Sample Draft Resolution

General Assembly Sixth Committee

Sponsors: Belgium, Namibia, Pakistan, People’s Republic of China, Vietnam

Signatories: Afghanistan, Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, India, Libya, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Norway, Pakistan, People’s Republic of China, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam

Topic: “Defining Legal Standards for International Intervention and Peacekeeping”

The General Assembly,

*Expressing* the urgency of setting clear and comprehensive legal standards for international intervention and peacekeeping,

*Considering* the intricate problems faced by the international community due to the lack of legal standards for international intervention and peacekeeping,

*Recognizing* the importance of achieving international consensus on the matter of international intervention and peacekeeping,

*Concerning* about the lack of solutions for the problems and issues, including damages, legal immunity, and jurisdiction status,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations as entrenched in Article 1 including the right of States to maintain sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity,

*Reaffirming* non-interference, as articulated in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter and the General Assembly Resolution 55/2 Article 4, as an essential principle in the internal affairs of States,

1. Urges the international community to support the further development of the prevention culture in the International Community and the UN Structure and provide a larger input into conflict prevention and mediation, by improving mechanisms and measures such as but not limited to early warning and fact-finding missions;
2. Affirms the necessity of a timely flow of accurate, authoritative, reliable and relevant information about the incitement, preparation or perpetration of the four atrocity crimes recognized in the 2005 World Summit Outcome amongst United Nations bodies, as recommended by the Brahimi Report;
3. Suggests this flow of information can be achieved by:
	1. Increasing the capability of the United Nations Secretariat to assess information and to train staff to understand the events properly within the context of local conditions;
	2. Ensuring the Office of the Secretary-General better access to information;
	3. Endorsing and implementing the recommendations outlined in the Brahimi Report 2000 on enhancing the analytical and distributional capacities of information services within all bodies of the UN;
	4. Promoting increased consultation and coordination with regional bodies;
4. Calls upon United Nations organisations and regional organisations to consolidate and disseminate information to support and service United Nations organisations and humanitarian ambassadors in their efforts to establish peace and stability in a region, and to overcome unforeseen difficulties in the process of intervention;
5. Suggests that the Military Staff Committee, as constituted under Article 47 of the Charter, be reconsidered one of the key organs in the assessment of crisis situations in consultation with local, regional and global organisations;
6. Suggests the commencement of training, education and arbitration programs for relevant regional organisations, upon their request, to communicate information regarding potentially destabilising situations in respective regions and possible solutions to these situations;
7. Encourages the use of incentives to governments to aid them in developing political, social, and economic institutions, to enhance their ability to comply with a state’s inherent responsibility to protect their civilian populations;
8. Accepts the following mechanisms to be applied during the stage of pre-intervention:
	1. The United Nations General Assembly may alert the Security Council to have an urgent meeting that may discuss potential intervention, when there is a possibility of future or ongoing mass atrocities in a state;
	2. The General Assembly may appoint an ad hoc commission that will collect evidences of future or ongoing mass atrocities, and this ad hoc commission will present this as a report in the next meeting. If the commission fails to present a concrete evidence, the intervention should not be continued;
	3. In the case where evidence is present, the UN Secretary General will invite the conflicting parties to appoint their interlocutors that will represent and voice their position regarding the conflict;
	4. The interlocutors must appoint each of their mediators who come from a neutral background to conduct a diplomatic negotiation with each other. This diplomatic negotiation is mediated by an envoy appointed by the UN Secretary General;
	5. The Security Council should work along with regional bodies and the General Assembly on the matter of possible intervention;
	6. The result of the negotiation must be respected and implemented by the parties subject of intervention;
	7. All diplomatic actions should be taken before resorting to intervention;
9. Reminds that the first pillar of the principle of Responsibility to Protect (R2P), as stated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, recognizes the primary responsibility of protecting its civilians to the state;
10. Resolves that following Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter (1945), all disputes are first and foremost to be settled peacefully, and with the consent of the member state.
11. Suggests that the UN acts in cooperation with the relevant regional institutions to mediate and communicate with the relevant parties where there is strong evidence of a possible humanitarian crisis;
12. Encourages third party Member States to facilitate dialogue as a mediator, to achieve a settlement of the conflict;
13. Encourages the use of the good offices of the UN Secretary-General in both intrastate and interstate conflicts and supports the establishment of a standing corps of regionally and culturally diverse mediators and negotiators within the Directorate of Field Services.