

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. Accountability for the use of the UN Security Council Veto

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Believing that if an emergency session of the General Assembly under Resolution 377A*¹ concludes that a veto was deployed unlawfully, this would constitute evidence that the Security Council has failed to exercise its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter to maintain international peace and security,
- b. Further believing that any consequent General Assembly resolution calling for collective action, including the use of armed force, should therefore be considered legally binding as if it was a Security Council resolution under Article 25 of the UN Charter,

Calls on the UN General Assembly:

To build upon the Assembly's commitment in *Pact for the Future* to develop a sustainable, just, and peaceful global order, including reform of the Security Council, by passing a resolution mandating that, whenever a debate is called under Resolution 76/262*² following deployment of a veto, the elected members of the Security Council should call an emergency session of the General Assembly under Resolution 377A*¹ and present a report which:

- i) Assesses compliance of the veto with international law;
- ii) Recommends action, including collective action, to maintain international peace and security.

Agreed 15th March 2025

(* See [Supplementary Information](#))

3. Afghanistan's assets

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Noting that in February 2020, the US Trump administration and the Taliban signed the *Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan*, also known as the Doha Agreement,
- b. Noting that the US completed its withdrawal of its armed forces from Afghanistan on 30 August 2021, marking the end of the nearly 20-year-long war in Afghanistan since 9/11,
- c. Regretting the decision taken by the US Biden administration on 11 February 2022 to allocate \$3.5B or 50% of Afghanistan's foreign currency reserves to cover lawsuits by US 9/11 families,
- d. Reminding the US that the Afghan people themselves were victims of 9/11 and according to UNHCR, 24m Afghans are in need of vital humanitarian relief of at least \$8B,
- e. Concluding that the US position is fuelling Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis, making an already serious situation, almost catastrophic,

Calls upon the UK Government:

1. To use its 'special relationship' with the US to release the currency reserves of Afghanistan in full without delay;
2. To raise a motion to table a UN resolution to return the full \$7B foreign currency reserves to Afghanistan.

Agreed 23rd April 2022

4. 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. Deploring 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

5. 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

6. 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,
- d. Welcoming the government's Integrated Review published on 16 March 2021 with atrocity prevention and strengthening fragile countries' resilience to external interference being one of the highest priority actions,

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 24th November 2018 and amended 23rd April 2022

7. 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

8. 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:
 - a. Shared analysis of inter-relationships between global risks and best mitigation strategies;
 - b. Agreement on which treaties need accelerated ratification; how to better use UN machinery and to advance the September 2024 UN *Pact for the Future*;
 - c. A shared strategy to strengthen the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court and increase the impact of their decisions;
 - d. A focus on preventive diplomacy and economic and human security

Agreed 28th March 2026

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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:

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

Agreed 28th March 2026

12. Cybersecurity & Cybercrime

UNA London and 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. Fearing that the coexistence of the OEWG and the GGE points to rival ideologies more than to a concerted effort to reach an agreement to benefit all UN Member States, large and small,
- c. Welcoming recent initiatives by forty states to end ‘dual track discussions’ and establish a permanent UN forum to consider the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) by States in the context of international security,
- d. Welcoming the adoption of the UN Convention against Cybercrime by the UN General Assembly agreement on 24 December 2024, the first comprehensive global treaty on this matter, which provides States with a range of measures to be undertaken to prevent and combat cybercrime,
- e. Noting the publication of the UN’s AI Advisory Body report, *Governing AI for Humanity*, in September 2024,

Calls on the UK government:

1. To support the proposed Permanent UN Forum and the Convention against Cybercrime;
2. To further promote the 11 norms in the UN Framework of Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace, helping to embed these as rules of the road and in supporting partners across all continents to be better able to implement both the norms and the Convention;
3. To take a stance in UN-led negotiations which primarily seeks to protect the victims of aggressive cyber-attacks;
4. To promote dissemination of the tools and means within the Convention against Cybercrime to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating cybercrime, protecting people and their rights online;
5. To support an AI capacity development network to link up a set of collaborating, United Nations-affiliated capacity development centres making available expertise, computer and AI training data to key actors;
6. To provide effective assistance to all Commonwealth Nations implementing national cybersecurity capacity reviews in order to become more cyber secure.

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

13. Financial levy for clean water

UNA London & South-East Region:

- a. Concerned that every day international financial transactions and markets generate millions of dollars in profit, a large proportion of which is entirely speculative, and does not create real wealth,
- b. Deeply concerned that such transactions create little income for the wider population,
- c. Noting that a 0.05% levy on such transactions would yield enough income to ensure that every man, woman and child on the planet had access to clean water and sanitary provision,
- d. Conscious of the need to control international health issues that can exacerbate global pandemics,

Calls upon the UK government:

1. To work for the adoption by the UN of an international agreement to impose such a levy on all financial transactions over £100,000, including high frequency transactions;
2. To set up, with the income thus generated, a special fund to ensure that every man, woman and child on the planet gains access to clean water and sanitary provision.

Agreed 27th February 2021 and amended 9th March 2024

14. 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

15. 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

16. How did Dag Hammarskjold die?

UNA London & South-East Region

- a. Noting that the UN General Assembly, in 1962, reached an open verdict, pending further information, on the causes of the plane crash in which UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold died in 1961, while on a peace mission in the Congo,
- b. Further noting that following publication of further information, the UN General Assembly in 2014 opened a new inquiry led by Justice Mohamed Othman, appointed by the UN Secretary General,
- c. Noting additionally that following each of his interim reports, support in the UN General Assembly has grown,
- d. Regretting that the UK government has declined access to – or denied the existence of – documents believed by Judge Mohamed Othman to be in its possession,
- e. Further regretting that the UK government has refused to provide documents dated between February and November (2018) specified by Westminster UNA in its Freedom of Information Request (March 2019),

Urges the UK government:

To extend full cooperation to Judge Othman's inquiry and to grant him access to documents held for over 60 years by MI5, MI6 and GCHQ, all active in the region at the time of the event.

Agreed 9th March 2024 to replace the previous resolution on the same topic

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. Kashmir

UNA London and South -East Region:

- a. Concerned about the 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:

1. To encourage both Pakistan and India to uphold UNSC Resolutions and the Simla Agreement;
2. To urge the Indian Government to prevent any brutal treatment of Kashmiri citizens and to relax controls on the media.

Agreed 9th March 2024 and amended 2nd March 2026

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. Peaceful coexistence in the Middle East

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Acknowledging the potential for new beginnings provided by the change of government in Syria,
- b. Acknowledging the appointment of Lebanon's new Prime Minister and the significantly reduced influence of Hezbollah,
- c. Alarmed by Israel's bombings of Syria, Lebanon, Iran and Yemen, and the expanded occupation of parts of Syria and Lebanon, in spite of the presence of UN peacekeepers,
- d. Further alarmed by Israel's Prime Minister Netanyahu's description of 'Israel's 7 battle fronts'*,
- e. Being aware of the apparent willingness of Iran, Saudi Arabia and the USA to negotiate and update the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), limiting Iran's nuclear programme in exchange for sanctions relief,
- f. Recognising the major security implications of the war in Gaza on shipping in the Red Sea and throughout the region,
- g. Being aware of the opportunity for regional peace offered by the rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Iran,
- h. Welcoming the statement by Jordan's Foreign Minister at UNGA 2024 that all Arab states agree to live in peace with Israel, as long as Israel recognises Palestinian self-determination,

Calls on the UK government:

1. To support the peoples of Syria and Lebanon in determining their own future;
2. To help rebuild Syria and Lebanon, including by removing sanctions and increasing financial support;
3. To urge Israel to remove its forces from the OPT, Lebanon and Syria and to focus on working for peaceful resolutions of all their conflicts in the region;
4. To support negotiations with Iran aiming to renew or improve upon the JCPOA;
5. To support humanitarian relief in Syria, Lebanon and Yemen, including by increasing support for the work of UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and UNOCHA with displaced people throughout the region;
6. To work with governments across the region to resolve long-standing issues on a sustainable basis and to normalise relations with Israel on the basis of good neighbourly relations, international law and mutual security;
7. To develop a coherent UK- Middle East Strategy, taking account of the whole Middle East and the various conflicts and potential partners;

Calls on the United Nations Secretary-General:

8. To use all organs of the UN to work towards compliance with international law and respect for sovereign borders throughout the region.

Agreed 30th March 2025

(* See [Supplementary Information](#))

26. Promoting peace

UNA London & South East Region:

Recognising the importance of the UN Culture of Peace programme as reinforced through the UN General Assembly adoption of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010,

Calls on the UN:

1. To encourage nations to strengthen the capacities of education institutions and other civic society bodies to raise awareness of conflict prevention and peacebuilding;
2. To encourage negotiators in all settings to respect, understand and take account of each others' interests, and share publicly evidence to that effect as part of reaching mutually acceptable outcomes;
3. To encourage media regulatory reform which promotes post-conflict peace settlements and their implementation, and which restricts the use of the media for non-inclusive factionalism.

Agreed 27th February 2021

27. 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,
 - ii) Globally, 550 journalists were in jail at the end of 2025 (a doubling over the past five years), and 20 journalists were 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
3. 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*;
4. To work with other nations towards universal implementation of UN SDG 16.

Agree 15th March 2025 to replace a previous resolution and amended 2nd March 2026

28. Protection of Minorities in India

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Reaffirming the principles of the UN Charter*1, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the 1992 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, and Religious and Linguistic Minorities,
- b. Emphasising the constitutional*2 responsibility of the Union and State governments of India to uphold religious freedom and secularism,
- c. Taking into account India's diversity of cultures shaped by millennia and which includes 200 million members of the Abrahamic and Zoroastrian faiths*3,
- d. Recalling the commitment of the National Commission of Minorities*4 to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Minorities*5,
- e. Reaffirming that religious discrimination violates human rights under the UDHR and India's Constitution,
- f. Noting with concern the UN Human Rights Council's 2024 report on discrimination and violence against minorities in India*6,
- g. Noting also with concern the 2024 US Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) report on abuses against religious minorities and discriminatory state-level laws*7,

Calls upon the UK Government:

1. To endorse the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Council calling on India to adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination, to raise awareness among the general public, and to provide training to civil servants, law enforcement officers, the judiciary and community leaders for the promotion of respect for diversity;

Calls on the UN Human Rights Council:

2. To ensure that the UN Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues monitors India's progress in implementing the Human Rights Council recommendations on the situation of minorities in India and makes any necessary further recommendations to relevant UN bodies to ensure timely implementation of these recommendations.

Agreed 30th March 2025

(* See [Supplementary Information](#))

29. Recognising Ecocide as an international crime

UNA London & South East Region:

- a. Recognising that the nations of the world have a collective duty to protect the natural world,
- b. Believing that long term damage to the environment of planet Earth is caused by actions seeking short-term economic benefits by both corporations and governments,
- c. Concerned that irreparable and long-term damage is being done to soil, forests, atmosphere, oceans, and fresh water threatening to make much of the world uninhabitable for all forms of life,
- d. Concerned also that the damage is rendering all development unsustainable and is causing long term harm to the world population and biodiversity by contributing to the pollution of the air, land and water as well as to the food chain,
- e. Welcomes the development of legal precedents by Courts all over the world including rulings that governments' efforts in fighting climate change are inadequate, as in the case of Urgenda Foundation vs the State of Netherlands and the ruling of the Paris administrative court against the French Government,
- f. Noting proposals to establish an International Court for the Environment,

Calls on the UN:

1. To adopt a new international legal instrument and to encourage the adoption of national legislation which provide for personal civil and criminal liability of corporate executives and government ministers for damages made to the eco-system;
2. To set up monitoring and prevention procedures and legal enforcement mechanisms.

Agreed 27th February 2021

30. 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

31. 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 multilateral 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

32. 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 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
& 2nd March 2026

33. Sri Lanka

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Noting that the war in Sri Lanka ended in May 2009,
- b. Welcoming the adoption by the UN Human Rights Council of 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 & 2nd March 2026

34. 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

35. Sustainability in mountain areas

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Noting that mountains provide freshwater for nearly half the global population,
- b. Further noting that the majority of people living in these spaces are subject to food insecurity,
- c. Recalling that the UN's Five Years of Action for Mountain Development, championed by Kyrgyzstan, calls for a focus on nature-based solutions, access to services, sustainable infrastructure and early warning systems for disasters; and for the empowerment of mountain communities and disadvantaged groups,

Calls upon the UK government:

1. To sponsor research focussing on solutions to the sustaining of livelihoods and into the effects of climate change and loss of biodiversity in the mountain and highland regions of the UK;
2. To join the UN's Mountain Partnership and support its work in furthering global understanding of sustainable livelihoods in mountain areas as part of achieving the SDGs, and also support the links between Mountains, Climate Change and Biodiversity as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity;
3. To encourage the use of nature-based solutions and local knowledge as the most effective means to tackle the deterioration of these important environments.

Agreed 15th March 2025

36. The role of women in the UN

UNA London & South East Region calls upon the UN:

To take practical enabling action to address the issue of the representation of women at all levels in the UN (including the highest) as a matter of urgency.

Agreed 25th November 2017 and amended 23rd April 2022

37. 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

38. Ukraine

UNA London and South East Region:

- a. Noting that it is 3 years since Russia invaded Ukraine, in flagrant breach of international law, with attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure as well as perpetrating other international crimes and threats to European and global security and food supplies,
- b. Welcoming the UK government's determination to maintain support for Ukraine, including by creating a 'coalition of the willing' to provide peacekeeping forces to underpin any peace deal,
- c. Supporting consideration of a phased ceasefire, and the return of prisoners and children deported to Russia as confidence-building measures, creating the ground for peace negotiations,

Calls on the UK government:

1. To continue pressing the United States for security guarantees for Ukraine and for them to develop and use leverage with Russia to cease their aggression rather than simply cutting off support for Ukraine;
1. To continue economic pressure on Russia to cease their aggression, including further steps on frozen Russian assets;
2. To use our diplomatic capabilities in favour of proposals for a cessation of hostilities, building global cooperation around previous initiatives such as emphasizing the African focus on respecting sovereignty and security guarantees and the Chinese and Brazilian opposition to the use of nuclear weapons or attacks on nuclear facilities and civilian infrastructure or harm to global food security;
3. To encourage the use of the UN's negotiating capabilities and good offices at the earliest point (before or after a cessation of hostilities) building on its work on the safety of nuclear power plants, the grain deal and prisoner exchanges;
4. To contribute to planning for the reconstruction of Ukraine after the war as well as the maintenance of civilian infrastructure while hostilities continue;
5. To ensure that taking territory by force has consequences, including maintaining effective sanctions against the exploitation of assets and resources gained, and enhancing legal means for victims to seek redress for confiscated property;
6. To prepare and promote a carefully calibrated package offering security guarantees for Russia; human rights guarantees for Russian minorities elsewhere; economic sticks and carrots; and phased Russian re-entry to global mechanisms dependent upon practical steps and evidence of Russian non-interference, recognition and respect for the sovereignty and security of neighbouring countries;
7. To recognize that Russian military capabilities will remain a threat to Europe and the UK for the foreseeable future requiring continued vigilance on the supply or assistance of military or dual use equipment or technology and strategies to minimize their opportunities to strengthen or finance such capabilities through deals around the world, including by Russian military or aerospace companies;
8. To maintain long-term support for international legal initiatives on accountability for war crimes, the crime of aggression and challenging Russian claims of genocide as a pretext for the invasion, as well as action against individuals on either side who bear personal responsibility for war-crimes.

Agreed 9th March 2024 and amended 15th March 2025

39. 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:

1. 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;
2. To honour its legal commitment and restore to 0.7% of UK GNI for aid spending and to meet new needs from new funds;
3. 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;
4. 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;
5. 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;
6. To accelerate the processing of asylum seekers so that temporary accommodation 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;
7. To fully fund soft power, like the British Council and the BBC World Service, from other parts of the FCDO budget;
8. 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 & 2nd March 2026

40. 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:

1. 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;
2. To report to Parliament on progress within twelve months.

Agreed 28th March 2026

41. Universal healthcare & family planning

UNA London and South-East Region:

- a. Mindful that health and adequate nutrition are universal human needs and fundamental rights,
- b. Aware that women's health depends on control of their fertility, eliminating involuntary childbirth which can place too great a burden on their physical health and even their lives,
- c. Recognising also that access to family planning is essential for the welfare of families and communities,
- d. Acknowledging that enabling reproductive choice contributes to biodiversity and climate resilience,

Calls on the UK Government to:

1. Promote universal health care, including family planning, in its own aid programme and contributions to multilateral agencies;
2. Initiate resolutions at the UN General Assembly and the policy conferences of UN agencies, particularly the World Health Organisation (WHO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), requiring these agencies to incorporate family planning, using their own core budgets, and, where appropriate, to work in partnership with the UN Fund for Population (UNFPA);
3. Press for full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to enable women to access the services offered.

Agreed 9th March 2024

42. 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:

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

Calls upon the UK Government:

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

On Peace-building and Peace-keeping

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

Calls upon the UN Security Council:

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

On Peace-building and Peace-keeping

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

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