

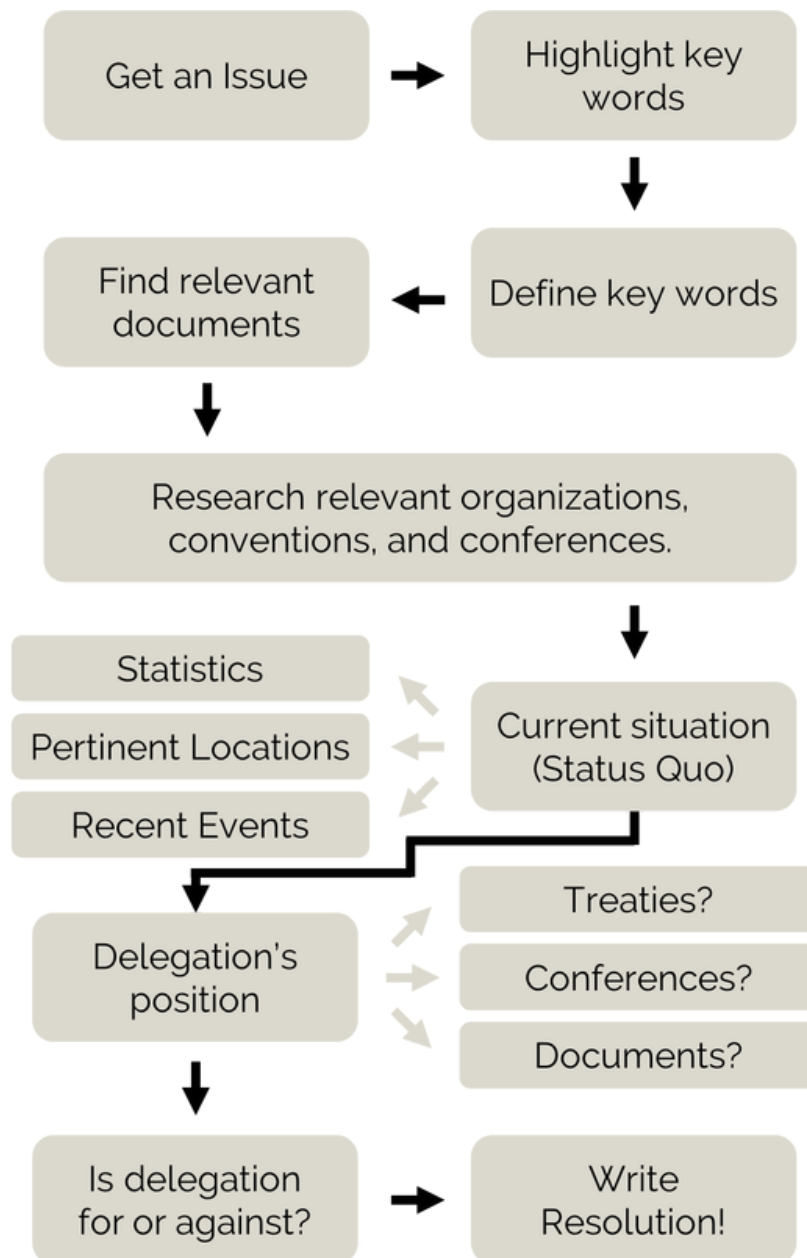
Resolution Guidance BRAMUN 2023



WHAT IS A RESOLUTION?

A resolution is a written suggestion for addressing a specific problem or issue. They are written by the delegate, debated and later voted on in the committee to which the topic pertains. A resolution should NOT be written until you are almost done with your research. It is also important to note that resolutions must be debated independently at BRAMUN.

THE RESEARCH PROCESS



HEADING

Transmits the Main Submitters (in full official forms), Co-submitters (optionally shortened names), and Topic. The first line before pre-ambulatory clauses transmits the topic. Both lists of delegations, for Main Submitters and Co-submitters, should be alphabetized. None of the aforementioned parts of a heading should be in bold.

SAMPLE HEADING

Topic: The German Reich's unlawful remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Main Submitters: Kingdom of Belgium, French Republic, Kingdom of Sweden, & United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Co-submitters: Argentina, Brazil, Denmark, Liberia, the Netherlands, Poland, & Yugoslavia.

The League of Nations,

Confident that the most effective solution to the Reich's aggression would be a diplomatic rather than militaristic one,

...

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

State the reason for which the topic is being addressed and highlights past action taken. Each clause begins with a present participle (see list) and ends with a comma. It may include references to the UN Charter, past resolutions, statements made, recognition of efforts made and other generalities.

Each preamble begins with a preambulatory phrase. The clause must meet the following criteria:

1. The preambulatory phrase must be italicized.
2. The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
3. Preambles are not numbered.
4. Each preamble ends with a comma.
5. Skip a line between each clause.

6. Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
7. Preambles cannot have sub-clauses.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Convinced</i>	<i>Having studied</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Acting</i>	<i>Declaring</i>	<i>Hopeful</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Adhering</i>	<i>Deploring</i>	<i>Indignant at</i>	<i>Referring</i>
<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Desiring</i>	<i>Inspired by</i>	<i>Regretting</i>
<i>Agreeing</i>	<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>	<i>Reiterating</i>
<i>Alarmed</i>	<i>Encouraged</i>	<i>Mindful</i>	<i>Reminding</i>
<i>Appreciating</i>	<i>Expressing</i>	<i>Noting</i>	<i>Seeking</i>
<i>Approving</i>	<i>Faithful</i>	<i>Noting with appreciation</i>	<i>Sharing the concern</i>
<i>Aware</i>	<i>Fearing</i>	<i>Noting with approval</i>	<i>Stressing</i>
<i>Bearing in mind</i>	<i>Fulfilling</i>	<i>Noting with deep concern</i>	<i>Striving to</i>
<i>Believing</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>	<i>Taking into account</i>
<i>Cognizant of the fact</i>	<i>Fully believing</i>	<i>Noting with satisfaction</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Concerned</i>	<i>Further deploring</i>	<i>Observing</i>	<i>Taking note</i>
<i>Concurring</i>	<i>Further recalling</i>	<i>Persuaded</i>	<i>Underlining</i>
<i>Condemning</i>	<i>Guided by</i>	<i>Pointing out</i>	<i>Viewing with appreciation</i>
<i>Confident</i>	<i>Having adopted</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>	<i>Viewing with concern</i>
<i>Congratulating</i>	<i>Having considered</i>	<i>Realizing</i>	
<i>Conscious</i>	<i>Having devoted</i>		
<i>Considering</i>	<i>Having examined</i>		
	<i>Having heard</i>		

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

These clauses state actions that the submitters believe should be taken to resolve the issue. Each clause begins with a verb (see list) and ends with a semicolon. The information must be organized in a logical sequence with each point numbered and containing a single idea or proposal. If further explanation or clarification is required, subclauses with Roman numerals or letters can be used. After the last clause, the resolution ends in a period.

Each operative clause begins with an operative phrase. The clause must meet the following criteria:

1. The operative phrase must be underlined.
2. The first word of the clause must be capitalized.
3. Operative phrases are numbered.
4. Each operative clause ends with a semicolon.
5. The last operative clause ends with a period.
6. Skip a line between each clause.
7. Indent all lines of each clause after the first line.
8. Operative clauses may have sub-clauses. Sub-clauses should be indented.

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Decides</i>	<i>Firmly supports</i>	<i>Realizes</i>
<i>Accepts with appreciation</i>	<i>Decides accordingly</i>	<i>Insists</i>	<i>Reasserts</i>
<i>Accepts with deep appreciation</i>	<i>Decides also</i>	<i>Instructs</i>	<i>Recalls</i>
<i>Accepts with gratitude</i>	<i>Decides further</i>	<i>Invites</i>	<i>Recommends</i>
<i>Acknowledges</i>	<i>Declares</i>	<i>Invites once again</i>	<i>Refers</i>
<i>Adopts</i>	<i>Demands</i>	<i>Invites the attention of</i>	<i>Reiterates</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Denounces</i>	<i>Is of the opinion that</i>	<i>Rejects</i>
<i>Agrees</i>	<i>Deplores</i>	<i>Looks forward to</i>	<i>Reminds</i>
<i>Appeals</i>	<i>Designates</i>	<i>Makes an urgent appeal to</i>	<i>Renews</i>
<i>Appoints</i>	<i>Determines that</i>	<i>Mandates</i>	<i>Requests</i>
<i>Approved</i>	<i>Dissolves</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Resolves</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Draws the attention</i>	<i>Notes with appreciation</i>	<i>Solemnly adopts</i>
<i>Believes that</i>	<i>Elects</i>	<i>Notes with interest</i>	<i>Stresses</i>
<i>Calls attention to</i>	<i>Emphasizes</i>	<i>Notes with regret</i>	<i>Suggests that</i>
<i>Calls upon</i>	<i>Empowers</i>	<i>Notes with satisfaction</i>	<i>Supports</i>
<i>Commends</i>	<i>Endorses</i>	<i>Pays tribute to</i>	<i>Takes note of</i>
<i>Compliments</i>	<i>Entrusts</i>	<i>Proclaims</i>	<i>Transmits</i>
<i>Concurs with</i>	<i>Envisages</i>	<i>Proposes</i>	<i>Trusts</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Establishes</i>	<i>Reaffirms</i>	<i>Underlines</i>
<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Exhorts</i>		<i>Urgently requests</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Expresses</i>		<i>Urges</i>
	<i>Extends</i>		<i>Welcomes</i>

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Committee: Middle Eastern Caucus

Topic: Denuclearizing the Middle East

Main submitters: Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, Kuwait

Co-submitters: Pakistan, Qatar, Jordan, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq

The Middle Eastern Caucus,

Affirming that Kuwait is strongly against nuclear proliferation as it has already signed and ratified the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) in August 15, 1968,

Bearing in mind that the First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of the State of Kuwait has contacted the United Nations, during meetings of the Committee on the 2016 Disarmament Discussions, dictating that by having a free zone of nuclear arms and other weapons of similar mass destruction, will vigorously expand international powers to create a world free of such weapons,

Respecting that no country in the Middle East is a Nuclear Weapon State, but there are doubts for Israel, which has been acknowledged or thought to own nuclear weapons in the past,

Acknowledging the benefit of being short on nuclear weapons, which makes possibility of destructive conflicts smaller,

Claiming that nuclear energy is currently known as a destruction power, however it is still used for beneficial causes, like gathering energy since it is eco-friendly, and helps detect several diseases, such as cancer.

Congratulating Kuwait signing of a bilateral agreement with the country of Japan for collaboration and the use of nuclear energy as a matter of fact peacefully in September 2010,

Keeping in mind that the representatives of Kuwait demanded the international community to stop selling scientific means and technology to any nation that was demanding to develop a program with nuclear weapons,

Aware of that all nations who decide to use nuclear energy should cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and take measures to reassure the validity of their programmes,

1. Encourages Middle Eastern nations to have a meeting discussing the Additional Protocols and the NPT,

- a. All nations should be encouraged to ratify the Additional Protocols by the IAEA Safeguards Agreement by March 2017, which are the following:
 - i. State provision of information about, and IAEA access to, all parts of a State's nuclear fuel cycle, from uranium mines to nuclear waste and other locations where nuclear material intended for non-nuclear uses is present,
 - ii. State provision of information on, and IAEA short-notice access to, all buildings on a site,
 - iii. State provision of information about, and IAEA access to, a State's nuclear fuel cycle research and development activities not involving nuclear material
 - iv. State provision of information on the manufacture and export of sensitive nuclear-related equipment and material, and IAEA access to manufacturing and import locations in the State
 - v. IAEA collection of environmental samples beyond declared locations, when deemed necessary by the IAEA,
 - vi. A simplified procedure for designation of IAEA inspectors, the issuance of multiple entry/exit visas and IAEA use of internationally established systems of communications,
 - b. Discuss including Pakistan and Israel as Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) in the NPT by changing Article II which states that "non-nuclear-weapon states pledge not to acquire or exercise control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and not to seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of such devices" to state that instead of only countries with nuclear weapons up until 1968 will be recognized as legally owning weapons, it will now be countries with nuclear weapons up until 2016,
 - i. Israel and Pakistan must sign the NPT after the alteration in Article II,
 - ii. Israel and Pakistan shall pledge to avoid the use of nuclear weapons at all costs and only use them as a last resort;
2. Recommends that nuclear safety issues should be considered a priority in the Middle East:
- a. There should be monthly inspections by the IAEA of the level of uranium enrichment for each nation that uses nuclear energy:
 - i. Inspections should be maximum 20% partial, if that is requested by a nation,
 - ii. Inspections should check for the level of radioactivity to be below the level of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) or plutonium,
 - b. If a country refuses the IAEA's entrance to inspect their nuclear facilities, or if the IAEA finds plutonium or HEU, they will be suspected of committing nuclear crimes and will instantly be put on probation, with the consequence of possible embargo, by the UN;
3. Reminds nations that nuclear facilities have immense medical and energy capabilities for finding the cure and establishing a treatment for several diseases, such as thyroid cancer, and for using a renewable energy source, to power cities and facilities;
4. Considers the creation of a "roadmap" to gradually placing all installations of nuclear infrastructure under IAEA safeguards:

- a. This “roadmap” will ensure that each nation in possession of a nuclear infrastructure has declared to the IAEA their use of nuclear-related activities,
 - b. This “roadmap” will ensure that a nation has fulfilled their on-site inspections, visits, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation by the IAEA:
 - i. The “roadmap” will be drafted by the IAEA,
 - ii. This “roadmap” will include Jordan, Egypt, Gulf States, Israel, Pakistan, Iraq and Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Egypt, UAE, Tunisia, Turkey, Syria, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman,
 - iii. Countries will be able have to follow IAEA technical measures, otherwise known as safeguards,
 - iv. Inspections by the IAEA will happen yearly,
 - v. The IAEA will fund and control the research using 20% of its 91.3 million euro budget,
 - vi. Countries that have a GDP over 7 thousand as of 2013, they shall pay for at least 10% of funds for their yearly inspections;
5. Authorizes the creation of a database that collects nuclear medical research with the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research to: Share information about nuclear development in the medical field, with low radioactive levels and no plutonium or HEU,
- a. Protect against radiological risk by strengthening the ability to react to nuclear and radiological emergencies by creating a monitoring network and devising emergency strategies to train nuclear facility personnel,
 - b. Design and create nuclear training programs which will be implemented in close cooperation with IAEA;
6. Encourages the delimitation of the nuclear free zone to be approved by the security council which:
- a. Encompasses Jordan, Egypt, Gulf States, Iraq and Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Egypt, UAE, Tunisia, Turkey, Syria, Kuwait, Qatar, and Oman,
 - b. Middle Eastern countries will meet on March 2017 to discuss the agreement of the NWFZ, in order to allow nations to have nuclear power plants for medical and energy purposes but not for weapon-creating purposes,
 - c. All countries mentioned in subclause a are encouraged to sign and ratify their consent to being part of a NWFZ,
 - d. The NWFZ agreement will then be sent to be approved by the UN Security Council and the Council should have a response before July 2017, which is when the Treaty should come into effect;
7. Encourages nations to not contribute to Israel nuclear project. If the nation do not cooperate with the treaty.
- a. Do not help financially.
 - b. Objective is to put pressure and force the cooperation of the state to spread the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
8. Calls upon the Middle Eastern nations of Israel and Pakistan to diminish their nuclear weapon arsenal when they are “legalized” by the change in the NPT:
- a. Arsenals will be diminished by 30%
 - b. This will be a continuous program up until 2046 (30 years)
 - c. This program will be supervised by the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA);

9. Calls upon Middle Eastern nations to attend yearly conferences from November 16th until November 19th, at the Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research, in order to discuss
 - a. The use of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes,
 - b. The sharing of new nuclear research advancements,
 - c. Disclose progress and results from the IAEA inspections.
10. Decides to remain seized to the matter.