

Resolution Template

The resolution template is designed to help delegates construct their resolutions for an MUN conference. The template highlights some of the key areas to be address in a resolution. Not all topics need to be included in a single resolution.

HEADING :

FORUM / COMMITTEE:

QUESTION OF: (Topic question as listed in the conference guide)

SUBMITTED BY: (Country name)

ORGAN: What body are you submitting this too?

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Full Caps)

PREAMBLE (Command word should be in italics but not underlined)

A – Basic Principles that need to be protected:

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B – Established definitions that are needed to establish a common understanding
(Definition of a child)

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C – Problems -- acts which violate the principles:

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D – Past actions that have helped protect the principles/solve the problem

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Preamble

Operative Clauses

Format of Operative Clauses: 1
 a)
 i.

Each clause should end with a semi colon ;

A- Start with an inclusive clause that most delegations can agree on.
Calls upon all member states to reconsider their position over all sanctions, and particularly the sanctions on Iraq and Cuba;

B- Your overall principle or objective for the resolution
Seeks that all member states announce an immediate moratorium on landmine production

C- If needed, define the key term of the resolution (ie – Child soldier – what age is one considered a child, what characteristics will be used to define a soldier. Often you can use an existing definition in previous resolutions but this should then be a preamble clause)

D- Identify key / or a base resolution that already exists

*To think about when reading a previous resolution
Try to identify what problems still exist since the passing of this resolution. Try to determine to what extent the resolution solved the targeted problems. Identify what changes have occurred in the world since the resolution has been written.*

- a. Call on all countries to either ratify or fully implement the resolution or certain clauses on the resolution
- b. Write clauses that expand on a previous resolution

Reaffirms the need for the political commitment of the UN member states at the highest level in order to insure the implementation of Agenda 21 and results of the Johannesburg review process of 1992, and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on sustainable development;

E- Determine what specific steps/actions must be taken to solve the problem.

Requests that the United States of America and the Russian Federation reduce their existing number of nuclear weapons by 75% in order to encourage nations not to develop chemical weapons as a weapon of deterrence;

- F- Include incentives for following the resolution
Encourages the increase of funds and credits given to developing states that are proceeding in the destruction of chemical weapons in order to support
- G- Determine who is responsible for implementing these steps. Will an existing UN or international agency do this or will this resolution create a new agency? **Follow the steps below if you are creating a new organization.**

Creating a organization/ commission in your resolution

1. Give a name to the commission. The first time you cite any organization, you must write out the name in full.
2. Composition of the commission:
 - a) Number of people involved
 - b) Specialties involved – doctors, administrators, scientists – the more specific the better
 - c) What countries will be invited to take part in this commission
3. Goals
 - a. what goals does this commission hope to achieve
 - b. What are the methods of achieving these goals – what specific ways will this commission work to try and achieve

Recommends the creation of the “United Nations Violation of Child Rights Committee” (UNVCRC) which will:

- H- Depending on the resolution, you may wish to include penalties and or incentives to support the implementation of the resolution
- I- Determine who will monitor the implementation of the resolution and who will they report too. How often will they report on the status of implementation?
- Suggests that this process be monitored by the UN and other nations that would be affected, especially those in the Middle East;*

J- Include a sunset clause or a time frame for implementation

Expresses its hope that the sanctions will be fully lifted within eight years;

K- How will you raise awareness/public relations of the issue

**Calls for the use of the media to inform society about child soldiers' conditions and recruitment as well as about successes that have been achieved, whilst respecting the right to anonymity of the former child soldier and limiting unauthorised or too frequent contact with the media which could have a negative effect on their emotional and psychological redevelopment, using means such as, but not limited to:*

- a) the Internet,*
- b) local and international press,*
- c) easily accessible information in the community such as educational seminars;*

L- Determine areas that need further studying or consultation

Strongly suggests that all nations, with the help and assistance of The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), undertake the following measures:

- a) conducting a year-long, in-depth study on the rights of migrant workers, including but not limited to data on the following aspects:

 - i. the level of access to basic sanitation afforded to migrant workers*
 - ii. the quality of accommodation available to migrant workers*
 - iii. the opportunities for education and employment available to migrant workers**
- b) the representation of migrant workers in positions of authority,

 - i. using the findings of this study to develop and implement an action plan that would:*
 - ii. have as its foremost priority the guaranteeing of full rights to all migrant workers*
 - iii. focus on improving infrastructure and basic facilities in areas largely inhabited by migrant workers;**

M- Reemphasise your main principle/objective

Encourages all member states to endeavour to trade fairly with these countries in particular, and troubled regions in general, so that through mutual trade and increased prosperity, lasting peace and friendly relations between countries will ensue

N- Call for the UN to remain focused on the resolution present

Wishes to remain actively seized of the matter

Top 10 Questions you should ask about every resolution

1. Does the resolution allow room for regional agreements and national laws and application? Remember resolutions are designed for universal application. If the application is general, the procedures usually need to be less specific. “This resolution is vague” is often a sign that a delegate does not understand this important point.
2. Does the resolution assume a strong, well funded national government? Many resolutions tend to be heavily bureaucratic and rely on a functioning government or regulatory body. How realistic is it to expect the government of Somalia to have the same regulatory ability as the government of Japan?
3. Does it have strong clauses that actually solve something or is it just a “status quo” resolution? The resolution may sound good and have great formatting but in reality it says nothing. What are the fundamental operating mechanisms for change? How does this resolution intend to change the status quo?
4. What is the time frame and method of implementation and monitoring? Simply agreeing to something without accountability means it will likely not get done.
5. Does this resolution comply with the national perspective (religion, economic, political) of my country? How a country views the way the world should work or does work will shape the type of resolution it supports. Are there any specific clauses that violate your country’s policies?
6. Are there any actions that are in violation of the UN Charter or international agreements?
7. How will this resolution benefit my country should it pass?
8. How can I help strengthen the weak parts of a good resolution? Try to propose amendments in order to be a constructive member of the committee.
9. Are the supporters of the resolution misrepresenting their actual policies?
10. What will the impact be on my country’s national sovereignty? Every international law or regulation has a cost to national sovereignty. Question if the costs are manageable/acceptable to your country.