries and communities who need it most;
7. To halt all new investments in coal, oil and gas overseas, reviewing and phasing out existing investments and to achieve universal access to energy by scaling up support for renewable and efficient energy systems and for carbon capture;
8. To include the emissions from military related activity in climate accounting and action;
9. To aim to stabilize our own population through advocacy of smaller families and to increase its assistance to family planning in developing countries;
10. To ensure that the Covid19 economy stimulus package is consistent with achieving net zero by 2050.

Agreed May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

### 3. Cybersecurity

#### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in introducing his priorities for 2020 to the General Assembly on 22 January 2020, referred to the dark side of the digital world and to the work of the two UN ongoing initiatives, the Open-Ended Working Group on information and telecommunications in the context of security (OEWG), and the Group of Government Experts on advancing responsible behaviour in cyberspace and within the General Assembly (GGE),
- b. Noting further that the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in May 2020 intends to review policies developed since the Commonwealth Cyber Declaration (2018),
- c. Fearing that the coexistence of the OEWG and the GGE points to rival ideologies more than to a concerted effort to reach agreement to benefit all UN Member States, large and small,

#### **Calls on the UK government:**

1. To take a stance in UN-led negotiations which primarily seeks to protect the victims of aggressive cyber-attacks;
2. To assist all Commonwealth Nations implementing national cybersecurity capacity reviews in order to become more cyber secure.

Agreed May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

### 4. How did Dag Hammarskjöld die?

#### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that the UN General Assembly reached an open verdict (1962) on the causes of the crash of the plane carrying the UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld on a peace mission in the Congo in 1961, making possible an independent UK-led inquiry in 2013,
- b. Welcoming the three UN General Assembly resolutions which it triggered, pursuing newly discovered evidence of foul play,

- c. Regretting that the UK has acted slothfully in its responses to the UN investigation, failing to co-sponsor any of the GA resolutions and resistant to sharing documents even though more than sixty years have elapsed,

**Urges the UK government:**

To cooperate fully with the UN investigators, and share relevant documents (after more than sixty years), held by MI5, MI6 and GCHQ, all of which were active in the region at the time of the event.

Agreed 25<sup>th</sup> November 2017

## 5. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR)

**UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting the deterioration of civil and political rights in Hong Kong and the challenges facing the 'one country, two systems' model agreed between the UK and China in 1984,
- b. Noting the mass peaceful protests for democracy and full implementation of the Basic Law, exercising fundamental rights to freedom of assembly and expression,

**Expressing deep concern about:**

- c. Incidents of violence on all sides,
- d. The sentencing of pro-democracy demonstrators and reports of police violence in HK in contravention of the Sino-British declaration,

**Urges the UK Government:**

1. To work with the Chinese government to fulfil the promises made during the handover;
2. To call for open dialogue between the Hong Kong authorities and people on this sensitive issue;
3. To grant UK residence to those with British National (Overseas) Citizenship in Hong Kong;
4. To restate the UK government's moral and legal responsibility to support democracy, the rule of law and human rights in Hong Kong;
5. To suspend (with our partners) all crowd control equipment export licenses to Hong Kong;

**Further urges the UK Government to work with the UN and all member states:**

6. To call for an immediate end to violence;
7. To ask the authorities for restraint and to protect the human rights and freedoms in the Basic Law;
8. To appoint a UN special rapporteur to investigate claims that demonstrators faced excessive force.

Agreed May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## 6. Human Rights

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Welcoming the UK's leadership at the UN Human Rights Council on issues such as violence against women and girls, modern slavery, Sri Lanka and the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Iran,
- b. Welcoming DfID's contribution of £2.5m to the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights noted in UNA UK's 2018/19 global scorecard,

### **Calls upon the UK Government:**

1. To ensure that any future changes to UK human rights law strengthen, rather than weaken, universal human rights protections (including social and economic rights) in the UK and to refrain from introducing exemptions for acts taking place outside the UK;
2. To continue to seek to strengthen the Human Rights Council and engage constructively with all UN human rights mechanisms, including UN Special Procedures, responding positively (and with respect) across government to UN expert investigations and enquires;
3. To adopt an ethical foreign policy which prioritises the advancement of human rights as an aim in itself;
4. To desist from shielding allies where criticism is justified;
5. To ensure that aid spending takes account of human rights concerns;
6. To refrain from withdrawing from existing human rights commitments.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018

## 7. Localising the SDGs

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

Noting that the UK Government is committed to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets internationally, but also domestically, Noting that other countries are implementing the SDGs domestically across Government and locally, and raising public awareness,

- c. Noting that UNDP has emphasised a bottom-up "localisation" of the SDGs with a multistakeholder approach involving civil society, local government, academia and the private sector,
- d. Noting that DfID will co-ordinate and present to the UN a UK Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDG implementation in 2019,
- e. Notes that the UK Government has committed to work with local civil society and local government on SDG implementation in response to a Parliamentary Question from Ms Rosie Duffield, MP for Canterbury,

### **Calls on the UK Government:**

To develop a fully coordinated SDG implementation strategy across Government and locally, including DFID provision of financial resources to local SDG initiatives in the UK and globally, and to ensure that the localisation of SDGs is fully reflected in the UK VNR to the UN in 2019.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018

## 8. Nuclear weapons

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Applauding the adoption of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (7<sup>th</sup> July 2017) by 122 member states which prohibits a full range of nuclear-weapon-related activities and gives nuclear weapons a similar legal status to biological and chemical weapons and prohibits the production, testing, use, threat of use, and assisting other groups in such actions,
- b. Congratulating the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) on being awarded the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize for its work towards this end,
- c. Regretting that despite being committed, since 1968, to negotiating the elimination of all nuclear weapons 'in good faith' by Article V1 of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty the UK Government refused to participate in the multilateral negotiations leading to the treaty and has been dismissive of any suggestion that this country should sign up to it,
- d. Welcoming the joint statement by UNA-UK and the British American Security Information Council (BASIC) which criticised the UK government's failure to attend the Treaty conference, indicating a degree of indifference to the concerns of the 122 states who signed the treaty and setting a poor example to other nations,
- e. Noting that the UK government plans to replace our own nuclear weapons that will continue to be wholly dependent on a regular supply of missiles from, and regular maintenance by, the United States at a cost, including construction and running, of over £200 billion,

### **Urges the UK government:**

1. To attend future UN-led meetings which seek to take the Treaty forward;
2. To give full support to this treaty: to sign and then ratify as soon as possible;
3. To cancel the current Trident replacement contracts;
4. To spend the billions of pounds saved on real human needs, both here and abroad and publicly reactivate its commitment to the NPT.

Agreed 25<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and amended 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and May 16th 2020

## 9. Oceans

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

Acknowledging the call for ambitious co-ordinated action to protect the world's oceans in the Commonwealth's 2018 Blue Charter to protect and improve our oceans, Acknowledging the importance of SDG 14 "Life below water",

### **Calls on the UK Government:**

1. To work more forcefully at the UN, the IMO and the Security Council for a sustainable future for the world's oceans and to strengthen international law against pollution, and the negative effects of armed conflict;
2. To create Marine Conservation Zones in UK Waters;

**Calls on the UN to work with member states:**

3. To create Marine Protected Areas including at least 10% of the global oceans;
4. To carry out environmental impact assessments of all fishing fleets, stop activities damaging ecosystems; ensure that fish quotas are sustainable, strictly observed, and exclude endangered and protected species;
5. To require that all ocean-going commercial fleets be pollution free and CO2 neutral, whenever possible;
6. To curb and regulate industries contributing to the acidification of the world's rivers and oceans;
7. To tackle all sources of ocean pollution especially plastic;
8. To progress SDG 14 significantly by 2020, reporting back annually.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018

## 10. Palestine 100 years after the Balfour Declaration

**UNA London & South East Region:**

1. Notes that November 2017 marked the centenary of the Balfour Declaration by the UK Government about the future of Palestine as a shared Jewish and Arab homeland which established the "dual obligation" that became part of the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine:
  - (i) the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people ...;
  - (ii) the clear understanding that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine;
2. Believes that attention should be drawn to failure to respect or carry out the second part of the dual obligation as the land allocated to Palestinians has dwindled to tiny broken-up areas, and over 620,000 settlers live in illegal Israeli settlements built on Palestinian land;
3. Whilst acknowledging Israel's right to full membership of the UN, to work at the UN to achieve the recognition of the rights of Palestinians to be full citizens of a sovereign UN member state;
4. Opposes the continuation of the occupation and further settlement activity and any attempt at annexation of the Occupied Territories by Israel;
5. Urges the UK Government to encourage the Israeli government at the UN to give Palestinians now living in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory the same rights as their Jewish neighbours to ensure greater trust between both communities as a first step towards a more long-term durable resolution of the conflict.

Agreed 26<sup>th</sup> May 2018 and amended May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## 11. Proposed laws restricting boycotts, divestment or sanctions

**UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Believing that Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) actions by public bodies or individuals with a legal or moral motivation may be justifiable whether directed at the Israeli government, other countries or at private corporations,
- b. Believing that honourable precedents exist, including apartheid South Africa/Rhodesia and Nestle (over baby milk),

- c. Believing that Laws that outlaw such actions may be incompatible with the right to freedom of speech and expression,
- d. Believing that many opponents of the Israeli government’s actions towards Palestinians (including Palestinians and their Jewish supporters) are responding to well-documented human rights infringements identified by the UN and others as incompatibility with international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Chapter VII of the UN Charter and that they should not be labelled as anti-Semitic for doing so,

**Urges the UK Government:**

- 1. To withdraw plans to prohibit public bodies from supporting BDS campaigns in relation to any country;
- 2. To avoid defining opposition to Israeli government policies as automatically anti-Semitic;
- 3. Not to infringe the rights to freedom of speech and self-expression on international issues that have a legal or moral basis.

Agreed May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## 12. Protection of journalists

**UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that the murder of Jamal Khashoggi is a shocking reminder that journalists worldwide are frequently victims of governments and other hostile forces who resent criticism and exposure,
- b. Noting that since 1990, 3,000 journalists have been killed. In addition many have been kidnapped for ransom and hundreds are “detained” by governments e.g. Turkey,
- c. Believing that honest journalism and freedom of the media is part of the lifeblood of any state and that even autocrats need to know what is going on, what policies are effective, which public servants are corrupt and which ordinary criminals are still at large,

**Calls on the UK Government:**

To insist on the protection of journalists and their work in bi-lateral diplomacy with offending states, and also in the UN whose Plan of Action for the Safety of Journalists has been endorsed by UNESCO, the Human Rights Council and throughout the UN system.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018

## 13. Sri Lanka

**UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that it is 11 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended and the hardships and distress of the North and East people, especially widows, is the same as before, and that restrictions on freedom of expression remain,
- b. Regretting the decision in February 2020 by the recently elected President to withdraw from the UN Human Rights Council’s resolution 30/1 on reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka,



### **Calls upon the UK government**

To press for rapid implementation of calls for an international, independent judicial investigation in line with the UN Human Rights Council resolution of 2015 into the crimes committed by both parties (i.e Sri Lanka Government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam [LTTE]) to expedite the Peace and Reconciliation Process, in the belief that such international involvement will help the people in the North and East to build some trust and faith in the outcome of the investigation.

Agreed 25<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and amended May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## **14. Strengthening UN peacekeeping and peace building missions**

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Believing that effective UN peacekeeping and peace building is the best and most costeffective way to maintain international peace and human security,
- b. Concerned at the reduction of the annual UN Peacekeeping budget for 2019/20 to \$6.51 Billion (less than 0.5% of global military spending) and noting the additional Coronavirus challenges facing troop contributing countries,
- c. Welcoming the new deployment of UK troops to UN peacekeeping missions in Africa in late 2020,
- d. Welcoming the implementation of the Santos Cruz report (published 2018) to overcome the increasing loss of life amongst UN Peace Keepers,
- e. Recognising the challenges in achieving broad mandates, cost effectiveness and minimum casualties simultaneously,
- f. Recognising the need for new approaches in relation to non-state actors and the importance of gender sensitivity in word and action,

### **Calls upon the UK government:**

1. To lead on reforming the UN's Peacekeeping/building arrangements within the new Department for Peacebuilding and Political Affairs and the Department for Peace Operations;
2. To advocate for a combination of more effective peacekeeping, accountability for any misdeeds and prioritized and sequenced mandates built on stronger financial foundations;
3. To develop the UKs capacity to respond to UN Security Council calls for military, police, law enforcement and civilian personnel to work together in international UN Peacekeeping/building Missions.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and amended May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## 15. Syria

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Deeply concerned at the on-going suffering and misery of the Syrian people in the nineyear civil war and the scattering of many Syrians to other countries,
- b. Particularly concerned at the intolerable position of those currently living in the Idlib province,

### **Demands that Security Council, led by the P5 working in partnership:**

1. Instructs the re-opening of all necessary crossing points into the Idlib region;
2. Demand the end of attacks of medical centres, in line with Security Council Resolutions 1674 and 2286, whereby it not only condemns attacks but also demands compliance with international humanitarian law in armed conflict;
3. Convene a meeting of its members before the end of June, within the Idlib region, to demonstrate to the global community that, after 75 years, its members continue to honour and uphold the principles underpinning the creation of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble to its Charter.

Agreed May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## 16. The role of women in the UN

### **UNA London & South East Region calls upon the UN:**

To reinvigorate the issue of the representation of women at all levels in the UN (including the highest) as a matter of urgency.

Agreed 25<sup>th</sup> November 2017

## 17. UN Sustainable Development Goals

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that since the Region's previous call for a UK National Strategy, the UK's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) was announced at the UN High Level Political Forum in June 2019,
- b. Noting that the UK parliament's International Development Committee (IDC) expressed its concerns at the lack of progress and late engagement with civil society,
- c. Noting that the widely-supported UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) SDG Scorecard identified positive elements but concluded that none of the eleven areas identified by partners in UKSSD's advocacy action fully satisfied the expectations of a VNR process,
- d. Noting that BOND, the UK's international development network called for civil society and other stakeholders to engage with the planning, budgeting, implementation and accountability processes and for government to help them do so in line with the 2030 Agenda and as part of capacity-building,
- e. Welcoming the announcement in 2019 that Baroness Sugg, Minister for the Overseas Territories and Sustainable Development, will be responsible for the SDGs,

### **Urges the UK government:**

To:

1. Clarify its lines of cooperation with civil society;
2. Prepare its second VNR, taking account of comments from civil society; 3. Publish a public-friendly update on its progress.

Agreed May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020

## 18. Women, peace and security

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Recognising that Security Council resolution 1325 (and those which have followed) are essential to the protection of international peace and security and welcoming the UK government's commitment to this agenda over time including through the UK's 4<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security,
- b. Welcoming the commitment to strengthen the UK capabilities in Strategic Outcome 7 of the National Action Plan, but concerned that no indication of budget has been given for this important initiative,

### **Calls upon the UK government:**

1. To apply a human rights approach as the framework for future work on Women Peace & Security including economic and social rights rather than focussing solely on security considerations;
2. To include the post conflict situation in Northern Ireland within the scope of work on Women Peace & Security;
3. To identify and take steps in the way the Arms Trade Treaty is implemented to further the Women, Peace and Security agenda;
4. To examine how upholding the rights of refugees and asylum seekers coming to the UK can advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda and to make any necessary improvements;
5. To ratify the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence;
6. To provide adequate funding for the implementation of the UK National Action Plan;

### **Calls upon the Security Council:**

7. To encourage countries to allocate military and police officers to peacekeeping operations which include women at all levels;
8. To ensure standard and globally consistent training of peace-keeping troops to include gender equality issues, and proper screening of peacekeepers in relation to past behaviour;
9. To ensure that there is verifiable independent monitoring and accountability of peacekeeping forces not only by the contributing countries;
10. To adopt a periodic review of resolution 1325 incorporating updates to reflect innovatory practice from local, national and regional level.

Agreed 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018

## 19. Yemen

### **UNA London & South East Region:**

- a. Noting that after nearly six years of war, Yemen's famine is the world's worst in 100 years: 100,000 children have died. 10 million adults and 500,000 children face starvation,
- b. Noting that four million people are internally displaced; only 22% of rural and 46% of urban population have public water supplies (intermittently); and that there are one million suspected cholera cases,
- c. Noting that the UN Security Council's Panel of Experts has described Saudi Arabian airstrikes against civilians as violations of International Humanitarian Law, and the UK is second to the US in supplying arms, including aircraft and bombs,

### **Calls upon the UK Government:**

1. To begin informal Security Council discussion on a fresh resolution following UNSCR 2216 recognising the pluralistic nature of post-Conflict Yemen and reinforcing the need for a negotiated nationwide ceasefire;
2. To use its leverage with Saudi Arabia, Iran and through direct talks with the Houthis:
  - b. To pursue a ceasefire and the resumption of direct talks;
  - c. To demand that Saudi Arabian airstrikes on populated areas cease;
  - d. To demand that Houthi cross-border attacks into Saudi Arabia cease and they provide credible long-term assurances of Saudi border security;
4. To suspend all arms sales to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and all combatants in Yemen;
5. To support the independent international investigation mandated by the UN Human Rights Council into violations of International Humanitarian Law by all combatants in Yemen.

Agreed 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018 and amended May 16<sup>th</sup> 2020