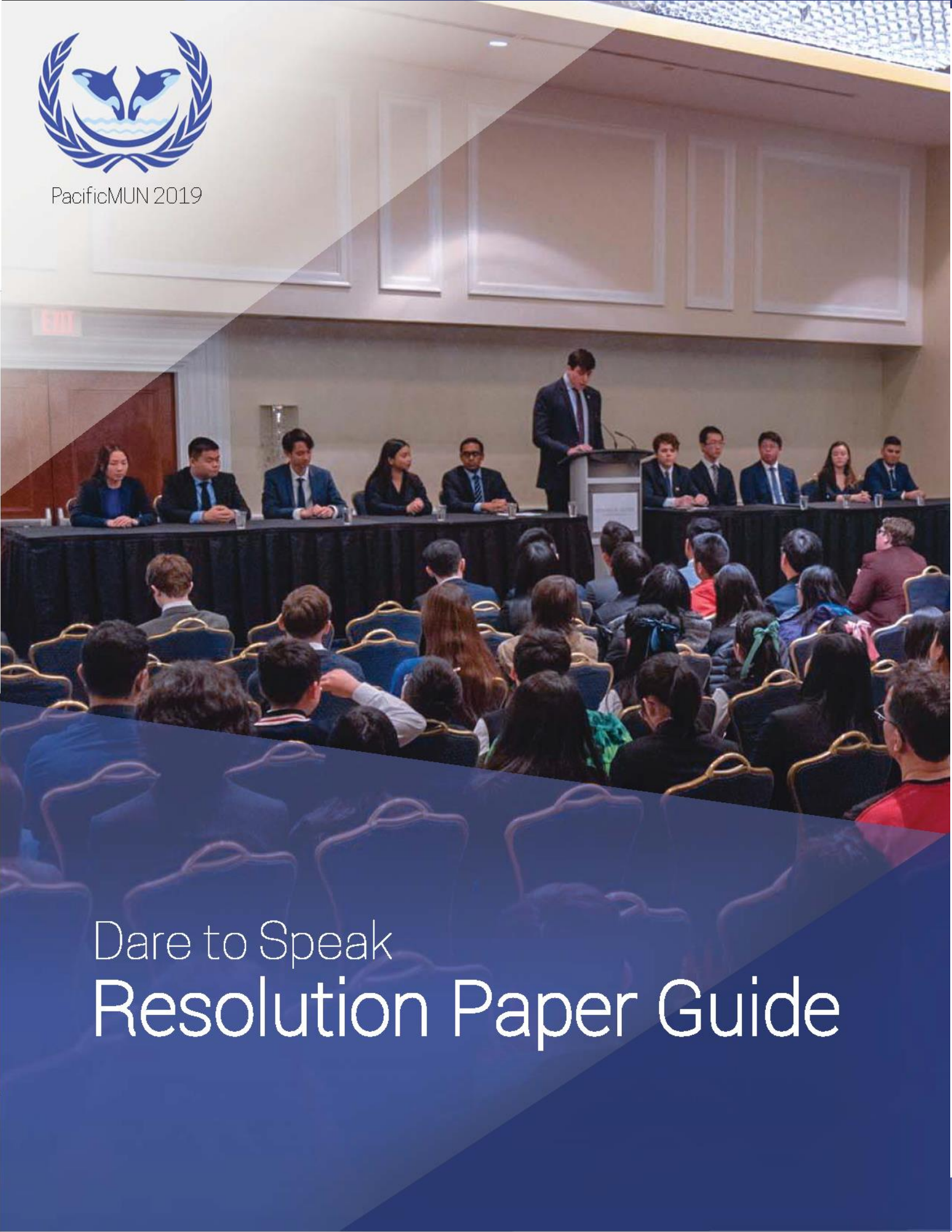




PacificMUN 2019



Dare to Speak Resolution Paper Guide



Welcome Letter

In Model UN, the resolution paper is the cumulative result of all a delegate's research, debate, discussion, and diplomacy. Created by the different blocs which emerge through debate, the resolution paper is the written evidence of the solutions produced throughout previous committee sessions. The paper is required to be written in a formal context, showing what the various delegates have agreed to do to enact real change in the world. In this guide you can find the structure of a resolution paper as well as key terms for writing the paper. We wish you the best of luck in creating comprehensive and realistic solutions!

Regards,
PacificMUN Secretariat

What is a Resolution Paper?

A resolution paper is the ultimate goal of a committee. It summarizes the delegates' ideas, critical thinking, diplomacy, and problem-solving skills. Writing a resolution paper is very important because it shows the delegate's ability to translate ideas presented in the committee sessions into workable solutions. Delegates should follow a few general guidelines when approaching the resolution paper process. In some cases, committees are permitted to implement measures that others would not be able to. For instance, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) may send United Nations (UN) troops, whereas the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) may only recommend UNSC to do so.

Before voting on a resolution paper, the paper undergoes rather a lengthy process. As the debate progresses, delegates may find their ideas aligning with those of others. When this occurs, delegates are free to form blocs, which are groups of countries with similar goals and perspectives on the issue. While it is not mandatory to be in a bloc, it is recommended that delegates communicate their ideas and solutions to others. There are a few naming conventions for a different parts of the resolution writing process. Typically, delegates refer to a Cluster of Ideas when referring to potential solutions compiled into a list. When the Cluster of Ideas begins to develop, it is called a Working Paper, a document that has not yet been submitted and approved by the Dais.

On the Working Paper, there should be a heading, titled "Working Paper," accompanied by a number (e.g. 1.1). Next, the name of the committee and the topic follow – in that order. The paper should also include Sponsors. They are the main contributors of the paper who guide the paper through the resolution paper process; additionally, they participate in the Author's Panel, a group of presenters of the paper. Typically, a committee has at most 5 sponsors. Following the Sponsors, the paper requires Signatories, who may agree or disagree with the



content of the paper, but wish to see its contents discussed either way. A paper requires the signatures of at least one third of the committee. It should be noted that the countries in the Sponsors and Signatories sections should be listed in alphabetical order.

The paper then consists of Preambulatory Clauses. These are clauses that state the issues the committee wants to solve and provide an overview of the problem and a summary of past actions. Usually, the United Nations Charter is referred to, as well as various resolutions, documents, treaties, references to statistics, and past statements by authorities. Verbs in Preambulatory Clauses are italicized – keep in mind that they cannot be amended. In addition, each clause ends with a comma.

The Preambulatory Clauses are followed by the full name of the committee and a comma, leading into the Operative Clauses. The Operative Clauses are the main substance of a paper, outlining the actions the committee desires to take to solve the issue. Each clause has one idea, which can be followed by sub-clauses describing the idea in detail. Every Operative Clause is numbered and every Operative Phrase – the verb that begins each clause – is underlined. Each Operative Clause ends with a semicolon, with exception to the last clause, which ends with a period and usually declares that the committee remains seized (decided) with the solution to the issue at hand.

After the Working Paper is presented to the Dais, it undergoes a process of editing and suggestions. The Dais will provide constructive feedback, suggest structural changes, and format any errors through this process until it deems the paper presentable. Once approved, the Working Paper is from then on referred to as a Draft Resolution. As the Rules of Procedure carry on, with amendments approved or disapproved and questions asked, the Draft Resolution reaches the voting stage and the doors are barred. If it passes, the goal of the committee is fulfilled and the paper is ultimately called the Resolution Paper. In the event a Draft Resolution does not pass, the committee will revert to the Secondary Speakers List.



Useful Phrases

Preambulatory Clauses	Operative Clauses
Acknowledging	Accepts
Affirming	Accordingly
Alarmed by	Affirms
Approving	Approves
Aware of	Authorizes
Bearing in mind	Calls
Believing	Calls upon
Cognizant of	Condemns
Confident	Confirms
Contemplating	Congratulates
Convinced	Declares
Declaring	Deplores
Deeply convinced	Designates
Deeply disturbed	Desiring
Deeply regretting	Draws attention
Desiring	Emphasizes
Emphasizing	Emphasizing
Expecting	Expresses its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction	Expresses its hope
Fulfilling	Further invites
Fully alarmed	Further proclaims
Fully aware	Having devoted attention
Fully believing	Notes
Further deploring	Proclaims
Having adopted	Recommends
Having considered	Regrets
Having considered further	Reminds
Having devoted attention	Resolves
Having examined	Solemnly affirms
Having heard	Strongly condemns
Having received	Supports
Having studied	Takes note of
Hoping	Trusts
Keeping in mind	Urges
Noting with regret	



Sample Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution 1.1

Pacific Model United Nations 2018

Topic: Lethal Autonomous Robots

Sponsors: China, France, United States

Signatories: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Norway, Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Mexico, Vietnam

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Recognizing that many lives are at stake if regulations are not strongly established,

Alarmed by the lack of clarification and past regulation of lethal autonomous weapons, robots and drones,

Bearing in mind that LARs should be deployed to reinforce the security in the international community,

Recognizing that Lethal Autonomous Robots (LARs) have advantages over human troops in certain situations,

Emphasizing that LARs have little to no human control after they are deployed,

Reminding countries that all regulations and actions must be taken in accordance with the mandate of the Disarmament and International Security Committee,

Keeping in mind the many benefits of using lethal autonomous weapons following regulations,

The Disarmament and International Security Committee,

1. Expresses its hope for a collaborative international community to enforce transparency for the manufacturing and developing of LARs;
2. Recommends a limitation on the proliferation of LARs by enforcing further mandates and regulations;



3. Strongly suggests that every deployment must be approved by the UN;
4. Further recommends criteria for production monopoly rights including but not limited to the following;
 - a. Technological advancements;
 - b. Capable of defending its own intelligence and arsenals;
 - c. Agree to abide by the rules set out by the mandate of DISEC;
 - d. Economic and political stability of the nation;
 - e. Full transparency and openness about production, yet not making it mandatory to reveal details about the blueprint of their own LARs;
5. Recognizes the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects by the International Community of the Red Cross (Better known as the Convention on Conventional Weapons);
 - a. Suggesting a list of regulations and protocols based on said convention;
 - b. Bearing in mind amendments that must be made to accommodate LARs;
6. Proclaims consequences for countries that fail to comply by these regulations including, but not limited to:
 - a. Removing the right to monopolization;
 - b. Restricting ability to purchase the mechanisms in the future;
 - c. Economic consequences such as sanctions such as heavy tariffs on countries;
 - d. Global condemnation;
 - e. Restriction of resources;
7. Draws the attention to the need for collaboration between the international community;
 - a. Providing resources through national means as well as international community support;
 - b. Combining joint efforts of the international community to prevent LARs from reaching rogue groups or nations;
8. Suggests a limitation on the weapon systems that can be possessed by drones;
 - a. Restricting the usage of nuclear weaponry and large ordnance on autonomous LARs and drones to reduce casualties in case there is a mishap in terms of possession;
9. Advocates the committee to open negotiation opportunities with rogue independents that abuse these LARs;



10. Encourages incentives for countries including economic support;

11. Resolves to remain seized on the matter at hand.

