



BOOK OF RESULTS

FROM THE WORK AT

SOFIMUN 2009



Sofia, Bulgaria, 18-25 July 2009

This **BOOK OF RESULTS** contains important information upon the resolutions, agreements and other proposals that were reached at the **SOFIMUN 2009**.

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Sofia International Model United Nations

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SECURITY COUNCIL

Sponsors: [*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, The United States of America, Russian Federation, Costa Rica*]

Signatories: [Austria, China, Croatia, France, Libya, Mexico, Turkey, Uganda]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

[*SF/E2/SC/R1.1*]

Agenda item
[Afghanistan - Pakistan]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/SC/R1.1*]

1 **THE SECURITY COUNCIL,**

2
3 **Reaffirming** its unwavering commitment to the sovereignty, integrity and national unity of the
4 nations of Pakistan and Afghanistan,

5
6 **Welcoming** the presence and commitment of international observers to support the upcoming
7 Afghan elections,

8
9 **Expressing** its hope that the current government of Afghanistan will continue their policy of non-
10 interference in the electoral process,

11
12 **Expressing its full support** for all the measures taken by the Afghan and Pakistani Governments
13 in the international fight against terrorism, such as the recent accession of the Pakistani
14 Government to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of
15 Terrorism (A/RES/54/109),

16
17 **Referring to** the "hot pursuit" principle enshrined in Article 111 of the 1982 UN Convention on
18 the [Law of the Sea](#) and to Article 23 of the 1958 [Convention on the High Seas](#), in particular
19 the circumstances under which a state 'is allowed to temporarily violate borders to make an



- 20 apprehension', and considering it in analogy, in terms of land mass territory,
21
22 **Believing** that the sanctions regime represents an essential tool for the prevention of terrorist acts,
23
24 **Recalling** UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1617 (2005),
25
26 **Considering** the successful eradication of opium poppy cultivation a crucial objective to be
27 achieved, and *aware that* to this end substitutes need to be found to provide a living for the
28 Afghanistan people currently involved in opium poppy cultivation,
29
30 **Deeply concerned** that the corruption within Afghanistan and Pakistan continues to jeopardize the
31 efficiency of the international assistance in regard to reconstruction and development
32 initiatives in both countries,
33
34 **Recalling** the Islamabad letter of mutual intent in regards to the closure of Pakistani refugee
35 camps,
36
37 1. **Calls** upon all member states to show their extended support towards UNAMA in particular
38 by an increased commitment of qualified personnel, with the purpose of ensuring a fair,
39 equitable upcoming Afghan Presidential and Provincial Council Election;
40
41 2. **Invites** for the establishment of a national campaign to promote and continue the education
42 process in regards to electoral campaign, in particular *stresses* the need for women's voting
43 rights groups to encourage their leadership, social, political and economic participation at
44 all community levels;
45
46 3. **Expresses** support for the Afghanistan government to enter into negotiations with Taliban
47 forces in order to establish favourable communication to explore the possibility of reaching
48 a peaceful settlement between the aforementioned parties with mutual respect for the
49 Afghan constitution and national laws, strictly grounded on the principles laid down in UN
50 Security Council Resolution 1868 (2009), clause 30;
51
52 4. **Calls** upon further dialogue between ISAF and insurgency leaders in the region, with full
53 compliance with clause 30 of UN Security Council Resolution 1868, in order to push for
54 peaceful settlement between the two parties;
55
56 5. **Calls** upon Pakistan to enter negotiations with ISAF in regard to a possible 'hot pursuit
57 cooperation agreement' in the region:
58 a. for a one year trial period, with continued consideration of a possible extension by
59 the Parties involved,
60 b. authorising ISAF to pursue insurgents into Pakistani territory, in response to
61 preliminary strikes against ISAF,
62 c. subject to the immediate notification as to the nature of the required operation and
63 approval of the Pakistani high command,



- 64 **d.** subject to the provision of observation facilities to the Pakistani high command and
65 **e.** upon the condition of immediate withdrawal from the Pakistani territory upon
66 completion of the interception;
67
68 **6. Declares** that the 'hot pursuit cooperation agreement' does not constitute a breach of the
69 territorial and national sovereignty of Pakistan;
70
71 **7. Directs** the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 Committee to consider a
72 release of all relevant information providing the justification for the listing of a group or
73 individual, at the request of a petitioner, unless doing so constitutes a potential threat to
74 international security;
75
76 **8. Further calls upon** the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 Committee to
77 cooperate fully with courts, especially on cases before the European Court of Justice, to
78 prevent misapprehended rulings on the procedures on listing and delisting;
79
80 **9. Expresses** deep concerns over the situation regarding the refugees of Afghanistan and urges
81 its hosts to fully cooperate with the UN and non-governmental (NGO) organisations;
82
83 **10. Encourages** the international community to enter into negotiations to commence planning
84 to implement a long-term mechanism for the return of refugees to their respective
85 domiciles;
86
87 **11. Calls upon** the International Community to initiate talks with the Afghani authorities as
88 well as, but not limited to, the UNHCR to commence building of an international refugee
89 camp in Afghanistan in order to accommodate displaced persons that currently are
90 accommodated in refugee camps in Pakistan;
91
92 **12. Calls upon** the International Community to commence designing plans to assist in the
93 resettlement of Afghan refugees, located in Pakistan, in appropriate facilities by 2012;
94
95 **13. Acknowledges** Pakistan's commitment to re-enter negotiations in regard to the refugee
96 matter in 2011, should the humanitarian crisis in the region not have dissipated entirely;
97
98 **14. Requests** the Afghan and Pakistani government to fully cooperate with the civil society
99 groups, sponsored by UNDP, to carry out activities in the areas of monitoring, awareness-
100 raising and capacity development, media and access to information, and training in regards
101 to anti-corruption measures;
102
103 **15. Calls upon** the UNDP to take further steps in the implementation of their roadmap for
104 strategy and action on corruption in Afghanistan, calls upon the Government of Afghanistan
105 to offer their full cooperation to the UNDP;
106
107 **16. Calls upon** the international community, to cooperate with the United Nations Office of



- 108 Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
109 the Afghan Ministry of Counter-Narcotics, the Provincial Development Shuras and all
110 relevant stakeholders in the full implementation of the 1384 Counter Narcotics
111 Implementation Plan (2005), in direct reference to UNODC findings, and *identifies* the
112 provision of alternative livelihoods for Afghan farmers as a priority for 2009-10;
113
114 **17. Welcomes** the projects carried out in the south-eastern province Ningharhar by the United
115 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in cooperation with international stakeholders
116 and NGOs, aimed at giving Afghan farmers access to high added value international
117 markets and substituting poppy cultivation in the long-term, and *recommends* the
118 establishment of similar projects in other provinces;
119
120 **18. Recognizes** the vital role of the Afghan National Interdiction capability within the Counter
121 Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) and of the Afghan Border Police in the
122 containment of drug trafficking in Afghanistan, and *strongly recommends* an increase in
123 CNPA's National Interdiction capacity by 200 officers by the end of 2010, with an increase
124 in its regular forces by 250 by the end of 2010;
125
126 **19. Calls upon** the Member States to oblige themselves to provide additional training and
127 mentoring for the intelligence and investigation functions of the CNPA to meet its increased
128 capacity;
129
130 **20. Calls for** further strengthening of the cross-border counter-narcotics cooperation within the
131 framework of the Good Neighbourly Relations Regional Declaration on Counter Narcotics
132 and on the basis of trilateral initiatives, with the active involvement of Afghanistan and
133 Pakistan;
134
135 **21. Urges** ISAF to abide by international law in regards to the detention of military personnel
136 and insurgents, and *calls* on all international security forces to uphold the objectives and
137 principles of the General Assembly Resolution on the 'Protection of Human Rights and
138 Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism' (A/RES/63/185);
139
140 **22. Urges** all nations to continue their cooperation with international observers in regards to
141 detention procedures and facilities;
142
143 **23. Urges** the Government of Afghanistan to coordinate closer with individual NGO's and
144 international organizations to ensure that such organizations are able to provide continued
145 support to affected regions, and to ensure that staff members of such organizations are not
146 affected by further security threats in the region;
147
148 **24. Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
149



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SECURITY COUNCIL

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Signatories: [Costa Rica, Mexico, Libya, Uganda, Turkey, China]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

[*SF/E2/SC/R2.1*]

Agenda item
[India – Pakistan Nuclear Arsenals]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/SC/R2.1*]

1 **THE SECURITY COUNCIL,**

2

3 **Having heard** statements from representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan,

4

5 **Recalling** UN Security Council Resolution 1172 (1998),

6

7 **Further believing** that the prudent management of the nuclear arsenal is essential to the said
8 stability and security,

9

10 **1. Strongly urges** India and Pakistan to take relevant measures to ensure that their nuclear
11 arsenals are under secure domestic supervision, so as to rule out the possibility of any level
12 of abuse from non-state actors, such as, but not limited to, terrorist organisations and
13 extremist militants;

14

15 **2. Urges** India and Pakistan to comply with and implement the safeguards recommended and
16 set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and, upon request of the IAEA, to
17 provide immediate and effective assistance, so as to resolve any matters considered a threat
18 to the safety and security of the said facilities;

19



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- 20 **3. Encourages** India and Pakistan to recognise the availability of international security
21 organisations to combat any threats to the aforementioned facilities;
22
23 **4. Decides** to remain seized of the matter.
24





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SC

SECURITY COUNCIL

[SF/E2/SC/2.2]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

Agenda item
[India – Pakistan Nuclear Arsenals]

CBM AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

[SF/E2/SC/2.2]

1 The Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan commit themselves to the following
2 terms and conditions:

3

Economy

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

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17

18

19

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21

Terrorism

2. Both parties agree to cooperate in the fight against terrorism and coordinate a common policy through intergovernmental regular meetings of responsible officials;

3. Both parties commit themselves to reducing military presence in disputed region of Kashmir and strengthen the transparency measures to foster greater “openness” of their military capabilities and activities, including cooperate in investigations concerning crimes of terrorism (the Mumbai Attacks, 2008)



- 22 **4.** Both countries agree to create regional communication centers which can as well assist area
- 23 states in conflict and crisis management to enhance better coordination between the two
- 24 parties;

25
26 **Nuclear policy**

- 27 **5.** Both parties commit themselves not to be the first party to use nuclear weapons;
- 28
- 29 **6.** Report to each other and keep themselves frequently informed on their nuclear policies;

30
31 **Monitoring Mechanism**

- 32 **7.** Both countries agree to create a international body made of both Indian and Pakistani
- 33 representatives, appointed by their governments, which will provide a neutral control
- 34 mechanism, ensuring that both sides follow adequately the terms and the conditions of this
- 35 Agreement;
- 36
- 37 **8.** The aforementioned body will report to the UN Security Council relationships of India and
- 38 Pakistan as determined by this Agreement.

39
40 **Delegate of the**
41 **Republic of India**

Delegate of the
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

42 _____

43



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HRC



HRC

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Sponsors: [*Germany, France, United Kingdom, Canada*]

Signatories: [*Indonesia, Senegal, Egypt, Slovakia, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Argentina, Human Rights Watch*]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

[*SF/E2/HRC/R1.1*]

Agenda item
[Defining the right to self-determination]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/HRC/R1.1*]

1 **THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,**

2

3 **Reiterating** that the UN Charter in Article 1 part 2, as well as Article 1 of the International
4 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social
5 and Cultural Rights protect the right to self-determination,

6

7 **Recalling** the Declaration on Friendly Relations, the Vienna Declaration and the Declaration on the
8 Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,

9

10 **Emphasizing** the importance of territorial integrity and national sovereignty of States,

11

12 **Deeply concerned** with the possible collision of the principle of territorial integrity and the right to
13 self-determination,

14

15 **Bearing in mind** that every claim to self-determination is based on unique circumstances,

16

17 **Pointing out** that the right to external self-determination should be a last means to pursue, and only
18 if peoples are not able to pursue their self-determination internally,

19

20 **1. Defines** „peoples“ as a group of individuals who unanimously choose conservation of their



- 21 cultural, traditional, and historical heritage and language;
22
23
24 2. **Strongly** urges every Member State to promote and protect people's internal self-
25 determination by providing means to ensure their political, economic, social and cultural
26 development;
27
28 3. **Appoints** a Special Rapporteur with a thematic mandate for the time period of three years
29 under the following conditions;
30
31 a. The thematic mandate shall entail reporting on the political, economic, social and
32 cultural development of those peoples that claim a right to external self-
33 determination at present;
34
35 b. if deemed necessary, the Council shall extend the time period for another year;
36
37 4. **Notes** that people do not have a right to rely on self-determination if they have resorted to
38 violent means to achieve this goal and if their host state has complied with the requirements
39 indicated in operative clause 2;
40
41 5. **Insists** that, if the report unveils that these peoples are not protected adequately, the Council
42 shall immediately call for a Special Session on the respective State;
43
44 6. **Suggests** that a unilateral right to external self-determination can only be generated in
45 exceptional circumstances, such as the situations of former colonies and where a people is
46 systematically oppressed, as for example under foreign military occupation;
47
48 7. **Recommends** that former colonies shall be excluded from the exception mentioned above
49 where it is an expression of their free will to be part of the parent state.
50
51 8. **Draws attention** to the Advisory opinion on the Western Sahara of the international Court
52 of Justice, insisting that the right to self-determination shall represent the freely expressed
53 will of the people
54
55 9. **Proclaims** that it is prohibited to obstruct the practise of ethnical or cultural traditions and
56 to engage in any activities which is aimed at forcible assimilation of any ethnical or other
57 protected groups
58
59 10. **Affirms** that former colonies that have achieved the status of independent states, recognized
60 by the United Nations, are categorized and treated no differently from other existing
61 independent states.
62



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HRC



HRC

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Sponsors: [*France, Canada,
Germany, Bosnia-
Herzegovina, Senegal*]

Signatories: [People's
Republic of China, Brazil,
India, Indonesia]

[*SF/E2/HRC/R2.1*]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

Agenda item

[The right to self-determination in practice –
the case of Kosovo and Abkhazia / South
Ossetia]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/HRC/R2.1*]

1 **THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,**

2

3 ***Guided*** by Resolution 1.1 adopted by the SOFIMUN Human Rights Council on July 21, 2009,

4

5 ***Aware of*** the difficult task to balance the right to self-determination and the principle of territorial
6 integrity,

7

8 ***Stressing*** the importance of national sovereignty,

9

10 ***Bearing in mind*** the historical background of the dispute over South Ossetia's / Abkhazia's claim
11 to independence,

12

13 ***Recalling*** that a high degree of political, economical and cultural autonomy has been offered to the
14 Abkhazian and South Ossetian peoples,

15

16 ***Condemning*** the vast amount and severity of human rights violations committed during the
17 conflict over South Ossetia / Abkhazia in summer 2008, as well as in the post-conflict
18 context,

19



- 20 **Pointing out** that it is vital that all parties to the conflict follow up on the recommendations issued
21 by Human Rights Watch in their Report „Up in Flames“ from January 2009,
22
- 23 1. **Affirms** that, according to the definition given in operative clause 1 of Resolution 1.1,
24 Abkhazians and South Ossetians are to be considered peoples;
25
 - 26 2. **Notes** that the peoples of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, in accordance with operative clause
27 4 of Res. 1.1, do not have a right to rely on external self-determination if they have resorted
28 to violent means to achieve their goals through ongoing ethnic cleansing in Abkhazia and
29 South Ossetia;
30
 - 31 3. **Reminds** that, if a people refuses internal self-determination, it can be regarded as an
32 unwillingness to make use of their right to self-determination;
33
 - 34 4. **Strongly urges** Georgia to guarantee the right to internal self-determination to South
35 Ossetians and Abkhazians by ensuring their political, economic, social and cultural
36 development and to cooperate with them in these matters,
37
 - 38 5. **Urges** Georgia and the South Ossetian and Abkhazian peoples to immediately undertake
39 negotiations to find a final and viable solution under the terms underlined in this
40 Resolution, as well as Resolution 1.1;
41
 - 42 6. **Asks** the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint a Special Envoy whose task it
43 shall be to lead these negotiations and to mediate between the parties;
44
 - 45 7. **Further insists** on increased access for humanitarian organizations and foreign media to
46 the region and on the fact that their work shall not be obstructed;
47
 - 48 8. **Appoints** a Special Rapporteur for Abkhazia and a Special Rapporteur for South Ossetia in
49 accordance with operative clause 3 of Res.1.1;
50
 - 51 9. **Reaffirms** the right of all displaced persons in the region to return to their houses and have
52 a guarantee of security, nutrition, medical care and access to education;
53
 - 54 10. **Reminds** Georgia to increase efforts to ensure diversity of media in the country;
55
 - 56 11. **Demands** that, after the withdrawal of Russian forces, the blockade of Russian television
57 channels shall be removed;
58
 - 59 12. **Calls** upon the authorities of South Osetia and Abkhazia to guarantee that South Ossetian
60 and Abkhazian peoples will not try to resort to violence in enjoyment of their self-
61 determination.
62



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UNDP



UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Sponsors: [*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States, The Netherlands Germany, Slovakia*]

Signatories: [Namibia, China, Vietnam, Republic of Korea, India]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

[*SF/E2/UNDP/R1.1*]

Agenda item

[Public-private partnerships in natural resource management in developing countries]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/UNDP/R1.1*]

1 THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM,

2
3 **Emphasizing** the importance of Public-Private Partnerships in managing natural resources for
4 achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

5
6 **Recognizing** the validity of the principles stated in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the
7 General Assembly Resolution "Towards Global Partnerships" 58/129,

8
9 **Pointing out** the importance of aligning interests of all stakeholders, including public sector, private
10 sectors as well as the civil society,

11
12 **Keeping in mind** the policies and actions adopted by the United Nations, especially through the
13 work of the Economic and Social Council and the role of the United Nations Public-Private
14 Alliance for Rural Development (UNPPA),

15
16 **Recognizing** the importance of the democratic principles, the enforcement of the rule of law, the
17 protection of private property rights, labour rights and human rights,



18

19 **Taking** into account the principles of existing international fair trade regulations,

20

21 **Expressing** its concern about the difficulties of the public sector to meet the demand for public
22 services by the population of the developing countries, especially regarding the water
23 industry, the land industry and the forestry industry,

24

25 **Aware of** the weak regulatory framework of Public-Private Partnerships in managing natural
26 resources in developing countries,

27

28 **Suggesting** the improvement of condition for both private and public sectors involvement, and the
29 achievement higher standards in natural resource management,

30

31 **1. With regard to the issue of Public Private Partnerships in general:**

32 **a. strengthens** the role of the independent bodies of experts available to provide
33 assistance to governments, such as guidance, evaluation of the capabilities of the
34 private operations before the Public Private Partnerships, risk assessment etc;

35 **b. urges** the creation of an appropriate educational program by the UNDP designed to
36 provide know how, experience and technical assistance to strengthen long term
37 agreement between public and private sectors in the best interest of both parties;

38 **c. supports** the strengthening of the role of insurance funds, such as the International
39 Development Agency, allocated to cover financial risks of public-private partnerships;

40 **d. calls upon** International Non-Governmental Organisations to raise awareness in both
41 developed and developing countries on the positive effects of public private
42 partnerships through the use of media;

43 **e. recommends** the collaboration between local and foreign companies to promote the
44 development of local economies;

45 **f. draws the attention** towards the importance of hiring local high-skilled, skilled and
46 unskilled labor;

47 **g. recommends** the implementation of a process of privatisation of the lands on
48 concession, allowing private companies to rent lands for a certain period of time,
49 decided on a case by case basis;

50 **h. recommends** the civil society to participate through various associations such as trade
51 unions or consumer organisations in the surveillance of Public-Private Partnerships;

52 **i. encourages** the creation of long term forestry management strategy on a national level
53 with an emphasis on sustainable management and growth;

54

55 **2. With regard to the issue of water resource management:**

56 **a. suggests** the enactment of specific national legislations that would provide incentives
57 for private companies to get involved in public private partnerships (for instance: tax
58 holiday, state guarantee against business risks, grants to compensate an unprofitable
59 market);

60 **b. further recommends** the collaboration between local and foreign companies to
61 promote the development of local economies;



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UNDP



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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

[*SF/E2/UNDP/R2.1*]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

Agenda item

[Water governance: corruption in the water
sector in developing countries]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/UNDP/R2.1*]

1 **THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM,**

2

3 ***Guided*** by the democratic principles and recognizing the broad range of corruption involved in the
4 water sector,

5

6 ***Deeply convinced*** of the importance of tackling corruption in the water sector in order to achieve
7 the Millennium Development Goals,

8

9 ***Stressing*** the need for the Member States to fully respect the United Nations Convention Against
10 Corruption and urging new ratifications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the
11 Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses,

12

13 ***Recognizing*** water access as an essential right for every human being,

14

15 ***Taking into consideration*** the relevance of the global corruption reports from international Non-
16 Governmental Organizations and Water Institutes and emphasizing the need that these
17 organizations be further involved in the fight against corruption,

18

19 ***Keeping in mind*** the contextual specificities of water corruption situations worldwide,

20



- 21 ***Pointing out*** the necessity of appropriate infrastructures to deal with water corruption issues to
22 strengthen the service delivery and governance integrity,
23
- 24 ***Convinced of*** the importance of the separation between legislative, judicial and executive powers,
25 so that opportunities of rent creation among the political and business elites is diminished,
26
- 27 ***Bearing in mind*** the importance of inspecting water quality in combating water corruption and
28 reminding the international and local communities to preserve and rehabilitate the water
29 ecosystem through initiatives supported by the Global Environmental Faculty,
30
- 31 ***Recalling*** article 40 of chapter 3 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption,
32
- 33 ***Firmly convinced*** of the importance of respecting the Convention on the Protection and Use of
34 Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes,
35
- 36 1. **Recommends** the usage and the strengthening of the existing network of independent
37 experts under the supervision of the United Nations Development Program regional offices
38 acting as an advisory body offering constructive suggestions to deal with corruption in the
39 water sector;
40
- 41 2. **Promotes** the establishment of rules of procedure aimed at controlling actions of water
42 sector officials, clarifying the procedures of government procurements, functional
43 responsibilities for regulations, policy making and delivery;
44
- 45 3. **Supports** the involvement of private companies in the Global Compact Initiative and
46 strongly recommends the development of business codes of conduct that fit international
47 standards;
48
- 49 4. **Supports** the involvement of more businesses through legal incentives in order to increase
50 the competition and encourage the financial and human development, for instance grants to
51 compensate an unprofitable market, tax holiday, state guarantees against business risks;
52
- 53 5. **Encourages** the development of Public-Private Partnerships in developing countries, so that
54 private companies could offer expertise and funds for improving the water management
55 especially by investing in infrastructure;
56
- 57 6. **Recommends** the improvement of national legislations aimed at:
58 a. reducing bureaucracy in the process of acquiring licences to informal suppliers in the
59 water sector, to better organize and control the unofficial water market;
60 b. empowering the local authorities through decentralisation in the water sector;
61
- 62 7. **Points out** the importance and urgency of creating and implementing existing capacity
63 building programs for the administrative institutions, notably through provision of
64 informational technology infrastructure and specific educational programs in order to



- 65 improve working conditions of public officials and facilitate the effectiveness and efficiency
66 while implementing the proposed regulatory reforms;
67
- 68 **8. Emphasizes** the importance of monitoring the transfer of funds between donors and the
69 receiving parties, through encouraging involved parties to adopt transparent policies notably
70 by cooperating with financial auditors;
71
- 72 **9. Endorses** the strengthening, respectively the creation, of national independent bodies
73 specialised in fighting corruption, with an emphasis on the water sector, drawing on the
74 experience of the countries where such a framework has already proven its success;
75
- 76 **10. Suggests** the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to allocate project-based
77 supplementary funds, in order to discourage corrupt practices in the water sector;
78
- 79 **11. Supports** the establishment of a system of knowledge transfer and communication between
80 International and local Non-Governmental Organizations (trainings, exchanges of
81 experiences, communication platforms etc.) in order to disseminate information about the
82 specific level of water corruption of every country;
83
- 84 **12. Urges** the creation of specific committees in order to improve the cooperation among states
85 that share water courses by using diplomatic tools and by supporting the existing regional
86 institutions (European Union, Association of South East Asian Nations, African Union etc.);
87
- 88 **13. Invites** the Economic and Social Council to provide a financial framework that will
89 represent the basis of the financing strategies aimed to renew water infrastructure as well as
90 fund national and international projects on tackling water corruption;
91
- 92 **14. Encourages** the participation of civil society organizations and the media to improve the
93 monitoring system of water resource management through:
94
- 95 **a.** surveillance of all actors at each level involved in the water sector management;
 - 96 **b.** the creation of consumers agencies, that would implement international institution
97 projects such as annual satisfaction survey, Citizen Report Cards for each country,
98 provided by the World Bank, etc.;
 - 99 **c.** extensive research on academic level regarding water corruption issues and
100 encouraging the publication of all relevant results in the local and international
101 media, in order to raise public awareness on these issues;
 - 102 **d.** educational programs concerned with the issues of corruption in the water sector
103 meant to build sufficient capacity of Non Governmental Organisations to actively
104 participate in monitoring of water governance and to effectively communicate with
105 the public;
 - 106 **e.** comprehensive utilization of media channels including the press, electronic media
107 and public forums for the purpose of increasing public awareness on issues of
108 corruption in the water sector, persuading the government to respect ethical
behaviors and lobbying policy makes for legal reforms;



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- 15. Further encourages** research into identification of key actors involved in the value chain of corruption in the water sector and their incentives to act against the rule of laws.





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DISEC



DISEC

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

Sponsors: [*United Kingdom,
People's Republic of China,
United States of America,
India*]

Signatories: [*Brazil, Russia
Federation, Czech Republic,
Venezuela, Greece, Republic
of South Africa, Somalia*]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

[*SF/E2/DISEC/R1.1*]

Agenda item
[Maritime security - piracy and terrorism in
international seas]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/DISEC/R1.1*]

1 **THE UNITED NATIONS FIRST COMMITTEE,**

2

3 ***Alarmed*** by the increasing pirate activity in various areas around the world, including but not
4 limited to the Gulf of Aden, Somali territorial waters and the Malacca – Singapore straits,

5

6 ***Having considered*** General Assembly resolution 54/31 (2000), as well as Security Council
7 Resolutions 1851 (2008), 1838 (2008) and 1816 (2008),

8

9 ***Bearing in mind*** international and regional agreements on the issue, including but not limited to
10 the Code of Conduct on Piracy adopted by members of the international community in
11 Djibouti in January 2009,

12

13 ***Taking into account*** The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS),

14

15 ***Recognizing*** that piracy poses a threat to security and international commerce by hindering
16 peaceful civilian passage over the high seas,

17

18 ***Praising*** the decisive unified actions of UN member states and international organizations such as
19 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for assisting the World Food Program



- 20 (WFP) in the waters East of Somalia in preventing piracy and terrorist actions in high and
21 territorial seas,
22
23 **1. Strongly recommends** all States to sign, ratify and adopt the United Nations Convention on
24 the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), thereby enabling the subjection of pirates to fair trial;
25
26 **2. Requests** the Secretary General to initiate and facilitate an international conference to
27 comprehensively address piracy before the end of 2010;
28
29 **3. Urges** all participants in this international conference to take into account already existing
30 international and regional arrangements and treaties like the Code of Conduct on Piracy;
31
32 **4. Requests** the participants in the conference to discuss the creation of a comprehensive legal
33 framework addressing jurisdiction, prosecution and punishment of pirates;
34
35 **5. Notes** that international naval forces with respect to sovereignty and territorial integrity may
36 only be allowed to enter territorial water with the explicit consent of the government of the
37 State affected;
38
39 **6. Condemns** the illegal seizing and boarding of suspected pirate vessels without explicit
40 permission of the flag State;
41
42 **7. Calls upon** the United Nations Security Council to consider the crime of piracy on a semi-
43 annual basis;
44
45 **8. Calls upon** the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations
46 Development Program (UNDP) and an independent expert, recommended by the Secretary
47 General, on an annual basis to report on universal and specific roots and causes of piracy
48 and make recommendations for further action, as well as on the progress of dealing with
49 them, for future consideration on the behalf of the United Nations;
50
51 **9. Calls upon** the United Nations Member States to consider secondary approaches to combat
52 piracy from land, including but not limited to, offering support to law enforcement in
53 piracy-prone areas;
54
55 **10. Also calls upon** the UN Security Council to take appropriate measures under Chapter VII of
56 the UN Charter to tackle the crime of piracy such as but not limited to providing UN
57 Members States and regional bodies with the necessary mandates to deal with the issue at
58 hand;
59
60 **11. Strongly recommends** to UN Member States to provide support and maritime vigilance to
61 piracy-affected States in order to aid existing national and regional efforts to combat piracy;
62
63 **12. Encourages** further international cooperation in combating piracy to the fullest possible



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64 extent.

65

66 **13. Recommends** the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the International Maritime
67 Bureau (IMB) in good cooperation to set up a fund for pirate-affected States that do not
68 have the capacity to tackle the issue, for the purpose of establishing a sufficiently effective
69 coast guard.
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DISEC



Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

DISEC

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

Sponsors: [*United Kingdom,
The Islamic Republic of
Pakistan, People's Republic
of China, The Hellenic
Republic, Japan, The
Republic of South Africa,
India*]

Signatories: [*Israel, Czech
Republic, United States of
America*]

[*SF/E2/DISEC/R2.1*]

Agenda item
[Missiles and the security implications for
the Middle-East]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/DISEC/R2.1*]

1 **THE UNITED NATIONS FIRST COMMITTEE,**

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Taking into account the principles of the United Nations Charter and especially the sacred principle of State sovereignty,

Strongly emphasizing the sanctity of every State's right to self-defence as stated in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter,

Realizing that arms races in the Middle-East can seriously deteriorate regional and international peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to the issue of security and missile non-proliferation in the Middle East,

Guided by the report prepared by the Panel of Governmental Experts, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/33 A of 20 November 2000, titled 'The issue of missiles in all its aspects' as published on the 23 July 2002,



18

19 **Stressing** that at present no universal norms or instruments exist dealing specifically with missile-
20 related concerns in all their aspects,

21

22 **Also in affirmation** of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 and its framework for strengthening
23 the role of the Security Council in adopting steps to discourage the proliferation of ballistic
24 missiles, enforce strict export control measures, and prevent non-state actors from obtaining
25 access to such military equipment,

26

27 **Further reaffirming** UN General Assembly Resolutions 120 (2007), 242 (1967), 452 (1979), 465
28 and 471 (1980),

29

30 **1. Expresses** its strong concern with the current stage of missile armament present in the
31 Middle-East;

32

33 **2. Encourages** therefore the commencement of bilateral or multilateral negotiations between
34 actors in the Middle East in order to create further regional cooperation and trust among
35 all parties;

36

37 **3. Strongly suggests** the Secretary General to organize, before the end of 2010, an
38 international meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, under the guidance of the
39 Middle East Quartet consisting of *inter alia* The Russian Federation, The European
40 Union and the United States of America in concert with the Middle Eastern parties,
41 aimed at achieving:

42

a. A regional Middle East agreement on mutual defense and disarmament actions;

43

b. An economic Aid for Disarmament program;

44

45 **4. Suggests** the United Nations to strengthen their collaboration with regional organizations
46 such as the Arab League, organizations that have already shown their commitment in
47 achieving peace and security in Middle East;"

48

49 **5. Also suggests** the Secretary General to appoint a special representative to mediate and
50 facilitate negotiations with relevant sub-state actors that are crucial for building
51 sustainable regional trust among States in the Middle-East;

52

53 **6. Calls upon** a revision of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in order to strengthen
54 the conditions and regulations on non-proliferation and to ensure a collective security by
55 binding its signatories from defecting from the agreement;

56

57 **7. Strongly encourages** confidence-building measures concerning missile testing in the
58 Middle East such as but not limited to:

59

a. Specification of missile test area's used by the respective governments,

60

b. Pre-notification to neighbouring states concerning missile launch testing,

61

c. Prompt notification of accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents;



- 62 .
63 **8. Strongly encourages** all states and predominantly states of the Middle East to undertake
64 decisive steps against the distribution and acquisition of missile technology and
65 materials for production of missiles by non-state actors;
66
67 **9. Further encourages** the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a resolution calling for
68 disposal of all cruise missiles and ballistic missiles with a range in excess of 1000
69 kilometres;
70
71 **10. Calls upon** the Economic and Social Council to discuss the development and the spread of
72 educational programs in order to promote the importance of values such as the practice
73 of tolerance and living together in peace with one another as good neighbours as stated
74 in the United Nations Charter;
75
76 **11. Urges** all member states in the Middle-East to fully cooperate with the nuclear inspections
77 conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
78
79 **12. Urges** all States in the region to join the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI);
80
81 **13. Strongly encourages** confidence-building measures, such as but not limited to:
82
83 **a.** Specification of test areas,
84 **b.** Pre-notification of missile launches,
85 **c.** Advanced notification of ballistic test flights,
86 **d.** Prompt notification of accidental, unauthorized, unexplained incidents;
87
88 **14. Welcomes** the use of rocket and missile technology for civil and scientific peaceful
89 purposes, as long as States involved in such activities inform the international
90 community;
91
92 **15. Encourages** all Middle Eastern states to maintain a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone.
93



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UNPBC



UNPBC

UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

Sponsors: [*Central African Republic, United States of America, United Kingdom*]

Signatories: [Italy, Burundi, France]

[*SF/E2/UNPBC/R1.1*]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

Agenda item
[Cooperation and integration of the
Peacebuilding Commission in peace keeping
missions]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/UNPBC/R1.1*]

1 **THE UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION,**

2

3

Guided by the principles laid down in the Resolution 1645/2005 adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly,

4

5

6

Taking note that peacekeeping is a way to help countries torn by conflict create conditions for sustainable peace,

7

8

9

Bearing in mind that peacebuilding includes comprehensive efforts to identify and support structures which will tend to consolidate peace and advance a sense of confidence and well-being among people,

10

11

12

13

Recognizing the flexibility of the Peacebuilding fund (PBF) as stated by the Secretary General in his report in 2008,

14

15

16

1. **Advises** the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should brief the PBC on countries emerging from the conflict immediately in order to ensure a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding activities;

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- 20 **2. Recognizes** the need for regular meeting on a six months basis between the PBC,
21 representatives of Security Council (SC) and an ambassador of a country that is in urgent
22 need of Peacebuilding resources;
- 23
24 **3. Urges** the SC in the previously mentioned meetings to:
- 25 **a.** prepare a report on a country's progress in Peacebuilding in order to share best
26 practices and ask the PBC to advise the SC;
- 27 **b.** identify peacebuilding priorities on a country- specific basis;
- 28 **c.** define the appropriate PBC engagement and determine the strategies that the PBC
29 should use in order to maintain peace in the country concerned;
- 30
31 **4. Recommends** tighter and stronger collaboration between the PBC and ECOSOC in order to
32 provide qualified reports, and advice in policies with respect to socio-economic
33 development in the country concerned;
- 34
35 **5. Believes** that a close cooperation between the PBC and external Non-Government
36 Organizations namely International Red Cross and Oxfam should be in place in order to
37 avoid duplicity and pool all resources together;
- 38
39 **6. Urges** donors to increase the PBF with a view to ensuring stable environments for
40 upcoming elections in Burundi, the Central African Republic, and Guinea Bissau as part of
41 peacebuilding activities.
42



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UNPBC



UNPBC

UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

Sponsors: [*The Russian Federation, The United States of American, The Central African Republic*]

Signatories: [*The People's Republic of China, Burundi, Somalia, The Kingdom of Morocco*]

Second session:
July 18-25, 2009

[*SF/E2/UNPBC/R1.2*]

Agenda item
[Peace building towards the construction of
capable States in Africa and the role of
developed countries]

RESOLUTION

[*SF/E2/UNPBC/R1.2*]

- 1 **THE UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION,**
- 2
- 3 *Guided* by the purpose and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter,
- 4
- 5 *Fully aware* of the fact that the African states are facing severe problems,
- 6
- 7 *Taking note* of the goals stated in the Resolution 1645/2005 adopted by the Security Council and
- 8 the General Assembly,
- 9
- 10 *Being aware* of the fact that interethnic conflicts represent a threat for sustainable peace in Africa,
- 11
- 12 *Keeping in mind* that national authorities are of outmost importance when addressing
- 13 peacebuilding solutions towards the construction of capable states,
- 14
- 15 *Acknowledging* the fact that peace and development are intertwined,
- 16
- 17 *Recognizing* that the rule of law and good governance are two important aspects for assuring
- 18 peacebuilding,



19

20 **Deeply convinced** that African countries should share best practices, solutions and ideas for solving
21 the problems that they are facing,

22

23 **Bearing in mind** the importance of humanitarian aid coming from developed countries in order to
24 assure the protection of human rights, in accordance with Economic and Social Council's
25 (ECOSOC) Resolution 2007/3 on strengthening the coordination of emergency
26 humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

27 **Noting** the important role of women in the prevention the resolution of conflicts and in
28 peacebuilding and stressing the importance of their equal participation in the upcoming
29 elections in African states on the PBC agenda;

30 **Reaffirming** the principles stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the
31 General Assembly Resolution 44/25 ;

32 **Pledging** its support to African states in their efforts to strengthen their governance through the
33 holding of free and fair elections,

34

35

36 **1. Urges** the African Union (AU), Infrastructure Consortium of Africa (ICA), United Nations
37 Environment Program (UNEP), and African Development Bank (ADB) to provide
38 assistance on infrastructure issues in African states using the PBF and Pan-African
39 Infrastructure Development Fund (PAIDF) on a country-specific basis in order to sustain
40 rural development, promote industrial development international trade, basic service
41 provision, and regional integration;

42

43 **2. Expects** that the states of the Central African Republic, Burundi and Guinea-Bissau invite
44 international observers in order to ensure free and fair elections;

45

46 **3. Urges** developed nations to provide and fund seminars and workshops on human rights
47 issues in order to raise awareness amongst the African people on their rights;

48

49 **4. Recommends** that the recipient African country shall use the peacebuilding funds to carry
50 out the activities for which they have been funded for in accordance with the signed
51 agreement. Accordingly, each recipient should make the following reports:

52

53 **a.** Consolidated narrative progress reports every twelve months, to be provided no later
54 than five months after the end of the applicable reporting period,

54

55 **b.** Consolidated annual financial reports at the end of the each fiscal year with respect to
56 the funds disbursed from the PBF, to be provided no later than five months after the
57 end of the applicable reporting period,

57

58 **c.** A final consolidated narrative report and financial report, after the completion of all
59 project activities financed from the PBF and including the final year of the project
60 activities, to be provided no later than 30 June of the year following the financial
61 closing of the Project activities,

61

62 **d.** A consolidation of final certified financial statements, to be provided no later than 30
days after the last date of receipt of the financial statements from the PBC of the year



- 63 following the financial closing of the project activities;
64
65 5. **Requests** that ECOSOC cooperates with the PBC in order to find additional technological
66 and human resources for the African Union and in the engagement of local actors;
67
68 6. **Asks** the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to conduct in-depth
69 environmental studies of African nations on the PBC agenda, in order to suggest ways in
70 which the PBC can provide better technical assistance;
71
72 7. **Suggests** that representatives from developed nations, the World Bank (WB), the
73 International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Trade Organisation (WTO) urgently
74 meet in order to design debt restructure programmes for the African countries that are on
75 the PBC agenda on a country specific basis;
76
77 8. **Encourages** the African Union to work towards strengthening economic cooperation
78 between African States and removing trade barriers, in order to promote free trade within
79 the borders of the African Continent;
80
81 9. **Asks** ECOSOC and UNESCO to co-operate with the PBC on issues regarding education
82 and other social matters, with specific reference to the countries listed on the PBC agenda;
83
84 10. **Stresses** the need for developed countries to assist African states in ensuring border security
85 as a means of achieving stable environments;
86
87 11. **Urges** African countries to create favourable conditions for refugees and internally
88 displaced persons to return to their place of origin;
89
90 12. **Recommends** to the African Union to organize meetings on a regular basis with
91 representatives of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in order for this UN body to *get* a
92 better view on what the problems of the African states are and to further the cooperation
93 between the two organizations;
94
95 13. **Encourages** donors to cooperate directly with the local administration, but under the strict
96 control of the national authorities, in order for the states to achieve the goal of
97 decentralization;
98
99 14. **Affirms** its willingness to cooperate with The African Centre for the Constructive
100 Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) through its [Training for Peace in Africa](#) programme.
101