

# **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 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.

### **Debating in Committee**

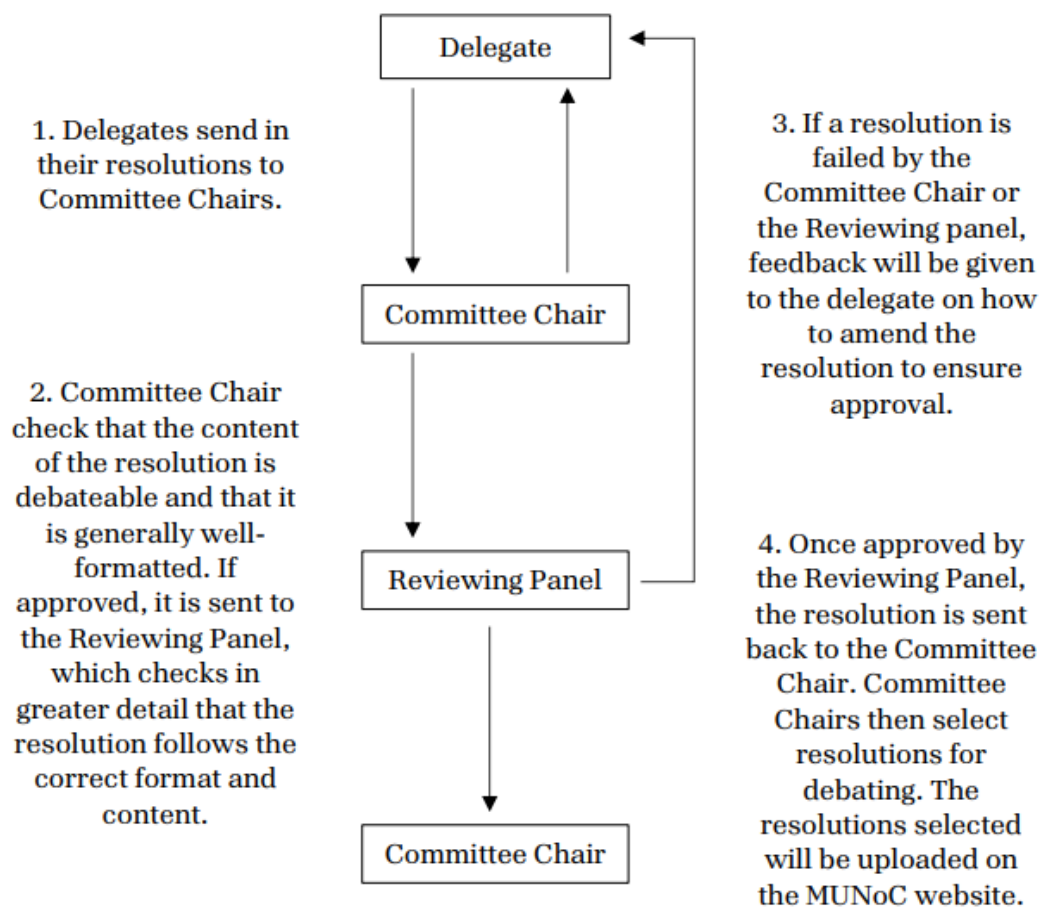
Delegates debate the resolution in their assigned committee. Amendments may be proposed to change or improve the resolution. The resolution will then be voted on. If it passes by majority, it becomes a passed resolution.

### **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.



## **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 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 clauses 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.

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

The commencing phrase of each preambulatory clause must be written in italics. Each preambulatory clause must be numbered P1) to Pn) and terminate with a comma. It is recommended, but not obligatory, that each resolution contains no more than seven 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 a 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 numbered (O1) to (On) 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 five operative clauses.

## Example Resolution on the next Page

### 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. *Calls 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. *Urges* states to collaborate with the IAEA in promoting safe and peaceful application of nuclear technology,
3. *Recommends* 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. *Recommends* the Republic of France be turned into a Nuclear Power Plant run by the IAEA.