

Resolutions

In a country's government, official documents are drafted, which aim to solve a specific situation. In the United Nations, similar documents are also drafted; these are called Resolution. Resolutions –in the UN and in MUN- are submitted by one member state, which is generally the largest contributor to the resolution and/or the most involved in the issue –out of the merging group. Resolutions are not written by one member state, but are a combined effort between different member states who've taken interest in that specific issue. Although a Main Submitter could contribute the most, that's not to say that no one else can contribute, as every delegate has an equal opinion.

Resolutions, which are successful, are ones that can appeal to the majority of the parties (states) involved and doesn't contradict. By giving solutions to both sides, which are just, and doesn't punish one side completely, or favour the other side completely are more likely to pass as they can appeal to more member states in the house. Resolutions, which only touch on the factors involved in the issue, are generally more vague and less likely to pass, however, those that aim to resolve many or most of the factors involved are more likely to pass as they offer incentives to the various problems, which contribute to the issue.

Unlike in the Security Council¹, Advisory Panel² or in IGOs³, where resolutions are Ad Hoc⁴, resolutions in other committees are written before debate. There are three components to every resolution:

The Heading

The Heading is a mandatory part of resolutions. Though they don't contribute to the content of a resolution, they address the committee; state the issue being resolved, the submitter of the resolution, and those who've co-submitted the resolution (signatories).

Preambulatory Clauses

The Preambulatory clauses describe what the issue is. They explain what the past and current situation is and state facts about the issue. You'll find during the Lobbying stage, that for delegates who haven't researched that specific issue as their focussed one, they are more likely to sign onto your topic if you've addressed and explained the situation of that issue well and have accurate facts about it.

Operative Clauses

The Operative clauses are the most essential part of a resolution. Strong Operative clauses lead to more delegates voting in favour of your resolution. The Operative clauses explain what can be done to resolve an issue. Please note that successful and strong operative clauses not only explain what can be done, but give possible sub-clauses on how it could be achieved.

On the following page one can find a sample resolution submitted by Japan on the Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea from the First Committee of the General Assembly (GA1)

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotation)

FORUM: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

The Addressed House (In Upper Case)

Preambulatory Clauses

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT)

Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

the Heading

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotation)

The Operative Clauses

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

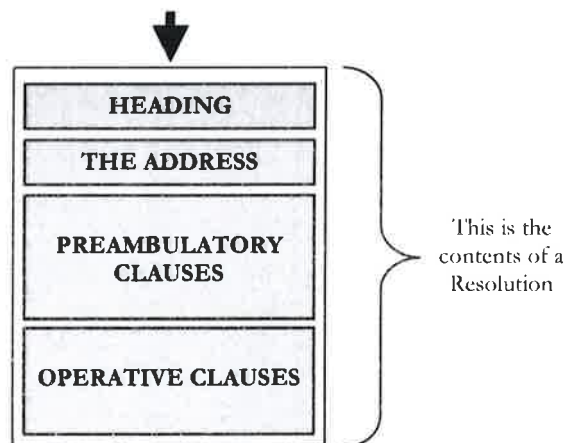
- 1) Urges the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:
 - a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
 - b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
 - c) Examining the Satellites in regard to security and danger;
- 2) Calls for DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;
- 3) Invites the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;
- 4) Asks for the government of DPR Korea to:
 - a) Allow the IAEA to:
 - i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
 - ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks,
 - iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,
 - b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:
 - i) Documents,
 - ii) Nuclear warheads,
 - iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,
 - iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;
- 5) Requests DPR Korea to be sanctioned from the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:
 - a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
 - b) Nutritional Resources,
 - c) Raw Material,
 - d) Energy,
 - e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;
- 6) Suggests that the Six-Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:
 - a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed,
 - b) All Six-Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and the notify DPR Korea of the time lapse of the embargo,
 - c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply to the terms of agreement, the embargo will:
 - i) Be extended,
 - ii) Restrict more commodities,

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotation)

The Operative Clauses

- iii) Be implemented immediately,
 - iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;
- 7) Proposes that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;
 - 8) Further Calls for DPR Korea to sign the Six-Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005, which regards the conflict into stability, in hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;
 - 9) Appeals for the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;
 - 10) Further Requests DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of the in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKNWP) is occurring;
 - 11) Wishes to be actively seized in the matter.

In Summary a Resolution's layout should go in the following order:



Sample Resolution (Format Annotation)

FORUM: GAI (Disarmament and International Security)

Write in
Upper
Case

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

Use the delegation's official name

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

All Preambulatory clauses must be underlined and not be numbered

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT)

Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Noting" or add "with concern" or "with warning" like in "Noting with concern"

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

All Preambulatory clauses must end in commas (,)

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Leave a line between every clause

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Sample Resolution (Format Annotation)

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

1) Urges the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:

- a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
- b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
- c) Examining the Satellites in regard to security and danger;

All Operative clauses must be underlined and be numbered

2) Calls for DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;

3) Invites the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;

4) Asks for the government of DPR Korea to:

a) Allow the IAEA to: Sub Clauses must be lettered (a), b), c), d)...

- i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
- ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks, Sub-sub Clauses must be in Roman Numerals (i), ii), iii), iv)...
- iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,

b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:

- i) Documents,
- ii) Nuclear warheads,
- iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,
- iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

5) Requests DPR Korea to be sanctioned from the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:

- a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
- b) Nutritional Resources,
- c) Raw Material,
- d) Energy,
- e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;

If a sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)

All Operative clauses must end in semi-colons (;)

6) Suggests that the Six-Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:

- a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed,
- b) All Six-Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and the notify DPR Korea of the time lapse of the embargo,
- c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply to the terms of agreement, the embargo will:
 - i) Be extended,
 - ii) Restrict more commodities;

If sub-sub clauses does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)

Sample Resolution (Format Annotation)

- iii) Be implemented immediately,
- iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;

{ Leave a line between every clause

- 7) Proposes that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;
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- 11) Wishes to be actively seized in the matter.

No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Requests" or add "Strongly" like "Strongly Requests"

All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

Resolution Do's and Don'ts

^ period/full stop (.) ends the last operative clause, indicating the end of the resolution

In summary, remember that in:

Heading:

Begin with "Forum" indicating the committee
 Continue with "Submitted by" to indicate who is the main contributor/main speaker of the Resolution
 Follow this by "Co-Submitted by" to illustrate those who've signed on (signatories) to the Resolution
 Use the full official name of the delegations (one gets delegates to sign on during the Lobbying Stage¹)
 Address the Committee (in Upper Case), following this, comes the Preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory Clauses

All Preambulatory clauses must end in commas(,)

Leave a line between ever clause

No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Noting" or add "with concern" or "with warning" like in "Noting with concern"

All Preambulatory clauses must be underlined and not be numbered

All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

Operative Clauses

- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution
- All Operative clauses must be underlined and be numbered
- Sub Clauses must be lettered (a), b), c), d)...)
- Sub-sub Clauses must be in Roman Numerals (i), ii), iii), iv)...)
- If a sub clause does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
- If sub-sub clauses does not end the clause, their ending punctuation must be a comma (,)
- All Operative clauses must end in semi-colons (;)
- Leave a line between ever clause
- No Clause-Opening words should be repeated in the resolution, if you need to reuse it, either use a similar word to it, or add "Further" before it like in "Further Requests" or add "Strongly" like "Strongly Requests"
- All acronyms must be fully written out before appearing in the abbreviated form, you only need to write them out once, and then refer to the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution

In the Preambulatory Clauses PLEASE DO:

- State strong and recent facts about the issue
- Use statistics where applicable
- Mention the past situation and current situation
- Recall any passed resolutions by the UN on the issue
- Relate any other organisations involved in the situation
- State relevant organisations' efforts in the situation
- If applicable, use developing countries/LEDCs or developed countries/ MEDCs

In the Preambulatory Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- Be too one sided/bias
- Use "Third World countries"/ "poor countries" or "First World countries"/ "rich countries"

In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DO:

- Aim to find solutions, which solve the smaller problems that contribute to the issue
- Elaborate on the solutions in your operative clauses (sub clauses and sub-sub clauses)
- Make use of any UN organisations or create ones to help the issue
- Emphasize cooperation between governments and relevant UN organisations
- Explain different methods of approaching the same problem through clauses

In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- Break the sovereignty a government has over its land
- Mention specific sources and specific (numbers) amount of funding
- Be vague with your solutions, or simply state a way of solving something without explaining ways of doing so
- Create unrealistic solutions to the issue, which are vague solutions/ not possible to be put into force

In All Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- **PLAGIARISE:**As Plagiarism isn't at all tolerated at MUN conferences, even if one is trying to get ideas from resolutions. One can only use similar ideas, and rewrite them as ones own, not use that particular clause/ resolution! At MUN conferences, plagiarism is dealt with strongly and often results in one being removed from the conference, and problems between ones school/delegation and the conference management.