



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

RESOLUTION COLLECTION

Please note

The resolutions in this booklet are for use as examples of how a resolution should be written and to provide ideas as to what could be included in a resolution.

Delegates should not under any circumstances take these or resolutions of any other delegate and submit them as their own resolution.

The purpose of this booklet is to provide exemplar resolutions that show the appropriate structure, style, length and content of a successful resolution. ReiMUN rules permit a maximum of twelve operative clauses. While there is no minimum, most successful resolutions have between seven and ten operative clauses. Resolutions that exceed two pages in length should normally be avoided.

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COMMITTEE: Political
QUESTION OF: Environmentally Friendly Buildings
SUBMITTED BY: Qatar
CO-SUBMITTED BY: Albania

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed by the increasing scientific evidence that human activity is changing the climate and weather patterns,
Deeply concerned by the potentially catastrophic effects of climate change, particularly in communities that rely on agriculture,
Further concerned by the local environmental impact of toxic chemicals produced during the manufacture of some building materials,
Emphasising the need for governments to set a good example to their citizens,
Noting that not all methods of making buildings environmentally-friendly are appropriate in all regions,
Seeking to reduce the environmental impact of government-funded buildings,
Further seeking to ensure that buildings are made environmentally-friendly in a manner appropriate to the climate zone in which they are located,

1. Authorises the creation of the United Nations Group for Environmentally-friendly Public Buildings (UNGEPB), to be responsible for:
 - a) providing region-specific advice to the developers of all new government-funded buildings,
 - b) suggesting improvements to existing buildings to make them more environmentally-friendly;
2. Suggests that the UNGEPB appoint officials to work in different climate zones, to ensure that advice and support given to governments is appropriate to the area in which a building is located;
3. Encourages all member states to cooperate fully with the UNGEPB and to strive to decrease the environmental impact of their buildings;
4. Recommends that governments, in coordination with the UNGEPB, make all their existing buildings more environmentally-friendly by:
 - a) installing energy-efficient lighting,
 - b) adding insulation to parts of buildings which lose the greatest amount of heat,
 - c) effectively maintaining heating, ventilation and plumbing systems, to avoid wastage;

5. Also encourages governments to work with the UNGEPB to ensure that new buildings are environmentally-friendly by:
 - a) using building materials with minimal chemical emissions, such as ceramic tiles and linoleum,
 - b) minimising the use of carpet,
 - c) fitting energy-efficient windows, doors and skylights;
6. Further recommends that the UNGEPB assist governments which are unable to fund improvements to their building to make them more environmentally-friendly, by providing energy-efficient light bulbs, insulation and sustainable building materials;
7. Also suggests that, through the UNGEPB, member states share technology relating to environmentally-friendly buildings.

COMMITTEE: Ecology and Environment
QUESTION OF: Endangered Species of Flora
SUBMITTED BY: Qatar
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Defining endangered species as those species in imminent danger of extinction,
Aware that extinction occurs as a natural process,
Also aware that the effect of human activity has greatly accelerated the rate of extinction,
Deeply concerned that estimates show that by 2015 as many as 35% of the world's species could be in danger of extinction,
Noting with concern that this increased extinction rate is due to economic exploitation and pollution, but principally due to introduced species and loss of habitat,
Welcoming the work of environmental organisations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, for their work in this area,
Further welcoming the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, CITES, and the progress achieved by this agreement in reducing the exploitation of wildlife and plants by regulating and restricting trade in species,
Acknowledging that, despite CITES, trade in endangered species continues because of the lack of law enforcement, the persistence of those involved in the trade and the activities of poachers and dealers that supply the trade,
Further welcoming scientific efforts to overcome the problem and the research being carried out,
Believing that the problem of endangered species can only be overcome by a combination of national schemes and full international cooperation,

1. Authorises the formation of the United Nations Organisation for Maintenance and Organisation of flora Dwellings And Habitats, UNOMODAH, to be an internationally representative body composed of scientists, local representatives and UN administrators, to take responsibility for:
 - a) coordination policy,
 - b) providing financial assistance for organisations involved in, and projects aimed at tackling the problem of endangered species of flora,
 - c) investing in worthwhile research into the causes and effects of depletion and trade in flora;

2. Recommends the creation of large protected habitat areas, particularly in Asia, Africa and South America, with UNOMODAH assisting financially to enable sustainable development to continue, and that, where smaller protected area are formed, the areas be connected by land corridors to prevent fragmentation of habitats;
3. Asks that member states take all possible measures to protect the habitats of endangered species;
4. Further recommends that member states, particularly MDCs, set up national land use programmes in order to protect endangered species and achieve a sustainable economic system;
5. Calls upon all member states to ratify the CITES agreement;
6. Further calls upon all member states to impose strict penalties, including prison sentences and significant fines, for dealers, collectors and buyers of endangered species of flora;
7. Further recommends that renewed efforts are made in coordination with UNOMODAH in the main producer and consumer countries to identify and eradicate illegal trade in products from endangered species;
8. Further suggests that scientific teams, under the auspices of UNOMODAH, research ways of tackling the problem of endangered species, including propagation of breeding stock, artificial methods of reproduction and ways of increasing resistance to introduced species;
9. Requests that member states set up appropriate education programmes in endangered species in conjunction with UNESCO and UNOMODAH;
10. Asks that UNOMODAH report to the General Assembly annually to report on the progress made in this area and to set out recommendations for further action.

COMMITTEE: A
QUESTION OF: HIV / AIDS
SUBMITTED BY: France
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Affirming HIV as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus that becomes AIDS, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, which progressively destroys the immune system and the body's ability to fight infections,
Deeply concerned at rapidly increasing numbers of AIDS cases and newly infected adults,
Deeply disturbed by the number of infected adults and children in Africa, with 29.4 million cases in Sub-Saharan Africa,
Fully alarmed that the total number of children (under 15) infected with AIDS in 2002 was over 3.2 million,
Observing that HIV is spread through either sexual contact with an infected person, sharing infected needles and, less commonly, children inheriting the disease from their mother,
Aware of the fact that once AIDS develops the immune system is destroyed and victims die of diseases that would not have otherwise developed,
Recognising that AIDS is a particular problem in developing countries (90% of all those infected live in a developing country),
Taking note that in 1996 the UN set up the joint Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), which coordinates the work of the WHO (the World Health Organisation), UNICEF (the UN Children's Fund), UNDP (the UN Development Programme), UNFPA (the Population Fund), UNESCO (the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) and the World Bank,
Further noting that UNAIDS coordinates the efforts of these organisations to fight the advance of HIV in medical, public health, social, economic, cultural, political and human rights areas,
Taking into account that treatment of the disease takes two main forms: drugs aimed at preventing the onset of opportunistic diseases and drugs aimed at preventing the spread of the virus within a person by blocking stages in the viral replication cycle,
Noting with regret that these treatments are expensive and cause problems for the financing of health services in more economically developed countries, MEDCs, and are completely beyond the capacity of less economically developed countries, LEDCs,
Noting with further regret that the Doha round of the World Trade Organisation, WTO, was supposed to agree generic AIDS drugs but was blocked by the USA,

1. Encourages countries, drug companies and medical research organisations to share research information;
2. Further encourages drug companies to make drugs more accessible and to reduce the price of drugs (at least to LEDCs);
3. Suggests to governments that they could encourage drugs companies to reduce prices by using tax incentives;
4. Further suggests that UNESCO create education programmes aimed at those in age groups particularly vulnerable to contracting HIV, on how to prevent contraction of the disease and how to secure treatment for it;
5. Urges the creation of mobile units and/or drop-in centres, run by trusted local people who have been expertly trained in providing information and assistance, to provide free testing and treatment advice and to dispense free condoms in LEDCs;
6. Further urges that governments work closely with UNESCO and UNAIDS;
7. Recommends that a UNAIDS group is set up in every country to examine the problem in that specific country and, working with the health ministry, inspect the medical facilities and supplies, identify regions most in need of support, promote the use of sterile hypodermic needles, give counselling to combat drug addiction and submit reports every two years to UNAIDS HQ on findings and requirements;
8. Asks for the ELISA test to be more widely available and test current blood transfusion samples for the disease;
9. Also asks that UNAIDS should establish an international AIDS awareness day to increase public knowledge about the issues;
10. Further recommends that UNAIDS should promote fund-raising at an international and national level in order to implement the policies in this resolution.

COMMITTEE: B

QUESTION OF: Human Rights in Zimbabwe

SUBMITTED BY: Uzbekistan

CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply concerned that a violation of human rights has occurred in Zimbabwe,

Noting that, according to the Declaration of Human Rights, every person has equal rights to everything stated in the Declaration of Human Rights, even if they are of a different colour, race, nationality or any other status, and that everyone is born freely and equally,

Deeply disturbed that recent elections have not been conducted independently and that voting for opposition parties was made difficult by the conduct of those present,

Noting with deep concern that many people have been attacked, abducted, tortured, evicted from their land, murdered and treated cruelly because of their beliefs in opposition political parties and land ownership,

Alarmed that genuine reporting by a journalist in Zimbabwe has been made very difficult by the introduction of new laws,

Fully alarmed that the police, although they have been present, have not made any effort towards intervening in the violations that were being committed,

Noting with deep concern that, unless the situation changes, Zimbabwe will head towards famine and increased poverty,

Also noting with deep concern that militias have committed violent acts against farm owners and workers, with many being supporters of political opposition parties,

1. Calls upon the Zimbabwean government to abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Also calls upon the Zimbabwean Government to sign and ratify the UN Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination;
3. Calls for the Zimbabwean government to ensure that the police force act impartially and protect all Zimbabwean citizens;
4. Also calls for the harassment of members of opposition political parties to cease;
5. Also calls upon the Zimbabwean government to guarantee the constitutional right of those held in captivity and that they abide by the Geneva Convention;
6. Also calls for the militia to minimise the use of extreme weapons and only to use them if absolutely necessary;

7. Suggests that the Zimbabwean government hold new elections which are independently, fairly and properly monitored;
8. Urges that the Zimbabwean government use the taxes of the population and any other donations towards providing the people with resources or services;
9. Also calls for the Zimbabwean government to announce within two weeks that it will co-operate with the UN and comply with this resolution, and to produce within six weeks an action plan for this resolution's implementation;
10. Recommends that, should Zimbabwe fail to comply with clause 9, the situation be referred to the Security Council for further action;
11. Further recommends to the Security Council that, if the situation in Zimbabwe is referred to them, they may use force if they so wish.

COMMITTEE: Environmental, Health, Human Rights and Refugees
QUESTION OF: Response to the Bali Summit on Climate Change
SUBMITTED BY: France
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting that the current carbon dioxide level is at least 25% higher than its pre-industrial level,

Further noting that the average global temperature has increased by 0.5°C in the last hundred years and that the 1980s and 1990s show the greatest number of warm years per decade since records began 140 years ago,

Deeply concerned by the effects that continued climate change will have,

Deeply disturbed that recent research indicates that continued global warming will result in loss of tropical rainforests, drought and famine in arid areas, flooding in coastal areas, threat to small island states and the spread of diseases such as malaria,

Recognising the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change, UNFCCC, as the major international action on tackling climate change,

Bearing in mind that the Kyoto Protocol, although well-intentioned and achieving success in many areas of the world, had several failures due to lack of support from leading MEDCs,

Believing that a more rigorous and radical approach is needed to tackle the issue of climate change,

Welcoming the progress made in Bali on the next steps to tackling climate change and the acceptance of the Bali Action Plan,

Noting with satisfaction that within the Bali action plan was the creation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 1), with dates of meeting set and a target date for completion of the work and for reporting back,

1. Declares that the Bali Action Plan is a major step in the right direction in tackling the problem of climate change;
2. Calls upon all More Economically Developed Countries, MEDCs, to comply with clause (1b i) of the Bali Action Plan to undertake “measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate” action to combat climate change including “quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives”;
3. Also calls upon MEDCs to assist Less Economically Developing Countries, LEDCs, to reduce emissions without detrimental affect on their development by provision of resources, technology transfer and by setting up pilot projects as well as educational workshops within communities;

4. Recommends the establishment of the United Nations Council to Implement the Climate Change Convention, UNCICCC, to follow up on the Bali Action Plan and to check that any dates or targets set by the AWG-LCA 1 are being met;
5. Also asks the AWG-LCA 1 to propose a composition for the UNCICCC and action that should be taken in the event of failure to comply with any dates or targets that it has set;
6. Recommends that any country that does not comply with the Bali Action Plan, and with any dates or targets set by the AWG-LCA 1, be required to explain their position to the UNCICCC and the United Nations General Assembly;
7. Urges MEDCs to contribute resources, in accordance with clause (1e iii) of the Bali Action Plan, towards the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), co-ordinated by the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
8. Also urges that, following the first meeting of the AWG-LCA 1 and the recommendations of member Parties, realistic targets and dates to achieve those targets be set by the AWG-LCA 1, so that long-term sustainable projects can be planned and maintained effectively.

COMMITTEE: D
QUESTION OF: Drug Patents
SUBMITTED BY: China
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognising the right of drug companies to develop and patent medicines,
Fully aware that these companies need to make profits on the sale of these drugs in the interests of successful business,
Realising that a significant percentage of these returns are used to finance further research,
Deeply concerned, however, that the profits made are excessive and drugs which are relatively cheap to produce are marketed at high prices to maintain these profits,
Further recognising the plight of those afflicted with illness worldwide who cannot afford to pay for medicines that they require,
Alarmed therefore that, as a result of this, thousands are being denied the right to life,
Aware of the work of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in maintaining the world's economy, and accepting that it is forced to make judgements on the basis of trade volume and cannot always consider social and humanitarian concerns,
Convinced that action must be taken to alleviate this problem, as member states have a duty to improve the health and well-being of their citizens,
Reminding nations of the opening statement of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims that the promotion of "social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" is necessary and should remain our aim,

1. Calls upon all member states, if applicable, to place pressure on their drugs companies to lower the prices of drugs;
2. Urges member states, if necessary, to enforce this pressure by legislation to ensure that, whilst good profits are made to allow for successful business, drug companies are prohibited from exploiting those in need;
3. Asks that a larger proportion of the profits made by drugs companies be used to fund research schemes to prevent, treat and cure diseases more effectively worldwide;
4. Requests that member states support the creation of a new body, the UN Council for Justice in Trade (UNCJT), to promote fair prices for essentials such as life-saving drugs;
5. Suggests that the UNCJT have the power to overrule the WTO on serious humanitarian issues;
6. Further suggests that this body have the right to overrule individual countries when they promote damaging policies;
7. Trusts that member states work together to combat this issue.

COMMITTEE: ECOSOC

QUESTION OF: World Financial Crisis

SUBMITTED BY: Guatemala (London Oratory)

CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Realising the world economic crisis was damaging for the world's poor,
Deeply concerned that the G20 meeting of Pittsburgh has not created a global authority
to control minimum standards in financial controls,
Noting the necessity for countries join together to create a central regulatory body for
minimum standards in finance,
Noting further those countries with economies deemed "extreme" have fared better in
these adverse conditions,
Fully aware that many countries already have a regulatory body to oversee national
issues,
Also realising that excessive risk in the financial trade has caused the current crisis,
Emphasising the need for both unconventional solutions and international collaboration
to tackle the extraordinary financial problems,

1. Calls for the creation of a central body to oversee financial regulation in the world,
the World Organisation Overseeing Financial Transactions and Economic
Regulations;
2. Calls upon the countries that have not entered serious recession to head such a body
in a rotating presidency;
3. Urges the United Nations to accept proposals from the new body;
4. Encourages the creation of the Economic Rapid Action Task Force to ensure
economic homogeneity and to support weaker economies;
5. Requests that errant financial services workers do community work as decided by
their country of residence;
6. Also requests that More Economically Developed Countries encourage émigrés to
send remittances to relatives.

COMMITTEE: B

QUESTION OF: Debt and Trade

SUBMITTED BY: USA

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Denmark

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with regret that lack of trade, poor financial management and the burden of debt payments have all contributed to Less Economically Developed Countries, LEDCs having difficulty in providing good services and a reasonable standard of living for their people,

Welcoming debt relief plans that are currently in operation,

Further welcoming the Highly Indebted Poor Countries, HIPC, Initiative and the subsequent extensions to the scheme,

Noting with approval the countries that have demonstrated good financial control and have benefited from taking part in the HIPC Initiative,

Believing that trade is the only way in which developing countries can make real economic progress and overcome the debt problem,

Also welcoming the progress achieved by the World Trade Organisation, WTO, in reducing barriers to trade,

Deeply regretting that many barriers to trade still exist, particularly in restricting the investment from MEDCs that would benefit LEDCs,

Stressing that an increase in trade can result in an increase in wealth for all countries,

Appreciating the potential that Trans-National Corporations, TNCs, provide for assisting developing countries to achieve economic progress,

Deeply concerned that TNCs often exploit workers in developing countries and can have a detrimental effect on the environment,

1. Encourages debtor nations to make use of present schemes for debt relief including the use of “debt swaps” as an effective means of achieving debt repayment at the same time as allowing sustainable development;
2. Calls for special trading arrangements to be agreed with debtor nations that have made exemplary and sustainable efforts to tackle their debt problem;
3. Calls upon the IMF, the World Bank and developed countries to help debtor countries alleviate their debt pressures, and in particular extend still further the HIPC Initiative;
4. Requests that LEDCs make their economies more open to investment by MEDCs;
5. Recommends that nations giving aid do so in the form of grants rather than loans, so making repayment unnecessary and reducing the problem of debt for the future;

6. Also calls for both developing and developed countries to further reduce trade barriers in order to increase the amount of trade;
7. Further recommends that the WTO revises the criteria on which it makes decisions on trade disputes to include issues of sustainability and the environment;
8. Calls upon the WTO to set standards for pay and conditions and for treatment of the environment for TNCs to abide by when operating, particularly in LEDCs;
9. Suggests that the WTO be given the power to withdraw licenses from TNCs to operate in a particular country if the employees in that country have been exploited.

COMMITTEE: C

QUESTION OF: Families

SUBMITTED BY: France and China

CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting that the Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out children's rights as including economic rights, right to survival, right to education, right to health care, civil and political rights,

Noting further that the family is the basic unit of society and that most of the rights set out in the Convention are those generally provided by the family,

Believing that the most effective way of ensuring that the rights set out in the Convention are provided for children is to support and strengthen the institution of the family,

Noting with regret that it is generally children from marginalised or broken families that become victims of abuse such as sexual exploitation or become child soldiers,

Noting with deep concern that families suffering from poverty tend to have more children and so are less able to support them, and it is such situations that lead to child labour, debt bondage and the sale of children to traffickers,

Emphasising that the International Labour Organisation has successfully tackled the problem of child labour in Bangladesh by providing special schools and providing support for families,

Believing that if families are encouraged to send their children to school by short-term financial inducements, factories will then employ adults at higher rates of pay, so increasing the income of families and breaking the cycle of poverty that leads to child labour,

1. Authorises the establishment of the United Nations Family Support Commission, UNFSC;
2. Asks the United Nations to provide the resources for the UNFSC to enable it to carry out the proposals set out in this resolution;
3. Recommends that UNFSC set up schools in areas where child labour is a considerable problem and provide financial assistance to poor families that send their children to school rather than factories (so factories will then have to employ adults at a reasonable rate of pay);
4. Further recommends that the UNFSC publicise its scheme in a variety of ways according to what is most appropriate for each individual country;

5. Suggests that the UNFSC also set up education and training schemes for parents, as is most appropriate for each individual country, aimed at supporting the family, reducing the sizes of families and encouraging proper care for the children;
6. Further suggests that the UNFSC also provide financial assistance for families in need through this education and training system;
7. Also asks the World Health Organisation, with assistance of resources from the United Nations, to set up mobile clinics to assist families with medical needs and to give advice about care of the family;
8. Urges member states to initiate policies aimed at supporting and strengthening the family unit wherever possible;
9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

COMMITTEE: Economic, Financial & Technical
QUESTION OF: Global Oil Price
SUBMITTED BY: USA
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Accepting that, although the market place is the ideal method for determining price, it is not applicable to all situations,

Noting that the global price of oil is at present determined by the major oil producers, and is subject to destabilising fluctuation,

Fully believing that a stable oil price is necessary for the continuing advancement in the economies of the world in general and in particular to enable improvement in the economies of Less Economically Developed Countries, LEDCs,

Bearing in mind that the severe oil price rises in 1974 and 1979 triggered a serious worldwide recession and exacerbated the problem of debt to the point of crisis,

Keeping in mind that, for the limitation of damage to the environment, it is necessary to reduce the quantity of oil burnt to drive economies and that a gradual change to more environmentally friendly methods of energy generation is required,

Taking into account that certain controls within the market, such as the Federal Reserve, are beneficial and even essential to the effective functioning of an economy,

Deeply conscious that, in the longer term, a significant reduction in use of oil may have an adverse effect on the economies of the major oil producers,

1. Recommends the establishment of the United Nations Global Oil Control Committee, UNGOCC to oversee the price of oil;
2. Suggests that the Director of the United Nations Global Oil Control Committee be an economist with understanding of the problems facing the environment and be chosen by the UN Secretary General with the endorsement of the UN General Assembly;
3. Further suggests that the members of the UNGOCC be economists and environmentalists, with expertise in particular fields, chosen by the Director of the UNGOCC together with representatives of the major oil producers and importers;
4. Further recommends that the wider remit of the UNGOCC be to establish a steady and reliable supply of oil and to set an oil price with the aim of a long-term, gradual and stable transition to a world economy which has sustainability in terms of the environment and development;

5. Requests that the UNGOCC engage in discussion with the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, OPEC, and with the representatives of oil-importing nations to produce an overview of oil production and use and to form a programme in line with the wider remit set out in clause 4;
6. Asks that UNGOCC assist oil-producing nations to make effective investment of oil revenues, with a view to economic diversification to offset the reduction in oil use in the longer term;
7. Also suggests that the investments stated in clause 6 include investment in research into alternative energy supply, so that oil producing countries can continue as providers of sustainable energy sources in the future;
8. Calls upon all member states, but particularly major oil producers and importers, to give full cooperation to the UNGOCC in order to achieve long-term sustainability in the provision of energy;
9. Urges the governments of member states involved in oil production and oil use to set up education programmes informing the public of the importance of a long-term global oil policy, the necessity for a control mechanism and the work of the UNGOCC.

Committee: ECOSOC
Question of: Literacy
Submitted by: Panama
Co- submitted:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with concern that over 860 million adults are illiterate and that two thirds of these are women,

Noting with deep regret that 113 million children are not in school and therefore not attaining access to literacy,

Reaffirming the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in which commitments were made to achieve a 50 per cent improvement in adult literacy by 2015 and to improve the quality of education,

Also welcoming the United Nations Literacy Decade 2003 – 2012, which aims to attain the goal set by Education for All,

Believing that literacy is a vital skill which needs to be acquired by every person if those people are to be able to participate fully in society,

Bearing in mind that increasing literacy is a key part of tackling problems of poverty and health, and of promoting sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Also reaffirming the right of all to education irrespective of gender,

Emphasising that United Nations resolution 56/116 was an important first step in tackling the problems of illiteracy, but that further progress is required, particularly in providing the resources for Less Economically Developed Countries if the goal set by Education for All is going to be achieved,

1. Recommends the establishment of the United Nations Literacy Commission, UNLC, to take responsibility for coordinating the work of organisations and assisting governments in tackling the problem of illiteracy;
2. Further recommends that a Director for the UNLC be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the General Assembly, and that the Director appoint the necessary staff to enable the UNLC to carry out its function effectively;
3. Calls for the United nations to provide the necessary resources for the UNLC to carry out its function effectively;
4. Suggests that the UNLC coordinate the work of the various United Nations organisations that have a contribution to overcoming the problem of illiteracy;
5. Urges the UNLC to provide Literacy Units to work in individual member states and to provide these with the necessary resources to construct successful plans to promote literacy;

6. Asks the governments of member states to give full support to the Literacy Unit within their country in developing a national plan, in accordance with the Dakar Framework for Action, setting definite targets and timetables and to ensure that girls and women have full and equal access to education;
7. Also recommends that the Literacy Units in the various countries make an annual report to the UNLC on progress made on developing literacy within that country and that the UNLC then report to the UN General Assembly.

COMMITTEE:

QUESTION OF: Response to Natural Disasters

SUBMITTED BY:

CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with deep regret that the earthquake on Boxing Day 2004 measured 9.3 on the Richter scale and that this and the resulting tsunami claimed about 300,000 lives,

Deeply regretting that, following the Boxing Day disaster, relief was in many cases considerably delayed in reaching many of the people in need,

Also noting that this delay was not because there was a lack of materials, but because infrastructure (roads, buildings, bridges, etc) had been destroyed and key personnel killed, lost or injured,

Fully aware that natural disasters include earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, tsunamis, forest fires, droughts and hurricanes,

Deeply disturbed that natural disasters can cause great loss of life and inhibit development,

Noting with regret that many natural disasters are predictable or detectable, but that at present such phenomena are not monitored comprehensively or systematically,

Also aware that many lives could be saved if warning about imminent natural disasters could reach people and people knew how to respond to these warnings,

Noting further that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid, OCHA copes reasonably well with long-term provision of aid and dealing with problems such as drought, but is less effective in dealing with large-scale rapid deployment of resources where infrastructure has been damaged,

Also noting the need for those providing humanitarian aid to be aware of where assistance is required and for them to be able to overcome problems caused by destruction of infrastructure,

1. Calls for the establishment of the United Nations Office of Emergency Assistance for Natural Disaster, UNEAND, to oversee and coordinate relief efforts when a rapid response to a natural disaster is required;
2. Recommends that a Director of UNEAND be appointed by the UN Secretary General with approval of the General Assembly to work within the Secretariat;
3. Also recommends that the Director of UNEAND appoint appropriately trained staff to assess natural disaster situations and formulate and coordinate responses;

4. Suggests that UNEAND establish in each member state that may be subject to a natural disaster a UNEAND Local Unit to analyse the problems that would be likely to occur in that country should a natural disaster take place affecting that country and to provide a scheme for tackling the problems;
5. Also calls for the creation of the Emergency Assistance Brigade as directed by UNEAND experts, which will be suitably equipped, such as an unarmed military pioneer/engineer unit, that can continue to provide aid when infrastructure has been destroyed in the natural disaster;
6. Calls upon UNEAND to coordinate the establishment of a comprehensive monitoring system for natural disasters and to collect data and disseminate information or warnings;
7. Also suggests that UNEAND Local Units provide training programmes for those persons in areas that could be affected by natural disasters in how to respond when warnings are given;
8. Also calls upon the United Nations to provide resources and personnel to enable all UNEAND programmes to work effectively.

COMMITTEE: Disarmament
QUESTION OF: The Right to Carry Firearms
SUBMITTED BY:
CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Defining small arms as firearms that may both be carried and discharged by one person,
Alarmed that small arms account for 90% of the people killed or injured in armed conflict,

Noting with concern that there are 300 manufacturers of small arms in over 50 countries,
Deeply disturbed that 1.5 million Kalashnikovs have gone astray in Mozambique and that there are 2.5 million rifles in the Indian subcontinent,

Noting with deep concern the tragic incidents where individuals have killed and injured innocent people and children with small arms,

Believing that the presence of small arms in the hands of individuals is a danger to innocent members of the community,

Convinced that the right to life, liberty and security of person, as stated in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights over an individual's right to carry a firearm,

1. Calls upon member states to introduce legislation making the possession of firearms without an appropriate license a criminal offence punishable by a prison sentence;
2. Recommends that licenses for firearms should only be issued for essential uses such as signalling flares, by the nation's government department for internal affairs;
3. Accepts that athletics starting pistols, fairground rifles and limited power air rifles do not need licensing;
4. Further recommends firearms for sports be kept at recognised sites with secure storage facilities;
5. Authorises the formation of the United Nations Firearms Control Council, UNFCC, to tackle the problem of firearms;
6. Suggests that the UNFCC be composed of representatives from all member states agreeing to this resolution and that have introduced the recommended legislation into their legal system;
7. Further recommends that each weapon manufactured be given an identity number and be registered, and that this process is checked by the UNFCC Inspectorate;
8. Also recommends that all arms dealers must be registered with the UNFCC and must keep records of all weapons sold including the identity number of the weapon and the license details of the person to whom the weapon is sold;
9. Further suggests that the UNFCC organise a series of amnesty firearms collection to reduce the number of weapons already in the community.

COMMITTEE: Political

QUESTION OF: Cross Border Situations in Western Africa

SUBMITTED BY: Burkina Faso (City of London)

CO-SUBMITTED BY:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognising that the situation in West Africa commands the ever-greater attention of the Committee, since not only are states in the region suffering from years of conflict, but some of those conflicts might even relapse,

Welcoming fellow African nations' positive strides in post-conflict recovery,

Noting with deep concern the fragile nature of the current stability in this area,

1. Encourages the creation of a comprehensive strategy of conflict resolution and crisis prevention while addressing the relevant cross-border issues and regional challenges;
2. Emphasises its opposition to the worrying resurgence of unconstitutional changes in government in this sub-region;
3. Requests full cooperation of the concerned states in the sub-region and the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, with the United Nations Office in West Africa, UNOWA, and the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs, by an approach of shared responsibility towards potential conflicts, and underlines the importance for them to continue and strengthen their partnership;
4. Calls upon ECOWAS and UNOWA to create the aforementioned strategy for cross-border conflict resolution, and stresses the importance of expeditiously restoring constitutional order in those states which have experienced coups (such as Guinea and Mauritania), including through open and transparent elections;
5. Supports the regional efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC, in synergy with the African Union, AU, to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and to achieve the security sector reform;
6. Urges member states to support with expertise and by other means the commendable efforts of UNODC and UNOWA.