

How to Write a Resolution

Each resolution may have:

- 1 main submitter
- Any number of co-submitters
- 1/3 of the committee as signatories (including co-submitters)

Heading -

COMMITTEE:

QUESTION OF:

MAIN SUBMITTER:

CO-SUBMITTERS:

SIGNATORIES:

Preambulatory clauses are factors considered in the resolution, general expression of views, or reasons for addressing the agenda topic. These clauses can reference the United Nations Charter, relevant resolutions, related situations or incidents etc. Clauses should begin with a preambulatory phrase **in italics** and end with a comma.

<p>Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Bearing in mind Believing Contemplating Convinced Concerned Conscious Deeply concerned</p>	<p>Deploring Desiring Emphasizing Expressing its (dis)satisfaction in Expressing its appreciation for Fully aware of Having considered Having examined Keeping in mind Noting with approval/ concern/ regret</p>	<p>Observing Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Regretting Reiterating Seeking Taking into account Welcoming</p>
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Operative clauses are proposed actions or recommendations to be undertaken by member states of the committee. Clauses should be numbered, begin with an **underlined** action phrase and end with a semi-colon.

<p>Accepts Advocates Affirms Approves Authorizes Calls for Calls upon Congratulates Confirms</p>	<p>Emphasizes Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation/ hope/ satisfaction for Fulfils Adopts Receives Invites</p>	<p>Realises Reaffirms Recalls Recognises Recommends Refers to Regrets Reiterates Reminds</p>
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Considers Decides Declares Deplores Draws attention to Designates	Notes with approval/ deep concern/ regret/ satisfaction Observes Proclaims	Requests Seeks Supports Takes notes of Trusts Urges Welcomes
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Sample Draft Resolution

COMMITTEE: Security Council

QUESTION OF: Establishing measures to alleviate the current issues of North Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation, Jordan

CO-SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Recalling previous resolutions regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 1887 (2009) and resolution 2087 (2013), resolution 2094 (2013), resolution 2141 (2014) as well as relevant Presidential statements,

Reaffirming that nuclear development poses a threat to international peace and security,

Alarmed by the continuous development of nuclear weapons in DPRK,

Condemning the recent behaviour of DPRK such as the recent nuclear test carried out by DPRK on 12 February 2013 and the bombardment of Yeonpyeong Island on 23 November 2010,

Noting with concern the humanitarian situation in DPRK that has brought hardships to the people of North Korea,

Taking into account the hostile relations between the Republic of Korea and DPRK,

Recognizing that the rising tension and enmity between DPRK and other nations only function to aggravate the present hostility,

Noting with care that negotiations with DPRK require immense prudence and caution,

1. *Urges* the Sanctions Committee to loosen economic sanctions and embargoes on Democratic People's Republic of Korea by including methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) removing or reducing embargoes of products unrelated to ballistic and nuclear technology,
 - b) unfreezing of DPRK assets abroad,
 - c) permitting foreign firms and industries to enter into business agreements with DPRK firms,
2. *Endorses* the restart of bilateral communication channels such as the Six-Party Talks for purposes such as but not limited to:
 - a) promoting a mutual understanding of the nuclear situation between DPRK and other nations;
 - b) finding a peaceful resolution addressing the threat to international peace and security of North Korea's nuclear development;

3. Rejects the DPRK's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and demands DPRK re-enters the treaty immediately, ensuring DPRK's commitment by:
 - a) installing nuclear experts in the Institute of Atomic Energy, Pyongyang, and Yongbyon Nuclear Scientific Research Centre,
 - b) overseeing the destruction of Plutonium-239 and Uranium-235 in DPRK;
4. Reinforces the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty between all member states by:
 - a) restricting foreign trade relations of countries pursuing the development of nuclear weapons,
 - b) imposing economic sanctions on those who do not comply with the treaty;
5. Establishes an Emergency Response Council (ERC), in case of resumed hostility between the two parties, with the following functions such as but not limited to:
 - a) organizing and commanding joint military action in the event of armed conflict in the Korean Peninsula,
 - b) monitoring the situation in the Korean Peninsula in times of rising tension,
 - c) devising the proper diplomatic actions to be carried out to reduce tension in the event of a hostile situation between DPRK and ROK
 - d) coordinating humanitarian assistance to civilians of belligerent nations at the outbreak of war;
6. Proposes member states to supply humanitarian assistance to DPRK in exchange for promise to freeze nuclear development in ways including but not limited to:
 - a) providing financial support to World Food Program of United Nations, specifically to North Korea Food Program in order to ensure the sustained provision of food to North Korean citizens,
 - b) monitoring the aid provided to the citizens of DPRK by:
 - i. installing observers in DPRK to ensure the subsidy provided is dedicated to humanitarian purpose, instead of funding nuclear or military programs,
 - ii. urging DPRK to increase its transparency in dealing with humanitarian issues;
7. Stresses the regulation of humanitarian aid as mentioned in clause 7 is not intended to affect the socio-economic situation in DPRK;
8. Proposes the following measures of retribution should North Korea not cease the development of nuclear weapons:
 - a) increasing economic sanctions targeting the export of natural resources from North Korea,
 - b) prohibiting prominent officials and family members of DPRK from entering territories of member states;
9. Encourages diplomatic relations with DPRK to gradually relieve tensions between the nations through ways including but not limited to:
 - a) the recommencement of the Sunshine Policy between Republic of Korea and DPRK,
 - b) the reuniting of family members from DPRK and Republic of Korea,

- c) the immediate termination of all member states from using offensive propaganda and diplomatic actions when they communicate with DPRK;
10. Calls upon member states to restrict the scale and frequency of military exercise in areas or sea zones adjacent to the Korean Peninsula, including the Yellow Sea, East China Sea and Sea of Japan to prevent further antagonizing of DPRK;
 11. Demands DPRK to abandon all weapons of massive destruction and any missile programs in a complete and irreversible manner under the supervision of United Nations Security Council;
 12. Decides to remain actively apprised of the matter.