



Amnesty International members only
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GLOBAL ASSEMBLY MEETING 2019: DECISIONS REPORT

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Summary: This document contains all the decisions of the Global Assembly 2019, which met on 2-4 August 2019 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

It also includes the Chair's Statement, a summary of the meeting's discussions. The full report of the Global Assembly Meeting 2019 will be shared within 60 days from the end of the meeting (Global Governance Regulation 11.1.1).

How to use this paper: This is an internal document which is being sent to all standing representatives and Global Assembly Meeting participants. Please share this document with your board, members and staff so that they are aware of the Global Assembly's decisions.

As mandated by Global Governance Regulation 6.2.3, all parts of the movement are required to implement Global Assembly Decisions.

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CHAIR'S STATEMENT

We had an inspiring reason to hold the Global Assembly Meeting in South Africa, as we mark the 100-year anniversary of Madiba's birth. During this dark period of humanity, we saw the best of Amnesty as it campaigned tirelessly against the injustices of apartheid. We carried this inspiration through our deliberations over three days, and we leave here having re-confirmed our commitment to freedom, equality and justice for all.

The Chair of the International Board (Board), the Treasurer and the Secretary General (SG) gave account on the roles of the Board and the Finance and Audit Committee, leadership changes at the IS and its current difficult financial realities, our strategic impact and the state of wellbeing across the movement. Mwikali, Jacco and Kumi recognised and regretted the various challenges that the movement is experiencing right now. Together, we took the commitment to more actively work together to address the root causes of the current financial situation and to understand and implement the necessary lessons learned throughout the movement. With this, we aim to jointly build an effective and enabling financial framework to deliver on our common human rights mission. We now need an in-depth understanding of what we could have done differently as the movement's governors, and whether our governance structures need changing to navigate through complex and difficult times. There are some deep and important reflections for us to have the courage to address, as we learn how we can do better in the future.

Kumi spoke in more detail on how the various and interlocking global trends, such as the rise of authoritarianism, technology, climate change and inequality represent a severe threat to human rights. In order to tackle these threats effectively, he urged the movement to reflect on how to deal with our internal differences in a more compassionate way, starting with the trust deficit. Only a fundamental culture change will enable Amnesty to achieve its full potential. As we plan our next strategy we must focus on the importance of **how** we grapple with systems of power, rather than solely focusing on the issues that we **want** to work on.

In parallel workshops, participants discussed migration, the Treasurer's Report and the criteria for military occupations. The discussion on migration looked in detail at the issues faced in countries of origin, transfer and destination. The group discussed the importance of firstly assessing whether a policy or a vision is needed and acknowledged the importance of integrating any work on migration into the next strategy. In the Treasurer's workshop, there were questions on fundraising, measures to ensure the IS' finances and staff numbers are well-managed, the Resource Allocation Mechanism (RAM), reserves and the state of the IS' liquidity. The IS and Board reiterated their commitment to working more closely with sections to increase trust and confidence. In the third workshop, participants discussed the proposed policy framework for protecting human rights in occupied territories. They reviewed challenges to Amnesty's work in these areas, such as impartiality, consistency of position and self-determination.

The final session of the day reinforced the theme of "Strength in Unity", a pillar of Amnesty's new brand strategy under the umbrella of Humanity. Human Rights Defenders from Africa talked about their battles against the state and multinationals, sharing with us the very personal journey of fighting an oppressive system. The activists thanked Amnesty for its support, which meant they never felt alone in their struggle. We, in turn, were in awe of these courageous people who are willing to sacrifice everything, even their own lives, for their causes. We ended the day with the message "being human is teamwork" ringing in our ears.

“Moral courage”, a second pillar of our new brand strategy, took us into Day 2. We were truly honoured to have former Deputy Chief Justice of South Africa, Dikgang Moseneke with us. From imprisonment on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela at the age of 15, to drafting the new constitution of South Africa in 1994 and defending it on the bench of the highest court of the land, Justice Moseneke humbly acknowledged how the support of Amnesty International encouraged him in his decision to dedicate his life to democracy and justice for all. Justice Moseneke called on Amnesty to continue to fight for Economic Social and Cultural Rights and to work closely with social movements, as we will not remain relevant without fighting for greater goals that make life worth living. “Be ready for the next despot” was his parting message to us.

The youth panellists in the first of two sessions to shape our new Strategic Goals challenged us to think about how we can engage with young people and groups fighting for LGBTQI+ rights and climate justice. Like Justice Moseneke, they exhorted us to stand up to established structures and to bring more diversity and true inclusion into Amnesty at all levels, from programming work to decision-making and leadership. In this increasingly polarised world, Amnesty can no longer afford complacency nor to occupy the middle ground. We must act as a bridge between ordinary citizens, experts and politicians in our campaigns for human rights.

In the wellbeing session, we heard that our passion for fighting human rights and injustice must be matched equally by compassion for each other. Feeling valued, being allowed to make mistakes, having clarity on what is expected of us are all elements which will help to improve wellbeing across the movement. We agreed to commit to supporting wellbeing through budget, emotional intelligence, listening more, and creating safe spaces for one another and self-care. Our external facilitators left us with a plea to show more of our hearts, and not just our minds.

We ended Day 2 celebrating examples of outstanding work across the movement on gender and diversity such as Amnesty Brazil’s work with young, black people from the favela, Amnesty Morocco’s work on a gender and diversity policy and Amnesty Ghana’s work reaching out to rural communities to promote its Women’s Network. We have made advances, but there is still so much more work to do. There always is, and we must never forget that.

Our final day, themed around the brand theme of “change is possible”, provoked us to think about how Amnesty needs to change to remain relevant. Guest speakers PiIAtO and Mark Heywood challenged us to reflect on Amnesty’s added value for those whose human rights are being violated on an hourly basis. Like panellists from Day 2, they urged us to connect our work on ESCR and civil and political rights and to use Amnesty’s privileged position to bring together the ordinary citizen, civil society organisations and institutions of power. By the end of this session, it was clear that our movement has much thinking to do for the next strategy, but we have clear insights for our path forward.

Our final plenary session picked up the existing discussion on the Role of Sections as we considered how we must work together to deliver our new strategy. There was consensus that devolving decision-making takes everyone’s trust and that we need better joint planning and capacity building. To resolve open questions on the issue of the RAM we asked the Directors’ Forum to continue with this discussion in their meeting tomorrow. We are committed to addressing these issues and making Amnesty an organisation that is more effective, and better integrated, to make Amnesty a bigger, bolder and more inclusive human rights movement.

Three days of hard work, building on hundreds and hundreds of hours of preparations and

debate, have shown us once again: when we get it right, we are unbeatable. The outcomes and commitments from the Global Assembly Meeting will make Amnesty a stronger movement, and it will strengthen our resolve to campaign for what ultimately matters: Humanity!

Ann Burroughs,

Global Assembly and Preparatory Committee Chair

GLOBAL ASSEMBLY MEETING 2019: DECISIONS

These are the decisions of the Global Assembly Meeting 2019. As mandated by the Global Governance Regulations:

- All parts of the movement are required to implement Global Assembly decisions (Regulation 6.2.3).
- At the next Global Assembly Regular Meeting, there will be a presentation in plenary for approval of a report on the implementation of the Global Assembly decisions (Regulation 10.1.2 (f)).
- Please note that Decision 2019/01 of the 2019 Global Assembly is the decision on “Divestment from fossil fuel companies”. See ORG 50/0348/2019: “Emergency Global Assembly Meeting May 2019: Divestment from fossil fuel companies: Global Assembly Decision” for more information.

Decision 2019/02: Process for agreeing non-substantive amendments to the Global Governance Regulations; and amendments to the internationally-elected committees’ terms of reference

The Global Assembly

Adopts the process outlined in Appendix 1 for agreeing non-substantive amendments to the Global Governance Regulations; and amendments to the Terms of Reference for the internationally-elected committees¹; and

Approves the proposed consequential amendments to the Amnesty International Statute and the Global Governance Regulations, as specified in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1: Process for agreeing non-substantive amendments to the Global Governance Regulations; and amendments to the internationally-elected committees’ terms of reference

- Membership entities, international members, and the International Board may submit any proposed non-substantive amendments to the Global Governance Regulations. All proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees’ Terms of Reference may be submitted by membership entities, international members, the Board and the internationally-elected committees. The proposed amendments are submitted, along with a short rationale, to the Global Assembly Coordinator and International Board Coordinator, who will promptly share those submissions with the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair.
- In the case of proposed amendments to the Regulations, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will jointly consider the proposed amendments and seek advice from teams at the International Secretariat before taking a view on the substantive or non-

¹ The process excludes the terms of reference for the Finance and Audit Committee because they are approved by the International Board after they have been provided to the Global Assembly for information [see Regulation 2.3.5]. This process also excludes the Membership Review Committee (MRC) because (i) of the MRC’s significance regarding entities’ membership, and (ii) because the MRC is only activated as required for a specific review and is not as part of the regular and ongoing governance of the organisation.

substantive nature of the proposed amendments [as defined in Regulation 13 and 14]. Where they consider the amendments to be substantive, they will remit the proposed amendments to the originators and request that they submit them to the next regular Global Assembly meeting in accordance with Regulation 13. In the case of proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will first seek the advice and input of the relevant internationally-elected committee(s) and teams at the International Secretariat before taking any further steps.

- In the case of non-substantive amendments to the Regulations, and for all amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will circulate to the Standing Representatives the proposed amendments and rationale, the relevant committee's views on proposed amendments to their terms of reference submitted by an entity other than the relevant committee, as applicable, and any comments the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair have on the amendments.
- The Standing Representatives will have one month to provide a response, if any, by electronic means to the proposed amendments, including (i) any objection to the proposed non-substantive status of the amendments to the Regulations; and (ii) any other objection, comments or suggested changes to the proposed amendments.
- If within that timeframe a third or more of the Standing Representatives object to the proposed non-substantive status of the amendments to the Regulations, the amendments will be remitted to originators with the request that they submit them to the next Global Assembly regular meeting in accordance with Regulation 13. If there are no such objections, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will finalise and formally approve the amendments, taking any comments by the Standing Representatives into account.
- If within that timeframe a simple majority of Standing Representatives object to the proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference, the amendments will be remitted to the originators to work with the relevant internationally-elected committee(s) to develop revised amendments. Where the originator is the internationally-elected committee itself, the committee will address any comments from the Standing Representatives to develop revised amendments².
- Amendments will be effective from the date they are finally approved by the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair.

Appendix 2: Amendments to Articles 8 and 16 of the Amnesty International Statute and relevant Regulations of the Global Governance Regulations

Amend Articles 8(c) and 16(b) of the Statute of Amnesty International (POL 20/7298/2017) as follows:

8. The Global Assembly is the highest decision-making body of the movement. It:
[...]
- c. approves changes to (i) this Statute, including to the Vision, Mission and Core Values and (ii) the Global Governance Regulations, both documents together setting out the movement's global governance procedures;

² If it appears that proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference are not making progress through this process, it is at the discretion of the Global Assembly Chair to decide whether the amendments should be remitted to the Global Assembly through the motion process.

[...]

16. 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:

[...]

b. to make substantive³ amendments to the Global Governance Regulations;

Amend the Global Governance Regulations (ORG 50/9402/2018) as follows:

2.1.6 Amendments to the Preparatory Committee Terms of Reference are agreed in accordance with the process outlined in Regulation 14. The Preparatory Committee may submit amendments to its Terms of Reference outside the motion process in accordance with the process outlined in Regulation 14.

2.2.5 Amendments to the International Nominations Committee Terms of Reference are agreed in accordance with the process outlined in Regulation 14. The International Nominations Committee may submit amendments to its Terms of Reference outside the motion process in accordance with the process outlined in Regulation 14.

13. SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE REGULATIONS

13.1 A proposal for a substantive amendment to these Regulations may be submitted by a membership entity or by the Board and is treated as a motion (see Regulation 5.1). Substantive amendments include (i) changes to key elements of the procedures for the Global Assembly meeting, for example: the exercise of voting rights, the quorum and notice requirements to convene a meeting; and (ii) changes affecting the roles and responsibilities of the movement entities for example the role and powers of the Chair of the Global Assembly, or the procedures relating to review of Board decisions by membership entities.

13.2 Substantive amendments to these Regulations are approved by the Global Assembly by a two-thirds majority of votes cast by those present or represented. Substantive amendments adopted by the Global Assembly are effective from the end of the relevant Global Assembly meeting.

14. NON-SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE REGULATIONS AND ALL AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONALLY-ELECTED COMMITTEES' TERMS OF REFERENCE

14.1 Non-substantive changes include other changes including (i) minor updates to the Global Assembly procedures, such as change to the procedures and deadlines for submitting motions, or minor changes to other deadlines such as nominations deadlines, and (ii) amendments which improve the clarity of existing drafting or update terminology or procedures to keep the Regulations current and consistent with other developments. Such amendments to these Regulations and all amendments to the terms of references for the internationally-elected committees⁴ do not require the approval of the Global Assembly meeting and may be approved

³ As defined in the Global Governance Regulations.

⁴ The process excludes the terms of reference for the Finance and Audit Committee because they are approved by the International Board after they have been provided to the Global Assembly for information [see Regulation 2.3.5]. This process also excludes the Membership Review Committee (MRC) because (i) of the MRC's significance regarding entities' membership, and (ii) because the MRC is only activated as required for a specific review and is

in accordance with the following process:

- Membership entities, international members, and the International Board may submit any proposed non-substantive amendments to the Global Governance Regulations. All proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference may be submitted by membership entities, international members, the Board and the internationally-elected committees. The proposed amendments are submitted, along with a short rationale, to the Global Assembly Coordinator and International Board Coordinator, who will promptly share those submissions with the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair.
- In the case of proposed amendments to the Regulations, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will jointly consider the proposed amendments and seek advice from teams at the International Secretariat before taking a view on the substantive or non-substantive nature of the proposed amendments [as defined in Regulation 13 and 14]. Where they consider the amendments to be substantive, they will remit the proposed amendments to the originators and request that they submit them to the next regular Global Assembly meeting in accordance with Regulation 13. In the case of proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will first seek the advice and input of the relevant internationally-elected committee(s) and teams at the International Secretariat before taking any further steps.
- In the case of non-substantive amendments to the Regulations, and for all amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will circulate to the Standing Representatives the proposed amendments and rationale, the relevant committee's views on proposed amendments to their terms of reference submitted by an entity other than the relevant committee, as applicable, and any comments the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair have on the amendments.
- The Standing Representatives will have one month to provide a response, if any, by electronic means to the proposed amendments, including (i) any objection to the proposed non-substantive status of the amendments to the Regulations; and (ii) any other objection, comments or suggested changes to the proposed amendments.
- If within that timeframe a third or more of the Standing Representatives object to the proposed non-substantive status of the amendments to the Regulations, the amendments will be remitted to originators with the request that they submit them to the next Global Assembly regular meeting in accordance with Regulation 13. If there are no such objections, the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair will finalise and formally approve the amendments, taking any comments by the Standing Representatives into account.
- If within that timeframe a simple majority of Standing Representatives object to the proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference, the amendments will be remitted to the originators to work with the relevant internationally-elected committee(s) to develop revised amendments. Where the originator is the internationally-elected committee itself, the committee will address any comments from the Standing Representatives to develop revised amendments⁵.
- Amendments will be effective from the date they are finally approved by the Global Assembly Chair and International Board Chair.

not as part of the regular and ongoing governance of the organisation.

⁵ If it appears that proposed amendments to the internationally-elected committees' Terms of Reference are not making progress through this process, it is at the discretion of the Global Assembly Chair to decide whether the amendments should be remitted to the Global Assembly through the motion process.

15. INTERPRETATION

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

Arising from motion 1.1

Decision 2019/03: Internal measures to mitigate global warming

The Global Assembly

Instructs the International Board to develop a comprehensive global warming mitigation plan by the 2021 Global Assembly, in consultation with national entities, with the goal to make Amnesty International carbon neutral by the year 2035. The plan should include:

1. Globally applicable internal standards and guidance on tools for measuring and reporting on our carbon footprint, which include data on travel, energy use (heating/air-conditioning and electricity), procurances, services, events and waste disposal.
2. Climate conscious travel policies and directives with clear criteria for the whole movement, with the specific aim of reducing air-travel to the minimum necessary for our human rights work and making carbon compensation initiatives or offsets mandatory for all flights. And to consider in this policy a fare-pooling like system for carbon compensation to share the cost of entities in remote locations.
3. A plan for global video-conferencing capabilities and cloud-based collaboration tools to make possible both internal trainings, co-ordination, networking and governance meetings with minimum possible travel. The plan will take into consideration the availability, security and reliability of these technologies as well as their potential adverse impact and the wellbeing of individuals.
4. A consideration of the financial resources available to entities and their actual carbon footprint (with the clear aim that the biggest polluters and those with the biggest resources take more responsibility).

The Global Assembly also

Instructs the International Board to create a platform where the International Secretariat, sections and other movement entities record their carbon footprint figures and measures taken to lessen these, and to share a compilation and analysis of these data with the Global Assembly annually.

The Global Assembly further

Requests all Amnesty International entities without delay to

1. make a voluntary commitment to avoid air-travel, if travel time one way by other means is less than 6 hours and is safe

2. make a voluntary commitment to cut flights by 30% from 2019 levels (where possible and already not down to minimum)
3. share best practice models on measures to reduce carbon footprint from their own locations
4. appoint a contact person responsible for engaging with the International Secretariat on developing and implementing the plan.

Arising from motion 2.1

Decision 2019/04: The Distribution Model

The Global Assembly

Decides to amend the Distribution Model (the assessment system for the movement) with effect from 1 January 2020 as follows:

- (i) The assessment contribution paid by a membership entity in a particular year will be based on the expected assessable income in that same year. Membership entities with budgeted assessable income below €1m will pay assessment annually in quarter four. Membership entities with budgeted assessable income of €1m or above will pay quarterly. For the first three quarters of any year, assessment payments will be calculated using budget figures for that year. Assessment payments for the final quarter of the year will be calculated based on section forecasts, including an adjustment to reflect the actual performance of the section in the first three quarters (as reported by sections quarterly through the COCOA reporting). An adjustment for the actual results for the final quarter of the year will be calculated and due in quarter one of the following year.
- (ii) For the purpose of calculating assessable income and assessment contributions in Euros, the exchange rates used will be the average rate of the prior year. All contributions will still be invoiced and paid in local currencies.
- (iii) In February each year, membership entities will confirm their projected assessment contribution for the following year. Membership entities will also confirm their expected contribution for that same year based on their submitted COCOA budget and any expected adjustments for the prior year. Membership entities will inform the International Secretariat of any expected changes to these projections greater than €200k as soon as they become aware of them.
- (iv) Ideally in August and no later than 15 September each year, membership entities will provide reforecast information for that year (in the format requested by the International Secretariat) and confirm any expected changes to the projected contribution for the following year.
- (v) Membership entities planning a significant increase (defined as €400k or greater) in their fundraising investment will engage in regular communication with the International Secretariat to apprise them of their plans, with a goal of informing them as soon as possible and ideally at least six months in advance.

- (vi) Fundraising expenditure will be as defined in the Common Chart of Accounts and will include fundraising expenditure supported by Fundraising Investment Fund (FIF) grants.
- (vii) Membership entities raising restricted income for the international budget can claim a Restricted Income Credit against their assessment contribution equivalent to up to 20% of the funds raised.
- (viii) The Restricted Income Credit will only be applicable to restricted funds pre-approved by the International Secretariat. The credit will be applied in the year the restricted funds can be recognised by the International Secretariat for any entities raising total approved restricted funds of €25k or above. Reporting to individual donors will only be provided for donations of €25k or above.

All other elements of the Distribution Model remain as per the original decision at the 2015 ICM (Decision 7).

In addition, the Global Assembly instructs the International Board to

- (i) Establish a peer review mechanism for movement fundraising investments with the following features:
 - Undertaken by a peer review Board containing representatives of the international secretariat and membership entities from both the global north and global south
 - Includes a particular focus on long term ROIs and net income. The peer review report will also include a comparative against FIF investment criteria, and against guideline criteria which take regional and market maturity aspects into account
 - Requires the results of the peer review to be reported to the Board of the reviewed membership entity.
 - Ensures all funding membership entities are peer reviewed within the next two years and undertakes an evaluation of the peer review mechanism at the end of this period.
 - Establishes an on-going cycle under which all funding membership entities are peer reviewed at least once every three years.
 - Responds to notifications of significant increases in fundraising investment from membership entities.
- (ii) Establish a working group to consider further the option of a one-year lag assessment system, for discussion in person by the Global Assembly in 2020. Additionally, the working group will undertake a further review of the current model of assessment, building on the 2019 review, including its impact on sections and the International Secretariat.
- (iii) For discussion by the Global Assembly in 2021 at the latest:
 - a. Analyse the factors contributing to the decline in ROI and the impact on our work
 - b. Explore the option to link the ROI on fundraising investments with the level of fundraising deductibility.

Arising from motion 2.2

Decision 2019/05: Developing a policy on Military Occupation

The Global Assembly

Recognising that people living under military occupation, especially prolonged occupations, are particularly vulnerable to serious human rights violations, including systematic discrimination, and that occupied populations typically face insurmountable obstacles to effective redress,

Recognising that occupying powers are prohibited by international law from unilaterally making permanent changes to the status of occupied territories and of the occupied population,

Noting that some occupying powers have abused their authority to commit gross and systematic human rights violations, including crimes under international law, with impunity,

Recalling International Council Decision 13 of 2017 which requested the International Board to develop a policy on military occupation, including objective criteria for when Amnesty International should oppose military occupations,

Welcoming the submission of the paper by the International Board: *'Towards an Amnesty International policy on military occupation: draft criteria and case studies'* (30/9802/2019) in March 2019, and the Global Assembly paper *'Military Occupation and Human Rights: A Policy Framework'* of June 2019 which presents revised proposed criteria for opposing occupations following Section consultation in March and April 2019,

Affirms that the policy setting out Amnesty International's position on military occupation should be informed by international human rights law and international humanitarian law, consistent with Amnesty International's policies on the right to self-determination and on the resort to military force in international relations and uphold our movement's commitment to impartiality and universality.

Requests that the policy be based on the following objective criteria, all of which would need to be met, for when Amnesty International should oppose military occupations:

1. The situation can be classified as a military occupation according to the definition set out in international humanitarian law.
2. The occupation has led to an increase in human rights abuses and ending the occupation is likely to improve the human rights situation
3. Crimes under international law or other gross violations have been committed in a systematic manner against the occupied population or people forcibly displaced due to the occupation
4. The occupying power is violating core principles of occupation law, for example by making the occupation de facto permanent
5. Attempts to end and remedy violations occurring in the context of occupation have been ineffective in materially improving the situation

Requests the International Board to ensure that national entities have an opportunity to review and give feedback on the final draft policy before it is adopted

Decides that Amnesty will not oppose any occupations until the policy has been adopted.

Requests that decisions on opposing occupations be made after consultation with the Standing Representatives of the Global Assembly who will have received a comprehensive risk assessment and appropriate time to review.

Further requests that decisions on opposing occupations will be made by the International Board in consideration of the advice received from the Standing Representatives of the Global Assembly.

Arising from motion 3.1

Decision 2019/06: Vision on migration

The Global Assembly

Recognises there is a Global Strategy planning process underway and encourages a global vision and strategy on migration be developed under the next Global Strategy, with a view to strengthening Amnesty International's work for the protection and promotion of the human rights of inter alia refugees, asylum-seekers, migrant workers and irregular migrants and enhancing its impact on refugee, asylum and migration policies and practices

Arising from motion 3.2

Decision 2019/07: Strengthening Amnesty International's human rights research

The Global Assembly

Instructs the International Board to:

- Ensure that strategic, coherent, timely, relevant and high-quality factual human rights research and legal analysis, remain the basis of campaigning and communication in Amnesty International's new global strategy, and that the implementation of Amnesty's global strategy includes a research plan.
- Improve and strengthen the delivery of coherent, timely, strategic and high-quality research, including methodological support to researchers and management at the international, regional and national (including section) levels.
- Present a more detailed assessment of the human rights impact of research, as part of Amnesty International's ongoing impact assessment process in 2020

Arising from motion 3.3
