YONSEI MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Guidelines for Substantive Materials: Resolution & Amendment

<January 5-7, 2027>

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Resolutions

The resolution is a form of document that contains the set of solutions that certain delegates of a committee believe is appropriate for the given agenda at a given period of time. An optimal resolution would have clauses that cover most of them in a feasible and effective manner. Note that resolutions serve a role of solidifying the solutions that would be undertaken by the committee once the resolution is officially passed.

Below are the instructions for formatting and drafting the draft resolution. Note that UN documents are written in British English. Delegates of Security Council are to submit the Operative Clauses clause-by-clause and merge the passed clauses to the final resolution document.

Heading

- Resolution Numbering : YMUN/2027/Committee/Agenda #/RES/ # of Submission
- Sponsor : The delegates who contributed directly to the drafting of the resolution and agree with the resolution. A draft resolution must acquire co-sponsors of more than 20 percent of the committee or 5 delegates, whichever is greater, in order for it to be considered by the Chair.
- Main Submitter : The delegate who is expected to raise a motion to introduce a draft resolution to formally introduce the resolution later in the conference, is expected to be decided among the sponsors.
- Signatory : Delegates that assist, approve or support a resolution, and wish to discuss the substantive matters of the resolution in further debate.

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Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organisations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply Disturbed
Deeply Regretting
Desiring
Expecting
Emphasising
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Further deploring
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having examined
Having received
Keeping in mind
Noting with deep concern
Nothing with satisfaction
Noting further
Observing
Reaffirming
Realising
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

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Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles:

- Clauses should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorises
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Designates
Draws the attention
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Deplores
Designates
Draws the attention
Emphasises
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further reminds
Further recommends
Further requests
Further resolves
Has resolved
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Trusts

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Resolution Formatting Guideline

United Nation YMUN/2027/Committee Name/Agenda #/RES/Order of Submission

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Committee Name (Abbreviation)

Distri.: General

00 January 2027

AGENDA:

SPONSORS:

SIGNATORIES:

MAIN SUBMITTER:

Resolution 000# (2027)

Adopted by YMUN 2027 at its 18th meeting, on 00 January 2027

COMMITTEE FULL NAME,

(Preambulatory clauses)

Alarmed by (Note that Preambulatory Phrases are ITALICIZED) the current situation where ~

Taking in consideration the past efforts of the United Nations to resolve the situation ~

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Preambulatory clauses provide an overview of the current situation (status quo), past efforts of the resolution, information on the past efforts of the United Nations or relevant organisations that are cited in the resolution (operative clauses), and also the problems that you would focus mainly on the resolution

(Operative Clauses)

1. (Operative Clauses start with an operative phrase, which is underlined)_____ : (the operative clause, if followed with subclauses, ends with a colon (:))
    a. ~ing (subclauses start with ~ing form) _____: (the subclause, when followed by sub-subclauses, ends with a colon (:))
        i. short list form,
        ii. short list form (allowed only when more than two exist),
    b. ~ing _____, (when there is no sub-subclause, a subclause ends with a comma(,))
    c. ~ing _____; (the final sentence of an operative clause ends with a semicolon : regardless of it being an operative clause, subclause or a sub-subclause)

2. _____:
    a. _____:
        i. short phrase,
        ii. short phrase,
        iii. short phrase;
    b. _____,
    c. _____,
    d. _____:
        i. short phrase,
        ii. short phrase,
        iii. short phrase;
3. Emphasises that :
    a. noting that subclauses could not also exist in the case where only one exist,
    b. understanding that if there is only one subclause in an operative clause, it is not in order,
    c. noting that subclauses and sub-subclauses start with non-capitalised letters,
    d. acknowledging that the resolution ends with a period(.).

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[SAMPLE RESOLUTION]

***Refer to the format only, not the content.**

United Nations YMUN/2027/GA6/B/RES/1

GA6

Distri.: General

15 January 2026

AGENDA: Reconsidering the Extent of International Intervention for Civilian Protection During Warfare

SPONSORS: Japan, France, United States of America

SIGNATORIES: China, Russian Federation

MAIN SUBMITTER: United States of America

Resolution 0001 (2026)

Adopted by YMUN 2027 at its 17th meeting, on 6 January 2027

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SIXTH COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the lack of clarity and specification of the definitions and standards of humanitarian crises,

Reaffirming the importance of the protection and promotion of human rights as mentioned in the preambles, Articles 1, 55, and 56 of the UN Charter,

Further reaffirming, the exclusive authority of the Security Council to authorise the use of humanitarian intervention as mentioned in Article 39 of the UN Charter,

Taking into consideration the necessity of a universal legal framework to define the extent of

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humanitarian intervention justification,

1. Reviews the contemporary definitions of the various types of humanitarian crises and its appropriate measures of response and warfare:
    a. redefining the definition of warfare, as any mass conflict between nations, negatively affecting innocent, unarmed civilians,
    b. reaffirming the definition of genocide as established in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and classifying them by three levels of severity based on the nationally-unique standards derived from operative clause (2):
        i. class 1 genocides defined with the first percentile from the beginning and in need of discussion of the matter in the legal committee and the provision of humanitarian aid,
        ii. class 2 genocides defined with the fifth percentile from the beginning and in need of intervention pertaining to the peacekeepers, also including the aforementioned measures,
        iii. class 3 genocides defined with the eighth percentile from the beginning and in need of international intervention involving regional bodies, also including the aforementioned measures,
    c. reaffirming the definition of civil war as an intra-state conflict and thus provide humanitarian aid rather than military intervention, insofar that all factions of the conflicted nation will be composed of civilians, meaning that all sections must be added under the consideration of the United Nations;
2. Evaluating the warfare and the need for humanitarian intervention in qualitative measures, but classifying them with quantitative percentiles through the reasonings of:
    a. considering whether or not the situation at hand aligns with the definitions previously established within the international community,
    b. taking into account the necessity of humanitarian intervention insofar that it breaches one's legal standards and conditions,
    c. adjusting the percentiles for each unique state by a universal boundary, in the form of a declining graph;

(...)

(omitted below)

The final clause of the resolution should end with a period.

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Amendments

An amendment is a proposal to add, strike or modify the content of the draft resolution that is officially introduced. Note that amendments are to enhance the quality of the content of the draft resolution, and it does not concern the grammatical error or the preambulatory clause of the resolution.

Preambulatory clauses cannot be amended. Grammatical changes do not require an amendment, please inform your chair(s) should there be any such errors. Amendments to a second degree is not allowed.

During the conference, Draft amendments would be handwritten and submitted for chair approval in the note paper distributed beforehand. For online committees, relevant content would be typed and sent to the chairs through online notepassing. Once approved by the Chair (and the approval panel, in the case of draft resolutions), then the delegates may introduce or refer to the draft resolution or amendment.

- **Friendly Amendment**

If all sponsors agree to the amendment, the amendment is friendly. In other words, a friendly amendment is an amendment that carries the signatures of all sponsors of the draft resolution subject to change.

- **Unfriendly amendment**

If one or more, or all of the sponsors do not agree to it, the amendment will be considered unfriendly. Signatures are not required for unfriendly amendments.

[Sample Amendment]

Submitted By: Republic of Korea

Character: Friendly

Content: Add

Operative Clause Number: 3-a

Amendment Content: Add the phrase “to facilitate the implementation of economic growth and recovery policies”

*Signatures from sponsoring countries: Canada, Vietnam, USA, UK, Mexico, Chile

*An unfriendly amendment does not require signatures from sponsors

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