



Rome International Model United Nations

4th SESSION 2010

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/RES/4/4

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Criminal accountability of the United Nations officials and missions, resolution adopted by the General Assembly, on its 2nd meeting, held on 23 March 2010

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) protecting the United Nations officials who commit crimes while under the UN mandate,

Deploring that many UN officials and experts on missions who commit very serious crimes, such as:

- (a) torture,
- (b) forcing children and women to prostitute,
- (c) murder,
- (d) violations of human rights,
- (e) abuse and harassment,
- (f) involvement in government corruption,

Alarmed by the fact that a large amount of perpetrators are able to escape without any punishment,

Convinced that an alarming number of UN officials do not review policies for each mission,

Bearing in mind that there are many countries that do not possess the legal personnel and knowledge to investigate United Nations experts and officials,

Keeping in mind that a high number of cases receive immunity, which affects this organization's credibility,

Fully alarmed by the fact that civilians are not always properly protected by the UN officials and/or the government (police, national armed forces, etc.),

Having heard that many officials and experts on missions collaborate with insurgents by:

- (a) selling weapons to them,
- (b) providing information about military plans,
- (c) illegal trade,

Desiring to address the problem in a subtle and effective way while it can be still under control,

Aiming to take significant steps to prevent and properly punish misconduct of any sort,



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Recalling the proposal of A/RES/63/119 to continue to collaborate with the States that are providing them with material and information on the criminals,

1. *Recommends* the Secretariat to increase control by creating a convention to facilitate and expand cooperation between Member States of the United Nations;
2. *Suggests* sending inspectors immediately to the country where peacekeeping missions take place, in particular if there have been any signs of law breaking by UN officials and/or experts;
3. *Emphasizes* that UN officials should undergo more accurate psychological tests and complete social training before being assigned to official UN missions and reminding them of the functions of the UN and their individual role therein, their duties and responsibilities toward the United Nations, included but not limited to; stressing that committing a crime may not only violate their personal beliefs but also go against all moral obligations towards the international community;
4. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to collaborate with the States that are providing them with material and information on the criminals and to financially contribute to their investigations, as already proposed in A/RES/63/119;
5. *Further encourages* all Member States to establish and exercise criminal jurisdiction over their nationals participating in UN operations who commit serious crimes in a host state;
6. *Proposes* the creation of a special section of the UNBISnet (United Nations Bibliographic Information System) database where all the documentation on crimes committed by UN experts and officials can be stored in order to make sure that legal procedures will be made even if the trial cannot be conducted immediately;
7. *Supports* the “zero tolerance policy” of the UN concerning criminal conduct, in particular that involving sexual abuse and exploitation;
8. *Supports* the creation of a special commission which will investigate the operations of the UN forces in the countries where they are deployed and which will assure that people who are part of the UN that commit criminal acts will be judged by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in order to:
 - (a) make the UN’s actions more transparent and effective,
 - (b) make the UN’s help more efficient through the adequate punishment of those who, while acting under the UN mandate, violate human rights or perpetrate criminal acts,



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- (c) end the climate of impunity towards the criminals that commit horrible crimes under the protection of the UN, a fact that contributes enormously to discrediting the UN institution;
- 9. *Requests* enlarging the possibilities of action of the UN forces, according to the international laws, to make them able to:
 - (a) arrest both local people and the UN operatives who commit crimes,
 - (b) hold the criminals to insure that they will be judged, without legal consequences for the UN operators;
- 10. *Further requests* that UN officials who are responsible for crimes, will be judged respecting international law, and those crimes will be judged by international trials;
- 11. *Calls* for an investigation by the International Court of Justice in order to fill a possible jurisdictional gap and ensure that the alleged offender does not escape prosecution;
- 12. *Recommends* that UN officials need psychological support for all the period of their career.