

Resolutions passed at the Policy Conference of UNA London & South East Region on 28th March 2026

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1. Accountability For Ecocide

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Encouraged by the ICJ's Advisory Opinion that protecting the climate system is a legal duty for states under international law with accompanying legal obligations,
- b. Recalling principles of International Law in armed conflict, including Geneva Conventions and the work of the International Law Commission (ILC) on environmental protection during conflict, emphasizing the urgent need to hold perpetrators of egregious environmental destruction accountable for posing further threats to peace, security, and existence itself,

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

1. To recognize Ecocide as an International Crime under the ICC *Rome Statute* 1998 – extending liability to armed and non-armed conflicts;
2. To 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. To 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.

Agreed 28th March 2026

2. Arms trade impact on women and children

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Recognising that women and children suffer disproportionately through armed conflicts dependent on the arms trade and small arms proliferation,
- b. Deeply concerned that the UK may be in breach of the Arms Trade Treaty by selling arms to countries breaking international law or countries with militarised police targeting women, most going to authoritarian regimes,
- c. Deploing that UK corporations fund arms that enable regimes to destroy civilian homes and facilities used by women and children,
- d. Deeply concerned the UK ignores International Court of Justice obligations by continuing arms exports that breach its duty to prevent international law violations,
- e. Noting the ICJ requires countries not to aid regimes destroying homes and medical facilities and to prevent genocide,

Calls upon the UK Government:

1. To cease all arms sales to countries violating international humanitarian law;
2. To ensure that women comprise at least half of parliamentary committees monitoring arms exports and the Export Control Joint Unit;
3. To re-establish scrutiny through the Committee on Arms Export Control;
4. TO call upon Local Authority Pension Funds to divest from companies complicit in violence against women and children;
5. To support judicial review of arms sales involving serious human rights violations;
6. To work with Women's NGOs on arms export impacts;
7. To cease co-hosting Arms Trade Fairs that include states violating international humanitarian law.

Agreed 27th February 2021 and amended 28th March 2026

3. BBC Charter review

UNA London and 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,

Calls on the UK government:

1. To strengthen the much-cut BBC funding , ensuring in particular the FCDO component is ring-fenced, 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 ensure the BBC continues to have its editorial policy independent of the UK government of the day;
3. To support the BBC to maintain its global standing as a trustworthy source of unbiased and factual reporting worthy of trust globally;
4. To recognise the BBC's duty to educate the UK public on events and cultures in other countries, international institutions, and the historical background to current affairs;
5. To ensure reporting from conflict-affected areas is balanced, fair and inclusive, providing accurate information to diaspora communities;
6. To Identify younger users' concerns and ensure programming addresses those concerns and is accessible where they get their news.

Agreed 28th March 2026

4. Climate Crisis

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Noting the Climate Governance Commission's statement that "The world is on a reckless path toward runaway, catastrophic climate change—having already over-shot six of nine scientifically-identified Planetary Boundaries", and that CO2 reached 427 PPM in 2025, well above the safe limit of 350PPM,
- b. Noting that 2024 was the hottest year on record, at 1.6 degrees above preindustrial temperatures, and that several irreversible tipping points may occur between 1.5 and 2 degrees Centigrade , including more sea level rise from faster melting of Arctic Ice, Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets,
- c. Noting that the worst climate effects are felt in developing countries, who have historically been the least responsible for their causes, and that climate 'refugees' are increasing,
- d. Noting the opportunities from sustainable production and consumption and UK experience that nuclear plants are too slow, expensive and dangerous to contribute before 2035, and so renewable energy and energy conservation should be the priorities,
- e. Welcoming the UK Government's new tougher Nationally Determined Contribution of an 81% reduction in emissions by 2035,

Calls on all governments at COP 31:

1. To resist backsliding and focus on 2030 targets and actions that to "keep 1.5 degrees possible alive"; including energy conservation and phasing out fossil fuels;
2. To ensure that the voices of climate scientists, and the most vulnerable – including Indigenous people and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – are heard and responded to;
3. To prioritise stewardship of freshwater resources, forests and protection of ecosystems as huge carbon stores of benefit to biodiversity, climate, communities and wildlife;
4. To count, and act to reduce, agriculture, data centre, military and shipping emissions ensure calculations don't overlook substantial emissions, such as military emissions;

Calls on the UK Government:

5. To produce, publish plans, and act, to reduce (cf 1990 emission) by 68% in 2030, and 81% in 2035 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on track to net-zero by 2050, that are judged credible by the UK Climate Change Committee;
6. To address climate injustice by financial commitment for 2026-2031 including loss and damage grants, without reducing other ODA spending and debt relief for the poorest countries;
7. To enable a Just Transition ensuring that the substantial benefits of a green economy transition are shared widely, while also supporting those who stand to lose economically;
8. To make more progress on adaptation planning, given that the latest National Adaptation Programme (NAP) published in 2023 is an improvement on its predecessors, but that an Independent Assessment of the Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) indicates that delivery of adaptation is still fundamentally limited by issues of governance, investments, and lack of a monitoring framework;
9. To clearly set out the processes to coordinate the new UK-led Global Clean Power Alliance, including how it will complement other multilateral and industry coalitions also working on fossil fuel reduction and clean energy;
10. To ban new fossil fuel licences and investments and prioritise renewable over nuclear power expenditures;
11. To ensure the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Net Zero Framework to reduce shipping emissions under the Marine Pollution Convention is adopted in October 2026.

Agreed 9th March 2024 and amended 15th March 2025 and 28th March 2026

5. Coalition of the Responsible

UNA London and 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 co-operation offers more than shifting bilateral deals,

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To seek with like-minded countries globally a common approach to reinforcing multilateral solutions to shared problems (such as Climate Change) and mutually beneficial cooperation (based on common standards of human rights and the SDGs) for example by supporting an Article 109 conference to review the Charter;
2. 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

Agreed 28th March 2026

6. Companies breaching international law in arms trade

UNA London and South-East 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 of international law,
- e. Deeply concerned that UK export guidance inadequately prevents weapons containing UK components from being used in international crimes, and thus implicating the UK,

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.

Agreed 28th March 2026

7. Comprehensive Accountability For War Crimes

UNA London and 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.

Agreed 28th March 2026

8. Convention on the Rights of Older Persons

UNA London and 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 and address issues of ageism, discrimination and exclusion to include:

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

Agreed 28th March 2026

9. Greenland's independence

UNA London and 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 that 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:

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

Calls on the UN and member states:

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

Agreed 28th March 2026

10. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)

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 in 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:

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

Calls on the UN and member states:

8. To demand that China and Hong Kong fulfil their 1997 'One Country, Two Systems' promises including through UN mechanisms such as the Human Rights Council.

Agreed 28th March 2026 replacing a previous resolution on the topic

11. Human Rights

UNA London and 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 on 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:

1. To intensify efforts to achieve universal ratification of the core human rights treaties;
2. To withdraw all reservations to human rights treaties and refrain from making future reservations;
3. To strengthen the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies to ensure full implementation and protection of human rights worldwide;

Calls upon the UK Government:

4. 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;
5. 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;
6. To adopt an ethical foreign policy prioritising human rights advancement;
7. Not to shield allies where criticism is justified;
8. To ensure aid spending accounts for human rights concerns;
9. To refrain from withdrawing from existing human rights commitments;
10. To re-engage with UN human rights mechanisms, nominating candidates for election.

Agreed 28th March 2026 replacing previous resolutions on the topic

12. Information Services for Refugees and Migrants

UNA London and 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, modern slavery and human trafficking,
- 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.

Agreed 28th March 2026

13. Israel/Palestine 100 years after the Balfour Declaration

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Noting the 1917 Balfour Declaration for the future of pre-1948 Palestine to be a shared Jewish and Arab homeland under a "dual obligation" involving:
 - i. The establishment within Palestine of a national home for Jewish people,
 - ii. Nothing to be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine,
- b. Noting the dual obligation's failure as the land now remaining to Palestinians has dwindled to less than 22 per cent of pre-1948 Palestine, with more than 750,000 Israeli settlers in illegal settlements in these Palestinian territories,
- c. Denouncing the discriminatory regime codified by Israel's Nation-State law,

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To meet its obligations under the 2024 International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion on Israel's occupation of Palestinian Territory and urgently to introduce laws and work with other states to secure the end of occupation, settlement activity, and annexation by Israel of any part of the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) as defined by the cease-fire 'Green Line' of 1967, which the General Assembly, in September 2024, had called for by September 2025 ;
2. To work with France, as fellow permanent member of the UN Security Council, (as well as with the other states that have recognised Palestine statehood) to support Palestine developing the requisite criteria for full membership of the UN;
3. To require the Israeli government to give Palestinians now living in Israel the same rights as their Jewish neighbours, and to fulfil its duties – according to ICJ, UNGA and international law as an occupying power – for those Palestinians living in the OPT by respecting their fundamental rights;;
4. To oppose comprehensively any attempt by Israel, USA or private individuals: to remove Palestinians from Israel or the OPT; to relocate Palestinians within Israel or the OPT; or to confiscate or annex their land or property;
5. To urge the implementation of the full provisions of the Peace Plan, including returning the borders of Gaza to their former location, allowing all necessary humanitarian aid to enter Gaza and supporting its reconstruction, as required by the Palestinian inhabitants;
6. Encourage the referral of any further legal aspects of proposed solutions to international bodies including the ICJ and to urge the implementation of its decisions;

Calls on Tony Blair, a member of President Trump’s Board of Peace Executive Board, to:

7. Urge the inclusion on the Board of more high-level Palestinians (chosen by the Palestinian people after the release from Israeli jails of Palestinian leaders wrongly imprisoned, including Marwan Barghouti);
8. Urge the Board of Peace to ensure the implementation of the full provisions of the Peace Plan, as in 4 above, with a full ceasefire by the Israeli Defence Force;
9. Urge the full withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Gaza to enable the National Committee to lead the reconstruction.

Agreed 26th May 2018 and amended May 16th 2020, 27th February 2021,
23rd April 2022, 9th March 2024, 15th March 2025 and 28th March 2026

14. Israel/Palestine latest developments

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Concerned about Israel’s:
 - i. Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in its treatment of humanitarian workers, journalists, UN staff and residents of the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT),
 - ii. Ill treatment (including administrative detention and torture) of Palestinians throughout Israel and the OPT,
 - iii. Forcible displacement of thousands of Palestinian refugees across the OPT,
 - iv. Condoning of the use of violence by its Israeli settlers in the West Bank against their Palestinian neighbours,
 - v. Destruction of the UNWRA headquarters in Jerusalem,
 - vi. Continuing restrictions on humanitarian and medical supplies into Gaza ,
 - vii. Knesset vote in favour of allowing the death penalty for Palestinian prisoners with minimal legal safeguards
- b. Deeply concerned about the attack on Israel from Gaza, led by Hamas on October 7th 2023, and also about the disproportionate response of the Israeli Defence Force,
- c. Welcoming the UK government’s support of UN General Assembly Resolution A/ES-10/L.33, requiring that Israel comply with international law concerning persons they detain, including releasing all those arbitrarily detained,
- d. Noting the continuing insecurity felt on both sides of the conflict,

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To call on all parties to renounce the use of violence as a means of resolving the conflict and to renounce any current or previous commitments to the destruction of other parties;
2. To require Israel to comply with its responsibilities as an Occupying Power, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the International Court of Justice (ICJ)’s rulings, including:
 - i) providing access to sufficient nutritious food, clean water and sanitation, energy, shelter, education, health and medical care (including vaccines and medicines);
 - ii) protecting healthcare facilities, humanitarian workers, child-safeguarding and journalists;
3. To oppose proposals involving the forced removal of Palestinians from Gaza by Israel, the USA or others or the confiscation or annexation of their land or property;
4. To continue to work with governments across the region, Europe and globally to develop and create momentum behind the Arab League Gaza plan and a future that respects the rights of the Palestinian people and guarantees the safety and security of all those living in the area;
5. To seek solutions within the framework of international law, including by endorsing and implementing ICJ Advisory Opinions and Rulings and supporting the ICC Chief Prosecutor – the UK nominee for the post – who has been sanctioned by the US;
6. To call on Israel to allow full access for UN system staff and special rapporteurs, respect all UN resolutions, Geneva Conventions, International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC) decisions, including those relating to the Genocide Convention, and to remove restrictions on UNRWA supporting Palestinians’ humanitarian needs;
7. To urge the release of Marwan Barghouti – and other prospective Palestinian leaders – from Israeli jails;

8. To immediately cease all trading with illegal settlements and to cease military support to Israel until they comply with their international obligations and humanitarian law and end the collective punish of innocent civilians;
9. In drawing the line between free speech and antisemitism in the UK in relation to criticism of the actions of the Israeli government or advocacy for Palestinian rights, use the *Jerusalem Declaration on Antisemitism* as a tool to interpret the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition or as a replacement for it.

Agreed on 15th March 2025 to replace a previous resolution on collective punishment and amended 28th March 2026

15. Maximising the impact of the UN's work

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Recognising the value of a continuous focus on good practice, and UN wide alignment of efforts to maximise impact ,
- b. Welcoming the 2024 UN Declaration on Future Generations and the proposed Special Envoy for Future Generations, building in part on the similar role in Wales.

Calls on the UK government:

1. To support the appointment of the Special Envoy for Future Generations including through financial support or secondment;
2. To include youth delegates in UK participation at the UN and to consult UK youth organisations on UK positions at the UN.

Calls on the UN to maintain a focus on:

3. Identifying and combatting the root causes of problems globally;
4. Encouraging in-country projects to be community-led;
5. Establishing global reward and recognition schemes to incentivise change and embed goals such as the SDGs in economic systems (for example the food system);
6. Ensuring that youth is represented in all UN processes, even in the highest fora, despite local and national cultural obstructions;
7. Develop and build on the model of networked multilateralism going beyond member states: adopting multi-stakeholder approaches involving a wide range of actors such as companies, civil society, NGOs and human rights watchdogs;
8. Working with all members of civil society, particularly marginalised groups ,when seeking social transformation to build a social revolution that promotes shared ownership and responsibility.

Agreed 27th February 2021 and amended on 28th March 2026

16. Nuclear Weapons

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Noting that the UK government has been committed, since 1968, to negotiating the elimination of all nuclear weapons 'in good faith' by Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT),
- b. Regretting that it declined to support the January 2021 UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) prohibiting a wide range of nuclear-weapon-related activities,
- c. Noting that the UK government plans to replace our own Vanguard submarines which will continue to be wholly dependent on logistic support by the United States, all requiring expenditure of some £117.8 billion over the next ten years,
- d. Noting the declaration by the P5 in January 2022 that a Nuclear War cannot be won and must never be fought,
- e. Deeply concerned at the failure in 2026 to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by the US and 8 other countries, already ratified by 178 other countries,

Urges the UK Government:

1. To reconsider its “total commitment to the UK’s nuclear deterrent”;
2. To give full support to the TPNW treaty, including to accede to it as soon as possible;
3. To cancel the current Trident replacement contracts and publicly reactivate its commitment to the NPT;
4. To commit to No First Use of its nuclear weapons;
5. To use its best efforts to prevent further nuclear proliferation (in Europe and globally) and work towards a new nuclear arms reduction framework.

First agreed 25th November 2017, amended 24th November 2018,
May 16th 2020, 23rd April 2022, 9th March 2024, 15th March 2025 and 28th March 2026

17. Oceans

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Acknowledging the call for ambitious co-ordinated action to protect the world’s oceans in the 2018 Commonwealth Blue Charter to protect and improve our oceans,
- b. Acknowledging the importance of SDG 14 Life below water,
- c. Welcoming and supporting the Sussex Blue Charter launched in October 2021 at the Ocean Symposium,
- d. Welcoming the entry into force of the Agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (the High Seas Treaty) on 17th January 2026,
- e. Condemning unregulated ‘bottom trawling’ and the resulting bycatch and ocean floor damage,
- f. Welcoming the UK government’s action on ‘bottom trawling’ in 41 Marine Protected Areas but noting its partial nature,

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To work more forcefully at the UN, the International Maritime Organisation (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 covering at least 30% of UK Waters;
3. To complete ratification of the *High Seas Treaty* in time for the first Treaty COP later this year;
4. To reconsider the Environmental Audit Committee’s call for stronger action on ‘bottom trawling’ and on protected areas, and to engage actively with fishing communities to offset potential damage to livelihoods;

Calls on the UN to work with member states:

5. To create Marine Protected Areas including at least 30% of the World’s Oceans;
6. 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;
7. To require that all ocean-going commercial fleets be pollution free and CO2 neutral, whenever possible;
8. To curb and regulate industries contributing to the acidification of the world’s rivers and oceans;
9. To tackle all sources of ocean pollution especially plastic;
10. To progress SDG 14 significantly by 2030, reporting back annually.

Agreed 24th November 2018 and amended 23rd April 2022 and 28th March 2026

18. Removing UK citizenship

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Aware that some countries have abandoned their nationals involved in foreign conflicts, sometimes stripping them of their citizenship,
- b. Noting Article 8, paragraph 1 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, states that “[a] Contracting State shall not deprive a person of its nationality if such deprivation would render him stateless”,
- c. Also noting UN Security Council Resolution 2178 that states “Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism [such as deprivation of nationality] comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law”,
- d. Recalling Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognises citizenship as a fundamental human right,
- e. Noting that denationalisation can increase rather than reduce radicalisation, and that the ECHR has ruled arbitrary denationalisation violates fair trial standards,
- f. Concerned that this practice disproportionately affects minorities and can render individuals, including children, stateless and vulnerable,
- g. Noting the Runnymede Trust research that 11 million British citizens with dual nationality could have British citizenship removed in the context of proposals for mass deportations,

Urges the UN to call on all member states:

1. For compelling moral, legal, and pragmatic reasons, to accept responsibility for all individuals who hold citizenship recognising that secret or arbitrary deprivation of nationality exceeds sovereign powers and undermines accountability;
2. To repatriate and bring to justice those accused of crimes, to rehabilitate where possible, and to treat humanely those who are innocent;

Urges the UK Government:

3. To introduce proper safeguards, appeals and scrutiny before citizenship removal, to protect the rights of all British citizens.

Agreed 23rd April 2022 and amended 28th March 2026

19. Resourcing the UN for current global challenges

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Recalling that the UN Charter envisages an extensive role for the UN System,
- b. Deeply concerned that the UN is under almost unprecedented financial pressure, stemming partly from the failure of a number of member states to meet their financial contributions, thus causing a serious shortfall in funding, even of the core activities, which constitutes a threat to the world order and the welfare of nations,
- c. Noting that the SDG’s are only 16% on track,
- d. Recalling with regret the closure of USAID which underpins all the major UN health, development, peace and security platforms; that new US aid to African countries for health, has been tied to mining, mineral and migration deals; and that the US has withdrawn from 66 international bodies including 31 UN affiliated organisations,
- e. Noting the sizeable gap which exists between the pledges made to the UN Humanitarian Appeal Process and the amounts delivered,

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To use its influence at the UN to reaffirm the value of a global rules-based system of multi-lateral cooperation;
2. To honour its pledges to the UN system (or UN humanitarian system) and meet fully its financial obligations;

3. To support the Secretary General's proposals for financial reform of the UN, including suspending refunds of underspending funds as the organisation implements cutbacks;
4. To work with like-minded member states to agree on collective and strategic restoration of overseas aid and other international funding;

Calls on the UN:

5. To seek to retain at least 2023 level funding of UN agencies and programmes, including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNRWA and UNOCHA;
6. Setup a High Level Panel to report back in 2026 on mechanisms like a Tobin Tax to enable a more stable UN system funding, and whether to reduce the dependence on the largest countries paying their dues with middle sized multilateralist countries paying a larger share.

Agreed 28th March 2026

20. Sudan

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Expressing its deep satisfaction with the UK pledge of £231 million for the 2024/25 aid package for Sudan and the region,
- b. Believing that arms supplies to the to the parties to the conflict impede humanitarian access and prolong civilian suffering,
- c. Deeply concerned that the conflict has caused famine and acute hunger for over 20 million people and has displaced more than 15 million others,
- d. Alarmed by the systematic use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, affecting millions of women and girls,
- e. Disturbed by the findings of the international fact-finding mission that both sides of the conflict have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, including the deliberate targeting of civilians,

Calls on the UK Government:

1. To intensify its diplomatic efforts at the UN Security Council in order to implement effective measures to protect civilians and bring the fighting to an end;
2. Support the extension of the UN arms embargo to the entire territory of Sudan and to advocate for the extension of ICC jurisdiction to the whole of Sudan;

Calls on the UN:

3. To condemn international actors who provide weapons to the factions involved in this conflict;
4. To give the fullest support to the UN Secretary General's personal envoy for Sudan, Mr Pekka Haavisto, in his mission;
5. To conduct a joint strategic assessment with the African Union, without delay, to help re-establish a protection force to prevent further atrocities, using mechanisms for co-operation between the UN and the African Union under SCR 2719;
6. To appoint a UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs in Sudan, to improve humanitarian access, protect civilians, and address the world's most serious humanitarian crisis.

Agreed 15th March 2025 and amended 28th March 2026

21. Treatment of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Recalling our concerns about treatment of refugees and asylum seekers in London hotels and NHS charging in resolutions passed in 2021 and 2022,
- b. Concerned that, not only in the UK but throughout Europe, treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers falls short of acceptable human standards,
- c. Welcoming the Government's abandonment of the Rwanda scheme and commitment to rapid consideration of claims,

- d. Sharing the Government's concern about dangerous journeys undertaken by refugees and migrants and the abuses and challenges presented by smuggling gangs,
- e. Welcoming its commitment to maintaining the UK's tradition of providing sanctuary to those fleeing conflict and persecution,
- f. But noting with grave concern the changes to the asylum system announced on 17 November 2025, including:
 - i. The cap on resettlement arrivals,
 - ii. Shorter leave to remain and longer and uncertain settlement path,
 - iii. removal of automatic family reunion and providing reduced support,
- g. Concerned also that asylum-seekers will still not have the right to apply for permission to work for 12 months after lodging their claim and will even then face role restrictions,
- h. Noting that allowing asylum-seekers early work access reduces government support costs and eases public finance burdens, and that giving refugees stable status allows them to rebuild shattered lives. Given protracted conflicts and repressive regimes, many cannot return short-term. Short-term leave and family reunion restrictions create anxiety and despair undermining social cohesion,
- i. Noting that UNA London and South-East Region (LASER) has joined the January 2024 Europe-wide Campaign to Stop the Inhumanity on Europe's Borders,

Urges the UK Government:

1. To align its policies relating to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants with international refugee and human rights law and the applicable Stop Inhumanity Campaign's Collective Demands ;
 - (i) Operating humane borders;
 - (ii) Providing justice and compensation for harms;
 - (iii) Providing more safe and legal routes from major areas of conflict or persecution;
2. To ensure NHS care remains free for asylum seekers and refugees;
3. To provide support for English language development and orientation for asylum seekers to help them adjust to life in the UK;
4. To maintain the current five-year 'leave to remain' period and the existing path to settlement;
5. To restore family reunion for all refugees;
6. To grant asylum-seekers permission to work earlier in their asylum process, e.g. three or six months.

Agreed 9th March 2024 to replace the previous resolution on the same topic
and amended 15th March 2025 and 28th March 2026

22. UN member states obligations

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Recalling Articles 2.4, 5 and 19 of the UN Charter, which respectively prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity of any state, provide for suspension of membership, and remove voting rights from members in serious arrears of contributions,
- b. Gravely concerned that violations of UN Charter Article 2.4 by UN members currently go undeterred and with impunity, posing an existential threat to the rules-based international order,
- c. Further concerned that failure by certain members to pay their assessed contributions is placing the UN under severe financial strain,
- d. Believing that meaningful consequences for such violations are essential to the credibility and effectiveness of the UN,

Calls on the UK Government:

7. To work with like-minded states to identify and propose — through existing mechanisms or new agreements — measures that would impose meaningful consequences on any UN member that violates UN Charter Article 2.4 or falls more than two years into arrears with its financial contributions;
8. To report to Parliament on progress within twelve months.

Agreed 28th March 2026

23. Women Peace & Security

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Recognising that Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions are essential to protecting women in conflict and achieving peace and security,
- b. Welcoming the UK's 5th National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security(WPS) (2023-27),
- c. Welcoming the 2025 appointment of Baroness Harman as UK Special Envoy for Women and Girls and the Duchess of Edinburgh's continuing support for the WPS and PSVI agendas,
- d. Welcoming commitments to strengthen UK capabilities delivering the WPS agenda, including senior accountability, improved monitoring, and collaboration with Women's NGOs,
- e. Welcoming funding for WPS programming through the Integrated Security Fund, including £4.7million to the Elsie Initiative Fund, but regretting inadequate funding levels,
- f. Noting UK ratification of the Istanbul Convention,

Calls upon the UK Government and the UN Security Council:

9. To apply a human rights-based approach to WPS, emphasising gender equality as cost-effective conflict prevention;
10. To provide stable financial resources to women's NGOs preventing armed conflict;
11. To provide emergency grants to women's human rights defenders;
12. To implement the Murad Code for survivors;

Calls upon the UK Government:

13. To prioritise WPS in British national security, regretting its exclusion from the 2025 National Security Strategy;
14. To re-frame security by balancing military funding and foreign aid to address power structures, discrimination, and violence against women;
15. To include the Arms Trade Treaty and post-conflict Northern Ireland within WPS scope;
16. To examine how upholding refugee rights advances the WPS agenda;
17. To support the Women, Peace and Security Bill ensuring gender consideration in UK policy;
18. To provide adequate National Action Plan funding;

On Peace-building and Peace-keeping

19. To encourage gender training in international organisations and ensure equal women's representation in peace negotiations;
20. To ensure better gender representation in UK armed forces;
21. To expand British Peace Support Team gender training;
22. To support the UN's clear proposals for increasing the number of female peacekeepers;

Calls upon the UN Security Council:

23. To revise international law to include prohibitions against sexual and gender-based violence;
24. To re-purpose frozen assets using survivor-centred approaches for victims as reparation;
25. To remind CEDAW state parties of obligations to eliminate discrimination under Articles 2-4;
26. To adopt periodic reviews of Resolution 1325, incorporating innovations;
27. To make Resolution 1325 legally binding;

On Peace-building and Peace-keeping

28. To encourage funding, training and international professional standards for peace mediation monitors;
29. To call for gender training for UN peace mediators;
30. To enable the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA) to strengthen partnerships with women NGO peacemakers;
31. To insist that 40% of peace talk participants are women;
32. To encourage countries to include women peacekeepers at all levels;
33. To ensure consistent training including gender awareness and screening;
34. To ensure independent monitoring and accountability of peacekeeping forces.

Agreed 10th March 2018, amended 27th February 2021, 23rd April 2022 and 28th March 2026