

# Guide for writing a Draft Resolution

## PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The opening of preambulatory clauses should be *italicised and underlined*.

No preambulatory clause opening should be repeated in its exact form.

Preambulatory clauses must end in comma (,) or semicolon (;).

All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form.

There must be a line space between clauses.

### Examples:

*Recognising* the lack of regulation has led to cases of unlawful behaviour by Private Military Corporations (PMCs) in the past,

*Believing* that regulation within an international framework of PMCs is necessary, however, should not be heavily restrictive,

*Supporting* the safe and beneficial use of PMCs, following a policy of security without conflict

### Preambulatory clause starters

Affirming	Deploing	Having considered	Observing
Alarmed by	Disturbed	Having considered further	Reaffirming
Approving	Desiring	Having devoted attention	Realising
Aware of	Emphasising	Having examined	Recalling
Bearing in mind	Expecting	Having head	Recognising
Believing	Expressing its appreciation	Having received	Referring
Building upon	Expressing its satisfaction	Having studied	Regretting
Concerned	Fulfilling	Keeping in mind	Seeking
Confident	Fully alarmed	Noting further	Taking into account
Considering	Fully aware	Noting with approval	Taking into consideration
Conscious	Fully believing	Noting with deep concern	Taking note
Convinced	Guided by	Noting with regret	Viewing with appreciation
Declaring	Having adopted	Noting with satisfaction	welcoming

## OPERATIVE CLAUSES

The opening of operative clauses should be underlined.

No operative clause opening should be repeated in its exact form.

Operative clauses must end in comma (,) or semicolon (;). A colon (:) can be used when referencing sub-clauses or sub-sub-clauses.

Operative sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses must end in comma (,), semicolon (;), or have no punctuation at all at the end. A colon (:) can be used when referencing sub-sub-clauses.

A period (.) only appears at the end of the last operative clause.

Operative numbers should align with the first letter of the preambulatory clause.

Following lines of operative clauses must align with the first word of the first line.

Sub-clauses should be marked with a lowercase letter followed by a period or bracket.

Sub-sub-clauses should be marked with a lowercase roman numeral followed by a period.

All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form.

There must be a line space between clauses.

Last clause ends with a period (.).

### **Example:**

- 1) Calls for an armistice and the total withdrawal of involved armed forces from Manchuria to a mutually recognised distance from frontlines that poses minimal threat,
  - a. Prepare a response coalition composed of states without overseas colonial territories critical to the region, to be used to ensure the armistice is preserved;
    - i. The member states of this response coalition is to be rotated every two and a half years;
    - ii. Allows for the matter of membership to be brought to the League in the event of a rapid shift in government
  - b. This response coalition is only to be deployed with the unanimous consent of the Council of the League, and ONLY if the armistice in Manchuria is put under threat,

**Operative clause starters**

Accepts	Calls upon	Expresses its appreciation	Resolves
Advices	Confirms	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Affirms	Congratulates	Hopes	Supports
Approves	Considers	Incites	Suggests
Asks	Deplores	Notes	Takes note of
Asks for	Designates	Reaffirms	Transmits
Asks that	Draws the attention	Recommends	Trusts
Authorises	Emphasises	Regrets	Urges
Calls	Encourages	Reminds	Wishes
Calls for	Endorses	Requests	

**Operative clause starters which can only be used by the Security Council**

Condemns	Declares accordingly	Proclaims
Decides	Demands	Sanctions

## Complete example of a Draft resolution

**FORUM:** The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)

**QUESTION OF:** Building a suitable framework for Outer Space Property Rights

**SPONSORS:** People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Japan, United Arab Emirates

**SIGNATORIES:** Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Denmark, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Türkiye

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE,

*Recalling* the United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

*Recognizing* the United Nations Outer Space Treaty;

*Taking into account* the Register Convention;

*Building upon* certain provisions of the Moon Agreement;

*Promoting* the principle of peace within the exploration of space and engaging in outer-space activities;

*Advocating for* the non-monopolisation of space and its resources by any private or governmental organisation;

*Bearing in mind* that Outer Space is common heritage of humankind;

*Having reconsidered* the provisions of the Liability Convention;

*Encouraging* the inclusion of emerging countries in space activity.

### Operative clauses

- 1) *Encourages* the creation of the United Nations Board of International Space Law and Resources (UNBOISLR) for the following purposes, but not limited to:
  - a) Bearing the responsibility for the enforcement of space law and managing space and celestial bodies exploration,
  - b) Ensuring that excessive resource extraction is avoided and that the extracted materials will only be used for peaceful and commercial purposes,
  - c) Overlooking the register of extracted materials from outer space by governmental agencies, as well as non-governmental entities,
  - d) Subjecting state and non-state actors' space missions and material extractions to the approval of UNBOISLR for the following, but not limited to:
    - i) Purpose of mission,

- ii) Duration of mission,
    - iii) Resource and data intended to be collected,
    - iv) Country of departure,
    - v) Which country the private company is registered in (if applicable),
    - vi) What is to be collected during the mission,
    - vii) Travel data log,
    - viii) Resource log upon return to earth,
  - e) Establishing an international register of space sector start ups and relevant businesses,
  - f) Providing currently non-space faring nations with expertise needed to establish Space Agencies if needed,
  - g) Preventing the monopolisation of Space,
- 2) Advices for the granting of sanctioning power to the UNBOISLR for the following but not limited to:
- a) Punishment of state and non-state actors for violating mission conditions with the punishments being set as the following:
    - i) 5 year ban from any form of space missions for light offenses, as subject to the UNBOISLR
    - ii) 10 year ban from any form of space mission for repeated offenses or serious offenses, as subject to the UNBOISLR
- 3) Recommends for space to be defined as 80 kilometres above mean sea level, as scientifically agreed to be the edge of the Earth's atmosphere,
- 4) Recommends for the creation of regional space agencies, to encourage healthy competition, in regions including, but not limited to:
- a) The Pan-African Space Agency,
  - b) The Pan-Arab Space Agency,
  - c) The East-Asian Space Agency,
  - d) The Latin-American and Caraïbian Space Agency,
- 5) Recommends for the expansion of the 'Space Laws for New Space Actors' programme to the international scope, countries wishing to introduce into their jurisdictions laws pertaining to the governance of space-related activities should be assisted in doing so by the UN,
- 6) Recognises all celestial bodies and resources found on them to be the Common Heritage of Mankind:

- a) This does not conflict with property rights to the extracted resources of state and non-state actors;
  - b) The exploitation of resources is to be subject to a licensing scheme, where interested parties will have to obtain the UN permission for the extraction,
- 7) Advises that measures be taken, under the UNBOISLR, to ensure equitable access to outer space and space resources, including, but not limited to:
  - a) The re-commissioning of the Special Vehicles Test Centre in Algeria, providing a launch site for space missions on the African continent,
  - b) The expansion of space infrastructure on the African and South-American Continents,
  - c) The Cooperation of regional space agencies in conjunction with UNBOISLR,
- 8) Recommends the introduction of a ban on the proliferation and development of weaponry for use in space:
  - a) This includes Earth-to-space, space-to-Earth, and space-to-space weapons,
  - b) An international watchdog under the UN auspices should be created in order to scrutinise any attempts of developing weaponry for use in space,
  - c) To decommission all weapons currently existing with the intention of being used in space,
- 9) Calls for the establishment of direct communication between national and regional space agencies to UNBOISLR to ensure the following, but not limited to:
  - a) Continuation of adaptive space governance,
  - b) Knowledge of any technological developments that may impact governance,
  - c) Collaboration between technical and regulatory,
- 10) Emphasizes on the freedom of access to all outer space, as well as the non-appropriation by claim of sovereignty of the cosmos, including that of the moon and other celestial bodies,
  - a) This would allow for property rights over the activities conducted by both private and governmental agencies after the necessary approval by the UNBOISLR of said projects,
- 11) Emphasizes the importance of integrating the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals into national and international legal frameworks pertaining to outer space , including, but not limited to:
  - a) Establishing an independent, UN-led commission assessing the environmental impact of space-related activities (SDG 13),

- b) Integrating of topics relating to space into SHAPE subjects (Social Sciences, Humanities, and the Arts), e.g. introducing international space law into the legal curriculum (SDG 4),
- c) Coordinating the satellite networks in order to enhance disaster warning and prevention systems (SDG 11),
- d) Encouragement of STEM related education through collaboration between universities and space agencies for relevant opportunities (SDG 4),
- e) Educational programs on governance of outer space mining (SDG 4),
- f) Promoting and sustaining innovation through creative entrepreneurship and commercial space projects (SDG 9 and 12),
- g) Coordinating the satellite systems to monitor processes such as deforestation or desertification to raise awareness of threats to biodiversity of ecosystems (SDG 15),
- h) Encouraging international collaborations and research for the use of outer space in tackling climate management (SDG 13 and 17),
- i) Financial collaboration between superpowers and developing countries for space exploration (SDG 10 and 17),
- j) Making use of Helium-3 isotope for potential use of safer nuclear energy in a fusion reactor (SDG 7),

12) Requests to ensure that private and public bodies are held responsible by UNBOISLR for the space debris that they create in order to ensure that the amount of debris in space that would pose a threat to the property of public and private bodies would be limited and further:

- a) Prohibit the use of space debris as weapons against the property of another nation or non-governmental organisation,
- b) Prohibit the use of Earth-to-space weaponry in line with operative clause 6 to ensure that further debris is not created,
- c) Promote the use of co-operative satellite regulation and oversight by UNBOISLR,
- d) Promote the use of measures that would remove excess debris from Earth's orbit,
- e) Suggest that nations collaborate with one another so that spacecraft could be used by more than one nation to decrease the amount of human-made objects in space,

13) Recommends for any newly established Regional Space Agencies to do the following, but not limited to,

- a) Encourage for cooperation between regional space agencies such as the ESA,
- b) Sharing of mining expertise by states to broaden transferable technologies,
- c) Sharing of data for further scientific discoveries,
- d) Cooperation between space-faring and non-space-faring nations,
- e) Pooling of resources and knowledge regarding space,
- f) Monitoring of private businesses in their space exploration and resource mining,
- g) Collaboration of information for preventive measures such as natural disasters,
- h) Collaboration with domestic and international non-state actors such as the following, but not limited to:

- i) Universities,
- ii) International Startups,
- iii) Research Agencies,
- iv) Development Agencies,
- v) Manufacturers,

14) Recommends the establishment of a framework of law that holds private actors as well respective governments liable and accountable for the following, but not limited to:

- a) Any damages that are caused by any objects launched into space,
- b) Data breaches,
- c) Monopolisation of research, data and resources,
- d) Being in breach of any of the proposed measures.