Guide to Resolutions

What is a resolution?

A resolution is a state's proposed solution to a national, regional, or global issue. For example, resolutions could emphasize the need for stronger international legal frameworks to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and preserve their land. Resolutions are the documents debated, amended, and voted upon during the conference.

An example resolution can be found at the end of this guide, and more can be found on the MUNoC website, here. We recommend that delegates explore them to familiarise themselves with the content and format of resolutions.

How is a resolution processed?

Before the conference
Delegates write a draft resolution on an issue related to their committee's agenda. This should reflect their assigned country's viewpoint.

Lobbying Stage
Delegates gather support for their resolution by asking other delegates to sign their draft resolution; this is called co-submitting. By signing a resolution, delegates signal that they are interested in debating the resolution – they do not have to fully agree with it.

Approval
Once the draft resolution has 4 co-submitters, it is submitted for review. The Committee Chair and Reviewing Panel check that it is formatted correctly and suitable for debate. More details on the reviewing process may be found below. If approved and selected for debate by the Committee Chair, the resolution is added to the agenda for the Committee on the MUNoC website, here .
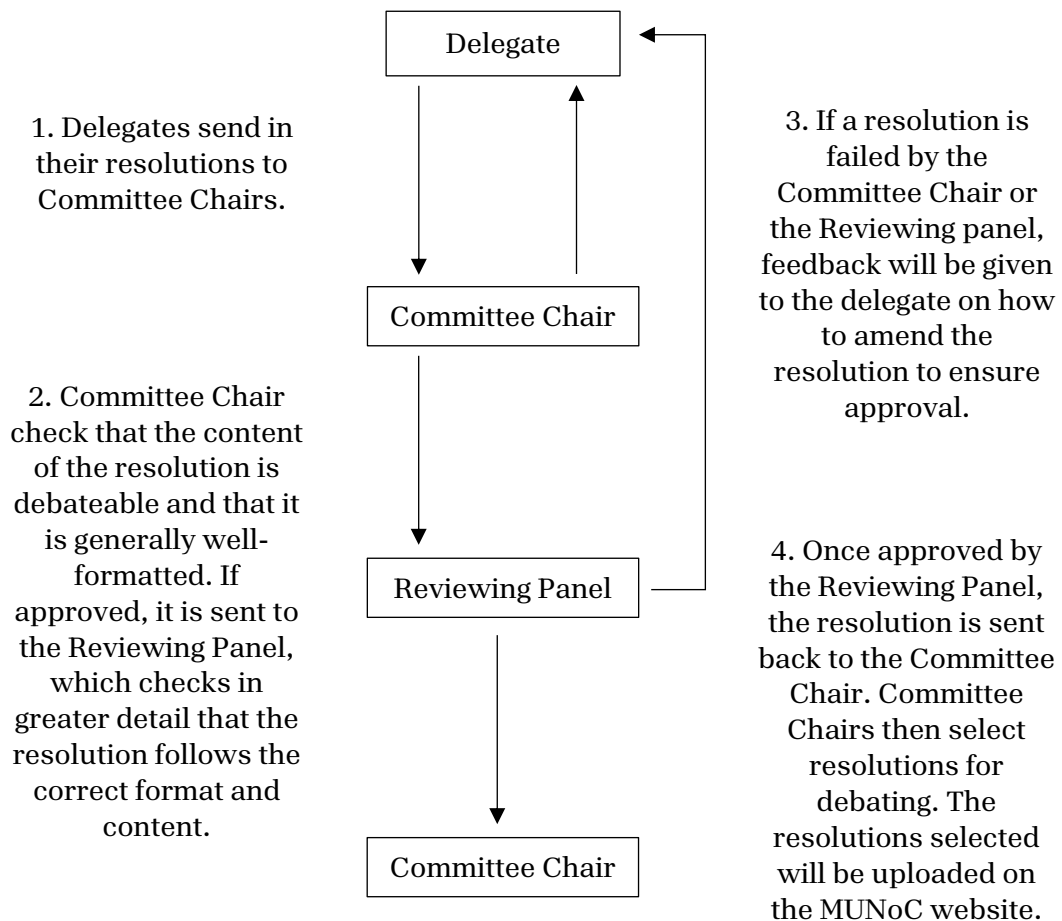
Debating in Committee
Delegates debate the resolution in their assigned committee. Amendments may be proposed to change or improve the resolution. The resolution will then be voted on. If it passes by majority, it becomes a passed resolution.

Forum Assembly
Some passed resolutions will then be selected for further debate in the Forum Assembly, which takes place on the final day. If passed again here, the resolution is considered final. In a real context, this would mean that the resolution has been implemented.

Reviewing and selecting a resolution

The following flowchart details how a resolution is processed, and what is reviewed at each stage to ensure that the resolution can be approved.

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                          ┌─────────────┐
                          │  Delegate   │◄──────┐
                          └─────────────┘       │
1. Delegates send in            │   ▲       3. If a resolution is
their resolutions to            │   │          failed by the
Committee Chairs.               ▼   │          Committee Chair or
                          ┌─────────────┐       the Reviewing panel,
                          │ Committee   │        feedback will be given
                          │   Chair     │        to the delegate on how
                          └─────────────┘        to amend the
2. Committee Chair              │                resolution to ensure
check that the content          │                approval.
of the resolution is            │
debateable and that it          │
is generally well-              ▼           4. Once approved by
formatted. If             ┌─────────────┐        the Reviewing Panel,
approved, it is sent to   │ Reviewing   │────┘    the resolution is sent
the Reviewing Panel,      │   Panel     │         back to the Committee
which checks in           └─────────────┘         Chair. Committee
greater detail that the         │                 Chairs then select
resolution follows the          │                 resolutions for
correct format and              ▼                 debating. The
content.                  ┌─────────────┐         resolutions selected
                          │ Committee   │         will be uploaded on
                          │   Chair     │         the MUNoC website.
                          └─────────────┘
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Writing a resolution

Before the conference, delegates are expected to write a draft resolution addressing a topic of their assigned committees. Resolutions must reflect the position of their assigned state.

Delegates should use the resolution template, found here, to ensure that their resolution follows the correct format. More information on the content of a resolution can be found below.

Delegates who have been assigned to the Security Council do not need to write a resolution, as these will have been prewritten by the Department of Protocols for debate during the conference. The resolutions will be sent to delegates before the conference, and delegates are still encouraged to consider the perspective of their state concerning the issues.

Content of a resolution

General Assembly and Economic and Social Council committees cannot enforce sanctions on any non-abiding country or call for any military actions; they can, however, include a clause suggesting that the Security Council does so. A resolution cannot call for a country to be removed from, or added to the UN. They can, however, recommend taking this procedure into consideration.

A resolution consists of preambulatory and operative clauses. All clauses must be one sentence long, with each preambulatory and operative clause separated by a comma and the final operative clause ending in a full stop.

Preambulatory clauses

Preambulatory clauses explain why the resolution is necessary. They may refer to previous UN actions or contextual information about the topic, and they introduce the viewpoint of the submitting state.

The following is the comprehensive list of all commencing phrases which should introduce preambulatory clauses in a resolution. The use of any other introductions, or omission of clause introductions altogether, will result in rejection of the resolution from the Reviewing Panel.

Acknowledging	Encouraging	Observing
Approving	Endorsing	Realising
Believing	Having adopted	Recalling
Concerned	Having considered	Recognising
Confident	Having examined	Referring
Convinced	Having received	Regretting
Deploring	Noting	Seeking
Desiring	Noting with approval	Taking into consideration
Emphasising	Noting with objection	Welcoming

The commencing phrase of each preambulatory clause must be written in italics. Each preambulatory clause must be numbered P1) to P*n*) and terminate with a comma. It is recommended, but not obligatory, that each resolution contains no more than 7 preambulatory clauses.

Operative clauses

Operative clauses refer to the course of action which a delegation recommends is taken to address the issue.

The following is the comprehensive list of the words or phrases which should introduce operative clauses in a resolution. The use of any other introductions, or omission of clause introductions altogether, will result in rejection of the resolution from the Reviewing Panel.

Accepts*	Considers	Invites
Adopts	Decides	Prevents*
Arms*	Declares*	Proclaims
Authorises*	Demands*	Recommends
Calls upon	Deplores	Reiterates
Calls for	Emphasises	Requests
Condemns*	Encourages	Supports
Confirms*	Endorses	Urges

Operative clauses marked with an asterisk (*) are for use by the Security Council only.

The commencing phrase of each operative clause must be underlined. Each operative

clause must be numbered O1) to O*n*) and terminate with a comma, except for the final clause, which should terminate with a full stop. It is recommended, but not obligatory, that each resolution contains no more than 5 operative clauses.

Example resolution

Promoting Nuclear Technology

Forum: GENERAL ASSEMBLY #1
Date of inception: 09/07/2024
Submitter: RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Co-submitters: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
                                PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
                                DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. *Acknowledging* the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) role in facilitating research around nuclear technology and in the promotion of peaceful nuclear technologies,

2. *Realising* the importance of maintaining trust and complete transparency between nuclear technology states,

1. <u>Calls</u> upon all UN states to comply with guidelines set out by the IAEA, and other organisations recognised by the UN, in order to ensure that nuclear technology is not used to cause harm.

2. <u>Urges</u> states to collaborate with the IAEA in promoting safe and peaceful application of nuclear technology,

3. <u>Recommends</u> the establishment of non-compulsory bilateral and multilateral forums, under the IAEA, to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between the United States, France, and other Member States on nuclear technology matters.

4. <u>Recommends</u> the Republic of France be turned into a Nuclear Power Plant run by the IAEA.