

London & South East Region
Resolutions for discussion at Policy Conference on Saturday 28th March
2026 from 11.30 - 17:30 in person at
Sands Films, 82 St Marychurch Street, Rotherhithe, London SE16 4HZ and
on-line on Zoom

Contents`

A. Introduction	2
B. Urgency resolutions	3
1. Iran.....	3
C. New resolution proposals received	3
2. Accountability For Ecocide In Warfare	3
3. BBC Charter review.....	4
4. Coalition of the Responsible.....	4
5. Companies breaching international law in arms trade	5
6. Comprehensive Accountability For War Crimes	5
7. Convention on the Rights of Older Persons	6
8. Greenland’s independence	6
9. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) (replacing current 8)	6
10. Human Rights (replacing current 10 and 31)	7
11. Information Services for Refugees and Migrants.....	8
12. Strengthening The United Nations: Commitment to, and Amendment of, the UN Charter	8
13. UN reform the behaviour of key members of the UN	9
D. Resolutions where amendments are particularly encouraged.....	9
14. Currently 3. Arms Trade impact on women and children	9
15. Currently 5. Climate.....	9
16. Currently 11. Israel/Palestine 100 years after the Balfour Declaration	9
17. Currently 12. Israel/Palestine latest developments.....	9
18. Currently 14. Maximising the impact of the UN’s work.....	9
19. Currently 15. Nuclear Weapons	9
20. Currently 16. Oceans	10
21. Currently 18. Peaceful coexistence in the Middle East	10
22. Current 28. Sudan.....	10
23. Currently 32. Treatment of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK and Europe.....	10
24. Currently 33. Ukraine	10
25. Currently 36. USAID Shutdown/UN Funding Crisis	10
26. Currently 37. Women Peace & Security	10
E. Minor Updates	10
27. Currently 13. Kashmir	10

28. Currently 20. Protection of journalists	11
29. Currently 24. Second Voluntary National Review of the UN Sustainable Development Goals	11
30. Currently 25. Sri Lanka.....	12
31. Currently 34. UK Aid Budget.....	13
F. Resolutions to be withdrawn	14
32. Currently 17. Our World after the Pandemic	14
33. Currently 26. Strengthening training and leadership for UN peacekeeping and peace-building missions	14
34. Currently 38. Yemen.....	14
G. Supplementary information.....	14

A. Introduction

This year we will continue the practice of discussing policy resolutions from UNA members, supporters and groups at a Policy Conference open to all UNA members and supporters from London & South East Region plus invited guests from elsewhere. Any resolutions that are agreed will become the policy of UNA London & South East Region. They will be presented to the UK government and to UNA nationally with the suggestion that they become national UNA policy as well.

Resolutions focus on calls for action by the UK government, the UN or other key actors.

The Regional Policy Committee has met and combined (and in some cases shortened or edited) the resolutions submitted to form an agenda for discussion which is set out below. In some cases we have combined several previous resolutions into one new one with more substantial amendment and updates.

We have also proposed a series of small updates to previous resolutions and cases where resolutions should be retired as they mainly focussed on previous circumstances. ***This year we have decided that these small updates and retirements will take effect without further discussion unless we receive notice that people would like a vote on the changes or retirements proposed, or there are proposals for further amendments to the same resolution, in both cases by the deadline set below.***

We now invite members, supporters and local group to submit any amendments they would like to make and any comments on the minor updates or retirements in writing by **6pm on Monday 2nd March** to policy@unalaser.org.

Amendments should state clearly which of the numbered clauses in a resolution they wish to delete or edit. In the case of 'edits' they should say which words or phrases should be deleted or replaced by other words, and which words or phrases added. Additional clauses can also be added, as long as they are brief and on the same subject, rather than introducing new subjects, and don't add more than 75 additional words in total.

The Policy Committee will combine these to form the final agenda.

Example amendment

Amendment to resolution 1. (“Name of resolution”)

- a. Delete clause 4 (“to do X & Y”)
- b. In clause 5 replace “what it says now” with “what you want it to say”
- c. Add a new clause “Whatever you want to add”

Any amended resolution must be no more than 75 words longer than the original resolution.

B. Urgency resolutions

These can cover matters that have arisen since the deadline for resolution or amendments. At present we are only envisaging Iran as a possible topic here. But we remain open to suggestions for other topics that arise because of developments by the March 2nd deadline.

1. Iran

C. New resolution proposals received

2. Accountability For Ecocide In Warfare

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Encouraged by the ICJ’s Advisory Opinion that Ecocide be recognised as an international crime with certain legal obligations,
- b. Recalling principles of International Law in armed conflict, including Geneva Conventions and the ILC’s work on *environmental protection during conflict* - emphasizing the urgent need to hold perpetrators of egregious environmental destruction accountable for posing further threats to peace, security, existence itself,

Urges the UK to work with other UN member states to:

1. Recognize Ecocide as an International Crime - the Eighth Crime under the ICC Rome Statute 1998 – extending liability to armed and non-armed conflicts;
2. Establish independent mechanisms for rapid environmental impact assessment and data collection in conflict areas - for advising on long-term consequences, preventive measures, post-conflict recovery and remediation;
3. Incorporate Ecocide into national legislation for domestic prosecution, particularly linked to war and military activities;
4. To support the prosecution of Ecocide perpetrators for damages caused by military activities -- on land, sea, air or space.

Proposed Discussion Group on Draft ‘Second Charter’.

3. BBC Charter review

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting the BBC Charter Review underway, including considering changes to the BBC's public purposes,
- b. Believing that accurate and trusted information are vital for democracy, sustainable livelihoods, health and good governance,
- c. Believing also that as a medium-sized country whose influence comes through relationships and cooperation, UK citizens need fluency in global affairs for the UK to prosper.

Call on the UK government:

1. To reinforce and expand the BBC World Service's role in promoting accurate news and the values of tolerance, inclusion, respect for international law and human rights, and international cooperation in tackling global challenges.
2. To support the BBC to maintain its global standing as a trustworthy source of unbiased and factual reporting worthy of trust globally.
3. To recognise the BBC's duty to educate the UK public on events and cultures in other countries, international institutions, and historical background to current affairs.
4. To ensure reporting from conflict-affected areas is balanced, fair and inclusive, providing accurate information to diaspora communities.
5. To identify younger users' concerns and ensure programming addresses those concerns and is accessible where they get their news.

Proposed Policy Committee

4. Coalition of the Responsible

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting the call at the London UNA UNGA80 event by the Brazilian Ambassador for a Coalition of the Responsible,
- b. Noting that most countries do not want to be in someone else's "Sphere of Influence" and that the concept is generally bad for sovereignty, democracy, trade, human rights and cooperation on global challenges,
- c. Believing that for most countries sustained mutual cooperation offers more than shifting bilateral deals,

Calls on the UK Government to:

6. Seek with like-minded countries globally a common approach to reinforcing multilateral solutions and mutually beneficial cooperation based on common standards.
7. Look to include:
 - (i) Shared analysis of inter-relationships between global risks and best mitigation strategies;
 - (ii) Agreement on which treaties need accelerated ratification; how to better use UN machinery and to advance the September 2024 UN Pact for the Future;
 - (iii) A shared strategy to strengthen the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court and increase the impact of their decisions
 - (iv) A focus on preventive diplomacy and economic and human security

Proposed Policy Committee

5. Companies breaching international law in arms trade

UNA London & SE Region

- a. Recognising that corporations manufacturing arms and their components may aid grave violations of international law, enabling war crimes or crimes against humanity,
- b. Noting that international criminal law acknowledges aiding and abetting liability when knowingly providing the "means" for atrocities,
- c. Recognising that legal systems increasingly adopt due diligence duties for transnational corporations, including UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and EU conflict minerals regulation,
- d. Noting that the EU Common Position requires denying licenses if "clear risk" exists that military equipment might be used to commit violations,
- e. Deeply concerned that UK export guidance inadequately prevents weapons containing UK components from implicating the UK in international crimes,

Calls upon the UK Government:

1. To strengthen arms-export licensing to deny licences where clear risk exists of serious violations;
2. To ensure UK companies conduct due diligence, with licences not protecting corporations from criminal liability;
3. To call upon Local Authority Pension Funds to divest from companies supplying components for weapons involved in abuses;
4. To enact laws prosecuting war crimes with universal jurisdiction, including corporate accountability.

Proposed Policy Committee

6. Comprehensive Accountability For War Crimes

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Recalling basic principles of the UN Charter and Rome Statute - ending impunity and the 'Right to Remedy and Reparation' are vital to sustaining world peace,
- b. Deeply concerned by the global escalation of hostilities contravening International Law and the ICC's inability to bring criminal perpetrators to justice in many cases,

Calls upon the UK government:

1. To urge all Member States to exercise 'universal jurisdiction' for immediate arrest and surrender of individuals subject to ICC warrants and commit to do so itself;
2. To support the identification of war crimes through:
 - (i) taking or supporting cases at the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
 - (ii) supporting requests for Advisory Opinions from the ICJ;
 - (iii) supporting Security Council referrals to the ICC for criminal prosecution;
 - (iv) encouraging further states to join the ICC;
 - (v) encouraging regional accountability mechanisms with jurisdiction over international crimes;
3. To encourage considerations of a restored Trusteeship Council for failed states characterised by mass atrocity or war crimes;
4. To urge Member States to impose pressure (including sanctions) on countries that target civilians and civilian infrastructure in armed conflicts.

Proposed Discussion Group on Draft 'Second Charter' with some Policy Committee amendments

7. Convention on the Rights of Older Persons

UNA London & South East Region:

Believing that that the rights of older persons need to be defined and protected throughout the world, in line with the UN principles for the rights of older persons 1991,

Calls on the UN General Assembly to develop and ratify a convention to:

Protect the rights of older persons to address issues of ageism, discrimination and exclusion to include:

- (i) Access to adequate food, water, shelter, clothing, and healthcare,
- (ii) Opportunities for income-generating activities and participation in the labour force,
- (iii) The right to live in safe environments and remain integrated in society,
- (iv) Access to education and training programs,
- (v) The ability to seek and develop opportunities for leisure, community service and volunteerism.

Gillian Douglas, Tunbridge Wells & Wealden

8. Greenland's independence

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting that Greenland transitioned from a Dano-Norwegian colony in 1721,
- b. Noting that whilst Denmark owned Greenland during World War II, the US assumed responsibility for its defence after Nazi occupation of Denmark in 1940,
- c. Noting that Greenland became a Danish County in 1953 and gained self-rule in 2009,
- d. Noting that Greenland is currently an autonomous territory in the Kingdom of Denmark on a path toward potential independence,
- e. Noting that the US administration proposed to acquire Greenland at Davos in January 2026, including threats of force which were subsequently retracted,
- f. Noting that Greenlandic citizens have stated their country is not for sale,
- g. Noting that Article 2(4) of the UN Charter mandates members to refrain from threats or use of force against any state's territorial integrity,

Calls on the UK Government to:

1. Use diplomatic means urgently to demand respect for Article 2(4) regarding Greenland;
2. Influence UN member states to reject intimidation and threats against Greenland.

Calls on the UN and member states to:

3. Condemn threats of forced acquisition under Article 2(4) of the UN Charter.

Proposed Policy Committee

9. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) (replacing current 8)

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Noting the October 2022 incident where Chinese Consulate staff in Manchester assaulted a Hong Kong protester, that Hong Kong police placed HK\$1million bounties on dissidents in December, and that, according to MI5, about 20,000 UK citizens have been approached by Chinese agents the UK,
- b. Noting that Hongkongers in Britain's August 2023 report found UK Hongkongers have security concerns over civic participation,
- c. Noting that Hongkongers participating in protests face risks from China's transnational repression and Hong Kong's National Security Law extraterritoriality,
- d. Noting that UK Hongkongers traveling to Hong Kong, Mainland China, or countries with extradition agreements face security threats,

- e. Expressing deep concern that Chinese agents operate freely in Hong Kong without local law enforcement supervision,

Calls on the UK Government to:

1. Enhance security for UK Hongkongers in international travel;
2. Reduce UK Hongkongers' reliance on Chinese or Hong Kong government services;
3. Patrol outside Chinese diplomatic posts to protect UK Hongkongers;
4. Extend consular protection to all BN(O) visa holders;
5. Address transnational repression threats through the National Security Act 2023;
6. Reassure UK Hongkongers their freedom of expression will be protected;
7. Create engagement platforms between authorities and UK Hongkonger communities.

Calls on the UN and member states to:

8. Demand China and Hong Kong fulfil 1997 'One Country, Two Systems' promises.

UNA Tunbridge Wells & Wealden

10. Human Rights (replacing current 10 and 31)

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Mindful that in 80 years the UN has created an impressive body of law contributing to world peace and human rights;
- b. Recognising that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 10 December 1948 sets out fundamental human rights to be universally protected and is the source for all human rights treaties;
- c. Seriously concerned that not all UN member states ratify human rights treaties and many make reservations to specific provisions;
- d. Congratulating the UK on its election to the UN Human Rights Council for 2026-2028 and its pledge to prioritise human rights, defend civic space and fundamental freedoms, uphold the rule of law, tackle modern slavery and address human rights impacts of climate change and new technologies;
- e. Recalling the contribution of British experts as treaty body members, special procedures mandate holders and commission of enquiry participants;
- f. Concerned that future contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights may be reduced by reductions in the UK Aid budget;

Calls on the UK government to encourage all UN Member States:

4. Intensify efforts to achieve universal ratification of all human rights treaties;
5. Withdraw all reservations to human rights treaties and refrain from making future reservations;
6. Strengthen the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies to ensure full implementation and protection of human rights worldwide;

Calls upon the UK Government:

7. To engage constructively with all UN human rights mechanisms, including Special Procedures, responding positively to expert investigations and ensuring all receive necessary means to fulfil mandates;
8. To ensure future UK human rights law changes strengthen protection of universal rights, including social and economic rights, refraining from introducing exemptions for acts outside the UK
9. To adopt an ethical foreign policy prioritising human rights advancement;
10. Not to shield allies where criticism is justified;
11. To ensure aid spending accounts for human rights concerns;
12. To refrain from withdrawing from existing human rights commitments;

13. To re-engage with UN human rights mechanisms, nominating candidates for election.

Proposed Policy Committee

11. Information Services for Refugees and Migrants

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting that amongst the issues for dispossessed people worldwide, is the absence of reliable information,
- b. Further noting that many are subjected to a 'hard sell' from people smugglers demanding large sums of money and causing families to use their savings, sell essential goods, and take on large debt burdens to send a single family member on an uncertain and dangerous journey,
- c. Aware that Instead of solving their problems, this increases the family's suffering as the individual migrant might become stranded on their journey, subjected to harsh treatment or torture, with the risk of death,
- d. Believing that people need more balanced and trustworthy sources of information,

Calls on the UK Government and International Organisations:

1. To provide radios - plug-in, battery and wind-up - to people in refugee camps or in touch with refugee services, to give them access to news and what is happening in their home countries, the area where they are living, and internationally;
2. To work with journalists and social media channels to provide accurate information on all aspects of migration, and not just the sales pitches provided by profiteers.

Proposed UNA-Bexhill & Hastings Branch

12. Strengthening The United Nations: Commitment to, and Amendment of, the UN Charter

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Recalling that, at the UNA-LASER Summer Council 2024, Alyn Ware advised the UNA to participate in the 'LAW not War' Campaign that urgently seeks to re-direct the Member States away from war to using the UN Charter and System, to resolve disputes and conflicts; and further, to amend the Charter only where necessary to achieve this end,
- b. Recalling our re-commitment to the UN Charter at the UNA-LASER Summer Council 2025,
- c. Believing: the first obstacle to peace to be conflicting perceptions of international peace and misinterpretation of self-defence

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To note how the Millennium Declaration clarified State Security vs. Human Security as part of making the 21st Century fit for the UN to avoid repeating the tragic war and peace mistakes of the 20th Century;
2. To amend the UN Charter by re-wording "to maintain international peace and human security";
3. To differentiate between military defence and offence and amend Articles 51 and 52 (UN Charter) accordingly;
4. To advocate the transfer of resources from war-making to peace-making, as proposed in the 'Swords into Ploughshares' Peace Policy developed by UNA Bexhill & Hastings .

Proposed UNA-Bexhill & Hastings Branch with minor Policy Committee amendments

13. UN reform the behaviour of key members of the UN

We have received resolutions from Blackheath & Greenwich and from the Discussion Group on Draft 'Second UN Charter' which explore different aspects of the behaviour of Permanent Security Council members or their allies in breaching international law or failing to pay their assessed financial contributions. The Policy Committee is working with both proposers to see if we can present a common resolution and will include the outcome of these discussions in the final proposed agenda for the Policy Conference in March. Any other proposals on these topics are welcome by the March 2nd deadline, so that we can include them in considering what to present for discussion at the Policy Conference,

D. Resolutions where amendments are particularly encouraged

These are resolutions where we are working on significant amendments, and particularly want to encourage any other amendments that we can take into account or offer to the meeting as free-standing options. You can reach out to policy@unalaser.org to be put in touch with which members of the Policy Committee are working on each resolution.

14. Currently 3. Arms Trade impact on women and children

Current text to be amended to refer to Israel, Turkey, Qatar and Saudi Arabia as examples of Arms trade recipients with militarised police targeting women

15. Currently 5. Climate

Current text to be updated post COP 30 and to include calls for a Climate Council (modelled on the Human Rights Council) and otherwise refresh call for action at the next COP

16. Currently 11. Israel/Palestine 100 years after the Balfour Declaration

Current text being reviewed for latest developments following UK recognition of Palestine and the principles in the Trump peace plan

17. Currently 12. Israel/Palestine latest developments

Current text being reviewed for latest developments including calls for the release of Marwan Barghouti and the practical implementation of the Trump Peace plan and further West Bank Settlement activity

18. Currently 14. Maximising the impact of the UN's work

Current text to be updated with the role of the new UN Envoy for future generations and calls for the UK to increase participation of young people in UN processes, and reinforcing the calls for the involvement of civil society as partners in a "networked multilateralism" where states recognise the role of civil society and experts in delivering the desired outcomes.

19. Currently 15. Nuclear Weapons

Current text to be updated to address START and CTB situation (and remove reference to future defence review, and the application of disaster reduction techniques to nuclear risk reduction

20. Currently 16. Oceans

[Current text](#) to be amended with regard to deep sea trawling and latest treaty on biodiversity in the deep sea

21. Currently 18. Peaceful coexistence in the Middle East

[Current text](#) to be updated to reflect multiple developments in the Region.

22. Current 28. Sudan

[Current text](#) to be amended with call for additional Special Representative and updated with recent developments

23. Currently 32. Treatment of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK and Europe

Amending [current text](#) to put a focus on the parts of the “Stop the Inhumanity or Europe’s borders” campaign that apply to the UK situation, and address the Asylum proposals announced on 17th November 2025, particularly the removal of a stable status for refugees and the prevention of family reunion.

24. Currently 33. Ukraine

[Current text](#) to be reviewed for the latest state of negotiations and Russian attacks on civilian infrastructure

25. Currently 36. USAID Shutdown/UN Funding Crisis

[Current text](#) to be reviewed

26. Currently 37. Women Peace & Security

[Current text](#) to be reviewed, include calls for a special rapporteur on WPS

E. Minor Updates

These will be taken as agreed unless amendments or requests for a vote on the proposed changes are received by **6pm on Monday 2nd March.**

27. Currently 13. Kashmir

UNA London and South -East Region:

- a. Concerned about the ~~recent~~ decision by India's Supreme Court to uphold the Indian government's decision to strip Jammu and Kashmir of its special status,
- b. Deeming unacceptable the Indian government's Revocation of Article 370 of the Indian constitution, and the subsequent media blackout and security lockdown,
- c. Condemning the prevention of international journalists from visiting Indian controlled Kashmir,
- d. Condemning the Indian Media Policy of 2020, which monitors and allows local government to censor output,
- e. Condemning the militarisation of Indian-controlled Kashmir,

Calls upon the UK Government:

5. To encourage both Pakistan and India to uphold UNSC Resolutions and [the Simla Agreement](#);
6. To ~~condemn any brutal~~ [urge the Indian Government to prevent any](#) treatment of Kashmiri citizens and [to relax controls on the](#) media ~~control~~.

Agreed 9th March 2024

28. Currently 20. Protection of journalists

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Recalling Article 19 of UDHR which states that “Everyone has the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”,
- b. Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution 68/163, which proclaimed 2 November as International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists,
- c. Noting with regret the assault on, and decline of, democratic institutions around the world,
- d. Deeply concerned by the increase of attacks targeting journalists and that according to UNESCO and human rights NGOs:
 - i) ~~about 250 journalists have been killed, 170 injured and 94 imprisoned in Gaza, Yemen, Lebanon and Israel since October 2023 according to the Committee to Protect Journalists since October 2023, over 145 journalists have been killed by the Israeli army,~~
 - ii) ~~Globally, 550 journalists were in jail at the end of 2025 are currently imprisoned worldwide (a doubling over the past five years a 7% increase from last year), and 20 55 journalists were are~~ held hostage,
- e. Deeply disturbed that this violence — often perpetrated by governments and armed groups - enjoys total impunity,

Urges the UK Government:

1. To exercise maximum pressure on perpetrating states:
 - i) To release all detained journalists and insist, where necessary, on a democratic and transparent legal process;
 - ii) To speedily provide information about the status and location of journalists held hostage and to ensure their ~~safety and~~ release;
 - iii) ~~Where necessary, to review oppressive legislation that discourages journalists from making true reports~~
2. To encourage UN member states to honour their international human rights obligations, and to activate the *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*;
3. To work with other nations towards universal implementation of UN SDG 16.

Agree 15th March 2025 to replace a previous resolution on the same topic

29. Currently 24. Second Voluntary National Review of the UN Sustainable Development Goals

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Bearing in mind that, in 2015 and in the 2019 UK Voluntary National Review (VNR), the UK government committed to implement – internationally and domestically – the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets,
- b. Noting that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has emphasized a bottom-up localization of the SDGs, using a multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, local government, academia and the private sector, and that the UK government has committed to follow this approach,

- c. Noting that the UK Parliament's International Development Committee (IDC) stated in 2019 that it is essential that an appropriate mechanism be created – at the heart of Government, in the Cabinet Office – to lead on communication and implementation of the SDGs,
- d. Noting that the UK government published its Outcome Delivery Plans (ODPs) in 2021, which set out each government department's SDG priority outcomes, their strategies for achieving them and the metrics that will be used to track performance,
- e. Alarmed that it has now been ~~a long time four years~~ since the UK government presented its Voluntary National Review (VNR) and little information is available about meaningful progress on the goals,
- f. Welcoming the government's commitment to reach net zero by 2050,

Calls on the UK government:

1. To consult and engage with actors such as civil society organisations, including youth organisations, ensuring a whole-of-society approach to implementing the SDGs;
2. To commit to preparing a second VNR soon;
3. Alongside the formal report, to publish an accessible report aimed at the general public;
4. To provide financial resources to local SDG initiatives in the UK and globally, and to ensure the localization of SDGs, including by promoting the use of Local Voluntary Reviews (LVRs) and consistent approaches to LVRs, such as are given in the *European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews (2020)*;
5. To publish a whole-of-government action plan with clear guidelines on how it will monitor progress on the ODPs;
6. To support the use of guidance produced by the International Organization for Standardization in partnership with UNDP, ISO/UNDP PAS 53002, which provides a framework for organisations to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (<https://www.iso.org/standard/87945.html>).

Agreed May 16th 2020 and amended 23rd April 2022, 9th March 2024 & 15th March 2025

30. Currently 25. Sri Lanka

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Noting that ~~the war in Sri Lanka ended in May 2009, it is 16 years since the end of the war in Sri Lanka,~~
- b. Welcoming the adoption by the UN Human Rights Council of ~~R~~resolution 46/1 in March 2021 ([subsequently extended in 2022, 2024 & 2025](#)) which mandates the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to collect, analyse and preserve evidence of human rights violations in Sri Lanka, for use in future prosecutions,

Calls upon the UK government:

1. To help ensure that the Office on Missing Persons and the Office for Reparations have adequate support and that their independence is safeguarded;

Calls upon the UN:

2. To support a comprehensive accountability process for all violations and abuses of human rights committed in Sri Lanka by all parties;
3. To investigate the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

First agreed 25th November 2017, amended May 16th 2020,
27th February 2021 & 15th March 2025

31. Currently 34. UK Aid Budget

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Noting that the UK had chosen to cut ODA from 0.7% GNI in 2020 to 0.5%, and now to 0.3% by 2027, with devastating consequences for the world's poorest,
- b. Further noting that the cut in ODA spending in 2027 is specifically designed to fund another increase in military spending,
- c. Noting that the most vulnerable will be hit the hardest and that conflict and security risks will arise as a result of lack of resources,
- d. Noting that in its Voluntary National Review (VNR) of progress towards the SDGs in 2019 the government restated its commitment to allocate between 0.15% and 0.2% of GNI to support the least developed countries,
- e. Noting SDGs and Climate targets for 2030 will not be met, yet the government still spends billions of pounds in fossil fuel subsidies,

Calls on the UK government:

4. To formally recognise the relationship between international aid and UK security and prosperity in the context of understanding the root causes of global issues including the climate crisis, energy dependency, international migration and terrorism;
5. To honour its legal commitment and restore to 0.7% of UK GNI for aid spending and to meet new needs from new funds;
6. To direct aid to where it is most needed rather than to pursue national interest and honour its commitment to spend between 0.15% and 0.2% of GNI to support the least developed countries;
7. To help developing countries improve their own finances and development by improving their trading conditions; investing in programmes to increase diaspora contributions and Tax for Development initiatives including taxing transnational companies and wealthier citizens more effectively;
8. To meet current and future commitments on Climate Finance including £6.8 billion in 2025 and 2026, and Biodiversity commitments from COP16 in Rome, from budgets other than the aid budget and from fiscal measures such as withdrawing fossil fuel subsidies and taxing fossil fuel companies or those damaging biodiversity;
9. To accelerate the processing of asylum seekers so that temporary ~~accommodation~~ ~~hotel~~ costs are no longer a significant part of the Aid budget by 2027 and to permit asylum seekers to have the right to have employment while their claim is being processed – both to contribute to their costs and for their mental health;
10. To fully fund soft power, like the British Council and the BBC World Service, from other parts of the FCDO budget;
11. To ringfence financial commitments to the UN, its agencies and programmes, prioritising contributions to UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNOCHA- and the World Food Programme and for the SDGs, humanitarian work, peacekeeping, education and sexual health for women and girls.

Agreed 27th February 2021 and amended 23rd April 2022 & 15th March 2025

F. Resolutions to be withdrawn

32. Currently 17. Our World after the Pandemic

[Existing text](#) to be retired because the UK Government has adopted the WHO Pandemic Treaty

33. Currently 26. Strengthening training and leadership for UN peacekeeping and peace-building missions

[Existing text](#) to be retired as the UK's contribution to peacekeeping has been scaled back and we can return to the topic with a renewed focus in future circumstances

34. Currently 38. Yemen

[Existing text](#) to be retired because the situation has evolved significantly and we need to look into this further before adopting a new position.

G. Supplementary information

None at present