



Amnesty International members only

33rd International Council Meeting

Circular 4: First version resolutions, workshop proposals and ICM agenda

AI Index: ORG 10/5759/2017
To: Sections and structures
ICM Session: All sessions
From: 2017 ICM Preparatory Committee
Date: 3 March 2017

PURPOSE STATEMENT

- This document contains the resolutions and workshop proposals received for discussion at the 2017 International Council Meeting (ICM). It also includes a draft agenda for the meeting.
- As mandated by the ICM Standing Orders, the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) met virtually in January to discuss all the proposals. The committee considered possible consolidations of resolutions and how best to engage with these topics to ensure substantive discussions and decisions in August.
- Any questions about the PrepCom's recommendations and advice should be directed to the PrepCom via icm@amnesty.org.
- Revised resolutions and workshop proposals deadline: 11 May (see page 5 for more information)

DISTRIBUTION

- This circular should be shared with your section / structure's ICM delegation, board, members and staff.
- This document should be shared with anyone else involved in ICM preparation.

Contents page

Papers List	4
Letter of introduction from the ICM Preparatory Committee	5
Key dates to help you prepare for the ICM	8
Draft ICM agenda	9
Allocation of resolutions and workshop proposals	10
The decision-making process ... how are decisions made at the ICM?	11
How are resolutions discussed in a working party? How will we discuss workshops?	12
GOVERNANCE REFORM WORKING PARTIES	13
1.01. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: STATUTE OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL	13
1.02. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE REGULATIONS	19
1.03. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE	36
1.04. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: GOVERNANCE REFORM TRANSITIONAL PLANS	41
1.05. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: ACHIEVING IMPACT ON GENDER AND DIVERSITY	44
1.06. AI SWEDEN: ADDITION IN OPENING PARAGRAPHS OF THE STATUTE	47
1.07. AI ISRAEL: A STATUTE AMENDMENT TO THE 2017 ICM	48
1.08. AI NETHERLANDS: APPROVAL OF ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLAN BY THE GLOBAL ASSEMBLY	49
1.09. AI AUSTRIA: CHAIRS CAPACITY BUILDING GROUP	50
1.10. AI AUSTRIA: PROPOSED NEW VOTING SYSTEM: "DEGRESSIVE REPRESENTATIVE VOTING"	51
1.11. AI SWEDEN: VOTING RIGHTS: REPRESENTATION MODEL	53
1.12. AI LUXEMBOURG: THE MOVEMENT'S DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES	55
1.13. AI GERMANY: MEETING OF THE MOVEMENT	56
2. HUMAN RIGHTS WORKING PARTY	58
2.1. AI USA: MILITARY OCCUPATION	58
2.02. AI GREECE: DEVELOPING A POLICY ON MILITARY OCCUPATIONS	59
2.03. AI FRANCE: AI'S POSITION ON THE OCCUPATION OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES (OPT) PALESTINE	60
2.04. AI SPAIN: CHANGES TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S POLICY CONCERNING ITS POSITION ON THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	61
2.05. AI MEXICO: DRUG CONTROL AND HUMAN RIGHTS	63
2.06. AI GREECE: DEVELOPING A FULLY-FLEDGED POLICY ON ILLEGAL NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES	64
2.07. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY ON STATE OBLIGATIONS ON ELECTIONS	65
2.08. AI UK, AI IRELAND, AI SWEDEN, AI ARGENTINA, AI PARAGUAY, AI URUGUAY, AI PERU; AI TUNISIA, AI ISRAEL, AI FRANCE, AI CHILE: REVIEW OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S ABORTION POLICY	67
2.09. AI AOTEAROA / NEW ZEALAND AND AI UK: HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE	69
2.10. AI NORWAY: MAJOR SPORTS INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS	70
2.11. AI ISRAEL: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS	71
2.12. AI FRANCE: FURTHER RESEARCH INTO PROSTITUTION	72
2.13. AI FRANCE: PROTECTION FOR WHISTLE-BLOWERS	73
2.14. AI ITALY: USE OF BOYCOTT AS A CAMPAIGNING STRATEGY	74

2.15. AI LUXEMBOURG: BANKS AND THE ARMS TRADE	75
2.16. AI LUXEMBOURG: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	76
2.17. AI PUERTO RICO: RESEARCH INTO THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION OF INTERSEX PEOPLE	78
3. ORGANISATIONAL WORKING PARTY	78
3.01. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: ALIGNING BUDGETING GLOBALLY	79
3.02. AI ALGERIA, AI DENMARK, AI LUXEMBOURG, AI NETHERLANDS AND AI NORWAY: THE ROLE OF SECTIONS.....	80
3.03. AI GERMANY: ENSURING AMNESTY PRESENCE WORLDWIDE	82
3.04. AI USA: FUNDING OUR GLOBAL PRESENCE	83
WORKSHOP PROPOSALS	84
W1. AI SWEDEN (INITIATIVE), SUPPORTED BY AI PUERTO RICO: WORKSHOP ABOUT STRENGTHENING LGBTI RIGHTS IN AI'S IAR WORK.....	84
W2. AI USA: WORKSHOP ABOUT AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE	85
W3. AI NETHERLANDS: WORKSHOP ABOUT THE ROLE OF SECTIONS/STRUCTURES	86

Papers List

All ICM papers and background papers are available on the ICM website: [2017 ICM website](#)

Release date	Paper title	Session	AI index number
Oct 2016	Circular 1: Welcome and call for facilitators	N/A	ORG 50 4883 2016
Oct 2016	Circular 2: Call for internationally elected positions	N/A	ORG 50 4954 2016
Nov 2016	Circular 3: Preparing for key conversations	N/A	ORG 50 5042 2016
Mar 2017	Circular 4: First version resolutions, workshop proposals and draft agenda	Full ICM	ORG 10 5759 2017
June 2017	Section and structure voting entitlements	S10, S21, S25, S26	TBC
June 2017	Second version resolutions, preliminary costings and draft agenda	Full ICM	TBC
June 2017	Drugs policy study paper	HR Pol working party	TBC
June 2017	Updated strategy on priority countries	S3	TBC
June 2017	GTP Final Assessment Report	Org working party	TBC
July 2017	Update on implementation of 2015 ICM decisions and International Board and International Treasurer's Report	S3	TBC
July 2017	Secretary General's report to the ICM	S3	TBC
July 2017	State of the movement report	S16, S17	TBC
July 2017	Final version draft agenda, preparing for the ICM	Full ICM	TBC
July 2017	Nominations to internationally elected positions	S4	TBC
Post ICM papers			
Aug 2017	2017 ICM Decisions Report	N/A	TBC
Sep 2017	Report of the 2017 ICM	N/A	TBC

Background papers

Release date	Paper title	Sessions	AI index number
Jan 2017	Governance Reform: new governance model explained	Governance Reform working party	ORG 10 5298 2017
Mar 2017	Governance Reform comparative document: the Statute of Amnesty International		ORG 10 5592 2017
Mar 2017	Governance Reform comparative document: the ICM Standing Orders		ORG 10 5593 2017

Session key

	ICM plenary session
	ICM plenary: HR context
	Governance Reform working party

	HR Policy working party
	Workshop
	Organisational working party
	Regional meetings

Letter of introduction from the ICM Preparatory Committee

Dear friends,

The 2017 ICM Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) held a video conference at the end of January to discuss the 34 resolutions and three workshop proposals received. The number of resolutions was considerably higher than in 2015 (17 resolutions received) and for the most part they focus on the key themes of Governance Reform and Human Rights Policy.

As we mentioned in our introduction communication for the 2017 Chairs Assembly and Directors Forum (CADF), “our meeting takes place at a time when the human rights landscape is changing ... quickly.” We have been witnessing the gradual erosion of human rights across the entire globe for some time. At the ICM, we must build on our discussions from the 2017 CADF to ensure that Amnesty International is well-positioned to respond to the new challenges in the external human rights environment. This will be the 2017 ICM’s overarching objective.

The PrepCom was pleased to see the substantive issues coming to the movement’s highest decision-making body and we have included remaining at the forefront of human rights policy discussions as an objective for the meeting. Article 8.2 of the ICM Standing Orders (ORG 50/2431/2016) mandates the PrepCom to prepare possible consolidations of resolutions. Accordingly, we have included our advice on what we believe is the best way to deal with these proposals and **we strongly encourage sections that have submitted resolutions on similar topics to work together and send joint proposals by the revised resolutions deadline (11 May)**. In some cases, we encourage sections to re-submit resolutions as workshop discussions because this will lead to better, deeper discussions than a resolution. Resolutions are an important part of our democratic process, and the International Council Meeting (ICM) is the moment when we come together to take the right decisions for our global movement. Bearing this in mind, as well as the limited resources we will have on site in August, we encourage you to **be concise and strategic about the revisions you put forward in May** for our global discussions.

Agreeing on a **revised governance model that positions us effectively** in an increasingly hostile human rights landscape is another objective of the meeting. The Governance Reform consultation process has taken place over the last 48 months and we hope the proposal the International Board (Board) puts forward will serve as a strong basis for us to work toward the best model for our movement. It is up to all of us to leave the 2017 ICM having approved an integrated, coherent, revised governance model that achieves broad and deep agreement. Therefore, we ask sections to re-submit their Governance Reform resolutions within the context of the Board’s resolutions by the revised resolutions deadline.

This ICM will also take place as one of the biggest organisational changes in the movement’s history comes to a close. **Discussing new ways of working** is the focus of the final set of resolutions, and we will also use this opportunity to share conclusions on the GTP.

To meet these objectives, we will organise the ICM’s conversations into four working parties: one on Human Rights Policy (English), one on Organisational issues (French) and two on Governance Reform (one in Spanish, one in English). All working parties will begin with an introductory session for the participants to get to know each other and agree the order of topics to be discussed. Working party discussions will continue over the course of the meeting and end with a “conclusions” session: so that everyone is clear on what has been agreed by the working party before the plenary decisions session on the final day.

In the case of the Governance Reform working parties, we will do things slightly differently. There are many issues to be discussed under this broader topic and we will divide these into six or seven coherent themes (to be confirmed after the 2017 Chairs Assembly and Directors Forum). The themes will be shared between the two working parties, so that we can have substantial, meaningful discussions in the limited time available. To allow for enough time for the substantial parts, the PrepCom will highlight areas of the resolutions where, given previous discussions, there is little or no time needed for discussion. The working parties will review the relevant parts Statute and Global Governance Regulations grouped as component parts, and the parties will work separately and convene together as needed.

The intention is for both the working parties to vote on the relevant parts of the Statute and Regulations first, before a decision by the ICM plenary. The Governance Reform resolutions are interdependent and consequential, so we will need approval on specific issues from the full International Council before moving onto the next stage of this discussion. This is why we have allocated mid-meeting “decision moments” (see draft agenda: S10 and S21) in plenary on the second and fourth days of the meeting. On the final day, the International Council will vote on the revised Statute and Regulations as a whole. In the plenary, as per our Statute, votes on component parts and the whole Statute and Regulations will require a 2/3 majority of votes cast to be approved.

The workshops may cover an in-depth discussion on issues related to a resolution, or they may deal with a standalone HR theme. As we mentioned above, we believe the workshops will generate a more engaging, dynamic and participatory way to discuss the key concepts behind a resolution or a key HR theme that is important to you and your members. Arranging the agenda in this way helps us give prominence to the human rights issues that the International Council should focus on.

We are also determined to address issues of power and participation. This has been the centre piece discussion in the PrepCom since the committee’s inception. The ICM is a great meeting, and we know it can be much better, especially at involving a greater variety of voices in our decision-making. We have said it for too long, and failed too often as ICM conversations continue to cater to voices that are familiar with the meeting’s formal procedures, fluent in one of the meeting’s core languages and accustomed to “traditional” Amnesty ways of working. Our role as the PrepCom is to make sure that everyone is fully involved in the ICM’s discussions and we will use more participatory methodologies to achieve this. Working party facilitators will check-in with participants at regular intervals to make sure everyone feels fully included in the decision-making process, and we hope you can help us to create an enabling environment for everyone, so that as a movement we can meet Strategic Goal 5.2 on active participation.

Finally, we want you to think about what you can do to ensure your ICM delegation is fully prepared for the meeting. In this circular, we have provided information on key preparation dates, a papers list and graphics about the decision-making processes for you to share with your delegation. Later in the year, we will hold webinars with first time participants and youth delegates. Please help us to ensure everyone comes to the ICM ready and determined to participate by preparing your delegates, in particular those coming to the ICM for the first time.

We hope this cover letter has given you the necessary background information to start your ICM planning and resolutions discussions. If you have any comments, please contact us at ICM@amnesty.org

Best wishes,
2017 ICM PrepCom

Christine Pamp (ICM Chair), Koldo Casla (ICM Alternate Chair), Awuor Ayiecho, Rosslyn Noonan, Laurent Deutsch, Nicole Bieske (Chair, International Board), Colm o’Cuanachain (Senior Director, Office of the Secretary General, International Secretariat)

Resolutions ... next steps

- Read the PrepCom advice on any resolutions your section has submitted.
- Contact the relevant Working Party Facilitator (icm@amnesty.org) and other sections to start discussions on merging resolutions and submit merged resolutions by **11 May**.
- Discuss the other resolutions with your board and members and decide if there are any resolutions that you would like to suggest amendments to. Contact the proponent section to discuss your suggestions. (Before the ICM, only **proponents** can submit amendments to their own resolutions.)
- If you want to amend your resolution, submit a revised resolution by 11 May.

How to submit an amendment to your resolution or a merged resolution

- Please submit amendments to resolution text in **track changes**, showing the text that has been removed and the text that has been added. It is important for the PrepCom to see clearly what has been changed.
- Merged resolutions should also be submitted in **track changes** on one of the original resolutions (unless the text has been completely revised). The resolution title should also include the names of all the proponent sections and include them in copy on the submission email.
- **Revised or merged resolutions must be submitted to icm@amnesty.org by 11 May**. Please ensure you get a return email confirming receipt of your amendments.

Emergency resolutions: what are they and what is the criteria?

- An emergency resolution is a resolution that could not have been formulated and submitted before the closing date for resolutions (11 January) because the relevant information was not available.
- The PrepCom will review emergency resolutions received and decide whether or not they are eligible for inclusion on the agenda of the International Council.
- **Emergency resolutions should be sent to icm@amnnesty.org by 11 May**. Please ensure you get a return email confirming receipt.

Statute amendments: what are they and what is the criteria?

- A Statute amendment is a resolution which proposes to change the Statute of Amnesty International (POL 20/001/2013).
- Statute amendments need the support of five sections and structures to be considered by the International Council. Sections that have submitted Statute amendments must send an email to icm@amnesty.org by **11 May** for inclusion in the Second draft resolutions circular. In the email, proponents should inform which additional sections support the presentation of their amendment and copy those sections into their submission email.
- The Statute may be amended by the International Council by a majority of not less than two thirds of the votes cast. Please see the "Letter of introduction from the ICM PrepCom" for more information on how we plan to deal with voting on a revised Statute.

Outputs

- Revised and emergency resolutions will be shared with the movement in "Second version resolutions, workshops and ICM agenda" on 12 June.
- The "2017 ICM Decisions Report" will be shared with the movement soon after the meeting.
- The "2017 ICM Report", which includes a summary of the discussions, will be shared in September 2017.

Key dates to help you prepare for the ICM

Date	Key ICM event	What you need to do
11 Jan 2017	Deadline resolutions and workshop suggestions.	➡ Submit resolutions and workshop proposals using the guidelines and templates in this circular. (See page 11 & 12.)
31 Jan 2017	Release Governance Reform background information paper.	➡ Discuss the paper with your ICM delegation, board and members.
10 Mar 2017	PrepCom releases First draft resolutions, workshops 2017 ICM agenda.	➡ Arrange translation of the circular if needed. ➡ Discuss the key topics with your ICM delegations, board, members and staff before the CADF.
1-2 Apr 2017	2017 Chairs Assembly & Directors Forum (CADF).	➡ Feedback to your ICM delegation, board and members on the outcomes of the CADF discussions.
11 May 2017	Deadline i) nominations Board candidates; ii) Emergency resolutions & amendments.	➡ Submit nominations for Board vacancies. (See Circular 2 for more information.) ➡ Submit amended or emergency resolutions
11 Jun 2017	ICM discussion circulars released. Deadline nominations other internationally elected positions.	➡ Discuss the papers with your ICM delegation, board, members and staff. ➡ Submit nominations for other vacancies. ➡ See ICM website for more information.
11 Jul 2017	ICM accountability circulars released.	➡ Discuss the papers with your ICM delegation, board, members and staff. ➡ See ICM website for more information.
17 Jul 2017	Circular Nominations for internationally elected positions released.	➡ Review nomination with your board and prepare interview questions for candidates.
11-15 Aug 2017	2017 ICM.	➡ Ensure your ICM delegation is fully prepared and ready to participate in the meeting.
17 Aug 2017	PrepCom releases 2017 ICM Decisions.	➡ Share the outcomes of the ICM with your board, members and staff.
Sept 2017	PrepCom releases 2017 ICM Report	➡ Share the outcomes of the ICM with your board, members and staff.

Meeting objectives: By the end of the 2017 ICM, the International Council will ...

- 1) Ensure Amnesty International is well-positioned to respond to new challenges in the external human rights environment.
- 2) Approve a revised governance model to enable Amnesty International to achieve increased human rights impact
- 3) Approve Human Rights policies to enable Amnesty International to remain at the forefront of the Human Rights agenda

Thursday 10 August			Friday 11 August - Day 1			Saturday 12 August - Day 2				Sunday 13 August - Day 3				Monday 14 August - Day 4			Tuesday 15 August - Day 5		
1	Youth Day	New chairs induction	S1	Welcome Agenda approval PrepCom discussion on power		S7	HR context plenary			S13	HR context plenary			S19	HR context plenary			S24	Elections results HR context plenary
			S2	HR context plenary		S8	Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions	HR Policy: discussions	S14	Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions	HR Policy: discussions		Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions	HR Policy: discussions		
Break			Break			Break				Break (nominations close)				Break (elections ballots distributed)			Break		
2	Youth Day	New chairs induction	S3	International Board and Secretary General Reports		S9	Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions	HR Policy: discussions	S15	Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions	HR Policy: discussions	S20	Gov Ref Working Parties: conclusions		HR Policy: conclusions	S25	Decisions session
			S4	INC Report and introduction of candidates		S10	Governance Reform: decision moment							S21	Governance Reform: decision moment				
Lunch			Lunch			Lunch				Lunch				Lunch elections			Lunch		
3	Youth Day	New chairs induction	S5	Gov Ref Working Parties: introductions and agendas		S11	Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Org WP: introductions and WP agenda (Treasurer & FAC reports & GTP assessment)	S16	State of the Movement			S22	Regional meetings (x5)		S26	Decisions session	
				Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions					HR Policy: introductions and agenda	S17	Mutual accountability session							
Break			Break			Break				Break				Break			Break		
4	Youth Day	First time participants session	S6	Gov Ref WP1: discussions	Gov Ref WP2: discussions	HR Policy: discussions	S12	Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Org WP: discussions	S18	Workshop 3	Workshop 4	Org WP: conclusions	S23	Social activity		S27	Closing session Goodbyes and thank yous
Dinner and welcome drinks			Dinner			Dinner				Meet the International Board candidates Dinner				Celebration dinner			Dinner		

Session key

	ICM plenary session		HR Policy working party
	ICM plenary: HR context		Workshop
	Governance Reform working party		Organisational working party
			Regional meetings

Allocation of resolutions and workshop proposals

1. Governance Reform Working Parties: Facilitators: Koldo Casla (Spanish) and Awuor Ayiecho (English) (Note: there will be two working parties on Governance Reform to deal with the breadth of the discussions. The parties will separate and converge as needed. The allocation of resolutions to each party will be confirmed after the 2017 Chairs Assembly and Directors Forum.)	2. Human Rights Policy Working Party: Rosslyn Noonan Facilitator: Rosslyn Noonan (English)
1.01: International Board: Statute of Amnesty International	2.01. AI USA: Military occupation
1.02: International Board: Global Governance Regulations	2.02. AI Greece: Developing a policy on military occupations
1.03: International Board: PrepCom Terms of Reference	2.03. AI France: AI's position on the Occupied Palestinian Territories
1.04: International Board: Transitional Plans	2.04. AI Spain: Changes to AI's policy on the Occupied Palestinian Territories
1.05: International Board: Achieving Impact on Gender and Diversity	2.05. AI Mexico: Drug Control
1.06: AI Sweden: Addition in the opening paragraph of the Statute	2.06. AI Greece: Developing a fully-fledged policy on illegal Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
1.07: AI Israel: Statute amendment Appeals and Audit Committee	2.07. International Board: Development of a policy on state obligations on elections
1.08: AI Netherlands: Approval of annual budget and plan by the Global Assembly	2.08. AI UK, AI Ireland, AI Sweden, AI Argentina, AI Paraguay, AI Uruguay, AI Peru, AI Tunisia, AI Israel, AI France, AI Chile: Review of AI's abortion policy
1.09: AI Austria: Chairs Coordination Group	2.09. AI UK and AI Aotearoa / New Zealand: Human Rights impact of climate change
1.10: AI Austria: Proposed new voting system: "Degressive Representative Voting"	2.10. AI Norway: Major Sports Institutions and Human Rights
1.11: AI Sweden: Representation model	2.11. AI Israel: Conscientious Objectors
1.12: AI Luxembourg: The movement's democratic processes	2.12. AI France: Further research into prostitution
1.13: AI Germany: Meeting of the Movement	2.13. AI France: Protection for whistle blowers
	2.14. AI Italy: The use of boycott as a campaign strategy
	2.15. AI Luxembourg: Banks and the arms trade
	2.16. AI Luxembourg: Protecting the rights of people with disabilities
	2.17. AI Puerto Rico: Research into the human rights of intersex people
3. Organisational Working Party Facilitator: Laurent Deutsch (French)	Workshop proposals
3.01: International Board: Aligning budgeting globally	W1. AI Sweden and AI Puerto Rico: Strengthening LGBTI rights in AI's IAR work
3.02: AI Algeria, AI Denmark, AI Luxembourg, AI Netherlands, and AI Norway: The role of sections	W2. AI USA: Amnesty International and civil disobedience
3.03: AI Germany: Ensuring Amnesty presence worldwide	W3. AI Netherlands: The role of sections/structures
3.04: AI USA: Funding Our Global Presence	

The decision-making process ... how are decisions made at the ICM? The PrepCom is committed to making the ICM and its processes as easily understandable as possible so that everyone can better participate in the discussions that will affect the future of our movement.



2016: Sections have their AGMs and decide which resolutions and workshops to submit to the International Council. The International Board also submits resolutions.

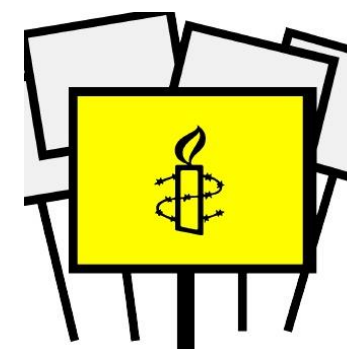


January 2017: The PrepCom reviews all the resolutions and workshops received. It contacts sections to suggest mergers or revisions of resolutions.



January 2017: The PrepCom:

- Decides the themes of the ICM working parties and allocates resolutions to it
- Appoints a PrepCom member (facilitator) to lead each working party
- Confirms which workshops to hold.



March 2017: PrepCom releases the ICM circular "First draft resolutions, workshops and ICM agenda".

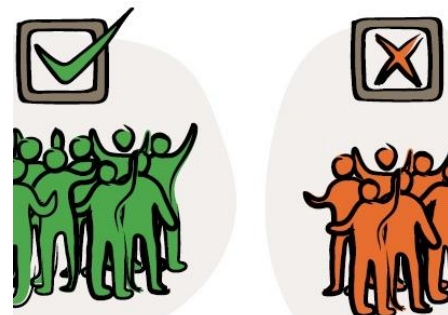


March – May 2017:

- Sections discuss resolutions at their AGMs with their members.
- PrepCom working party facilitators liaise with sections to submit merged / revised resolutions.



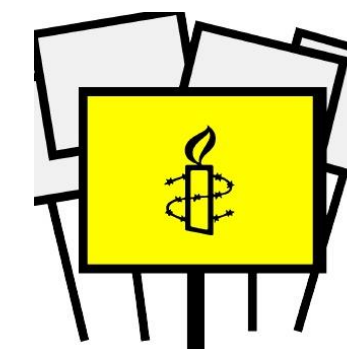
At the ICM ... the International Council hears the outcomes of the working party's discussion and then votes whether or not to pass the resolution. The International Council will also hear about the outcomes of workshops.



At the ICM ... each working party will decide whether to pass or reject a resolution. The working party facilitator will present the working party's suggestion to the full International Council.



At the ICM ... delegates participate in their allocated working party. Each working party discusses the resolutions allocated to it. The workshops are also discussed in separate sessions.



11 June 2017: PrepCom releases:

- "Second draft resolutions, workshops and ICM agenda circular
- Circulars on discussion topics.
- ICM delegations agree their working party allocations and read all circulars.



11 May 2017: Revised resolutions and emergency resolutions deadline: PrepCom reviews revised resolutions and the eligibility of emergency resolutions.



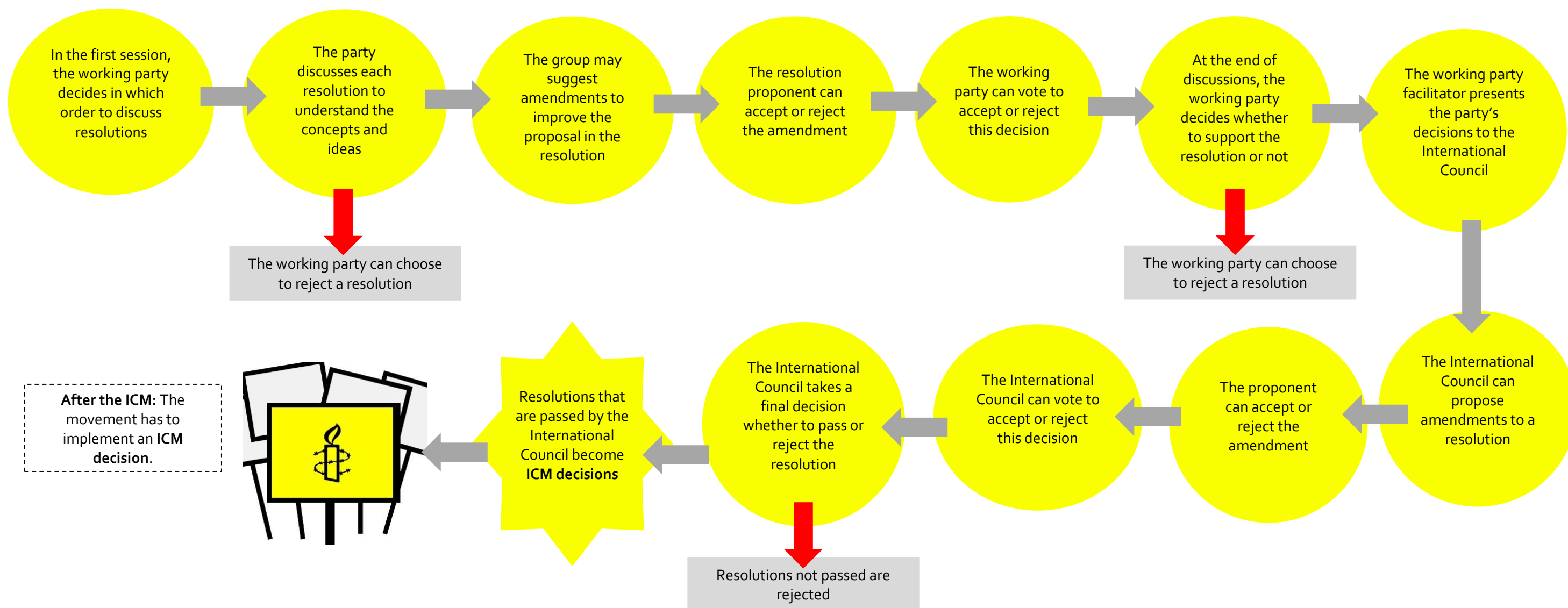
At the ICM ... a resolution that is passed by the International Council becomes an ICM decision.



After the ICM: The whole movement has to implement an ICM decision. The International Board will integrate outcomes of workshops into future policy development.

How are resolutions discussed in a working party? How will we discuss workshops? Discussions on resolutions happen in working parties. A workshop may cover an in-depth discussion on issues related to a resolution, or they may deal with a standalone HR theme.

Discussing resolutions in a working party...



Workshop discussions ...



The PrepCom invited sections to submit proposals for workshop discussions. A workshop may cover an in-depth discussion on issues related to a resolution, or they may deal with a standalone HR theme. Workshops will generate a more engaging, dynamic and participatory way to discuss the key concepts behind a resolution or a key HR theme that is important to you and your members.

The outcomes of workshops will be shared in a plenary session. They will provide guidance to the International Board and the Board will report back on their outcomes. Since these outcomes will not result in an ICM decision which needs to be voted on, they will not be part of a working party.

GOVERNANCE REFORM WORKING PARTIES

1.01. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: STATUTE OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

The International Council

DECIDES TO

Approve the updated Statute of Amnesty International (Appendix 1) to give effect to the governance reform including the following core changes:

- (a) the establishment of the Global Assembly as a permanent body meeting annually to replace the International Council and Chairs Forum
 - (b) an alternative voting mechanism
 - (c) the establishment of the Preparatory Committee as a statutory committee
 - (d) a reduction in the term for International Board members to three years
 - (e) the establishment of a Process for Review of Board decisions on membership status to replace the Membership Appeals Committee
 - (f) the removal of the international networks and affiliated groups as statutory groups.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Decision 7 of the 2013 International Council Meeting (ICM) acknowledged the need for Amnesty International to review its governance so that it is 'fit for purpose' and ensures maximum human rights impact. It also noted the extensive discussions that the movement had in the period 2014-2016 to reform its governance and made a clear call to the International Board (Board) that governance reform needed to happen now to complement the new operational models introduced as part of the Global Transition Programme.

The Governance Committee, on behalf of the Board, has carried out extensive consultations with the movement and sought external advice over a three year period to ensure the implementation of this Decision. The proposed updated Statute reflects the governance reform proposals which resulted from these consultations.

The Statute has been redrafted in line with repeated recommendations to provide a more comprehensible and concise document. Current Articles 1-3 (the vision and mission, values and methods) are unchanged, but all remaining parts have been redrafted. The updated document retains the key principles and content of the current document, but implements the features of the governance reform in a fresh format and style, removing unnecessary procedural detail and outdated content. The Global Governance Regulations (Resolution 1.02) describe the working rules of the Global Assembly and contain the procedural content that has been removed from the current version of the Statute.

Process for approval of the new Statute at the 2017 ICM

- The core changes (resolution articles a – f) will be discussed and voted on individually before the International Council votes on the updated Statute as an entire document.

- Discussions on the above changes will happen in conjunction with discussions on relevant parts of the resolution on the Global Governance Regulations.
- Each of the component parts of the Statute needs to be passed by a 2/3 majority of votes cast.
- The Statute as a whole needs to be approved by a 2/3 majority of votes cast.

This resolution should be read in conjunction with the following resolutions:

- the Global Governance Regulations which provides further detail to the new governance model
- the Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee (Resolution 1.03)
- the Governance Reform Transitional Plans (Resolution 1.04), which describes the necessary transitional arrangements to give life to the new governance model.

The discussion of this group of resolutions is inter-dependent and their approval will be sequential. The resolutions on the Statute and the Global Governance Regulations will be voted on first, giving effect the governance reform. The resolutions on the Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee and Transitional Plans will be discussed after the earlier resolutions have been approved.

The Statute should be read in conjunction with the "The new governance model explained" (ORG 10/5298/2017) which describes in detail the model and the rationale behind it. It should also be read in conjunction with the comparative document "Governance Reform comparative document: the Statute of Amnesty International" (ORG 10/5592/2017), which gives detailed information on the differences between the current Statute of Amnesty International and the amended Statute as proposed in this resolution.

Appendix 1

Statute of Amnesty International

As amended by [the 2017 International Council Meeting]

VISION AND MISSION

1. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL's *vision* is of a world in which every person enjoys all of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. In pursuit of this vision, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL's *mission* is to undertake research and action focused on preventing and ending grave abuses of these rights.

CORE VALUES

2. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL forms a global community of human rights defenders with the principles of international solidarity, effective action for the individual victim, global coverage, the universality and indivisibility of human rights, impartiality and independence, and democracy and mutual respect.

METHODS

3. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL addresses governments, intergovernmental organizations, armed political groups, companies and other non-state actors. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL seeks to disclose human rights abuses accurately, quickly and persistently. It systematically and impartially researches the facts of individual cases and patterns of human rights abuses. These findings are publicized, and members, supporters and staff mobilize public pressure on governments and others to stop the abuses.
In addition to its work on specific abuses of human rights, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL urges all

governments to observe the rule of law, and to ratify and implement human rights standards; it carries out a wide range of human rights educational activities; and it encourages intergovernmental organizations, individuals, and all organs of society to support and respect human rights.

MOVEMENT STRUCTURE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

4. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is a movement based on worldwide voluntary membership and is made up of membership entities (sections and structures), international members and the International Secretariat.
5. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is accountable to all who benefit from the fulfilment of its vision and mission and to its members, activists, and supporters worldwide.
6. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL's global structure is as follows. The Global Assembly, the highest decision-making body, is made up of representatives from the membership entities and from the international members. The Global Assembly elects the International Board; the International Board and the global work of the movement are supported by the International Secretariat. The membership entities, the international members and the International Board are all accountable to the Global Assembly and must comply with this Statute and global strategy, policies and other requirements approved by the Global Assembly including the Vision, Mission and Core Values, the Strategic Goals (the agreed priorities which guide the work of the movement) and the Core Standards (the movement's core governance and operational standards).
7. This Statute sets out the global governance framework at the highest level. It is supplemented by the Global Governance Regulations. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Statute and the Global Governance Regulations or other related documents the provisions of this Statute will take precedence.

GLOBAL ASSEMBLY

8. The Global Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the movement. It:
 - approves global strategy that enables the delivery of the vision and mission including the Strategic Goals
 - approves policies relating to contentious human rights issues
 - elects, oversees and has the power to dismiss the International Board
 - approves changes to this Statute, including to the Vision, Mission and Core Values and to the movement's associated governance procedures including the Global Governance Regulations, the terms of reference for the Global Assembly's Committees and the related voting rights and procedures.
 - approves the international financial assessment system
 - approves core global requirements guiding the movement's work such as and including the Core Standards
 - receives reports and proposals from the International Board and the membership entities and makes decisions in areas within its competence
 - receives reports on the movement's performance including with regard to compliance with global requirements and holds the movement accountable.

9. The Global Assembly is made up of the following voting representatives: one person from each membership entity and one person from the international members. Those people are the 'standing representatives'.
10. The Global Assembly meets once a year as a regular meeting. Emergency meetings may be called at any time by the International Board, or by a simple majority of the Global Assembly.
11. At the regular meetings of the Global Assembly, two people from each membership entity and two people from the international members may join the standing representatives to attend the meeting as non-voting delegates. At Emergency meetings, membership entities and international members are represented by the standing representatives alone.
12. The Global Assembly elects a chair to preside over its meetings. The chair serves a term of two years and may serve for a maximum of three consecutive terms.
13. Global Assembly meetings cannot proceed unless at least half of the standing representatives are present or represented.
14. The Global Assembly makes decisions by a simple majority vote of votes cast by those present or represented, except for the following decisions which require a two-thirds majority of votes cast by those present or represented:
 - to amend the Statute
 - to amend the financial assessment model or other aspects of financial distribution between movement entities
 - to dismiss the Board
 - to dismiss the Chair of the Global Assembly
 - to confer voting rights at the Global Assembly to any person or entity additional to the standing representatives, pursuant to criteria adopted by the Global Assembly for that purpose.

VOTING

15. [OPTION A]
At a meeting of the Global Assembly each membership entity may exercise the number of votes through their standing representatives determined as follows:
 - Each membership entity has one vote
 - International members have, collectively, one vote
 - Each section and the international members have the following **additional** votes, based on their number of members and activists as a proportion of the movement total:
 - Up to 1% of the total number of members and activists in the movement = one vote
 - More than 1% of the total number of members and activists in the movement = two votes.
- [OPTION B]
At a meeting of the Global Assembly each membership entity has one vote. International members have, collectively, one vote. Votes are exercised through the standing representatives.
16. The following standing committees are elected by the Global Assembly to assist its work: Preparatory Committee and Nominations Committee. The Finance and Audit Committee is a third standing committee which assists the work of both the Global Assembly and the International Board. The Finance and Audit Committee is partly elected by the Global Assembly and partly appointed by the Board.

17. The Global Assembly may dismiss the International Board by dismissing all Board members simultaneously. In such a case the Global Assembly may also elect new interim Board members. Where no interim Board is elected by the Global Assembly, the Chair of the Global Assembly may appoint up to five new interim Board members. Interim board members serve until the next Global Assembly meeting.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD

18. The International Board reports to and is accountable to the Global Assembly.
19. The International Board provides global stewardship for the fulfilment of the movement's mission and vision and its compliance with global policies and standards. It:
- provides proposals for the approval of the Global Assembly [including on the international financial assessment system, global governance procedures, global standards, the Strategic Goals and on contentious human rights policy issues]
 - oversees the movement's finances and risks
 - oversees the protection of the movement's reputation and resources
 - oversees the work and operations of the International Secretariat [including by the appointment of the Secretary General, approval of the International Secretariat's annual audited accounts, budget and appointment of its auditors]
 - monitors compliance of all parts of the movement with the provisions of this Statute, the decisions of the Global Assembly and other global policies and standards
 - establishes or closes all movement entities
 - provides reports, at least once a year, to the movement on the budget, the financial position of the movement and of the International Secretariat and on the International Board's work and performance.
20. The International Board has nine members (including the Treasurer) elected by the Global Assembly from the movement's individual members. Up to two additional members can be appointed by the International Board itself as co-opted members; the co-opted members do not have the right to vote in Board decisions.
21. In the case of temporary vacancies in the Board's elected membership, the Board may appoint up to two interim members to serve until the next Global Assembly meeting.
22. The Treasurer is elected by the Global Assembly, directly and separately from the rest of the International Board.
23. The International Board meetings cannot proceed unless at least five members are present. The International Board has a chair whom it elects.
24. The elected members of the International Board serve a term of three years, with a maximum of two consecutive terms. The co-opted members serve a term of two years with a maximum of two terms. The elected members of the International Board may not include more than one member from the same country, state or territory.

SECTIONS

25. Sections carry out the work of the movement in their country, state, territory or region, including in the areas of campaigning, advocacy, education, public mobilization, media and fundraising.
26. Sections are accountable to local members and work with members, supporters and activists in their country, state, territory or region.
27. Sections make an annual financial contribution to the work of the movement in accordance with the international financial assessment system approved by the Global Assembly.
28. Sections' plans for research on human rights abuses within their territory must be agreed in advance with the International Board.

STRUCTURES

29. Structures carry out the work of the movement in a country, state, territory or region where there is no Section.
30. Structures are accountable to local members and work with members, supporters and activists in their country, state, territory or region.
31. Structures operate on a temporary basis and with the objective that they will work to become approved as Sections.

INDIVIDUAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS

32. A person who contributes to and shares the mission, vision and core values of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL may become an individual member:
 - a. by joining a section or structure where they live by paying a membership fee (if applicable) to that section or structure; or
 - b. if there is no section or structure where they live by paying a membership fee (if applicable) to the International Secretariat, to become an international member.

LEAVING THE MOVEMENT

33. Membership entities and international members may voluntarily terminate their membership of the movement at any time and thereby cease all AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL work (including using the Amnesty name and logo) by providing written notice to the International Secretariat; other individual members may terminate their membership at any time by giving notice to the relevant section or structure.
34. The International Board may terminate or suspend the membership of a membership entity or an international member, or impose administrative measures, if the International Board considers such action necessary to protect the reputation, integrity or operation of the movement, or because local circumstances make such action necessary. Any such action may be reviewed in accordance with the applicable review procedures.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

35. The International Secretariat, guided and delegated by the International Board supports, enables and implements the work and functioning of the movement by:
- representing the movement externally through the Secretary General
 - co-ordinating and conducting the movement's global human rights work in research, campaigning, communications, advocacy, policy, legal, fundraising, education and other functions as necessary
 - developing global strategy, policies and standards for approval by the International Board and Global Assembly (as applicable) and ensuring their co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
 - supporting movement governance, growth and development and its financial health.
36. The Secretary General is the chief executive of the International Secretariat, and is accountable to the International Board.
37. The International Secretariat manages the global protection and use of the AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL name and logo on behalf of the International Board by registering trademarks and issuing a trademark licence to the movement entities.

1.02. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE REGULATIONS

The International Council

DECIDES TO

Approve the Global Governance Regulations (Appendix 1) to give effect to the governance reform including the following core components of the new governance model:

- a) Global Assembly (including composition, chair, meetings, quorum)
 - b) Voting (including criteria to allocate votes to National Offices and cases in which votes are withdrawn)
 - c) Process for Review of Board decisions on membership status in the case of their suspension, closure or international administration
 - d) Description of the statutory committees
 - e) Decision-making process (including motions, agenda development, elections, Regional Forum meetings, procedures for discussion)
 - f) Process to dismiss the entire Board.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Decision 7 of the 2013 International Council Meeting (ICM) acknowledged the need for Amnesty International to review its governance so that it is 'fit for purpose' and ensures maximum human rights impact. It also noted the extensive discussions that the movement had in the period 2014-2016 to reform its governance and made a clear call to the International Board (Board) that governance reform needed to

happen now to complement the new operational models introduced as part of the Global Transition Programme.

The Global Governance Regulations complement the updated Statute of Amnesty International (Resolution 1.01) to provide the basic working procedures for Amnesty International's global governance, covering the Global Assembly, the International Board and the Committees. They incorporate with appropriate detail what was previously included in the current version of the Statute and ICM Standing Orders.

Process for approval of the revised Global Governance Regulations at the 2017 ICM

- The core components (resolution articles a – f) will be discussed and voted on individually before the International Council votes on the Global Governance Regulations as an entire document
- Discussions on the above changes will happen in conjunction with discussions on relevant parts of the resolution on the Statute
- Each of the component parts of the Global Governance Regulations needs to be passed by a two-thirds majority of votes cast
- The Global Governance Regulations as a whole need to be approved by a two-thirds majority of votes cast.

The Global Governance Regulations are an entirely new document; therefore their adoption at the 2017 ICM will be approved by a two-thirds majority of votes cast. After their initial adoption by the movement, any further amendments will be approved by the Global Assembly by a simple majority of votes cast.

This resolution should be read in conjunction with the following resolutions:

- the Statute
- the Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee (Resolution 1.03)
- the Governance Reform Transitional Plans (Resolution 1.04) which describe the necessary transitional arrangements to give effect to the new governance model.

The discussion of this group of resolutions is inter-dependent and their approval will be sequential. The resolutions on the Statute and the Global Governance Regulations will be voted on first, giving effect to the governance reform. The resolutions on the Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee and Transitional Plans will be discussed after the earlier resolutions have been approved.

The Global Governance Regulations should be read in conjunction with Amnesty International, *The new governance model explained* (ORG 10/5298/2017) which describes in detail the model and the rationale behind it. It should also be read in conjunction with the comparative document "Governance Reform comparative document: the ICM Standing Orders" (ORG 10/5593/2017), which gives detailed information on the differences between the current ICM Standing Orders and the Global Governance Regulations as proposed in this resolution.

Appendix 1 - Global Governance Regulations

Contents

<u>Introduction</u>	22
<u>1. Global Assembly</u>	22
<u>1.1 Remit</u>	22
<u>1.2 Composition</u>	22
<u>1.3 Chair</u>	22
<u>1.4 Global Assembly meeting</u>	22
<u>1.5 Emergency meetings</u>	23
<u>1.6 Quorum</u>	24
<u>1.7 Voting</u>	24
<u>1.8 Process for Review of Board decisions on Membership Entities in the case of their suspension, closure or international administration</u>	25
<u>2. Committees</u>	26
<u>2.1 Preparatory Committee</u>	26
<u>2.2 Nominations Committee</u>	27
<u>2.3 Finance and Audit Committee</u>	27
<u>3. Board</u>	27
<u>3.1 Remit</u>	27
<u>3.2 Composition</u>	28
<u>3.3 Ways of working</u>	28
<u>GLOBAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES</u>	29
<u>4. Principles</u>	29
<u>5. Decision-making process</u>	29
<u>5.1 Proposals and motions at regular meeting</u>	29
<u>5.2 Draft agenda</u>	31
<u>6. Conduct and procedures of the Global Assembly meeting</u>	31
<u>6.1 Chair's role</u>	31
<u>6.2 Procedures for discussion</u>	32
<u>6.3 Points of order and information</u>	32
<u>7. Conflict of interest</u>	33
<u>8. Elections</u>	33
<u>9. Process to dismiss the entire Board</u>	34
<u>10. Accountability</u>	35
<u>11. Report and amendments</u>	35
<u>12. Regional Forum meetings</u>	35
<u>13. Amendments to the Global Assembly Regulations</u>	36
<u>14. Interpretation</u>	36

INTRODUCTION

These Global Governance Regulations (Regulations) complement the Statute of Amnesty International to provide the basic working procedures for the running of Amnesty International's global governance, covering the Global Assembly, the International Board (Board) and the Committees.

1. GLOBAL ASSEMBLY

1.1 REMIT

1.1.1 The Global Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the movement. Its remit is defined in Article 8 of the Statute.

1.2 COMPOSITION

1.2.1 The Global Assembly is made up of the following voting representatives: one person from each membership entity (sections and structures) and one person from the international members. Those people are the "standing representatives" and they are notified to the International Secretariat for that purpose.

1.2.2 In the case of a membership entity, the standing representative is usually the chair and must not be a member of the paid staff. The membership entity may remove or replace its own standing representative at any time by notice in writing to the International Secretariat. Standing representatives are accountable to their own membership entity.

1.2.3 In the case of international members, the standing representative is appointed from the three international members nominated to attend the Global Assembly meeting (see 1.4.4 below).

1.3 CHAIR

1.3.1 The Chair of the Global Assembly is elected by the Global Assembly for a term of two years and may serve for a maximum of three consecutive terms. To avoid potential conflicts of interest the Chair must not hold a concurrent governance or staff role in a membership entity.

1.3.2 The Chair or, in the Chair's absence, the Vice-Chair (see 2.1.4), presides over the work of the Global Assembly.

1.3.3 In the absence of the Chair and Vice-Chair, the Chair of the Board opens the Global Assembly meeting and the Global Assembly then elects a Chair for that Global Assembly meeting.

1.3.4 The Chair of the Global Assembly is ex-officio the Chair of the Preparatory Committee (see 2.1.2).

1.3.5 The Global Assembly may remove the Chair before the expiry of the Chair's term by a two-thirds majority vote.

1.4 GLOBAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

1.4.1 The Global Assembly meets once a year as a regular meeting. This meeting takes place primarily as a physical meeting however participants may attend by electronic means.

1.4.2 The Global Assembly regular meeting is convened by the Preparatory Committee by notice in writing or by electronic means to all standing representatives not later than 210 days before the meeting date.

1.4.3 Participants in the regular meeting consist of the following:

- (a) the standing representatives from membership entities and international members (see 1.2) or their proxies (see 1.4.5 and 1.4.7)
- (b) two additional people from each membership entity, one of whom is usually the director
- (c) two additional international members appointed under Article 1.4.4
- (d) up to three people in total from each National Office
- (e) Members of the:
 - (i) Board
 - (ii) Preparatory Committee
- (f) the Secretary General, and other members of the International Secretariat as determined necessary by the Board
- (g) Global Assembly officials:
 - (i) facilitators appointed by the Preparatory Committee
 - (ii) the Election Officer appointed by the Chair of the Global Assembly (see 6.1.7) from the participants listed under point (a), (b), (c) of this Article.
- (h) guests invited by the Preparatory Committee or the Board to enrich the discussions and inform decision-making.

1.4.4 The Nominations Committee appoints three representatives from the international members every three years. One of the representatives is appointed by the three representatives as the standing representative (see 1.2.3), the other two attend the Global Assembly meeting as non-voting participants (see 1.4.3(c)); in the case where the appointment of the standing representative cannot be agreed by the three representatives, the Nominations Committee appoints the standing representative.

1.4.5 In the case where a standing representative of a membership entity is unable to participate in a meeting the membership entity may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting and vote on its behalf.

1.4.6 The appointment of proxies must be in the form prescribed by the Preparatory Committee for that purpose.

1.4.7 In the case where a standing representative of the international members is unable to participate in a meeting, that representative must notify the Nominations Committee which may appoint an alternative representative for that meeting from the other two representatives appointed under Article 1.4.4.

1.4.8 Membership entities are expected to send a diverse delegation to promote gender balance and youth representation.

1.4.9 Membership entities must send a final list of delegates including any proxies to the International Secretariat not later than 60 days before the opening of the meeting. This deadline can be waived by the Preparatory Committee.

1.5 EMERGENCY MEETINGS

1.5.1 The Chair of the Global Assembly – at the request of the Board or a simple majority of the Global Assembly – may call an emergency meeting by not less than 21 days' notice in writing or by electronic means to all standing representatives.

- 1.5.2 Emergency meetings may be called for decisions which by virtue of their significance and/or their urgency cannot wait for the regular Global Assembly meeting.
- 1.5.3 Emergency meetings are usually held by electronic means, however the Preparatory Committee might decide otherwise in a particular case and has the final decision on the format of the meeting.
- 1.5.4 At emergency meetings, membership entities and international members are represented by the standing representatives. Additional participants in an emergency meeting are as determined by the Preparatory Committee and are notified to the standing representatives by no less than 14 days' notice.
- 1.5.5 The Preparatory Committee determines the agenda and relevant information to be circulated in advance of the emergency meeting.

1.6 QUORUM

- 1.6.1 Global Assembly meetings cannot proceed unless more than half of the standing representatives are present or represented in person or by electronic means.
- 1.6.2 If a quorum is not present within one hour from the time appointed for the start of meeting, the meeting is adjourned to a date and time determined by the Chair of the Global Assembly. Adjourned meetings are usually held by electronic means with the final decision on who participates and in what format made by the Chair of the Global Assembly.

1.7 VOTING

- 1.7.1 The Global Assembly makes decisions by a simple majority of votes cast by those present or represented, except for the decisions listed at Article 14 of the Statute which require a two-thirds majority of votes cast by those present or represented.
- 1.7.2 The voting mechanism is set out at Article 15 of the Statute.

PLACEHOLDER FOR 'OPTION A' IN THE STATUTE

For the purposes of allocating votes, an activist is defined as an individual who actively contribute to the organisation through significant amount of time.

For the purposes of allocating votes, a member is defined in Article 32 of the Statute.

- 1.7.3 Membership entities and international members have an automatic entitlement to vote through their standing representatives.
- 1.7.4 Only membership entities that have paid in full the annual financial contribution as assessed by the Global Assembly for the two previous financial years, and have provided the agreed annual financial reports and their audited accounts to the International Secretariat within 60 days of the final date for submission have the right to vote.
- 1.7.5 The requirements in Article 1.7.4 may be waived in whole or in part by the Global Assembly.

1.7.6 In accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the Global Assembly may confer voting rights on additional persons or entities by a two-thirds majority decision. Such persons or entities will include National Offices¹ in accordance with the process set out at Article 1.7.7 below.

1.7.7 The eligibility criteria for National Offices to qualify for voting rights are as follows:

- (a) having a membership
- (b) having an advisory board
- (c) having a membership involved in electing or appointing the delegation going to the Global Assembly meeting
- (d) in the process of becoming a membership entity.

Fulfilment of the eligibility criteria is determined in each case by the Preparatory Committee following an application by a National Office to the Preparatory Committee for that purpose. The voting entitlement for an applicant National Office is then approved by the Global Assembly at the beginning of each Global Assembly regular meeting and is valid until the next meeting. National Offices are each entitled to have a maximum of one vote, exercised by a representative designated by the National Office and notified to the Preparatory Committee for that purpose.

1.8 PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF BOARD DECISIONS ON MEMBERSHIP ENTITIES IN THE CASE OF THEIR SUSPENSION, CLOSURE OR INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

1.8.1 Membership entities may request the review of a Board decision (see 3.3.8) in the case of their suspension, closure or international administration. A request for review is notified to the Chair of the Global Assembly. The request must be made by the membership entity and must be notified to the Chair of the Global Assembly within 30 days of receiving notification of the relevant Board decision. The request must include a summary of the grounds for challenge.

1.8.2 On receipt of the request for review, the Chair of the Global Assembly establishes a review panel (Panel) to consider the request. The Panel consists of three individuals selected from the roster of individuals established for that purpose according to the competencies and skills needed for the review itself. The roster consists of at least 12 individuals. Candidates are nominated by a membership entity following a call for interest every two years. Candidates are then appointed to the roster by the Chair of the Global Assembly and the Nominations Committee. The list of individuals is maintained by the International Secretariat and communicated to the movement once established and whenever it is updated.

1.8.3 Individuals may remain on the roster for a maximum of a four consecutive year term (except where, at the time of expiry of the term, an individual is acting as a Panel member on an ongoing review in which case the term will be extended until the completion of the relevant review). Individuals may not carry out other elected positions within the movement's global governance or staff roles while being on the roster.

1.8.4 A Panel of three people to assess the review is established as follows: each party (the membership entity and the Board) select one individual each from the roster. The third Panel

¹ A National Office is defined as an entity established by the Board for strategic reasons to carry out the work of the movement in a country where there is no section or structure, whose operations are managed by the International Secretariat with an element of local legal governance. National Offices operate on a temporary basis and with the objective that they will work to become approved as structures or sections.

member is appointed by the Chair of the Global Assembly according to the competencies and languages needed on the Panel.

1.8.5 Any member of the Panel selected for a particular review must declare any relevant conflict of interest or conflict of duty and must not participate in a review where they have a conflict of interest or conflict of duty as defined under the applicable Amnesty International policy unless the member of the Panel does not consider the conflict of interest or duty to be material in the circumstances and the Chair of the Global Assembly agrees.

1.8.6 The Panel elects a chair from its members at its first meeting; if the Panel cannot agree a chair, the Chair of the Global Assembly will appoint the chair of the Panel.

1.8.7 The Panel works in accordance with the procedures as approved by the Global Assembly.

1.8.8 The Panel addresses the following issues in a review:

- (a) whether the Board adhered to the applicable procedures in taking the action it did
- (b) whether the Board had reasonable grounds to take the action it did.

1.8.9 The Panel may take the following decisions as a result of a review:

- (a) to reject the grounds for challenge; or
- (b) to uphold the grounds for challenge and remit the matter to the Board for a new decision.

1.8.10 If the matter is remitted to the Board, the Board re-assesses its decision in light of the Panel's analysis and recommendation, and communicates its decision to the Global Assembly.

1.8.11 The Board is accountable to the Global Assembly in respect of the findings and decision of a Panel and must report to the Global Assembly on all decisions relating to closure, suspension and international administration.

1.8.12 Where the Board makes a decision to terminate the membership of an international member, such a decision is final and cannot be reviewed.

2. COMMITTEES

2.1 PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

2.1.1 The purpose of the Preparatory Committee is to ensure a democratic, participatory and efficient decision-making process for Global Assembly meetings, including the development of a strategic agenda. The Preparatory Committee decides on the meeting format including the appointment of facilitators.

2.1.2 The Preparatory Committee is composed of three members directly elected by the Global Assembly from the movement for a two-year term with a maximum of three consecutive terms, as well as the Chair of the Global Assembly (who is ex-officio the Chair of the Preparatory Committee) and the Board Chair or the Board Chair's designee. The Preparatory Committee may co-opt one additional member in a specialist capacity who may be external to Amnesty International for a two-year term with a maximum of two terms. A representative of the Secretary General is an ex-officio member of the Preparatory Committee in an advisory role only.

2.1.3 To avoid a potential conflict of interest, the members of Preparatory Committee, including the Chair of the Global Assembly (see 1.3.1) must not hold a concurrent governance or staff role in a membership entity.

2.1.4 The Preparatory Committee elects a Vice-Chair from among its directly elected members (the Vice-Chair is ex-officio the Vice-Chair of the Global Assembly).

2.1.5 The Preparatory Committee is accountable to and can be dismissed by the Global Assembly.

2.1.6 The Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee are approved by the Global Assembly.

2.2 NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

2.2.1 The purpose of the Nominations Committee is to find and assess candidates for internationally elected positions in Amnesty International global governance bodies, striving for the right composition of appropriate skills, competencies, and regional, gender and age balance.

2.2.2 The Nominations Committee is composed of five members elected by the Global Assembly from Amnesty International for a two-year term with a maximum of three consecutive terms. The Nominations Committee may co-opt one additional member in a specialist capacity who may be external to Amnesty International.

2.2.3 The Nominations Committee is accountable to and can be dismissed by the Global Assembly.

2.2.4 The Terms of Reference of the Nominations Committee are approved by the Global Assembly.

2.3 FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

2.3.1 The purpose of the Finance and Audit Committee is to provide financial oversight of (i) the legal entities which make up the International Secretariat and (ii) the membership entities.

2.3.2 The Finance and Audit Committee is composed of five members: two members who are directly elected by the Global Assembly from Amnesty International for a two-year term with a maximum of three consecutive terms; the Treasurer (who is ex-officio the chair of the Finance and Audit Committee); two other members who are either elected or co-opted members of the Board or an independent expert appointed by the Board.

2.3.3 The Finance and Audit Committee is an advisory committee of the Board, and of the two legal entities of the International Secretariat: Amnesty International Limited and Amnesty International Charity Limited (see 3.3.3).

2.3.4 The Treasurer reports on the Finance and Audit Committee's work and the key finance issues to the Global Assembly.

2.3.5 The Terms of Reference of the Finance and Audit Committee are approved by the Board.

3. BOARD

3.1 REMIT

3.1.1 The Board provides global stewardship for the fulfilment of Amnesty International's mission and vision and its compliance with global policies and standards, its remit is defined in Article 19 of the Statute.

3.2 COMPOSITION

3.2.1 The Board is made up of nine people elected by the Global Assembly from the movement's individual members. Eight positions are ordinary Board member positions. The Treasurer is elected separately and is also a member of the Board. Each member serves a term of three years with a maximum of two consecutive terms. The elected members of the Board may not include more than one member from the same country, state or territory.

3.2.2 Up to two additional members can be appointed by the Board itself as co-opted members; the co-opted members should become members of Amnesty International; they do not have the right to vote in Board decisions. The co-opted members serve a term of two years with a maximum of two terms.

3.2.3 In the case of temporary vacancies in the Board's elected membership, the Board may appoint up to two interim members to serve until the next Global Assembly meeting.

3.2.4 The Board elects a Chair and Vice-Chair from among the eight ordinary members to co-ordinate its work.

3.2.5 The Board Chair acts as the primary link between the Board and the Secretary General, providing line management functions and support to the Secretary General.

3.2.6 The Treasurer has the following main responsibilities in relation to financial matters: overview of Amnesty International; advice to the Board; liaison with Amnesty International.

3.3 WAYS OF WORKING

3.3.1 The Board meets at least four times a year and meetings cannot proceed unless at least five members are present.

3.3.2 The Board may appoint committees to carry out its own work. The Board Committees are determined in accordance with the Board's priorities and work plan and their Terms of Reference are established by the Board. The Board communicates the composition and function of each of its committees to the Global Assembly.

3.3.3 The Board oversees the work and operations of the International Secretariat on behalf of the movement. In addition to their role on behalf of Amnesty International, the elected members of the Board (including the Treasurer) are automatically appointed as the corporate members and directors of Amnesty International Limited, the main operating entity of the International Secretariat registered as a company limited by guarantee in the UK. In that capacity, the elected members of the Board have applicable obligations under English law.

3.3.4 The Board can dismiss individual Board members for breach of duty or gross misconduct in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Board Working Rules. The following are examples of conduct which may constitute breach of duty or misconduct:

- (a) persistent failure (without good reason) to participate in the activities of the Board;
- (b) persistent failure (without good reason) to carry out assigned or delegated responsibilities as a Board member;
- (c) action that may create a serious risk to the security of Amnesty International, its information or the individuals whom it seeks to protect;
- (d) a significant or persistent breach of the financial procedures and/or misappropriation of funds;

(e) actions that constitute civil or criminal offences, including fraud, bribery or corruption; relevant convictions before a court of law provided that any such offences do not relate to carrying out activities which are consistent with the exercise of internationally recognised human rights and Amnesty International's mission and policies;

(f) conduct which gives rise to a significant reputational risk to Amnesty International; or

(g) failure to manage a conflict of interest appropriately.

3.3.5 The work of the Board is regulated by the International Board Working Rules amended and approved by the Board.

3.3.6 The Board may terminate or suspend the membership of a membership entity or an international member, or impose administrative measures as defined in Article 34 of the Statute.

3.3.7 The Board may decide:

(a) that there is to be international administration of a membership entity; or

(b) to suspend temporarily a membership entity or an individual international member; or

(c) to terminate the membership of an individual international member; or

(d) to close a membership entity.

3.3.8 The process for the Board applying the measures set out at Article 3.3.7 above are set out in the applicable procedures and the review procedures are set out at Article 1.8.

GLOBAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

4. PRINCIPLES

Amnesty International decision-making process is focused on achieving impact by a central focus on the delivery of the mission and Strategic Goals at the national, regional and global level. All those who participate should ensure that the decision-making process:

(a) creates inclusive discussions that empower all participants to actively and democratically participate

(b) is efficient and effective

(c) reflects the movement's commitment to be a diverse movement

(d) wherever possible, uses innovative technologies (e-governance) to enhance participation and inclusion

(e) achieves accountability across the movement

(f) reflects the interests of the global movement

(g) is transparent and reinforces a commitment to mutual trust.

5. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

5.1 PROPOSALS AND MOTIONS AT REGULAR MEETING

5.1.1 Motions are issues that membership entities, the international members, and the Board submit for discussion and decision at the Global Assembly.

- 5.1.2 Before submitting a motion, a proposal for a motion (including amendments to the Statute) is submitted to the Preparatory Committee 180 days before the opening of the Global Assembly meeting.
- 5.1.3 Proposals should clarify: i) how it contributes to the achievement of Amnesty International's mission and Strategic Goals; ii) how it is of global relevance; and iii) why it should be discussed at the next Global Assembly meeting.
- 5.1.4 The Preparatory Committee prioritizes proposals according to a set of agreed criteria outlined in its Terms of Reference, to ensure that they are within the remit of the Global Assembly and support the achievement of the Strategic Goals.
- 5.1.5 Based on the proposals received, the Preparatory Committee develops a draft agenda for the Global Assembly meeting and prepares a list of the proposals received. The Preparatory Committee discusses any proposal that does not meet the criteria or that might be merged with another proposal with the proponents.
- 5.1.6 150 days before the date of the opening of the Global Assembly, the Preparatory Committee shares with the movement a draft agenda for the Global Assembly meeting and the list of proposals received. This list informs the discussions of the Regional Forum meetings (see 5.1.12 and 12).
- 5.1.7 Proposals for motions that have not been included in the Global Assembly draft agenda are shared with the movement as part of this list. The Preparatory Committee provides a rationale for its decision. In case the proponent of a proposal does not agree with the Preparatory Committee's decision, standing representatives vote electronically – soon after the list is shared with the movement – to decide, via a simple majority of votes cast, whether to include the proposal on the draft agenda.
- 5.1.8 The proposal is an initial opportunity for the movement, through the Preparatory Committee and the Regional Forum meetings, to consider the relevant issues and to provide feedback to the proponent on how it can be strengthened or improved. Based on this feedback, the proponent prepares its motion and submits it to the Preparatory Committee by the motions deadline.
- 5.1.9 The deadline for motions is 90 days before the date of the opening of the Global Assembly meeting. Motions should follow the same guidelines as proposals (see 5.1.3). A motion received after the deadline is not considered by the Preparatory Committee unless it is an emergency motion.
- 5.1.10 An emergency motion is only considered as such when the Preparatory Committee is satisfied that the motion could not have been formulated and submitted before the regular motions deadline (see 5.1.9).
- 5.1.11 The deadline for emergency motions is two days before the date of the opening of the Global Assembly meeting.
- 5.1.12 Regional Forum meetings are held five to four months before the Global Assembly meeting. They provide an opportunity to discuss proposals raised by membership entities, the international members and the Board. Regional Forum meetings share a summary of their discussions with the movement for information 14 days after the close of the meeting.
- 5.1.13 The Preparatory Committee revises the draft agenda for the Global Assembly meeting once all of the Regional Forum meetings have taken place and shares this with the movement 30 days before the Global Assembly meeting.

5.2 DRAFT AGENDA

5.2.1 The Preparatory Committee decides how to organize the agenda topics and discussions so that they encourage the active participation of all participants in the Global Assembly meeting. The Preparatory Committee may establish discussion groups and/or appoint external facilitators to ensure that sessions are inclusive, focused and effective.

5.2.2 A revised draft agenda, papers and/or other materials for the meeting are shared 30 days before the date of the meeting. To promote inclusivity, the Preparatory Committee ensures that papers and/or other materials are concise and presented in plain language (English, Spanish and French) that is accessible to people working in a second language and those with disabilities. The Preparatory Committee encourages the use of innovative technologies to make information more easily understandable.

5.2.3 The Preparatory Committee submits the final draft agenda to the Global Assembly for adoption in the opening plenary session. Once adopted, the draft agenda becomes the agenda for the Global Assembly meeting. Proposals to add or remove sessions from the agenda need to have the approval of the Global Assembly.

5.2.4 Participants are responsible for their own preparation so that they are able to actively participate in Global Assembly discussions and contribute towards a successful meeting.

6. CONDUCT AND PROCEDURES OF THE GLOBAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

6.1 CHAIR'S ROLE

6.1.1 The Chair is elected by the Global Assembly as determined by these Regulations (see 1.3.1).

6.1.2 In the absence of the Chair or the Vice-Chair, a Chair is elected by the procedure at Article 1.3.3 as the first business of the Global Assembly meeting.

6.1.3 The Chair is responsible for the order and conduct of the meeting and ensuring the principles stated in these Regulations (see 4) are respected.

6.1.4 To achieve these principles, the Chair may:

(a) seek varied participation

(b) keep (and declare closed) a speakers' list, ensuring this has a diverse and regional representation of speakers

(c) at any time, propose the impositions of a time limit for speeches or discussion on a particular item. This does not infringe the right of reply of the person presenting in that session

(d) stop any person speaking

(e) rule on the interpretation of these Regulations and on all other disputed questions of procedure relating to the conduct of the meeting

(f) propose to the meeting the adjournment of the session with the effect that the session stands adjourned, unless the Global Assembly decides otherwise.

6.1.5 In the event of a dispute with regard to a ruling by the Chair, the ruling is submitted to the Global Assembly for an immediate decision to be voted on by a simple majority of votes cast by those present or represented.

6.1.6 The provisions of Articles 6.1.3 and 6.1.4 relating to the conduct of the Chair apply to the proceedings of group discussions, if the Preparatory Committee chooses to include these in the agenda.

6.1.7 The Chair appoints an Election Officer in advance of the meeting by way of an open call to the movement for applicants. This appointment is to be confirmed by the Global Assembly in its plenary opening session.

6.2 PROCEDURES FOR DISCUSSION

6.2.1 The Global Assembly's discussions are focused at the strategic level. Facilitation is used to enhance active participation and inclusiveness in discussions. Working languages are English, Spanish and French.

6.2.2 In the case of motions in plenary or in discussion groups, the discussion is as follows.

(a) The motion is briefly introduced by a participant from the proponent membership entity, or international member or a Board member if it is the proponent. It is the proponent's role to ensure all participants understand the substance of the motion.

(b) It is the role of the facilitator to use a variety of methodologies to draw out the Global Assembly's view on the motion.

(c) An amendment to a motion may be proposed by any participant, provided that it does not constitute a direct negative to the original motion. If the proponent accepts the amendment, then the amended motion becomes the substantive motion and the proponent remains as for the original motion. If the amendment is not accepted by the proponent, the facilitator puts the amendment to the Global Assembly. If the Global Assembly is in favour of the amendment, the amended motion becomes the substantive motion.

6.2.3 Once a motion has been discussed, the Global Assembly decides whether it should be carried as a Global Assembly decision. The Chair of the Global Assembly calls a vote on the motion, in accordance with Article 1.7, and a motion that is passed becomes a Global Assembly decision. All parts of the movement are expected to implement Global Assembly decisions.

6.2.4 Votes are taken by electronic means or by a show of voting cards in a physical meeting if electronic means are not possible. Abstentions are not counted.

6.2.5 If voting cards are being used, a count of votes is taken at the decision of the Chair of the Global Assembly, following a request from a standing representative. The Election Officer appointed under Article 6.1.7 assists the Chair of the Global Assembly for this purpose.

6.3 POINTS OF ORDER AND INFORMATION

6.3.1 Points of order may be raised by participants and have precedence over all other business, except during voting unless they relate specifically to the procedure of that vote.

6.3.2 Points of order relate specifically to the conduct of the meeting or the debate, they must not refer to the subject matter under debate and must not contain any argument.

6.3.3 The following matters may be raised as a point of order including a clarification or additional information on the process:

(a) a request for the Chair's ruling

(b) a challenge to the Chair's ruling, which must be seconded by a participant from a separate membership entity or the Board

(c) a motion of no confidence in the Chair, which must be seconded by a participant from a separate membership entity or the Board

(d) a requirement that a vote be taken immediately. This motion must be approved by the Chair

(e) that the motion not go to a vote and instead be referred to the Board or another body of the Global Assembly.

7. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

7.1.1 Whenever a participant has a conflict of interest or duty in a matter to be discussed at a Global Assembly meeting as defined under the applicable movement policy, the participant must declare such an interest before discussion begins on the matter.

7.1.2 Whenever a participant has a conflict of interest or duty in a matter to be voted on at a Global Assembly meeting, this participant must:

- a) not participate in any related discussion;
- b) not be counted in the quorum for that part of the meeting (in the case of a voting representative); and
- c) not vote on the matter (in the case of a voting representative).

unless and to the extent that the Chair of the Global Assembly determines otherwise, having discussed the matter with the relevant participant and considered the materiality of the conflict in the circumstances, following the declaration at 7.1.1 above.

8. ELECTIONS

8.1.1 The Global Assembly elects by secret ballot the Chair of the Global Assembly, the Treasurer, the ordinary members of the Board, the members of the Preparatory Committee, the Nominations Committee, and the members of the Finance and Audit Committee.

8.1.2 Membership entities and the Nominations Committee can nominate candidates.

8.1.3 The deadline for submission of nominations is fixed at 60 days before the election is held.

8.1.4 The Nominations Committee may extend this deadline up until 14 days prior to the election if required to ensure a field of nominees with the necessary balance of competencies, experience and diversity.

8.1.5 Candidate submissions for all posts must include relevant information as requested by the Nominations Committee.

8.1.6 All nominations submitted by membership entities must be accompanied by a statement from the board of the membership entities.

8.1.7 Names and details of candidates and the relevant information stated above must be received by the Nominations Committee by the above deadlines to enable relevant information to be circulated to the movement enabling the electorate to take an informed decision.

8.1.8 The Election Officer as appointed in Article 6.1.7 is responsible for the organization of the elections.

8.1.9 The Election Officer decides on the time of the elections in consultation with the Chair of the Global Assembly.

8.1.10 Votes are taken by electronic means or ballots if electronic voting is not possible. In such a case, separate ballots are distributed for each election. The ballots are distributed to standing representatives or their proxies upon the production of their voting cards.

8.1.11 The elections are conducted as follows:

- (a) there is one ballot with the names of candidates. This ballot can be electronic or paper
- (b) standing representatives vote, marking an x beside the name of the candidate they select, or selecting the candidate(s) through electronic device/system. Standing representatives are free to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies, or less than the total number of vacancies
- (c) candidates with the highest number of votes are elected until all vacancies are filled
- (d) in the event of a tie for the last vacant place there is a re-election between the candidates with an equal number of votes.

8.1.12 The Election Officer announces who is elected. Details of the number of votes obtained by successful candidates only are announced.

9. PROCESS TO DISMISS THE ENTIRE BOARD

9.1.1 Standing representatives can request the dismissal of the entire Board in the following cases:

- (a) repeated failure to implement one of more Global Assembly decision(s) without good reason;
- (b) behaving or failing to act in a way that unduly exposes the movement to reputational or other significant risk; or
- (c) refusal to take necessary steps in relation to an individual Board member who threatens to unduly expose the movement to reputational or other significant risk.

9.1.2 A request for dismissal is notified to the Chair of the Global Assembly and it needs to be supported by at least ten standing representatives. The request must include a summary of the grounds for requesting dismissal.

9.1.3 On receipt of the request for dismissal, the Chair of the Global Assembly establishes an investigation team (Team) to consider the request and to invite and consider the views of the Board. The Team consists of four individuals selected from the Global Assembly.

9.1.4 In the case where the Team considers that the request for dismissal demonstrates grounds which have a reasonable prospect of success, the Chair of the Global Assembly convenes an emergency meeting of the Global Assembly to vote on the dismissal of the entire Board.

9.1.5 A decision for dismissal requires a two-thirds majority of vote cast of those present or represented.

9.1.6 In the case where the entire Board is dismissed, the Global Assembly may elect new interim Board members. Where no interim Board is elected by the Global Assembly, the Chair of the Global Assembly may appoint up to five new interim Board members. Interim board members serve until the next Global Assembly meeting. Dismissed Board members cannot be appointed as interim Board members.

10. ACCOUNTABILITY

10.1.1 In line with the principles at Article 4 above, and in accordance with Article 6 of the Statute, all membership entities, international members, the Board and International Secretariat commit to the principle of mutual accountability in all Global Assembly discussions.

10.1.2 To enable this, the following reports are presented at the Global Assembly meeting.

(a) Presentation in plenary of a report on the composition of the meeting itself in terms of diversity (including gender and youth representation) in the opening session.

(b) Presentation in plenary for approval of a report from the Board on its activities in all areas included within remit and including the overall results of the work of the movement, as well as the overall impact the same has had on improving the human rights situation across the world since the previous meeting, and also including the main challenges that remain with regard to targets that it has not been possible to meet.

(c) Presentation in plenary for approval of a report from the Treasurer including results from global management accounts from the movement for the previous year and a comparison of the progress made since the last Global Assembly.

(d) Presentation in plenary of a report by the Secretary General summarizing the work done by the International Secretariat on human rights and organizational and resource matters, and its main achievements and pending challenges, as well as the most significant successes achieved by the different membership entities since the previous meeting, and including information on the activities of the Secretary General with regard to the fulfilment of the Secretary General's internal and external responsibilities.

(e) Presentation in plenary of a report on the performance of the movement based on the movement accountability tools (such as the Core Standards).

(f) The Board provides a written report on the implementation of the Global Assembly decisions.

(g) Other reports as agreed by the Global Assembly.

10.1.3 Following the end of the Global Assembly meeting, membership entities are responsible for sharing with their local board and membership the outcomes of the Global Assembly's discussions, its decisions and the meeting report.

11. REPORT AND AMENDMENTS

11.1.1 The report of each Global Assembly meeting providing a summary of the discussions is approved by the Chair of the Global Assembly for that meeting and shared with the movement, within 60 days from the end of the meeting.

11.1.2 Objections or corrections to the report need to be lodged by the relevant standing representative of that meeting or Board member or Board chair with the Chair of the Global Assembly for that meeting, within one month of the report being distributed. The Chair of the Global Assembly for that meeting decides whether to allow the objections or corrections in the report or not.

12. REGIONAL FORUM MEETINGS

12.1.1 Regional Forum meetings can be held physically or by electronic means.

12.1.2 Each entity in the region is able to send up to three delegates to the Regional Forum meeting; this is decided by the region according to the issues to be discussed. It is expected that one of these delegates is the standing representative.

12.1.3 Membership entities in each region are expected to send a diverse delegation to promote gender balance and youth representation.

12.1.4 The Regional Forum meetings have a set of common core functions as well as a set of other functions decided by the Regional Forum itself.

12.1.5 The required core functions of the Regional Forum meetings are as follows:

(a) To discuss items proposed by the Preparatory Committee (see 5.1.6) and to prepare leaders for decision-making at the Global Assembly.

(b) To discuss issues relevant to the region ensuring coherence and learning across national, regional and global levels.

12.1.6 Each Regional Forum meeting develops and agrees its own Terms of Reference document that needs to be filed with the International Secretariat.

13. AMENDMENTS TO THE GLOBAL ASSEMBLY REGULATIONS

13.1.1 A proposal for an amendment to these Regulations may be submitted by a membership entity or by the Board and is treated as a motion (see 5.1).

13.1.2 Amendments to these Regulations are approved by the Global Assembly by a simple majority of votes cast by those present or represented. Amendments adopted by the Global Assembly are effective from the date of approval.

14. INTERPRETATION

14.1.1 References in this document to "Articles" refer to the provisions of these Regulations, unless otherwise stated.

14.1.2 References in this document to the provision of notice in writing includes the provision of information by electronic means.

1.03. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The International Council

DECIDES TO approve the Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee (Appendix 1).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Decision 7 of the 2013 International Council Meeting (ICM) acknowledged the need for Amnesty International to review its governance so that it is 'fit for purpose' and ensures maximum human rights impact. The Preparatory Committee is a new statutory committee of Amnesty International.

The updated Statute of AI proposes the establishment of a Global Assembly as the movement's highest decision-making body. The Global Governance Regulations propose that the purpose of the Preparatory Committee be to develop a strategic agenda for the Global Assembly meeting. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Preparatory Committee (Appendix 1) have been developed to enable the committee to fulfil this role.

These ToR ensure the committee has the adequate composition, competencies and ways of working to effectively steer the Global Assembly meeting agenda. The proposed matrix for prioritizing motions (Matrix A of the ToR) facilitates the Global Assembly's discussion of and decisions on strategic issues so as to enable AI to achieve maximum human rights impact.

This resolution should be read in conjunction with the following resolutions:

- the Statute (Resolution 1.01);
- the Global Governance Regulations, which provide more detail on the new governance model (Resolution 1.02);
- the Governance Reform Transitional Plans, which describe the necessary transitional arrangements to give effect to the new governance model (Resolution 1.04).

The discussion of this group of governance reform resolutions is inter-dependent and their approval will be sequential. The resolutions on the Statute and the Global Governance Regulations will be voted on first, giving effect to the governance reform. The resolutions on the ToR of the Preparatory Committee and Transitional Plans will be discussed after the former two resolutions have been approved.

This resolution should be read in conjunction with Amnesty International, *The New Governance Model Explained* (ORG 10/5298/2017), which describes in detail the model and the rationale behind it.

The ToR of the Preparatory Committee need to be approved by a simple majority of votes cast at the 2017 ICM.

Appendix 1

Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee

Purpose²

The Preparatory Committee's main responsibility is to enable the Global Assembly to fulfil its role as the highest governing body of Amnesty International by developing a strategic and future-focused Global Assembly agenda.

Composition and terms

a. Composition

The members of the Preparatory Committee are:

- Chair of the Global Assembly: elected by the Global Assembly, the ex-officio Chair of the Preparatory Committee;
- Three additional members elected by the Global Assembly. The Preparatory Committee elects a Vice-Chair of the Preparatory Committee from among its directly elected members, who is the ex-officio Vice-Chair of the Global Assembly;

² The Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee must be read in conjunction with the Global Governance Regulations, which clarify the principles, scope and purpose of the Global Assembly.

- External member (optional); co-opted by the Preparatory Committee to complement its set of competencies;
- A representative of the International Board (Board) is an ex-officio member;
- A representative of the Secretary General is an ex-officio member, in an advisory role only.

The committee membership should reflect the international movement, allowing the Preparatory Committee to have a regional and global perspective as it develops the agenda of the Global Assembly. The committee's working language is English.

To avoid a potential conflict of interest, the members of Preparatory Committee, including the Chair of the Global Assembly must not hold a concurrent governance or staff role in a membership entity.

b. Terms of membership

- Members of the Preparatory Committee hold office for a period of two years. Their terms of office begin and end at the close of the Global Assembly meeting.
- Elected members, including the Chair of the Global Assembly, can serve for a maximum of three consecutive terms; the external member can serve for a maximum of two terms.
- Members of the Preparatory Committee will run staggered terms to ensure a continuation of knowledge and competencies.

Competencies

In order to fulfil its purpose, the members of the Preparatory Committee, including the Chair of the Global Assembly, should demonstrate the following competencies:

- Strategic thinking: Ability to prioritize discussions according to the needs of a global, strategy-led international human rights movement.
- Analytical thinking: Sound understanding of the distinction between governance and operational issues.
- Prioritization: Ability to balance competing needs and interests.
- Building relationships: Experience facilitating conversations across cultures so that they are inclusive and participatory.
- Communication: Excellent communication and diplomatic skills, ability to listen and concisely summarize conversations.
- Leading and collaboration: Strong leadership skills including the ability to make a decision when needed, but also able to work as part of a team.
- Organizational knowledge: An understanding of the complex dynamics of decision-making in an international organization. Knowledge of the current debates within the movement, while being able to maintain neutrality and impartiality.
- Professionalism and integrity: Ability to follow procedures as outlined in the Global Governance Regulations and maintain neutrality on discussion topics.

Ways of working

a. Meetings

The Preparatory Committee will hold its meetings virtually. However, the committee may have one physical meeting (separate from its meeting at the Global Assembly meeting).

The Preparatory Committee meets on the following occasions:

- As soon as possible after its election to agree plans and processes for the next Global Assembly meeting, including the potential co-opting of an external member.
- As soon as possible after the deadline for receipt of proposals for motions in order to assess proposals received against an agreed set of criteria and develop a draft Global Assembly agenda.
- As soon as possible after the deadline for receipt of motions, to assess motions received against an agreed set of criteria; review the outcomes of the Regional Forum meetings; and develop a revised version of the draft agenda.
- Just before the Global Assembly meeting, to prepare for the meeting.
- Following the collation of the Global Assembly delegate evaluation, to review the meeting, the committee's ways of working and propose suggestions for the next Global Assembly meeting.

The committee holds any other ad hoc meetings as necessary to achieve its purpose.

b. Processes

To achieve its purpose of developing a strategic agenda for the Global Assembly, the Preparatory Committee uses the Matrix for assessing proposals and motions (including emergency motions) as stated in Appendix A.

Once it has assessed the proposals and motions received, the committee develops a draft agenda for the Global Assembly as stated in the Global Governance Regulations Article 5.2.

c. Preparatory Committee and Regional Forum meetings

The relevant draft Global Assembly agenda topics are discussed in Regional Forum meetings before the Global Assembly. A member of the Preparatory Committee will usually participate in their respective Regional Forum meeting. The body responsible for developing the Regional Forum meeting agendas can consult the Preparatory Committee on high-level governance issues, however the Preparatory Committee is not directly involved in the development of Regional Forum meeting agendas. Each Regional Forum will define its own Terms of Reference. The Preparatory Committee drafts the final iteration of the Global Assembly draft agenda once all the Regional Forum meetings have taken place.

d. During the Global Assembly Meeting

During the Global Assembly meeting, the Chair, with the assistance of the other members of Preparatory Committee, is responsible for ensuring the meeting adheres to the Principles of the Global Assembly (Article 4 of the Regulations).

The Chair is responsible for the opening and closing of the meeting. The additional members of the Preparatory Committee facilitate sessions as necessary, including group discussions if these are added to the agenda.

Discussions on motions follow the process as stated in Article 6.2 of the Global Governance Regulations.

Preparatory Committee's key outputs

- 210 days before the Global Assembly meeting: Preparatory Committee convenes the Global Assembly, announcing the meeting's date.
- 180 days before the Global Assembly meeting: Deadline for Preparatory Committee to receive proposals.
- 150 days before the Global Assembly meeting: Preparatory Committee shares a draft agenda for the Global Assembly meeting and the list of proposals received. This list includes those proposals that have not been included on the Global Assembly agenda, along with the committee's rationale for its decision. The draft agenda informs the discussions of the Regional Forum meetings.
- 90 days before the Global Assembly meeting: Deadline for Preparatory Committee to receive motions.
- 30 days before the Global Assembly meeting: Preparatory Committee shares the draft agenda for the Global Assembly meeting, including the list of motions to be discussed, all meeting papers and a report on composition of the meeting itself.
- Immediately after the Global Assembly meeting: Preparatory Committee shares the Global Assembly decisions.
- 60 days after the Global Assembly meeting: Preparatory Committee shares the full meeting report and a summary of the delegate evaluation.
- Preparatory Committee checks the fulfilment of the eligibility criteria of a National Office for the allocation of voting rights.

Accountability

The Preparatory Committee is accountable to the Global Assembly in the following ways:

- Preparatory Committee's decisions to deprioritize proposals can be overturned by the Global Assembly (Article 5.1.7 of the Global Governance Regulations).
- The agenda of the Global Assembly is only officially adopted once approved by the Global Assembly in the first session (Article 5.2.3 of the Global Governance Regulations).
- At the end of the Global Assembly, participants complete an evaluation of the meeting. An analysis of the high-level outcomes of the evaluation will be shared with participants.

Review of Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee are approved by the Global Assembly. Any amendment to the Preparatory Committee's Terms of Reference may be submitted by the Preparatory Committee, a membership entity or by the Board.

Appendix A: Matrix for prioritizing proposals and motions

This matrix clarifies how the Preparatory Committee prioritizes and develops the draft agenda for Global Assembly meeting.

Proposals for motions and motions are classified into three categories as follows:

1. **High priority and high relevance:** items that are of global concern; that fall within or hamper the delivery of the Strategic Goals or emerge from critical changes in the external environment; and

where a decision is needed at the next Global Assembly meeting. These items are prioritized for the draft agenda.

2. **Medium priority and high relevance:** items that are of global concern; that fall within or hamper the delivery of the Strategic Goals or emerge from critical changes in the external environment; and where a decision is not needed at the next Global Assembly meeting. These items can be included in the draft agenda, time permitting either for decision or for discussion.
3. **Low priority and medium to low relevance:** items that do not concern more than a few membership entities in one region or do not fall within or are not critical to the delivery of the Strategic Goals; and where a decision or discussion is not needed at the next Global Assembly meeting. These items are not part of the draft agenda.

Rating	Issue	Global relevance	Urgency	Organizational/financial/governance issue
High				
Medium				
Low				

Criteria questions for assessing proposals for motions and motions:

Issue: Does the item fall within the Strategic Goals? If yes, will the item affect the direction of travel or contribute to increased impact? If not within the Strategic Goals, is it an emerging human rights issue that needs to be prioritized for Amnesty International or a new development of a longstanding issue? Has this been discussed/rejected at global level before?

Global relevance: Is it a decision that falls within the Global Assembly remit? (If not it does not go to Global Assembly.) Does it concern more than one region? Does it concern more than one membership entity in each of those regions?

Urgency: Does the item need a decision or discussion at the next Global Assembly meeting? Is there another body or process that can make a decision in place of the Global Assembly? Will there be any negative effect or impact on Amnesty International as an organization if the decision or discussion is postponed to the next Global Assembly meeting?

Organizational/financial/governance issue: Is the item an organizational / financial / governance issue? Is it likely to affect performance or impact? Does it affect both membership entities and the International Secretariat? Is it an item that corresponds to the top five risks of the global risk register? Does a similar policy or decision already exist?

1.04. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: GOVERNANCE REFORM TRANSITIONAL PLANS

The International Council

DECIDES TO approve the Governance Reform Transitional Plans (Appendix 1) including the following core arrangements:

Global Assembly

- (a) to implement the establishment of the Global Assembly as the highest governing body of Amnesty International at the beginning of 2018;
- (b) that the first Global Assembly meeting is held in 2018 and that the Terms of Reference for the Preparatory Committee (Resolution 1.03) guide its preparation and organization;

Elections

- (c) that at the 2017 International Council Meeting, elections for the International Board follow current practice and vacant positions are elected for a four-year term;
- (d) that the persons elected as International Council Meeting Chair and Alternate Chair at the 2017 International Council Meeting are appointed as Chair and Vice Chair of the Global Assembly in 2018;
- (e) that at the 2017 International Council Meeting, elections for the International Nominations Committee and the Finance and Audit Committee follow current practice and that these committees will continue functioning as normal until the 2019 Global Assembly meeting;
- (f) that the Membership Appeals Committee is elected at the 2017 International Council Meeting for a one-year term until being replaced by the Process for Review of Board Decisions on Membership Status;

The 2018 Global Assembly meeting

- (g) that the 2018 Global Assembly discusses and approves:
 - the Terms of Reference and procedures for the Process for Review of Board Decisions on Membership Status;
 - the Terms of Reference for the Nominations Committee;

Regional Forums

- (h) that the first Regional Forum meetings are piloted in 2018;

INSTRUCTS the International Board

- (i) to take any action necessary to ensure a smooth transition to the new governance model and to keep entity chairs informed about its proposed actions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Decision 7 of the 2013 International Council Meeting acknowledged the need for Amnesty International to review its governance so that it is 'fit for purpose' and ensures maximum human rights impact. The updated Statute of Amnesty International (Resolution 1.01) and the Global Governance Regulations (Resolution 1.02) give effect to a reformed governance model.

The movement requires a smooth transition from the current to the reformed governance model. It also requires minimal disruption to the ability of its volunteer leaders to effectively carry out their governance roles during this change process. This resolution: Governance Reform Transitional Plans will enable this.

This resolution is dependent on the approval by the International Council of the following resolutions:

- the Statute (Resolution 1.01)
- the Global Governance Regulations, which provide further detail on the new governance model (Resolution 1.02)
- the Terms of Reference of the Preparatory Committee (Resolution 1.03).

The Governance Reform Transitional Plans need to be approved by a simple majority of votes cast at the 2017 International Council Meeting.

This resolution should be read in conjunction with Amnesty International, *The New Governance Model Explained* (ORG 10/5298/2017), which describes in detail the model and the rationale behind it.

Appendix 1

Governance Reform Transitional Plans

Elections

Board: The updated Statute of Amnesty International (AI) proposes that the term length of an International Board (Board) member is reduced to three years. The aim is to arrive at a staggered cycle of elections with three Board positions open for election at each Global Assembly meeting.

There are currently four positions to be elected at the 2017 International Council Meeting (ICM), and five members of the Board whose terms end in 2019.

To achieve this staggered cycle the following temporary arrangements are proposed:

- the 2017 ICM elections follow current practice and the four vacant positions are elected for a four-year term (that is there will be no elections for Board positions at the first Global Assembly meeting in 2018);
- two Board positions (one of which is the International Treasurer's position) are elected at the 2019 Global Assembly meeting to serve for a three-year term. As an exception, these roles will serve an additional one-year term (until 2023);
- the other three positions are elected at the 2019 Global Assembly meeting to serve for a three-year term;
- one of the four positions elected at the 2021 Global Assembly meeting is elected for a two-year term.

As of the 2021 Global Assembly meeting, three Board positions will be open for election every year.

Chair and Vice-Chair of the Global Assembly: It is proposed that the persons elected as ICM Chair and Alternate Chair at the 2017 ICM are appointed as Chair and Vice Chair of the Global Assembly in 2018. In 2018, the Global Assembly will elect its Chair for a term of three years.

Committees: It is proposed that vacant positions for the International Nominations Committee and the Finance Audit Committee will be filled at the 2017 ICM following current practice, and the committees will continue functioning as normal until the 2019 Global Assembly meeting.

The International Nominations Committee will be responsible for receiving and putting forward nominations for internationally elected positions to the 2018 and 2019 Global Assemblies.

The Membership Appeals Committee will be elected at the 2017 ICM for one year, after which it will be replaced by the Process for Review of Board Decisions on Membership Status.

The 2018 Global Assembly meeting will need to be led and organized by a Preparatory Committee. It is proposed that the Chairs Forum Steering Committee lead on organizing the 2018 Global Assembly meeting.

The 2018 Global Assembly Meeting

It is proposed that the 2018 Global Assembly is presented with two proposals for decision in order to complete the revised governance model. These are:

- the Terms of Reference and procedures for the Process for Review of Board Decisions on Membership Status; and
- the Terms of Reference for the Nominations Committee.

Regional Forums

It is proposed that the first Regional Forums are piloted in 2018 and that these serve to review and approve their individual Terms of Reference.

1.05. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: ACHIEVING IMPACT ON GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The International Council

1. Affirms the importance of Amnesty International continuing to improve its practices, culture, and outcomes with respect to gender and diversity, prioritizing improvements related to the Strategic Goals, governance, and areas of acute or chronic issues.
2. Instructs that the steps undertaken as a result of this decision be guided by the overarching goals and principles of:
 - a. promoting social justice and human rights;
 - b. taking an intersectional approach, recognizing that many aspects of people's identities and lives interact to affect their experiences of discrimination, marginalization, and power;
 - c. making better decisions and doing better work;
 - d. increasing Amnesty International's impact, capacity, legitimacy, and accountability;
 - e. making Amnesty International a better organization to work with for staff, volunteers, and partners from groups that frequently experience discrimination;
 - f. transformation, not tokenism;
 - g. shared responsibility for outcomes; and
 - h. ongoing participation, learning, and improvement.
3. Instructs sections, structures, and where appropriate, National Offices, to:

- a. Share with the International Board by 31 January, 2018:
 - i. A review of steps taken by the entity to implement the 2011 Roadmap for Diversity and Gender Action Plan;
 - ii. A simple and practical action plan for achieving the gender and diversity outcomes detailed under Strategic Goal 2 and its associated Theories of Change in the specific context of the entity's local work, and with particular reference to the challenges of significant concern in that context.
 - iii. A concise description of gender- and diversity-related concerns in the entity's governance, and practical steps the entity will commit to taking by the end of 2019 to make improvements with respect to these concerns (pending membership approval, if necessary).
 - b. Share with the International Board by 15 November, 2019 a national gender and diversity action plan to be implemented by the end of 2024, which focuses on medium- to long-term improvements in the main areas of concern to the entity and includes steps related to governance.
 - c. Participate in Movement initiatives regarding gender and diversity, and specifically:
 - i. respond to calls for participation in the development of the report, global action plans, and Gender and Diversity Progress Assessment Framework (GDPAF) referred to in paragraph 4(a) and (b);
 - ii. ensure that appropriate staff and member-leaders at the national level are aware of and have access to the tools circulated under paragraph 4(d); and
 - iii. recognize and share examples of outstanding gender- and diversity-related work that have taken place at the national level.
4. Instructs the International Board to:
- a. Present to the 2018 Chairs Assembly:
 - i. a report summarizing successes, lessons learned, and outstanding challenges regarding gender and diversity in Amnesty International at the governance and operational levels; and
 - ii. an action plan focused on practical steps to be taken by the end of 2019, informed by the report in paragraph 4(a)(i) and by information received from Sections, structures and National Offices under paragraph 3(a).
 - b. Present to the 2019 International Council Meeting, for approval:
 - i. a 2020-2024 global action plan on gender and diversity;
 - ii. a related Gender and Diversity Progress Assessment Framework (GDPAF) that can be integrated into existing reporting and monitoring processes.
 - c. Starting in 2018, report to the Movement annually on Amnesty International's progress regarding gender and diversity, including the implementation of related decisions.
 - d. Develop, collect, and circulate, on an ongoing basis, tools for enabling learning, capacity-building, and greater impact with respect to gender and diversity. These tools should be developed using internal and external expertise, and include things such as:
 - i. primers on gender and diversity issues related to current strategic goals, priority countries, and global campaigns;

- ii. practical tools to assist with functions such as research, advocacy, campaign planning, activism, fundraising, governance, conflict management, human resources, and working with partners; and
 - iii. information tools regarding substantive topics such as sexual orientation, gender, Indigenous status, racial discrimination, or disability.
 - e. Annually recognize, honour, and showcase outstanding work across the Movement related to gender and diversity.
 - f. Ensure adequate support and resources are provided by the International Secretariat to the movement towards the achievement of the gender and diversity outcomes under Goal 2 of the Strategic Goals and its associated Theories of Change.
 - g. Be considerate of the different local contexts and resource levels across Amnesty entities when undertaking the above work.
 - h. Appoint and set the terms of reference for a taskforce to assist with the delivery of the work set out in paragraphs 4 and 5, and request additional assistance from other parts of the Movement as appropriate.
5. Instructs the Chair of the International Council to:
- a. collect anonymized and voluntary information about International Council Meeting and Chairs Assembly delegates and/or participants regarding relevant identity and diversity markers, including data relevant to each meeting's agenda as appropriate; and
 - b. present a brief summary of this information to each International Council Meeting or Chairs Assembly, with the aim of building real-time understanding of who is "in the room" and who is not, and tracking changes over time.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As noted in the Strategic Goals, "Inequality and exclusion are both a cause and consequence of human rights abuses. Despite anti-discrimination laws and enforceable economic, social and cultural rights, many groups in many countries are still politically, economically, culturally and socially excluded."

Just as we pay attention to inequality and exclusion in the "outside" world, we must pay attention to how they can affect things "inside" Amnesty – in governance, in our operations, in our human rights work, and at the membership level. We must "be the change we wish to see in the world."

Amnesty has been making global commitments and efforts related to gender and diversity for nearly 15 years. These including things like the 2003 Gender Action Plan (GAP), the 2009 Diversity and Gender Mainstreaming Taskforce and related themes in the Integrated Strategic Plan, the establishment of the International Women's Human Rights Network (IWHRN) in 2010, the elaboration of the Roadmap for Diversity (RfD) and the GAP in 2011, and most recently, the Strategic Goals. We have also talked about gender and diversity concerns in our governance reform discussions.

These efforts have led to some successes internally and externally. There have also been disappointments and chronic challenges. Our continued improvement is essential – for implementing the Strategic Goals 2016-2019 and the Core Standards, for our ongoing duties to rights-holders inside and outside of Amnesty, and for realizing our longer-term vision and mission.

This resolution:

- recognizes that change must come from both the local and global levels;
- builds on work already done across the Movement;
- focuses on improvements across the governance, operational, and membership/activism spheres, which are connected and should improve together;
- takes a variety of approaches including reporting/compliance/accountability, learning and capacity-building, and celebrating successes/best practices;
- includes a focus on practical “quick wins” during the remainder of the current Strategic Goals period, and on more ambitious, longer-term improvements over the next Strategic Goals period;
- recognizes that “gender”, “diversity”, and “improvement” will often be context-specific, and that entities should identify their own needs and priorities within the context of a globally-shared commitment;
- aims to make gender- and diversity-related analysis a more normal and frequent part of our collective work.

The proposals in this resolution are just a starting point for discussion. They may have to be updated depending on decisions made about the governance reform proposals. The International Board welcomes your engagement and other ideas, and looks forward to the Movement’s renewed commitment to this important work.

1.o6. AI SWEDEN: ADDITION IN OPENING PARAGRAPHS OF THE STATUTE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Sweden to liaise with the International Board and proposes its resolution as an amendment within the framework of the Board's resolution on a revised Statute by the revised resolution deadline.

The International Council

DECIDES upon the following addition to paragraph five in the present statute; “All power within the movement proceeds from the people of these structures.”

The full paragraph with the addition would then be “AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is a movement based on worldwide voluntary membership and it shall consist of sections, structures, international networks, affiliated groups and international members. All power within the movement proceeds from the people of these structures.”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

AI Sweden regards Amnesty International as a people-based movement, made up by individual human rights defenders worldwide. During the review of our global governance system we have seen a need to

further clarify this in the statute. The proposed addition to the paragraph five in the present statute is a suggestion on how to make such a clarification.

Our view is that the addition of this fundamental principle to the opening paragraphs of the statute would be beneficial to the movement no matter how the future governance system, with voting rights etc. is formed. With such a principle clearly defined in the statute, our governance system will have a solid foundation to rest on.

1.07. AI ISRAEL: A STATUTE AMENDMENT TO THE 2017 ICM

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Israel to liaise with the International Board and propose its amendment within the framework of the Board's resolution on a revised Statute by the revised resolution deadline.

The International Council

DECIDES that article 52 of the Statute be revised as follows:

"Appeal and Audit Committee

An independent Appeal and Audit Committee consisting of five members shall be elected by the Global Assembly (GA) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for the International Board. The Committee can co-opt up to two additional expert members.

A section, structure, international network or other AI entity, or an international member affected, may appeal to the Appeals and Audit Committee.

The Appeal and Audit Committee shall determine on appeals against decisions made by the International Board in any of the following: administration; temporary suspension; termination of membership; or closure of the entity.

The Appeal and Audit Committee shall determine on appeals from AI entities against international operations that have taken actions that violate the movement's statute or policies.

The Appeal and Audit Committee shall conduct investigations on its own initiative, of any, and all aspects of operations and governance, and presenting recommendations to the International Board and the Global Assembly to correct deviations from the statute, policy, standards and best practices of the movement.

The Appeal and Audit Committee has the authority:

- to investigate any, and all International Board decisions regarding aspects of operations and governance;
- to examine any documents relating to Amnesty International's operations, including emails and communications, contracts, financial records, and so on;
- to call an emergency session of the Global Assembly, in cases of severe violations of statutes, policies, best practices, or national laws.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Throughout the discussion on AI's Governance Reform there was an understanding of the need for an independent strong Appeal Committee/mechanism. Furthermore, in an organization as big and as complex as Amnesty International there is an urgent need for an internal auditing function (beyond financial auditing) to ensure best practice, implementation of movement's decisions and policies, and investigate and determine on controversial matters.

Unfortunately, the present IB's proposal does not provide a mechanism for internal auditing function, as well as proposes to eliminate the current Membership Appeal Committee (MAC). The proposal is to establish a mechanism that does not guarantee the key principles for operation of a strong auditing and appeal system: independence, impartiality and balance of power. Rather it proposes a process which raises concerns over its complexity and transparency, and furthermore concerns that it might structure an imbalance of power in the process.

As we adopt a new governance system it is essential to maintain good elements and practices in our current system, improve and strengthen them, i.e. the Membership Appeals Committee, while setting up a system to guarantee that a strong competent auditing function is in place.

Thus, we propose this Appeal and Auditing mechanism.

1.o8. AI NETHERLANDS: APPROVAL OF ANNUAL BUDGET AND PLAN BY THE GLOBAL ASSEMBLY

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Netherlands to liaise with the International Board and propose its amendment within the framework of the Board's resolution on a revised Statute by the revised resolution deadline.

The International Council

DECIDES that the Global Assembly will approve the International Secretariat's annual budget and annual plan.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The issue of this resolution has been tabled by the International Board in the governance reform proposal. AI Netherlands considers that, although a thorough consultation process has been put in place, this fundamental issue has not yet been properly discussed. Consensus for the position of the International Board (to have the budget and plan approved by the International Board) has not been established.

In the global movement, the Global Assembly gives direction to and has oversight of the International Board. The annual plan and budget of the International Secretariat are two crucial instruments in the governance of the International Secretariat. Both documents should be discussed and approved by the Global Assembly in order to have effective oversight powers towards the International Board.

Such would also align with the statute of Amnesty International, in particular with regard to the provisions about the ultimate authority to determine the financial strategy of the movement (art. 6. iii). Approval of the IS annual budget would give the Global Assembly the necessary means to do so. The governance reform process provides a good opportunity to realise this.

Additional note: If the ICM decides to introduce a one entity one voting system with a 2/3 majority required for decisions on financial assessment, it seems logical that decisions about the annual budget would require a 2/3 majority as well. The financial assessment system and annual budget are substantially interlinked.

1.09. AI AUSTRIA: CHAIRS CAPACITY BUILDING GROUP

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Austria to liaise with the International Board and propose its amendment within the framework of the Board's resolution on the PrepCom Terms of Reference or the Global Governance Regulations.

The International Council

DECIDES to amend the Statute of Amnesty International:

Paragraph 8 and 9 are changed into:

ORGANIZATION

8. There is a Chairs Capacity Building Group. The primary functions of the Chairs Capacity Building Group are:

- (i) to contribute to building the capacity of chairs of sections, structures and other bodies of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL;
- (ii) to build relationships among sections and structures and provide an open space for debate on common issues;
- (iii) to foster coordination, collaboration and exchange of information amongst recognized governance structures of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL;

9. The Chairs Capacity Building Group will function in accordance with its Terms of Reference.

Paragraph 40 to 43 are changed into:

Chairs Capacity Building Group

40. The Chairs Capacity Building Group shall:

- (i) be composed of delegates, each Regional Forums can nominate one member; the Chair of the Chairs Capacity Building Group is elected by the members of the Chairs Capacity Building Group;
- (ii) exchange opinions and experiences via electronic media.

41. to 43. deleted

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Proposal for the Governance Reform does not foresee a Chairs Forum and a Chairs Forum Steering Committee; however there is still need to have a coordination function amongst Chairs.

We are certain that there is need for capacity building and relationship building on the governance level amongst chairs and that networking and global dialogue are critical functions for building a stronger movement.

We want to ensure that this critical function is represented in discussions and decision making on the agenda for global meetings, regional forums and any other international meetings. We are recommending that capacity building is a standing agenda item at all international meetings and that this group would be part of supporting the development and implementation of this item.

There is need for long lasting capacity building for governance leaderships and the need for spaces to encourage high-level governance dialogues globally, which can include section chairs' voices thoroughly.

The Chairs Capacity building Group would be responsible for advising the Governance Program in governance related functions, such as New Chairs Induction, capacity building session at international meetings, and organizing mentoring relationships. The Terms of Reference for this group will be focused on capacity building initiatives.

So far the Chairs Assembly (CA) has been the only formally recognized space to build the capacities of chairs, along with other options offered by the International Secretariat at regional or section level. We think there must remain a formally recognized global process to train chairs. For example, we think the current New Chairs Induction at CA falls short of the actual needs, and the feedback received from chairs is that we need a more robust Induction process. The chairs' input into this development is invaluable.

Another example includes revisiting communication tools such as Secchair which has proven to be a good vehicle for chairs' communications, but still has many challenges. This group would help to support the development and use of community-like communication platform for chairs.

Recently the CFSC has been working closely (and efficiently) with the Governance Programme at the International Secretariat, to develop and improve upon movement-wide capacity building initiatives for chairs. We think this model is advantageous. It is important to keep the experiences of chairs at the forefront when designing actions, programs, and training to support the chairs in their governance functions. This type of participation and diversity of experience enriches the depth and breadth of our governance discussion and decision-making processes.

1.10. AI AUSTRIA: PROPOSED NEW VOTING SYSTEM: "DEGRESSIVE REPRESENTATIVE VOTING"

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks

AI Austria to liaise with the International Board and propose its amendment within the framework of the Board's resolutions on a revised Statute by the revised resolution deadline.

The International Council:

DECIDES to amend the Statute of Amnesty International (paragraph 19 of the current version of the Statute) in the way that voting rights in international meetings are based on the following system:

The distribution of votes among sections, structures and entities (S/S/E) should follow the principle that those persons who are entitled to vote at S/S/E level to elect their boards, should also be represented at international elections and in voting in decision-making.

- The right to vote at international meetings is derived directly from the S/S/E's 'governance electorate' as defined in the statutes of the individual S/S/E. Each S/S/E reports the number of persons who should be taken into account for the distribution of votes at international level. Depending on the system for the election of the boards of the individual S/S/E, this group may consist of members, and also of activists. The new category, 'entitled to vote for board' will be introduced into the Standard Action Reports (SAR) or a corresponding future mechanism.
 - Three voting groups (large / mid-sized / small S/S/E) with 1, 2 or 3 votes each will be formed, by simply dividing the SAR-list in thirds.
 - Those S/S/E which do not appear in the SAR-list (because they have not submitted their report) will only have 1 vote.
 - International Members will be grouped into a virtual section for the purpose of determining votes. Depending on the total number in that 'section' they will be allocated 1, 2, or 3 votes.
 - If two S/S/E have the same size and are at the threshold between voting rights groups, they will both be put in the group with more votes. A place is then left free in the group with fewer voting rights.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

What are the advantages of the proposed model which we have termed 'Degressive Representative Voting'?

- Clearly defined electorate
- Minority-friendly yet recognising personal representation
- Clear and simple rules
- Transparent & balanced
- Easy to calculate

Why is the system democratic?

Democracy is characterized by an individual, highly personal right to vote - exercised by persons who are entitled to vote. When practical grounds make it impossible for all those who have the right to vote in Amnesty to meet and to cast their ballots, then we send delegates to international meetings where those

delegates represent the opinions of the voters. This is the basic idea of the proposed system of “degressive representative voting.”

Who exactly will be represented in the proposed model?

The proposed system values different forms of support for Amnesty. The S/S/E know best which persons work for Amnesty in which form at regional and local levels - and thus should and can take part in the decision-making on strategic directions. They should also be represented in Amnesty’s international governance.

In addition, voting rights regulations must be transparent, not susceptible to manipulation and predictable. The elected international executive and the administrative bodies must not be able to influence the voting and election behaviour. Thus, only S/S/E, as well as international members, who elect their governance structures independently, should be entitled to vote.

Why will the representation of smaller S/S/E be strengthened?

Democracies must protect and respect minorities and their interests. Therefore, a weighted representation for smaller S/S/E must be granted within Amnesty. The weighting to the benefit of these groups may not, however, cancel out the principle of individual-representation voting rights of persons.

In the current system s/s with the most members have 6 votes, those with the fewest 1 vote. The considerable difference between 1 and 6 votes would be reduced in favour of the smaller S/S/E to 1, 2 or 3 votes. In this way, smaller S/S/E, and especially the people who are active in these, are better represented than before.

What is the benefit for S/S/E which grow rapidly?

The system is both stable and continuous: There will be a stable number of available votes that is continuously distributed according to the annual developments in the S/S/E. In this way, more rapidly growing S/S/E can gain more votes - and thus more voting power- faster.

How does the proposed model positively contribute to our Strategic Goals?

According to our growth targets, the proposed voting rights system is an incentive for S/S/E to grow in order to be able to move up into a higher vote group. The system can remain very flexible in the long run and continuously takes into account the growth efforts of S/S/E.

This resolution explains the set-up and rules of the proposed system. AI Austria has done various calculations to outline the differences between the current and proposed model. These calculations have been shared with the movement in December 2016.

1.11. AI SWEDEN: VOTING RIGHTS: REPRESENTATION MODEL

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Sweden to liaise with the International Board and propose its amendment within the framework of the Board's resolutions on a revised Statute by the revised resolution deadline.

The International Council

DECIDES as a part of the Governance Reform to adopt a model where the number of votes each entity is granted at the Global Assembly is determined by the number of people their delegation represents, their electorate.

For each entity the electorate consists of all people eligible to directly or indirectly elect the entity's delegation to the Global Assembly. The votes are then granted in three tiers, based on the portion this electorate represents of the total electorate of the movement. The total electorate consists of all electorates across all entities within Amnesty International, in other words all the people being represented at the Global Assembly.

- Entities with an electorate of over X% of the total electorate get 1 vote
- Entities with an electorate of over Y% of the total electorate get 2 votes
- Entities with an electorate of over Z% of the total electorate get 3 votes

(X,Y, Z could for example be 0%, 1% and 5%, or some other values representing a suitable proportional spread. The exact values are not the focus of this proposal.)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Amnesty International is a people-based organization. AI Sweden firmly believes that this should be the guiding principle in our governance system. With the goal of reaching a governance model with a solid support throughout the movement, we are suggesting the "representation model" for voting rights. The model aims at a fair representation of the people of Amnesty International – members, activists, supporters, rights holders and other affiliated persons – with a strong protection for minority groups within the movement.

Brief explanation

- At its core this model makes clear that decisions of the Global Assembly are an expression of will of the people in the movement, ensuring that the decisions are followed and seen as legitimate, even by those who disagree.
- Balancing this majority rule principle the three tier model empowers the smaller entities by granting them a larger share of the votes when compared to the current model.
- The model further levels the playing field by not differentiating between members, activists or other people involved in our work, giving entities freedom to organize in a way that works in their context (e.g. different legal or economic contexts). Focusing instead only on principles of democratic representation, this allows our governance to expand in the future beyond the entities of today to representation of other groups and networks within the movement. For example the international membership or networks of rights-holders could be represented on the same grounds and in the same system as traditional entities.
- In this spirit the model encourages established as well as emerging entities and national offices to build and maintain democratic structures in order to participate in the global decision making, with clear lines of representation improving accountability.

- And finally, while opening up to represent a wider group of people in the movement, the model ensures continued representation of organized section members and activists in the movement without requiring a consistent definition of membership or activism across all parts of Amnesty International.

Examples of representation granting voting rights

A National Office where only staff are involved in selecting a delegation to the Global Assembly. As there is no electorate represented the delegation would get no votes.

A National Office where 300 activists have the possibility to vote online for a delegation to the Global Assembly. The electorate would be 300, maybe granting one vote.

A structure where 5 000 activists have the possibility to participate in a meeting that elects the structure's delegation to the Global Assembly. The electorate would be 5 000, maybe granting two votes.

A section where 30 000 members are eligible to vote in the election of a board at an AGM and that board appoints a delegate to the Global Assembly. The electorate would be 30 000, maybe granting three votes.

An entity where 100 000 people involved in Amnesty work are eligible to vote in regional meetings that elects representatives to an annual meeting that in turn elects a delegation to the Global Assembly. The electorate would be 100 000, maybe granting three votes.

1.12. AI LUXEMBOURG: THE MOVEMENT'S DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Luxembourg to liaise with the Board to see which elements of this resolution could be discussed in the framework of the Board's resolutions on Governance Reform.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board strengthen some of the movement's tools and democratic processes in order to optimize the movement's efficiency and effectiveness whilst incorporating all existing cultural and ethical aspects in order to obtain outcomes that are as close to universal decisions as possible.

Amnesty International Luxembourg has decided to propose this resolution in order to analyse issues of the movement's internal processes and to improve certain aspects that could contribute added value to its internal dynamics. To this end, Amnesty International Luxembourg proposes:

1) the creation of a "joint committee" within the movement that will bring together the different entities (IEC-IS-sections/structures) in order to encourage a discussion of complex subjects and improve the generation of solutions. This joint committee could comprise three representatives from the IEC, three from the IS, and four from the sections/structures (two chairs and two directors) elected at the Global Assembly. This joint committee would meet twice per year.

2) the identification or establishment of a whistle-blower procedure in case of a significant failure within the movement or major problems that could compromise Amnesty International.

3) the holding of a pre-vote during working meetings and the adoption of resolutions and their amendments. While recognizing the high quality of translations and the work of all those involved in this area, the issue of the translation of amendments and their clarity remains a difficult one to resolve. Last-minute amendments (which may reverse the meaning of a resolution) are often presented in just one language and their full impact is not always understood. The need to follow the discussions is all the more difficult given that many sections do not have full mastery of the movement's official languages. Amnesty International Luxembourg therefore proposes holding a pre-vote on issues related to last-minute amendments in order to ensure that at least 80% of sections/structures have clearly understood their intent.

4) improving the understanding of Amnesty International's bodies, their purposes and their functioning through the establishment of a training programme (e-learning) for members of boards and the staff of structures/sections. This would encourage ownership of the movement by the International Board and staff members through a better understanding of Amnesty International's structures and how they operate, and through the use of a common language (vocabulary). Amnesty Luxembourg recognizes the great efforts that have been made with young members but insists that it is necessary to invest in all members of the movement in order to better instil in them the organizations and values of Amnesty International.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

- The 2011 IC in Noordwijkerhout and the 2015 IC in Dublin both highlighted the significant fragility of some of the movement's internal processes, which have led to major tensions, even a loss of trust between the movement's different entities.
- On the one hand, the 2011 IC highlighted the fact that information provision and the consultation of files were essential elements of sensible decision-making. The sections' dissatisfaction and anger at International Executive Committee (IEC) members was significant and resulted in a failure to elect the incumbent president, Mr. Peter Pack. On the other, the working process that led to the resolution on sex workers in 2015, and the fact that the research on the Nordic model was not submitted on time created great divisions within the movement, leading to a loss of trust in the members in charge of that process.
- It is important to recognize that Amnesty International has, over time, been able to develop good processes aimed at best harmonizing the dynamics between the three major entities of the movement (IEC-IS-structures/sections). The initiative on basic rules and the Governance Reform are aimed at improving these aspects. However, it seems important to improve some aspects in order to encourage not an absence of conflict but an element of trust in the debates and discussions that are necessary to the democratic and progressive dynamism of the movement.

1.13. AI GERMANY: MEETING OF THE MOVEMENT

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom stresses the need for discussions on Governance Reform to result in an integrated and coherent governance arrangement for our movement. The PrepCom notes that this resolution is proposing to reinstate a meeting that did not receive support in previous phases of the 2-year consultation within the movement. For this reason, the PrepCom asks AI Germany to liaise with the Board to see which elements of this resolution could be discussed in the framework of the Board's resolutions on Governance Reform.

The International Council

- recognises the importance of ensuring a global, wide-ranging dialogue between Amnesty members in order to facilitate and strengthen ONE AMNESTY;
- realises the need for strong international ties amongst the membership in order to meet the targets that were set out in the Activism Manifesto (ACT1040052016);
- notes that, by virtue of its structure and function, a Meeting of the Movement (MoM) as originally proposed within the recent process of Governance Reform is not a constituent part of Governance Reform;
- takes note of the fact that at global level, Governance Reform only allows for smaller meetings of decision-makers and experts;
- has decided to establish a Meeting of the Movement;
- and is asking the International Board (Board) to flesh out the concept of such a meeting based on the suggestions supplied in the appendix, and to enable the first of these Meetings to be held in 2019.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We believe that our movement needs an in-depth and wide-ranging dialogue between members of all sections, in the form of a regularly held international meeting, in order to:

- nurture a feeling of community and shared purpose;
- facilitate the discussion and development of shared strategies;
- keep international networks alive;
- ensure that a sufficient number of members can engage with global issues and are qualified for the Global Assembly (GA);
- adequately and effectively reflect the broad diversity of members at global level;
- sustain our credibility and resilience as a membership organisation.

The proposed GA as the movement's ultimate decision-making body will not be able to achieve that.

APPENDIX: PROPOSAL FOR A FRAMEWORK

1 Organisation

Duration, Frequency, Location

The meeting would be held every two years for the duration of five days. The Amnesty regions would take turns in hosting it.

Procedure

Every meeting focuses on one particular country and theme and one main priority for movement organisation.

Presiding committee

The MoM elects a presiding committee, consisting of one volunteer Amnesty member from each of the Amnesty regions. In consultation with the International Secretariat (IS), this committee chooses the

location, decides on an agenda and invites internal or external guests.

2 Delegations

Election

Delegates to the MoM are chosen by the members of the respective Amnesty entity as well as the international members. If there are several Amnesty entities in one country, they should be regarded as one entity.

Sizes

Each Amnesty entity with an organised membership can send up to four delegates to the MoM. The international members of each Amnesty region also choose up to four delegates.

Delegates

Any delegation may at most contain one delegate who is also a member of the GA. Any delegation consisting of at least three people may at most contain one delegate who is Amnesty staff. It is important that the delegates reflect their section's or structure's diversity in the best possible way, that they have an interest in the international movement and are fluent in at least one or preferably more Amnesty languages.

3 Relationship with other bodies and institutions

International Board and Regional Forums

Both can put forward a theme they would like to see discussed at the MoM. The IB informs the MoM about any sections/structures that are being founded or dissolved, as well as any new developments in terms of groups or members of sections/structures since the last MoM, to ensure an informed debate about membership development. The IB is not accountable to the MoM. The MoM presiding committee is accountable to the IB in terms of conducting its business.

Global Assembly

The MoM presiding committee reports to the GA but is not accountable to it. The MoM can put forward motions to the GA and can issue recommendations regarding the Strategic Goals. The chair of the GA reports to the MoM regarding any progress made on any motion or recommendation since the last meeting.

International Secretariat

The IS supports in arranging and organising the meeting.

2. HUMAN RIGHTS WORKING PARTY

2.1. AI USA: MILITARY OCCUPATION

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom has liaised with AI France, AI Spain, AI Greece and AI USA and requested the sections propose a joint resolution on the issue of OPT / military occupation. The PrepCom accepted a request from the sections to include all four resolutions in this circular to honour the democratic process and facilitate discussions. The PrepCom is encouraged by the sections' willingness to submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline.

The International Council

REQUESTS the International Board to develop, in consultation with sections and structures, a policy on military occupation that includes defined criteria for when AI would call for a particular military occupation to end due to systemic violations of international human rights and/or humanitarian law that are facilitated or exacerbated by the military occupation, even where the military occupation is recognized as legal under international law.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

AI does not have an explicit policy on military occupation. This has resulted in a gaping hole in our approach to the work we do concerning areas under prolonged military occupation where grave violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and human rights law are not only committed with impunity, but may be facilitated by the framework of occupation itself. Not having a policy leaves country teams and the organization as a whole without the proper mechanisms and tools needed to work flexibly and effectively in those areas or defend itself from accusations that Amnesty International is simply trying to 'make the occupation better' when the occupation has gone on for decades. Therefore, it would benefit the organization to develop a policy concerning military occupation, which looks beyond international law at what our appropriate approach should be towards prolonged occupations, and other complex situations that may arise under prolonged occupations.

2.02. AI GREECE: DEVELOPING A POLICY ON MILITARY OCCUPATIONS

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom has liaised with AI France, AI Spain, AI Greece and AI USA and requested the sections propose a joint resolution on the issue of OPT / military occupation. The PrepCom accepted a request from the sections to include all four resolutions in this circular to honour the democratic process and facilitate discussions. The PrepCom is encouraged by the sections' willingness to submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline.

The International Council

REQUESTS the International Board develop a policy on military occupations including criteria for when Amnesty International should oppose a military occupation.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

For decades Amnesty International has tried to address human rights violations in the context of military occupations, without addressing the occupations themselves. Unfortunately, in certain cases (e.g. Western Sahara, Palestine), this strategy has failed. Not only is there no substantial improvement, but in certain cases there is deterioration. Among the rights often prevented because of occupations are the right of refugees

to return, or the right to democracy and elections, on which AI is already working and considers to expand its work. It has been proven historically that there cannot be improvement in human rights as long as certain occupations continue. Therefore, AI needs to develop a policy that will permit the shift of strategy towards the elimination of the root cause of such human rights violations, the environment that foments and facilitates them, the situation that puts barriers in the full enjoyment of human rights and the reason for which the human rights violations are being committed (both by those committing violations in order to maintain occupation, and by those committing violations in order to resist it).

This will be similar to the existing policy allowing AI to support peace or a peace agreement/negotiated solution when considered necessary for the improvement of the human rights situation (e.g. Colombia).

Another reason why such a policy is necessary, is that while military occupations are not necessarily illegal, this doesn't mean that they are all legal. Several UN Declarations refer to potentially illegal occupations. UN Resolutions have deemed occupations as illegal (Namibia, Guinea-Bissau, Arab and Palestinian Territories, Kampuchea, Kuwait). The ICJ ruled this on at least two cases (the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia deemed both as illegal and as an occupation; the occupation of Ituri (DRC) by Uganda considered as "international wrongful act"). While AI characterizes other conducts as illegal (annexation by use of force, settlers), it fails to do so for illegal occupations.

Finally, a policy is needed in order to address several inconsistencies, including in terminology (e.g. (no) use of terms "occupied", "illegal annexation", recognition of existence of "settlers", reference to refugees and their right of return), between different cases of occupations (e.g. Western Sahara, Palestine, northern part of Cyprus, Crimea), which jeopardize AI's perceived impartiality .

AI can explore different criteria for when to oppose military occupations. One of them could be the duration (in conjunction with gross violations). After a reasonable period of implementation of our traditional strategy, without effect, it is imperative to seek an alternative one. Furthermore, it is generally accepted, including by ICRC that occupations are meant to be temporary. Thus, prolonged occupations violate IHL or become de facto annexations which are also illegal. This could also pertain to a separate potential criterion of illegality. There are different reasons why an occupation might be illegal. Moreover, it has been argued that, insofar occupiers treat the population of occupied territories differently, i.e. in a discriminatory and oppressive way, occupations, especially prolonged ones, become situations of apartheid, which is also a crime under international law.

2.03. AI FRANCE: AI'S POSITION ON THE OCCUPATION OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES (OPT) PALESTINE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom has liaised with AI France, AI Spain, AI Greece and AI USA and requested the sections propose a joint resolution on the issue of OPT / military occupation. The PrepCom accepted a request from the sections to include all four resolutions in this circular to honour the democratic process and facilitate discussions. The PrepCom is encouraged by the sections' willingness to submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board asks Amnesty International to adopt an official position on Israel's occupation of the OPT/Palestine and to amend its actions accordingly.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

On the basis of international law and impartial and rigorous research, Amnesty International plays a crucial role in the Israel/OPT/Palestine situation, denouncing human rights violations committed by both Israeli and Palestinian parties.

Thus far, however, justice has not been done for the victims and impunity only perpetuates the cycle of violations and violence. The Israeli authorities are refusing all effective cooperation with international mechanisms and have prevented impartial national investigations from being conducted. Despite the consensus around the peace process, no significant progress has thus far been possible. Amnesty International demands that human rights and international humanitarian law be respected so that justice can thus be done for Palestinian and Israeli victims.

The organization described the UN Security Council's adoption of a resolution condemning illegal Israeli settlements in the OPT on 23 December 2016 as historic. It calls upon the Security Council to implement this resolution but also recalls the need to go further: Israel should not only immediately cease establishing illegal settlements, it should also dismantle those already established and re-settle their inhabitants outside of the OPT.

Amnesty International's 2016-2020 strategy anticipates continuing our war on impunity, our work with the International Criminal Court and our advocacy with the international community to carry through the investigations of this Court.

However, we have come to a point where this work no longer appears sufficient and we feel that Amnesty International must adopt a position on the OPT/Palestine. We believe that AI must support the demand for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, which states that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the principle of the "withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict".

The law on occupation provides for temporary occupation and cannot therefore be applied to an occupation that has lasted for 50 years. Moreover, the objective of an occupation is to enable the inhabitants of the occupied territories to live normally and to be protected. Our research shows that numerous and constant human rights violations – restrictions of freedom of movement, collective sanctions, forced expulsions, unlawful murders, arbitrary detentions... - are linked to this occupation and illegal settlement, which is classified as a war crime by the Rome Statute of the ICC. We therefore believe that, in the year marking the 50th anniversary of the occupation of the OPT, Amnesty International must take a clear position on the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and on that of the Gaza Strip.

2.04. AI SPAIN: CHANGES TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S POLICY CONCERNING ITS POSITION ON THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom has liaised with AI France, AI Spain, AI Greece and AI USA and requested the sections propose a joint resolution on the issue of OPT / military occupation. The PrepCom accepted a request from the sections to include all four resolutions in this circular to honour the democratic process and facilitate discussions. The PrepCom is encouraged by the sections' willingness to submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline.

The International Council

- **REQUESTS** that the International Board ensure that, within the framework of Amnesty International's strategy on priority countries, Amnesty International continues and strengthens its work on violations of human rights committed in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.
 - **CALLS** for the implementation the Guidelines developed by the Law and Policy Programme on the use of the term apartheid regarding the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.
 - **AGREES** to amend the policy regarding the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and condemn the occupation of these Territories by Israel.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

It is clear that the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) has deteriorated. Despite decades of work by Amnesty International to expose human rights violations in the OPT, the hoped-for changes to improve the human rights situation there have not materialized. The opening of a new office in East Jerusalem creates new possibilities to progress and strengthen work on the OPT and in this context Amnesty International must find new ways of enhancing its work in defence of human rights.

For this reason, characterizing the situation in the OPT as one of *apartheid*, defined as crime under international law, and condemning the occupation will enable Amnesty International to pursue its work from a new perspective in order to be more strategic and have greater impact.

We believe that the situation documented and denounced by Amnesty International for decades, is consistent with the definition of *Apartheid* set out in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* and in the Rome Statute. We recognize that there has been significant progress regarding the issue of *Apartheid* with the development of the Guidelines and we believe that the next step should be their application to the OPT.

The situation of *apartheid* is in part a result of the occupation. One of the characteristics of occupation is its transience; this is not the case in the OPT. Prolonged occupation, such as that imposed by Israel, would appear to run counter in essence to that temporary character and is seriously affecting the lives of the Palestinian population. Legislation and international standards on occupation are based on the notion that the behaviour of the occupier towards the population of an occupied territory must be regulated. Another principle of this body of law is the obligation to preserve the institutions of the occupied State. The law not only seeks to prevent the occupier from unfairly exploiting the resources of the conquered territory, it also requires the occupier to provide for the basic needs of the population and to "restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, *unless absolutely prevented*, the laws in force in the country". Therefore, the measures taken by the occupation forces must preserve the *status quo ante* (this is known as the "conservationist principle").³ The characteristics of the occupation of the OPT are not consistent with those of a legal occupation and are the cause of numerous human rights violations by Israel. It is therefore necessary to condemn the occupation itself.

³ICRC, *International Review of the Red Cross: Occupation*, March 2012, N.° 885, <https://www.icrc.org/por/resources/international-review/review-885-occupation/review-885-all.pdf>

2.05. AI MEXICO: DRUG CONTROL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The PrepCom has liaised with AI Greece and AI Mexico and requested the sections propose a joint resolution on the issue of drugs control. The PrepCom accepted a request from the sections to include both resolutions in this circular to honour the democratic process and facilitate discussions. The PrepCom is encouraged by the sections' willingness to submit a joint resolution following the conclusion of the Board's consultation on this study.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board develop a policy on drug control and human rights.

CALLS ON the International Board, in the development of this policy, to:

- Base the policy on the results of the study, Amnesty International and drug control: A human rights perspective, undertaken in accordance with Decision 3 of the 2015 International Council Meeting.⁴
- Take into consideration the risk analysis set out in the study.⁵
- Ensure the policy pays particular attention to, but is not limited to, the issue of the criminalization of drug-related behaviours, based on international norms and standards, the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, as well as other agencies of the United Nations.
- In developing this policy, the International Board shall ensure broad consultation with sections and structures, in accordance with the process established for dealing with policies on controversial issues.

REQUESTS that the policy be released no later than the next Chairs Assembly in 2018.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This resolution is presented pursuant to Decision 2.2 adopted at the 2015 International Council Meeting which resulted in the study, Amnesty International and drug control policies: A human rights perspective, which was circulated in December 2016. We believe that the findings of the study and the risk analysis set out in it are sufficient to prepare a policy on the issue.

In Latin America drug policies based on prohibition and criminalization have led to numerous human rights violations. In Mexico, in the last 10 years the so-called "war on drugs" deployed by the security forces has resulted in an exponential increase in abuses and grave violations of human rights, including torture,

⁴ Amnesty International and drug control: A human rights perspective, consultation draft 6 December 2016

⁵ Risk Analysis drug control and Human Rights Policy Consultation. December 2016-internal document-

disappearances, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests arising from the implementation of drug control policies and operations to combat drug trafficking.

Taking a position on the implications for human rights of drug policies and the international framework that underpins them is crucial for the protection of human dignity and to ensure an end to serious violations of human rights committed in the name of controlling drugs.

The international drug control regime is at a critical juncture; drug control policies are increasingly being challenged because of their negative impact on the protection of human rights at the international, regional and national levels.

At the regional level there is an open debate in the Organization of American States (OAS). Its report Scenarios for the drug problem in the Americas and the Declaration of Antigua were an important step in challenging the existing model, as is the participation in the debate of countries that have publicly called for reflection on current policies and have led discussions in international forums, encouraging a shift of focus in strategies to combat drug trafficking.

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on drugs started a process towards the adoption of a new Policy Declaration and Plan of Action on drugs for 2019. This represents an opportunity for Amnesty International to influence a critical debate for human rights. The lack of a clear position on drug control policies and their impact on human rights hinders our ability to influence and be relevant in a crucial debate that is shaping our world.

In countries such as Mexico and others where AI has a presence, there is a pressing need for a policy on drug control and human rights. This should, among other things, strengthen our existing policies and develop a position on the international drug control regime. It should also provide additional tools to improve our work in relevant areas of the Strategic Goals, particularly with respect to the economic, social and cultural rights of the most marginalized and discriminated against groups; privacy; security; the criminal justice system; and the death penalty.

2.06. AI GREECE: DEVELOPING A FULLY-FLEDGED POLICY ON ILLEGAL NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The PrepCom has liaised with AI Greece and AI Mexico and requested the sections propose a joint resolution on the issue of drugs control. The PrepCom accepted a request from the sections to include both resolutions in this circular to honour the democratic process and facilitate discussions. The PrepCom is encouraged by the sections' willingness to submit a joint resolution following the conclusion of the Board's consultation on this study.

The International Council

REQUESTS the International Board, taking into consideration the study "Amnesty International and drug control: A human rights perspective" and the consultation that followed it, to develop a fully-fledged policy on illegal Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, in further consultation with sections and structures, before September 2018.

The policy should include the decriminalization of personal consumption (and possession or cultivation for personal consumption).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The study "Amnesty International and drug control: A human rights perspective" makes evident that "adopting a policy that addresses the human rights implications of drug control policies and the international regime that sustains them becomes crucial for the protection of human dignity and to ensure that human rights violations committed in the name of drug control are halted." Furthermore, it is imperative to develop and adopt such a fully-fledged policy on illegal Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as soon as possible in order to contribute a human rights perspective to the process, set in motion by UNGASS 2016, towards a new Political Declaration and Plan of Action on drugs, which is due to be adopted in 2019.

Crucial decisions on policy issues should be taken at the ICM and therefore the decision should at least make clear whether the new policy on drugs should advocate for the decriminalization of personal consumption (and possession/cultivation for personal consumption).

Criminalization of personal consumption (and subsequently of possession/cultivation for personal consumption) violates the right to personal autonomy (personal self-determination) which forms part of the broader fundamental right to privacy or private life.

Consequently, imprisonment solely because of personal consumption (or possession/cultivation for personal consumption) violates the right to liberty.

Criminalization has also a negative impact to the enjoyment of the right to health.

Drug users are not criminals and should not be treated as such, but rather, in certain cases, patients.

Decriminalization will have the social benefit of reducing prison population.

The study concludes that "from a human rights perspective, the current approach to drugs based on prohibition and criminalization raises several questions and appears to have led to numerous violations of rights enshrined in international human rights law, including the rights to liberty, health, non-discrimination and privacy".

Several UN mechanisms (UN Secretary General, OHCHR, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, UNAIDS, Global Commission on HIV and the Law, WHO, UNDP, UN Women, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to health) have recommended that States consider decriminalization of personal consumption. The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention has stated that "Drug consumption or dependence is not sufficient justification for detention" and has questioned the legality, proportionality, necessity and appropriateness of the use of criminal detention as a measure of drug control for charges related to *inter alia* drug use and possession. The Global Commission on Drug Policy, comprised of several former heads of States or UN officials, among others, also advocates for the decriminalization of personal consumption.

Human rights organizations, (HRW, ACLU) advocate the decriminalization of personal use and possession for personal use.

Domestic courts in Argentina, Colombia and Mexico have ruled the criminalization of drug possession to be unconstitutional and in violation of the right to privacy.

More than 25 countries in different regions of the world are currently implementing different degrees of decriminalization of certain drug-related conduct.

Portugal decriminalized in 2001 the possession of all drugs for personal use.

2.07. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY ON STATE OBLIGATIONS ON ELECTIONS

The International Council

INSTRUCTS the International Board to prepare a policy setting out Amnesty's positions on state obligations on elections, which should be aligned with existing international human rights law, and include the following:

1. The right of citizens to vote and the right to stand in elections, including equality of opportunity in the right to stand for elections
2. Non-discrimination and gender equality
3. The impartiality and independence of electoral management bodies, and systemic failures to ensure transparent and accurate tallying of votes
4. The right to information, and access to information, in electoral processes and systems
5. Manipulations of constituency boundaries that limit the ability of marginalised communities to elect representatives of their choice, and –
6. The scope of Amnesty's human rights commentary, engagement, and positions on the platforms of election candidates, on elected candidates, and on post-electoral nominations and appointments to government offices.

UNDERLINES that this policy shall be implemented in a manner that respects Amnesty International's commitment to impartiality and non-partisanship and instructs the International Board to consult the Movement on, and clarify further, Amnesty International's position on explicit or implicit support or opposition to the election, appointment or rise to power at the national or local level of any specific individuals, political groups or parties.

CLARIFIES that Amnesty International will not take a position on the legitimacy, as such, of any particular government, and will hold every government – however constituted – to account for abiding by its state obligations under international human rights law, humanitarian law, and refugee law.

FURTHER INSTRUCTS the International Board to ensure that Sections and structures have an opportunity to review and give feedback on the final draft policy before it is adopted.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This resolution has been put forward by the International Board (Board) to enable discussion and a decision by the Movement on the scope of Amnesty's positions on state obligations in regard to elections. By the time of the ICM we anticipate that significant discussion will have occurred within and between sections based on a discussion paper provided in November 2016 ('Discussion paper for consideration on possible revision of Amnesty International policy on elections and democracy'). We may potentially present a draft policy, containing a range of options, to sections for discussion by April 2017 and refine it based on input.

The present resolution aims to set out the decisions of the Movement on the extent to which Amnesty will amend its elections policy in this area. At the time of submission of this resolution on 11 January, initial feedback from sections, particularly African sections and AIUSA, was that Amnesty's policy should be extended beyond the limited scope within which we have previously been involved. We expect to have more detailed feedback in the course of early 2017, and it may or may not be necessary to amend this resolution in May 2017, based on feedback.

This resolution calls for an extension of the policy and has the option of limiting this policy to existing human rights standards, which is the current default position. Discussion will need to occur on whether Amnesty should at this stage take up any issues that go beyond current international law standards.

The resolution contains options for areas in which Amnesty would be able to expand its work on elections. We hope that there will be a detailed discussion on the pros and cons of each potential extension of the policy that was listed in the November 2016 discussion paper. These discussions would guide the Board in potentially amending this resolution in May 2017 and would also potentially guide amendments by the Board or by sections in the course of the ICM.

The resolution also includes a clarification to reinforce our impartiality and non-partisanship, and that Amnesty will not take a position on the legitimacy of a particular government to be in power.

Note that this resolution has been drafted in such a manner that it does not prejudice a review of Amnesty's position regarding nomination of individuals to *international bodies*, but rather focuses only at national and local level. The current position pertaining to international bodies stipulates that Amnesty can provide input on criteria for screening candidates but does not support or oppose particular candidates. That position has not been reviewed or discussed in recent years. At this point the Board has not discussed this policy position and proposes that the International Secretariat survey national entities for their views in 2018 on whether the current position should be retained, refined or amended.

2.08. AI UK, AI IRELAND, AI SWEDEN, AI ARGENTINA, AI PARAGUAY, AI URUGUAY, AI PERU; AI TUNISIA, AI ISRAEL, AI FRANCE, AI CHILE: REVIEW OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S ABORTION POLICY

The International Council

INSTRUCTS the International Board to conduct a review of AI's policy on 'Select Aspects of Abortion'⁶ with an intent to ensure that the policy:

- Aligns with current international human rights law, norms, and standards;
- Aligns with AI's policy on 'Sexual and Reproductive Rights'⁷ and other related policies, for the purpose of policy coherence;

⁶ AI Index: 39/005/2007

⁷ AI Index: POL 39/011/2007

- Responds to AI's research and other international evidence on the impact of restrictive abortion laws, policies, and practices on the human rights of women and girls;
- Provides a mandate for the AI movement to campaign for full realisation of sexual and reproductive human rights of all women and girls.⁸

FURTHER INSTRUCTS the International Board to update the policy, pending results of the review, after consultation with the Chairs Assembly or by referring the decision to the Global Assembly no later than in 2018.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In 2007, the IEC adopted the policy on 'Select Aspects of Abortion' that enabled AI to, among other issues, call for States to repeal laws criminalising abortion, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that safe and legal abortion services are available for all women who require them in cases of unwanted pregnancies as a result of rape, sexual assault or incest, or if the pregnancy poses a risk to the life or grave risk to the health of the woman (so called 'minimum grounds').

Yet sponsors note that there have been important developments since 2007 that underline the need for the policy review:

- International human rights standards have been evolving beyond those reflected upon in AI's policy;
- AI has gained experience working on abortion during the 'My Body, My Rights' campaign, yet its policy at times has proved challenging to support advocacy on sexual and reproductive rights and women's rights in many countries;
- Evidence, including from the UN and from AI's own research, increasingly confirms that laws that solely permit abortion on 'minimum grounds' do not ensure actual access to abortion even for woman qualifying on those grounds,⁹ but rather increases the number of unsafe abortions, often with a disastrous impact on women's and girls' health, contributing to inequality, stigma, and marginalisation/¹⁰

The sponsors express concern that current AI's policy on abortion could be interpreted in the movement and externally as calling for access to safe and legal abortion only on 'minimum grounds', as it does not contain explicit references to abortion beyond these grounds.

Moreover, a danger exists that such interpretation might be incorrectly taken as an accurate statement of the status of international law, negatively impacting AI's capacity to work in partnerships with civil society organisations (and at times even undermining their work), while also impeding AI's ability to advocate for full realisation of women's and girls' human rights. This challenge has already emerged in Ireland, where there are opportunities to reform the country's restrictive abortion legal framework.

⁸ Throughout this resolution we refer to "women and girls". However, any future policy should also recognise that whilst majority of personal experiences with abortion do relate to cisgender women and girls - who were born female and identify as female - transgender men and people who identify as neither men nor women may have the reproductive capacity to become pregnant and so may need and have abortions.

⁹ See, for example, Concluding Observations: Ireland, UN Doc. CCPR/C/IRL/CO/4 (2014), para. 9; Concluding Observations: New Zealand, UN Doc. CEDAW/C/NZL/CO/7 (2012), paras. 34-35; Concluding Observations on Poland (Advance Unedited Version) (2016), paras. 23-24, available at: tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?TreatyID=8&DocTypeID=5

¹⁰ See World Health Organization, 2012. *Safe abortion: technical and policy guidance for health systems, second edition*, Geneva: WHO.

Considering the above, and regarding the AI commitment to gender equality included in our Strategic Goals (2016-2019), we consider it important to review AI's policy on 'Select Aspects of Abortion' to ensure it aligns with the international human rights law, norms and standards, is based on evidence, and ensures that AI can call on States to fully respect, protect and fulfil the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls.

We feel it is desirable and realistic to for the International Board to update the policy in the light of the review, or to refer such decision to the Global Assembly, no later than in 2018.

2.09 AI AOTEAROA / NEW ZEALAND AND AI UK: HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom thanks AI Aotearoa / New Zealand and AI UK for agreeing to submit a joint resolution on this topic.

The International Council

DECIDES that the International Board shall

- Ensure by the 2018 Global Assembly the delivery of a draft strategy to effectively safeguard human rights in the face of climate change and other environmental degradation that includes:
 - Researching and communicating the impact of climate change and other environmental degradation on human rights
 - Addressing relevant gaps in international laws and standards
 - Highlighting the obligations of states, corporations and other organisations by using the human rights framework
 - Establishing what action is needed from a human rights perspective to hold states, corporations and others effectively to account, and
 - Supporting initiatives that empower local communities to develop their own solutions for environmentally sustainable lives that respect human rights
- Include the furthering of environmental justice as a selection criterion for establishing global priority campaigns.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Environmental degradation generally, and climate change in particular, have the potential to cause catastrophic human rights impacts, especially on people who are already the poorest or most vulnerable.

As a movement, we have had discussions for years on what our role in averting such human rights impacts should be.

Following discussions at the last International Council Meeting, climate justice was incorporated into the theory of change for Strategic Goal 2.3, which calls for "limited work to develop Amnesty's internal understanding of the issue of climate change, strategy development and collaboration with other partners".

Shortly before the Paris climate summit in 2015, the International Secretariat noted that "due to our existing commitments, we do not have any planned research on climate change in the short-term. Instead, we are carrying out limited work to develop our strategy, our knowledge on the issue, and collaborating with other partners" (IOR 51/2909/2015). To this end, an internal working group was being convened to deliver a long-term strategy.

However, the movement is still a significant way from having a clear understanding of its role in relation to environmental (especially climate) justice, and it hasn't considered the broader concept of environmental justice. This resolution, if passed, would require that the International Board deliver a draft of a strategy anticipated in November 2015. In doing this, it seeks to ensure that informed decisions on this issue can be made during the debates and discussions that will inform adoption of the next set of Strategic Goals.

In addition, the Resolution requires the International Board to include environmental justice as one of its decision-making criteria when selecting the next global campaign. It is acknowledged that other criteria would be important and the resolution does not attempt to diminish the International Board's decision-making authority on global campaigns.

2.10. AI NORWAY: MAJOR SPORTS INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom acknowledges that the issue of sporting institutions has been discussed at the 2013 ICM, but that it is not reflected in the Theory of Change for Strategic Goal 4. For this reason, the PrepCom encourages AI Norway to liaise with the IS to develop a resolution which will address the section's concerns, whilst respecting current strategy. The PrepCom encourages AI Norway to submit a revised resolution by the revised resolutions deadline.

The International Council

INSTRUCTS the International Board to make sure that Decision 17 of the 2013 ICM is followed up by strategic and concrete advocacy and activism vis a vis major sporting organizations such as, but not limited to, Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

The aim of such advocacy and activism should be for the major sporting organizations to develop binding guidelines or similar documents that prevent the granting of major sports events to states responsible for grave and systematic human rights violations.

FURTHER INSTRUCTS the International Board to explore the possibilities for development of an international treaty to be signed by all major sporting organizations towards the same aim.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

There is a growing trend towards major sporting events being granted to states with problematic human rights records. The reasons for this are multiple.

As a result of this trend we see that major sporting events are a) becoming a cause of human rights violations such as, forced evictions, violations of workers' rights, police brutality and limitations of freedom of expression, to list a few; b) used as a tool for authorities with low legitimacy build an international image as legitimate rulers and try to strengthen their domestic legitimacy through national pride and general

nationalism.

Until now the granting of major sports events has had little or no real influence on the actual human rights record of such states. In fact there is more evidence that preparations and implementation of such events have directly led to specific human rights violations, as witnessed in Russia before and during the Sochi Olympics and in Qatar in preparations for the Football World Cup in 2022.

Amnesty International has a role to play not only in documenting such human rights abuses, but also in preventing them.

Amnesty International in Norway's members believe that the most effective way of preventing human rights abuses directly connected to major sporting events is by demanding that major sports organisations commit themselves not to grant such events to states where human rights violations are already widespread.

2.11. AI ISRAEL: CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom acknowledges that the issue of Conscientious Objectors was extensively discussed at the 2013 ICM. The PrepCom encourages AI Israel to liaise with the International Board and to request advice on this resolution from the International Secretariat.

The International Council

DECIDES that Amnesty International considers a Conscientious Objector (CO) to be anyone who refuses to enlist in compulsory military service required by any country or nation on conscientious grounds, be it full or selective service.

FURTHER DECIDES that Amnesty International opposes the imprisonment or criminalization of Conscientious Objectors, recognizes and treats them as Prisoners of Conscience (POCs), regardless of whether an alternative service is optional or of a punitive nature.

INSTRUCTS the International Board to conduct a thorough study on the phenomenon of Conscientious Objection in countries where military service is compulsory, to assess clearly the scope of violations, imprisonment and punitive measures taken against COs and to recommend policy changes as required.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The issue of Conscientious Objectors was on the agenda of 2011 ICM resulting with a decision to conduct a study on the subject and provide clear guidelines for the movement.

Unfortunately, such a study was not provided to the 2013 ICM. Instead a short review of AI's current policy was compiled (POL 31/001/2013). The Council decided on a further assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of proposed policy change, and this addendum was published at the end of year (POL 31/002/2013).

Option 2b in the addendum presents a strong case for a change of our current policy - that COs, irrespective of the nature of alternative service, should not be imprisoned or criminalized, while maintaining the distinction that in the case of total objectors who refuse an alternative service that meets the essential

criteria, we would not categorically oppose the imposition of a fine or other penalty short of imprisonment. This means that if they are imprisoned, we would call for their immediate release (but not their unconditional release – since they could be subjected to other penalties).

This revised position of Amnesty International will provide the following:

- (1) Clarify our uncompromising position that the right of freedom of thought, conscience and religion stands for itself, and therefore must not be conditioned. Every person should be able to exercise the right of freedom of thought, conscience and religion without violation for the purpose of engagement in an act of organized violence by their state/country.
- (2) Instead of sticking with international law and standards it would go somewhat beyond them, and to that extent help to push the boundaries;
- (3) it would still reflect a distinction between, on the one hand, those who refuse alternative service that does not comply with international standards (whom AI would say should not be penalised in any way, and who if imprisoned are prisoners of conscience) and, on the other hand, those who refuse to carry out an alternative obligation which, under international law, states are entitled to impose on them (i.e., an alternative service which meets the essential criteria) (whom AI would say should not be detained or imprisoned, but whom we would not call prisoners of conscience);
- (4) maintaining that (albeit fine) distinction might enable AI to continue to exert some pressure on states to bring their alternative service requirements in line with current international law and standards (at which point AI would not object if they impose fines or other penalties short of imprisonment on those who refuse to do that alternative service);
- (5) this approach could be explained in terms of AI policy on the basis that total objection (including refusing legitimate demands by the state to carry out alternative service) is a form of expression, the exercise of which can be subject to necessary and proportionate restrictions by the state for certain legitimate reasons, but that imprisonment is not a proportionate restriction for breaches of the law relating to freedom of expression.

Lastly, Amnesty International failed in assessing independently the scope, manifestations and spread of Conscientious Objection. Thus, AI should conduct a study to assess these, and revise its policy and campaigning according to the findings and if required.

2.12. AI FRANCE: FURTHER RESEARCH INTO PROSTITUTION

PrepCom's advice: The PrepCom recalls that this topic was extensively discussed at the 2015 ICM. The committee reminds AI France that the time available in August 2017 will be limited, and one of PrepComs's responsibilities is to organise discussions in the most effective way. The PrepCom also reminds AI France the movement has determined that policy development on contentious issues should take into account factors discussed in the protocol on contentious issues policy development.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board:

- asks Amnesty International to conduct additional independent research in countries that apply the position it advocates, namely the decriminalization of all actors involved in the sex industry. A comparative study can then be conducted between this approach and those of prohibitionist (by

law or in practice) and abolitionist countries; this study will clarify the impact of different models on the development of prostitution and respect for the rights of sex workers, thus enabling Amnesty International to confirm or to re-evaluate its position.

- while waiting for the results of this research, Amnesty International should take a position in its public statements and actions that is in favour of the decriminalization only of sex workers, excluding other actors involved in the sex industry.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This resolution seeks to remedy something we believe is lacking in an area that is nonetheless fundamental to Amnesty International: sufficient research conducted by the movement in order to take a dispassionate position on a new subject, particularly one that is so complex and controversial.

With hindsight, we feel that the research conducted by our organization and the decision-making process that ensued did not enable us to properly establish the best way of defending the rights of sex workers. In fact, of the four countries in which Amnesty International conducted the research, three were prohibitionist by law or in practice - Argentina, Hong Kong and the Philippines – despite the fact that a prohibitionist approach has never been an option for our organization (there was a consensus around the decriminalization of sex workers). The fourth country, Norway, was the only one with an abolitionist position but the report on this country was not ready by the time of the International Council in Dublin and could not therefore be considered in the discussions and final decision.

Amnesty International has conducted no research in a country where prostitution is regulated, and where the decriminalization of all actors involved in the sex industry is therefore already established, which is the position our movement is currently recommending. To name but a few examples, this could include the Netherlands, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland or Greece. We think that research conducted by our organization in countries that have opted for this approach would enable us to ascertain whether or not the system we have thus far been advocating really does offer an improvement for sex workers.

Following an initial wave of negative reactions in the public sphere, the media and among some civil society actors such as feminist associations, our movement has issued virtually no communications on our new position. And yet the risk to our image still exists if we defend it publicly.

In order to maintain our movement's credibility, it is essential to guarantee the quality and impartiality of our research, above all when it relates to a subject that is so controversial. The document on "controversial policies" (ORG 41/4095/2016) is intended to improve the process leading up to decision-making but it cannot be applied retroactively. This is why we think that only additional research will enable us to rigorously and impartially clarify the approach chosen by Amnesty International, namely the decriminalization of all actors involved in the sex industry, and to guard against the risks that may be run by our undertaking communications or actions in this regard. Should this research confirm the soundness of our position, it will provide us with more solid elements; if it does not, then it will be possible to argue for a re-assessment of this.

2.13. AI FRANCE: PROTECTION FOR WHISTLE-BLOWERS

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom encourages the section to be more specific about the goal or intended outcome of this resolution.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board clarify the movement's position with regard to the protection of whistle-blowers.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This resolution seeks to clarify Amnesty International's position with regard to the protection of whistle-blowers. To date, our organization's actions have concerned public service employees or similar, in the field of security and intelligence, whose revelations form part of our movement's mission as they relate to serious human rights violations.

Edward Snowden and Chelsea Manning have thus formed the object of actions as Amnesty International considers them whistle-blowers that should be provided with protection. Our organization opted to call for a pardon in their regard, considering that they had been unjustly convicted. In fact, such whistle-blowers can be considered as forming part of a new generation of human rights defenders.

And yet the issue of whistle-blowers in the public debate covers a very wide range of situations: from State employees – in the army or intelligence services – who reveal mass violations of human rights through to pharmaceuticals laboratory staff or health professionals who uncover health frauds or the dangers of a particular drug (the Irène Frachon case in relation to Mediator), bank staff or auditors who disclose financial wrongdoing, massive fraud or tax evasion (Panama Papers, LuxLeaks), investigative journalists, and so on. They all have in common the fact that they are denouncing, perhaps against the advice of their employers, offences they have witnessed (or been involved in) in the context of their professional activity and which are a danger to the public interest.

National initiatives are currently underway to legislate in this regard. The Sapin 2 Law of 9 December 2016 in France, for example, sets out the global status of whistle-blower on the following basis:

- a broad definition: "serious threat or harm to the general interest".
- protection from all reprisals (and job reintegration).
- criminal and civil penalties for "barriers to reporting" and harmful defamation proceedings against a whistle-blower.

There is also a need to legislate at the European level to protect whistle-blowers. NGOs such as Transparency International are actively working on this and have approached Amnesty International in this regard. They are calling on Europe to adopt a directive to protect whistle-blowers and for all countries to adopt and implement global legislation for their protection, in accordance with the highest international standards, including those produced by the Council of Europe.

Whistle-blowers, along with the media who publish their information, are all too often the victims of reprisals when they are only acting in the general interest and exercising their right to freedom of expression.

2.14. AI ITALY: USE OF BOYCOTT AS A CAMPAIGNING STRATEGY

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom understands the issues raised in this resolution are already covered in an existing Amnesty International policy and has contacted AI Italy to request the topics raised in this resolution be covered in a workshop.

The International Council Meeting

RECOMMENDS the International Board to consider the use of boycott as a strategy for campaigning where appropriate and in the context of the existing policy on boycott against companies (Policy ORG 52/001/2001), within the second phase of the strategic goals 2016-2019.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Amnesty uses several techniques against companies responsible for human rights violations, with mixed results. Since the adoption of the ICM 2001 decision n.11, Amnesty has had a specific boycott policy against companies, that has never been considered a campaigning strategy.

Drawing on the existing policy, the motion supports the opportunity to consider the use of boycott as a campaigning strategy that could be more effective in influencing the actions of companies. In accordance with the Theory of change related to our strategic goals (specifically ICM 2015 decision n. 1, goal 2.3. Improved realisation of economic, social and cultural rights in people's lives) this could also have a positive impact on victims' lives.

If companies that do not comply with human rights standards act in a solely profit-oriented way, it may be convenient to react against their conduct by targeting their profits. It comes by no means as a surprise that there are many companies who are aware of their role in society and they know that "Ethics is good for business", as argued by Amartya Sen.

This resolution is not against Shell but in favor of the Bodo community who has been victimised by the pollution in the Niger Delta; it is not targeted against Benetton but rather aimed to prevent that tragedies like the one of Rana Plaza in Bangladesh occur again; it is not against Union Carbide/Dow Chemicals but aimed at commemorating the more than 500,000 Bhopal victims 32 years after the horrendous environmental disaster of.

There are no costs attached to this motion nor are new policies required. The aim of this motion is simply to implement the current boycott policy against business companies.

2.15. AI LUXEMBOURG: BANKS AND THE ARMS TRADE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom understands the issues raised in this resolution are outside of the current Strategic Goal 4 Theory of Change and has contacted AI Luxembourg to request the topics raised in this resolution be covered in a workshop.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board develops a strategy to obtain a ban on financial activities related to (i) prohibited arms and (ii) legal arms used to commit serious human rights violations.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Some 500,000 people die each year through the irresponsible actions of the arms trade, and several million more are injured, raped and forced to flee. In an effort to stem the proliferation of arms and the suffering this causes, international law has gradually set down rules in this regard:

- the manufacture, storage, transfer and use of certain arms, such as biological and chemical weapons, antipersonnel mines and cluster munitions, is strictly prohibited and these are considered illegal at all times and under all circumstances;
- the transfer and use of legal arms (for example, AK-47 "Kalashnikov" guns) is prohibited when intended for the perpetration of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, crimes under international law such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Arms proliferation is a global problem that requires action from all those involved: States, companies and, particularly, financial institutions. In fact, arms trade-related activities (production, sale, etc.) require funding and thus require the intervention of the banks and other financial institutions, who have a crucial role to play not only in making funding and investment decisions but also in exercising control over the financial transactions that pass through their institutions. Arms traffickers exploit the ramifications of the international financial system and, in particular, countries with weaker legislation in terms of verifying transactions.

Amnesty International Luxembourg therefore decided (with the support of the International Secretariat) to analyse the role of the financial sector in relation to the arms trade, taking the banking sector in Luxembourg as an example. After three years of research, AI published a report in January 2016 entitled [Banks, arms and human rights violations](#), produced by the "Business and human rights group" of the Luxembourg Section. The report uses Luxembourg to illustrate a global problem: the conclusions and recommendations of the report apply also to other countries, both within the European Union and elsewhere.

Banks, arms and human rights violations shows that, due to poor legislation, as well as the banks' ineffective policies on arms and the significant weaknesses in their internal procedures for detecting arms-related transactions, there are few resources in place to prevent the banking sector from financing the production and transfer of prohibited arms or those used to commit serious human rights violations, or from investing in these activities.

The report makes several recommendations to States and financial institutions. Nonetheless, given the international dimension of the financial flows linked to arms trafficking, it is very important that Amnesty International takes a globally-coordinated approach.

2.16. AI LUXEMBOURG: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom believes a discussion on the rights of people with a disability should be guided by the relevant country context and international law. For this reason, the PrepCom has contacted AI Luxembourg to request the topics raised in this resolution be covered in a workshop.

The International Council

REQUESTS that the International Board continue its efforts to develop a consistent policy to protect the fundamental rights of people with disabilities:

- by focusing its action – temporarily and out of a concern for efficacy – on a limited sector of disability rights, namely:
 1. the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 15)
 2. the right to freedom from exploitation and abuse (Article 16)
 3. protection of the integrity of the person (Article 17)¹¹,
 - by developing a research and campaigns project focused on the cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment inflicted on people with disabilities in a country selected as the strategic target,
 - by cooperating on this issue, out of a strategic aim, with groups specializing in disability rights.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

*"Meanwhile, the men, women and children interned in homes for people suffering from a mental disability are waiting."*¹²

The Luxembourg section is most concerned at the situation of people with disabilities around the world, particularly those suffering from a mental disability, and at their extreme vulnerability. More than a billion people, 15% of the world's population, live with a disability of some kind or another, and 80% of these people live in the developing world¹³. Those suffering from an intellectual disability are more exposed to exclusion, ill-treatment and abuse.

We wish to recall Decision 6 of the 2009 International Council inviting the International Executive Committee to develop a policy for Amnesty International's work on the rights of people with disabilities and wish to clearly recognise the efforts made to develop such a policy.

We would, however, like to emphasize both the scope of such a project and the need for Amnesty International to focus its efforts on specific objectives, bearing in mind its limited financial and human resources. The organization can draw on long experience and great expertise in fighting torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and so we propose that Amnesty International should focus its research and actions – temporarily and out of a concern for efficacy – on rights that can protect people with disabilities from the ill-treatment they may suffer.

¹¹ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

¹² Theresa Freese-Treeck, Amnesty International's Bulgaria Research and Campaigns Assistant, at the end of her paper "A life worse than imprisonment" (*Une vie pire que l'emprisonnement*), published on 10 October 2002.

¹³ World Report on Disability. The World Health Organization and the World Bank (2011); cf., in particular, the report published on Uganda in 2014 by the Mental Disability Advocacy Centre.

There is a solid instrument of international law enabling States party to be called to account and held responsible in this regard. It is the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, which entered into force on 3 May 2008. Since then it has been signed by 160 States and ratified by 172 (including the European Union) (as of 13 December 2016).

2.17. AI PUERTO RICO: RESEARCH INTO THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION OF INTERSEX PEOPLE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom understands the issues raised in this resolution are covered in a policy that was adopted by the 2013 ICM. It also understands the IS is currently working on a research project dealing with the specific issues raised in this resolution, which will be shared with the movement later this year. For this reason, the PrepCom has contacted AI Puerto Rico informing that the topics raised in this resolution will be covered in the workshop on Strengthening LGBTI rights in AI's Individuals at Risk work from AI Sweden.

The International Council

CALLS ON the International Board to initiate research into the human rights situation of intersex people on the grounds that POL 39/002/2013 is not sufficiently comprehensive and does not address the reality of this section of the population.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We recognize that AI published *AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS* (POL 39/002/2013). In this important policy document, intersex people are included under the umbrella term "Trans", but no clear distinction is made between these two realities.

Intersexuality is a condition in which a person is born with a reproductive and/or sexual anatomy that does not appear to fit within the typical definitions of male or female. They may have male and female physical characteristics or a combination, to varying degrees, of male and female chromosomes and genital organs. Very often, it is the parents or doctors who at the time of birth decide that the intersex person should undergo medical procedures that are generally irreversible and who assign a sex in order to "normalize" their situation. This is not the case for transgender people who maintain a level of control over decisions about her bodies. A person who is born intersex has certain variations from what is considered natural for human beings, but these do not generally determine the sex with which the individual identifies socially. Therefore, it is important to initiate research in order to arrive at a more comprehensive policy.

3. ORGANISATIONAL WORKING PARTY

3.01. INTERNATIONAL BOARD: ALIGNING BUDGETING GLOBALLY

The International Council

RECOGNIZING that:

- Our global movement will benefit from agreeing national entities' budgets in a coordinated manner
- National entities and IS would benefit from sharing budgetary information earlier in the year to achieve a more effective allocation of resources across projects and geographies for greater human rights impact
- Amnesty International entities would benefit from focusing on the actual delivery of plans from the start of the year rather than having to consider potential changes to budgets into the budget year

DECIDES

- (a) With immediate effect, that the Boards of all Amnesty International entities will approve yearly budgets by no later than 15 December of the preceding year
 - (b) That all entities currently requiring formal approval of budgets by respective Annual General Meetings
 - i. will strive to make necessary changes for formal approval of their yearly budgets to be provided by no later than 15 December of the preceding year
 - ii. will commit to implement those changes as soon as possible and by no later than 31 August 2018
 - (c) That where an entity has demonstrated its willingness to implement point b) but cannot make necessary changes for statutory or regulatory requirements, that entity may seek an exceptional waiver from the Secretary General
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

When the International Secretariat attempted at the end of 2015 to coordinate a more aligned approach to planning and budgeting across the AI movement, a significant number of entities found it challenging to provide 2016 high level operational plans and budgets in early November. The main explanation for these challenges was a great disparity in the timing of budget approvals at section level. For that reason, we here propose an improvement in budget practices which will positively impact the delivery of our work.

Our vision is for all sections of the movement to agree their budgets in a coordinated manner, enabling us to take more effective, coordinated and coherent decisions at all levels, for greater human rights impact. This requires us to align timing of budget approvals and to start each budget year with approved budgets. This change would in most entities require the board to formally approve the budget which would be in line with Core Standard 6 (iv) which says that 'the Board [...] approves the annual budget, approves and signs the annual statutory accounts, and reviews the annual auditor's management letter.'

By delivering this positive change, national entities and IS would be able to share budgetary information earlier in the year to achieve a more effective allocation of resources across projects and geographies for greater human rights impact. Further, national entities would be able to focus on the actual delivery of plans from the start of the year rather than having to consider potential changes to budgets into the budget year. Finally, from an IS side, activity budgets and funding to funded entities would be finalised on the basis of approved section plans and budgeted assessment.

To give all entities an opportunity to shape this proposal, the movement was consulted in the second half of 2016 and the key outcomes of this consultation were as follows:

- AI entities were overwhelmingly supportive of this proposal, and the key points set forth through this resolution
- Amongst respondents, some entities reported potential challenges in changing budget practices due to laws and regulations, and this resolution provides flexibility in how it is implemented to accommodate those cases
- To facilitate this change, it is recognised that the International Secretariat has an important support and coordination role to play and will provide timely inputs to the planning process

This resolution was drafted as a result of the consultation and we believe it provides the necessary provisions for national entities to support it.

3.02. AI ALGERIA, AI DENMARK, AI LUXEMBOURG, AI NETHERLANDS AND AI NORWAY: THE ROLE OF SECTIONS

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom acknowledges the interrelated themes raised in the organisational resolutions received from AI USA, AI Algeria, AI Denmark, AI Luxembourg, AI Netherlands, AI Norway, AI Germany and the workshop proposal from AI Netherlands. The PrepCom strongly urges the seven sections to liaise and submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline. This will ensure a thorough, constructive discussion at the ICM.

The International Council

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the growing trend all over the world of rejection of human rights for all and resulting policies;

CONVINCED about the need for Amnesty International to have sections and structures on the ground in as many places as possible, and for existing sections and structures to fulfil their potential in a sustainable manner given the difficulty in predicting where new human rights crises may develop;

CONSIDERING the absolute necessity to invest in human rights education in as many places as possible;

UNDERLINES the importance of sections and structures in responding to human rights developments on the ground, based on strong roots and regular contacts with the public, the media and civil society at the local level;

REAFFIRMS the central role of sections and structures in movement building, including in terms of mobilization, advocacy and human rights education;

RECALLS that sections finance almost all of the global budget, supporting our common solidarity and shared goals for advancing human rights;

CALLS ON the International Board to develop, in participation with sections, structures and the International Secretariat, a proposal to be discussed at the 2018 Global Assembly

- reviewing the percentage of the global international budget allowed to sections and structures support;
- providing sections and structures with the training and support they need;
- transferring the skills required in terms of research;
- making use of expertise and opportunities in sections and structures;
- enabling support and skill sharing between sections/structures;
- ensuring clarity of roles and responsibilities between sections/structures and Regional Offices, including the level of support provided by Regional Offices.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This resolution reflects conclusions of a document entitled “Role of (European) Sections and Structures in the Amnesty Movement” that was produced to complement the paper ‘Organizing Amnesty International Nationally For Greater Human Rights Impact’ (AI Index: POL 50/021/2014). The main conclusions of that document were:

- Sections make Amnesty’s efforts real. Sections generate long term impact on human rights situations through campaigning and mobilisation, media work, advocacy, fundraising and human rights education. Sections bring Amnesty closer to the ground, to future supporters.
- Sections have legitimacy. They are often firmly rooted in the local society. They connect with citizens and facilitate their engagement with human rights. They shape opinions while remaining firmly independent. They are accountable, liaise with the international community within their home countries and with the country’s foreign policy actors. They can act quickly in cases of emergency. They have extensive local media contacts and access to local organizations.
- Sections are the backbone of the movement. They are connected to their constituencies of members and activists. They have strong links with other sections and with Amnesty’s entities worldwide. They have proven to be innovative and have initiated and guided international projects. Sections with strong income fund the movement.

Therefore, funding of and support to sections should be based on the following principles:

- As the geopolitical situation is not predictable and neither is the survival of sections, we should ensure that sections are sustainable and ready when crisis arrives.
- Local involvement of sections in crisis situations is not only important from a perspective of legitimacy and accountability, it is often more cost-effective and productive than the use of external consultants.
- Continuous and sustainable funding allows sections to plan and realize their long-term Strategic Goals in countries where longer-term work could bring a higher impact for the human rights and for Amnesty.

Collaboration across the movement is crucial. In order to stimulate further development of sections, peer reviews could be a way forward. Such reviews could include the performance of other Amnesty entities, in particular the Regional Offices and the International Secretariat.

The establishment of ROs has provided new opportunities. That new situation also requires reconsidering our ways of working. First and foremost, we need good communication tools and processes between sections, the ROs and the International Secretariat. We should work from mutual trust built on a two-way (and not top-down) communication.

Needs identified in the work of Amnesty entities (in particular sections) with Regional Offices include:

- Ample opportunity to participate in mutual planning and activities. In the division of labour it should be clear what will be the service level expected from ROs and from sections.
- Acknowledgment of entities' expertise and delegation of work to them (without however using entities only to fill the gaps). Clarification of the "contract" between ROs and entities.
- Training and empowerment of entities' staff to do research.
- Clarity in the work and mechanisms used for work across ROs.
- Clarity as to the functions of the International Secretariat, including the support and facilitation they provide.

3.03. AI GERMANY: ENSURING AMNESTY PRESENCE WORLDWIDE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom acknowledges the interrelated themes raised in the organisational resolutions received from AI USA, AI Algeria, AI Denmark, AI Luxembourg, AI Netherlands, AI Norway, AI Germany and the workshop proposal from AI Netherlands. The PrepCom strongly urges the seven sections to liaise and submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline. This will ensure a thorough, constructive discussion at the ICM.

The International Council

OBSERVES

- with concern the stagnant growth and sometimes even the decline of development in in some smaller sections/structures/individual members through to the closure and/or consolidation of sections/structures;
- that due to financial and personnel resource bottlenecks in the International Secretariat (IS) and/or the responsible Regional Offices (ROs), it is not always possible to provide a commensurate level of support to the affected sections/structures/international members.

AGREES

- to the formation of a pool of sections/structures that are prepared, if requested, to provide the commensurate level of support to other sections/structures/individual members within the framework of a partnership, and together with them strengthen and develop human rights work in their regions;
- that this pool will be involved by the International Board (IB) if a review by the IS and the ROs reveals that they are unable to provide support in the particular case;
- that corresponding sections/structures from the pool, taking into consideration certain selection criteria, will be asked to provide support;
- that, with their mutual agreement (between the affected section/structure/individual member and the pool member(s)), an 'equal' partnership will be established, which will be subject to re-review after a certain period of time.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A core value of Amnesty is:

“AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL forms a global community of human rights defenders with the principles of international solidarity, effective action for the individual victim, global coverage, the universality and indivisibility of human rights, impartiality”

and the adopted Strategic Goal 5 is:

“Maximizing our Resources and Engagement - We will be a truly global human rights movement of people defending human rights for all.”

But there are still some small, funded sections/structures which are stagnating or declining, even though Amnesty’s overall income and number of activists are increasing. ICM decision 8 (2015) “Ensuring presence and growth in the Global South” has improved the situation, but is insufficient to have a long term impact on strengthening Amnesty’s presence and human rights activism globally.

Once again, sections/structures have been closed or consolidated in recent years, or they fear this, as the discussion about Organizing Amnesty Nationally at the most recent ICM and more recently the development of the Slovak structure (merger with the Czech section) revealed. In addition, the International Secretariat's global international volunteer programme was ended in spring 2015. Among other things, this led to individual memberships, which are on their way to developing into structures, no longer being supported. The result is a falling presence of Amnesty in the particular country, even though it often concerns countries where the understanding of human rights is slowly growing (such as in Eastern European countries) or where current negative political developments make all forms of support for human-rights work essential. The focus here is the work on human rights issues and the raising of awareness regarding human rights, not the topic of fundraising. People in preferably every country should be able to ‘organise’ themselves with Amnesty to defend human rights, with the presence of the smallest structures in all regions forming an indispensable basis for this.

It is understandable that the IS and the corresponding ROs are unable to provide support in every case, whether in terms of personnel or financially. But before even a small Amnesty unit is closed or restricted, many sections/structures would be willing to find solutions together with the affected groups to benefit from the shared exchange of experience and to support them. Therefore, before a section/structure is closed or integrated into another one, it should first be reviewed whether one of the other sections/structures is willing to help out on behalf of the IS. Sections that are interested can join the pool, specify which areas they want to/can support and, if necessary, also leave the pool again.

The establishment of the partnership should consider factors such as regional proximity, same language area, cultural circumstances etc. and if both sides agree to cooperate, a plan should be drawn up on the next steps and additional development stages. Regular status updates should be provided to the IB and, after a certain period of time, the implementation should also be reviewed. A detailed description of the process must be produced in advance with the involvement of interested sections/structures.

3.04. AI USA: FUNDING OUR GLOBAL PRESENCE

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom acknowledges the interrelated themes raised in the organisational resolutions received from AI USA, AI Algeria, AI Denmark, AI Luxembourg, AI Netherlands, AI Norway, AI Germany and the workshop proposal from AI Netherlands. The PrepCom strongly urges the seven sections to liaise and submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline. This will ensure a thorough, constructive discussion at the ICM.

The International Council

DECIDES that the International Secretariat will undertake a comprehensive analysis of where assessment revenue flows in the movement and the extent to which it is driving financial and membership growth in sections and structures in the global south and east, and distribute this analysis to the movement by July 2018;

FURTHER DECIDES that this analysis will include, but not be limited to:

- (a) the amount of assessment revenue directed to the RAM and the amount to funded sections and structures by country and region;
 - (b) the amount of assessment revenue directed to Regional Offices and the IS in London;
 - (c) feedback and data from funded sections and structures as to the extent to which RAM funding is facilitating a path to self-sufficiency.
-

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The movement has an interest in ensuring that assessment revenue is driving financial and membership growth of smaller sections in the global south and east and in turn driving human rights impact. While figures of RAM funding are available, this does not address the extent to which assessment revenue is driving financial and membership growth in smaller sections, how much is allocated to funded sections through the RAM, how much is directed to the IS (HUBs and London), or if current RAM funding is ensuring that smaller sections can grow toward self-sufficiency where possible. This resolution is a call for greater transparency in how AI funds its global presence.

WORKSHOP PROPOSALS

W1. AI SWEDEN (INITIATIVE), SUPPORTED BY AI PUERTO RICO: WORKSHOP ABOUT STRENGTHENING LGBTI RIGHTS IN AI'S IAR WORK

AI Sweden has coordinated with AI Puerto Rico, as per instructions from the PrepCom, and AI Puerto Rico has agreed to support the workshop proposal put forward by Sweden. We jointly envision that the intersex perspective (and the specific, and sometimes different, rights implications for intersex people compared to, inter alia, trans* people) be addressed in the workshop, as one part of a longer-term endeavor to strengthen AI's intersex rights work.

1. Which existing discussion is this workshop related to?

- The discussion is related to the implementation of Strategic Goal 2 and the challenges we face in integrating LGBTI rights as one key perspective in AI's anti-discrimination work and as a cross-cutting issue more broadly. . We are aware that the IS has formed a working group (IAR and GSI team, with section involvement foreseen at a later stage) to identify challenges in identifying individual LGBTI cases and how to overcome these challenges. The ICM would be an excellent opportunity to open up this discussion to a broader range of sections and structures, also to create a joint sense of ownership of the problem and its solutions.

2. What is the purpose of this workshop

- The purpose is to identify ways in which we can strengthen the focus on LGBTI rights in our work, with a particular focus on LGBTI rights in our IAR work to enable long-term engagement.

3. Why do you feel the ICM needs to have this discussion now?

- We are in the middle of our strategic planning period, which both allows us to look at lessons learned and to plan ahead for the remainder of the period. Given that the LGBTI rights perspective comes across as a key dimension of Strategic Goal 2 and accompanying Theories of Change, now is the time to discuss how this dimension can be strengthened, not the least in relation to our IAR work.

4. Which key elements should be covered during the discussion and who(internal or external to Amnesty) should be part of this discussion?

- what are the challenges to strengthen LGBTI rights overall, as a key component of Strategic Goal 2?
- what are the specific challenges to identify LGBTI individuals for IAR work in a broad range of countries and contexts?
- how can these challenges be tackled?
- how can sections and structures be involved to support the IS in this work?

Sections, structures and key staff at the IS should be invited to join the discussion.

If the IAR and GSI teams would deem it appropriate, they may want to consider inviting ILGA or another global LGBTI rights organisation for external input in the discussion.

5. What do you envisage to be the shared outcomes & learnings from this workshop?

- better understanding among sections and structures for challenges faced by the IS in integrating LGBTI rights in our work
- identified possible ways forward for the IS, sections, and structures, to strengthen this work in particular with regard to IAR
- commitment from sections and structures to support IS in identifying cases and in highlighting LGBTI violations in their respective contexts
- a joint sense of ownership of the problem and its solutions between IS and sections/structures

W2. AI USA: WORKSHOP ABOUT AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

1) Which existing discussion is this workshop related to?

- This discussion relates to Strategic Goal 5, specifically activism, and Strategic Goal 1, Human Rights Defenders and Civic Space.

2) **What is the purpose of this workshop?**

- The purpose of this workshop is to begin a dialogue as to whether or not AI may want to develop a policy on when it would be appropriate for AI members, activists, Boards of Directors, or staff to engage in civil disobedience under the AI banner.

3) **Why do you feel the ICM needs to have this discussion now?**

- The growing global retrenchment of civil and political rights of civil society may require different approaches to activism, potentially including civil disobedience particularly when rights violations target human rights defenders for their human rights work.
- The 2003 ICM (Decision 33) directs that the movement must comply with "the laws of the country in which they operate, so long as those laws do not contradict international human rights standards." This effectively limits the potential for civil disobedience only to laws themselves that violate law and standards and only in circumstances where a restrictions are excessive or unnecessary (i.e. requirements to seek protest authorization, excessive restrictions on public assembly, etc.).

4) **Which key elements should be covered during the discussion and who (internal or external to Amnesty) should be part of this discussion?**

- Should AI adopt a broader approach for when it may be appropriate for AI to engage in civil disobedience?
- Margaret Huang

5) **What do you envisage to be the shared outcomes & learnings from this workshop?**

- An understanding of the current policy on when AI is permitted to engage in civil disobedience and the contexts in which we may want a more expansive policy.

W3. AI NETHERLANDS: WORKSHOP ABOUT THE ROLE OF SECTIONS/STRUCTURES

PrepCom advice: The PrepCom acknowledges the interrelated themes raised in the organisational resolutions received from AI USA, AI Algeria, AI Denmark, AI Luxembourg, AI Netherlands, AI Norway, AI Germany and the workshop proposal from AI Netherlands. The PrepCom strongly urges the seven sections to liaise and submit a joint resolution by the revised resolutions deadline. This will ensure a thorough, constructive discussion at the ICM.

1. **The workshop relates to:**

- The document entitled "Role of (European) Sections and Structures in the Amnesty Movement" that was produced to complement the paper 'Organizing Amnesty International Nationally For Greater Human Rights Impact' (AI Index: POL 50/021/2014).
- the resolution presented to the 2017 ICM on the role of sections by a AI Luxembourg, AI Denmark, AI Belgium (Fr) and AI Netherlands
- the governance reform proposal

2. **The purpose is:**

- To have an exchange between sections and structures about their central role in movement building, including in terms of mobilization, advocacy and human rights education which would give input to the International Board that has been requested to develop a proposal to the 2018 Global Assembly to ensure that sections and structures have the opportunity to become sustainable.

3. **The ICM needs to:**

- have discussion now in order allow the International Board to develop a sound proposal to the 2018 Global Assembly.

4. **The following key elements should be covered during the discussion:**

- what should be the percentage of the global international budget allowed to sections and structures support?
- do sections and structures sufficiently get the training and support they need?
- how can skills required in terms of research be more effectively transferred to sections and structures?
- how can we make more use of expertise and opportunities in sections/structures?
- how can we enable support and skill sharing between sections/structures?
- how can we further clarify roles and responsibilities between sections/structures and regional offices? What level of support should be provided by regional offices?

Who should be part of this discussion?

- Representatives of sections/structures present at the ICM
- Staff of the IS (including its regional offices) and national offices
- Representatives of other international NGOs that have national sections such as Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, ICRC or Oxfam.

5. The outcome and learnings of this workshop would be a shared understanding in the movement about the role of sections/structures and the most effective ways for the International Secretariat (including its regional offices) to support their sustainability.