

# WE Model United Nations EXPO 2024

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#学术材料

Chairing by

中国宋庆龄青少年科技文化交流中心特别会场

## 学术材料

WE agree  
To disagree



WEMUN EXPO 2024  
Beijing, CHINA

WE  
MATTER.

WEMUN EXPO 2024 宋中心特别会场的规则流程将采用北京大学全国中学生模拟联合国大会常规委员会议事规则，以下内容引用自北京大学全国中学生模拟联合国大会学术标准手册。

## 第一部分 常用词中英文及缩写对照表

中文全称	英文全称	缩写
委员会	Committee	-
议题	Topic	-
工作语言	Working Language	-
单代表制	Single Delegation	-
双代表制	Double Delegation	-
代表	Delegate	-
主席团	Dais	-
主席团负责人	Dais Head	DH
主席团成员	Dais Member	DM
会议指导	Director	-
主席助理	Rapporteur	-
观察员	Observer	-
志愿者	Volunteer	-
国家牌	Placard	-
代表牌	Identification Card	-
意向条	Page	-
点名	Roll Call	-
正式辩论	Formal Debate	-
非正式辩论	Informal Debate	-
出席	Present	-
缺席	Absent	-
主发言名单	the Speakers' List	-
有主持核心磋商	Moderated Caucus	MC
自由磋商	Unmoderated Caucus	UMC
让渡	Yield	-
附议	Second	-
问题	Point	-
程序性问题	Point of Order	-
咨询性问题	Point of Inquiry	-
个人特权问题	Point of Personal Privilege	-

中文全称	英文全称	缩写
背景文件	Background Guide	BG
立场文件	Position Paper	PP
工作文件	Working Paper	WP
决议草案	Draft Resolution	DR
指令草案	Draft Directive	DD
友好修正案	Friendly Amendment	FA
非友好修正案	Unfriendly Amendment	UFA
赞成	Yes	-
反对	No	-
弃权	Abstain	-
过	Pass	-
延置决议草案	Postpone the Draft Resolution	-
取消延置决议草案	Resume the Draft Resolution	-
结束辩论	Closure of Debate	-
更改投票顺序	Reorder the Draft Resolution	-
暂时休会	Suspend the Meeting	-

## 第二部分 常用数字指标计算方法

名称	计算方法
简单多数	实际出席数乘以二分之一、向下取整、加一后所得的数。
法定出席数	会场应出席数乘以二分之一、向下取整、加一后所得的数。
百分之二十数	实际出席数乘以百分之二十、向上取整所得的数。
三分之二多数/绝对多数	实际出席数乘以二、除以三、向上取整所得的数。
文件三分之二多数	在对文件的表决中，赞成票与反对票之总数乘以二、除以三、向上取整后所得的数。弃权票不计入上述计算过程。但是，当弃权票达到简单多数时，该文件将不会获得通过。

### 第三部分 会议文件中英文范例

#### 一、立场文件

##### 中文范例

<p><b>立场文件</b> <b>委员会：</b>历史安全理事会 <b>议题：</b>纳戈尔诺—卡拉巴赫局势 <b>国家：</b>美利坚合众国 <b>代表：</b>李相霖、张镜如</p> <p>纳戈尔诺—卡拉巴赫地区是外高加索众多领土争议地区之一，该地区复杂的历史沿革是造成这一领土争议的主要原因。……截至当前，亚美尼亚和纳卡方面的武装已经取得了军事上的胜利，阿塞拜疆的领土遭到侵占，纳卡获得了事实上的独立。而两方意见的激烈冲突使得谈判解决该问题一直进展缓慢。纳卡问题的悬而未决给亚、阿两族人民带来了深重的灾难，数以万计的伤亡，数以十万计的流离失所，经济封锁带来的物资匮乏，经济衰退<sup>1</sup>，都昭示了这一问题的紧迫性。</p> <p>国际社会对纳卡问题采取的措施是多方面的。从措施的主要推动者来看，可以分为：</p> <p>一、欧安会明斯克小组采取的措施。欧安会明斯克小组 1992 年 3 月 24 日正式成立，土耳其、俄罗斯、美国 and 当事国阿塞拜疆与亚美尼亚，通过磋商等手段，提出了多种纳卡问题的解决方案，促成了多轮停火协议。由于其机制灵活，反应迅速，成为调解纳卡冲突的主要国际机制。然而由于阿塞拜疆对该小组公正性的质疑<sup>2</sup>和亚美尼亚、纳卡方面对小组方案不满，该小组的工作成效甚微；</p> <p>二、联合国安理会采取的措施。……；</p> <p>三、地区大国自行开展的协调。……<sup>3</sup>。</p> <p>美国历来重视发展与亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆两国的关系，对纳卡地区的紧张局势表示关切，并已采取措施推动纳卡冲突的和平解决进程：1992 年 2 月，针对阿塞拜疆方面对纳卡自治州发动的武装袭击和对其境内亚美尼亚族人的屠杀，美国国会颁布了对阿塞拜疆制裁的法令；……<sup>4</sup>。综上所述，美国国会对纳卡问题采取措施的特点是严重偏向亚美尼亚一方，这与亚美尼亚裔美国人强大的院外游说势力关系密切；但是这并不意味着美国在该问题上采取一味偏向亚美尼亚的立场。……<sup>5</sup></p> <p>自 6 月底亚美尼亚和纳卡方面发动对 Mardakert 地区阿塞拜疆军队的反攻开始，纳卡地区始终战事不断<sup>6</sup>。……如果联合国安理会不采取紧急步骤化解这一危机，不仅阿塞拜疆会失去更多领土，纳卡问题和平解决希望也将更加渺茫。据此，美国重申其立场并提出</p>	<p>立场文件在格式上没有特殊要求，开篇左上角标明委员会，议题、席位和代表姓名即可。</p> <p>在第一部分中，代表需运用自己的语言对议题进行归纳概括。也可在其中表达出本国代表基本立场态度，兼具叙述客观性与自身立场性。</p> <p>之后，代表简要回顾了国际社会对议题所述问题采取的措施和效果。</p> <p>第三部分，代表需着眼于本国在议题下已采取行动和成果。一般按照时间顺序或者是地域、领域分别进行表述。</p>
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<p>如下倡议：</p> <p>美利坚合众国，</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1、 谴责亚美尼亚共和国和纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫武装方面.....；</li> <li>2、 重申联合国安理会第 822 号决议，并强烈要求有关各方立即停止一切敌对行动，采取紧急步骤缓解紧张局势，包括             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 停火谈判.....，</li> <li>b) 武装撤离谈判与监督.....；</li> </ol> </li> <li>3、 关切.....；</li> <li>4、 .....建议欧安会明斯克小组考虑如下方案：             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 建立阿塞拜疆治下高度自治的纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫共和国，</li> <li>b) 新建立的纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫共和国疆域应以原苏联划定的纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫自治州为基础，</li> <li>c) 由欧安会明斯克小组主导建立临时非军事区保证纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫自治共和国与亚美尼亚之间陆上通道的安全；</li> </ol> </li> <li>5、 还确信纳卡地区局势的长期解决有赖于亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆两族人民的和解，并提出如下倡议：             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 阿塞拜疆调整政策.....，</li> <li>b) 两国冲突之后加强经济联系.....；</li> </ol> </li> <li>6、 进行人道主义援助：人道主义物资的提供，难民营的建立，基础设施的重建；</li> <li>7、 认为支持两国经济的持续发展是消化极端民族主义势力土壤的最好手段，并决定协助两国的经济发展：             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 继续援助.....，</li> <li>b) 自由贸易.....，</li> <li>c) 冲突解决后解除限制.....；</li> </ol> </li> <li>8、 将与亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆两国开展广泛的传统和非传统安全领域合作，采取措施继续维护高加索地区的稳定。</li> </ol> <p>1 Wikipedia, Nagorno-Karabakh War</p> <p>2 Wikipedia, OSCE Minsk Group</p> <p>3 Wikipedia, Zheleznovodsk Communique&amp; Wikipedia, Tehran Communique</p> <p>4 H.R.4161, Restrictions on Azerbaijan Act, 102nd Congress&amp;H.R.4547, Freedom Support Act, 102nd Congress&amp;Wikipedia, Baker Rules&amp;Wikipedia, Nagorno-Karabakh War&amp;S.RES.218, On the war in Nagorno-Karabakh,103rd Congress</p> <p>5 S./PV.3259&amp; Wikipedia, Azerbaijan-United States Relations</p> <p>6 Wikipedia, Nagorno-Karabakh War</p> <p>本文来自 PKUNMUN2017 HSC 会场的美国代表李相霖、张镜如，文章有删改，仅供参考。</p>	<p>第四部分为本国立场表述和希望采取的措施。需要注意的是，立场文件的该部分不需要作者采用决议草案的格式，只需要说清楚相关行动和方针即可。</p> <p>对于立场文件的首要要求就是表达出和国家实际情况相符的立场和有可操作性、值得继续探讨的具体措施，作为和同会场代表沟通交流的第一个正式文件，是之后会议讨论的基础。</p> <p>本范例由于版面限制，对于引文格式从简。PKUNMUN 虽然对于引文格式没有硬性要求，但是对于引用的文献以及相关决议进行标注是学术的基本要求以及对于作者的基本尊重。</p>
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## 英文范例

<p>Position Paper</p> <p><b>Committee:</b> General Assembly-Legal Committee</p> <p><b>Topic:</b> Future Regulations on Soft Drugs in International Law</p> <p><b>Country:</b> The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</p> <p><b>Delegate:</b> Li Ying, Nanjing Foreign Languages School</p> <p>Soft drug, defined and perceived as ‘a drug considered to be non-addictive and less damaging to the health than a hard drug’<sup>1</sup>, actually does certain harm to human being psychologically and physically. On the contrary, soft drug does not only exist with drug abuse, acting like the root of evil in all, but also play a fairly important role in medical use and scientific research.</p> <p>The extent of global illicit drug use remained stable in the fiveyears up to and including 2010. Opioids continue to be the dominant drug type accounting for treatment demand in Asia and Europe and also contribute considerably to treatment demand in other areas. Globally, the two most widely used illicit drugs remain cannabis and ATS, excluding "ecstasy", but data relating to their production are scarce<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, where citizens are not allowed to get in touch with any intoxicant in accordance to the Islamic doctrine, still holds the status of the largest producer of cannabis in the world<sup>3</sup>, mainly because of the historical reason ..... and also importantly, the economic benefits farmers could receive from growing opium and marijuana. Counter-narcotics policy is currently one of the most important elements of domestic politics. Although the government has enforced eradication of plants, the production of drug still remains increasing over years. The underlying economic nature of drug and in the same way, soft drug, is the reason for the aforesaid issue.</p> <p>Apparently, the Republic of Afghanistan ought to introduce legalization/ decriminalization under strict control of the government, to the end of constructing transparent domestic and global market and adjusting the economic structure, thus maintaining the employment of our citizens.</p> <p>For the purposes stated before, Afghanistan presents the suggestions below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Afghanistan strongly suggests all member states to start with the <b>definition and clarification</b> of soft drug, thus reaching a globally recognized cognition of soft drug, easing future discussion on it;</li> <li>2. Afghanistan declares and appeals every member state that we should show fully respect to <b>existing law and regulation</b> over soft drug, .....</li> </ol>	<p>英文立场文件写作格式、内容结构与中文文件基本一致，字体建议使用 Times New Roman。</p> <p>首先是对于议题的分析，着重在议题的背景以及现状。由于题目特殊性，作者首先对于定义进行了剖析，之后重点分析了现状的严重性。</p> <p>这一段主要陈述国家立场。作者对于自己国家议题相关的历史发展以及现状进行了进一步的阐释，并且说明了国家的立场以及面对的主要挑战。</p> <p>这一段是对上一段的总结。总结陈述了国家的现状以及态度。</p> <p>之后代表陈述了自己国家的解决建议。需要特别注意的是，应该符合自己国家立场并且有可操作性，既不能过于空泛，也不可以不符合现实。作者除了介绍自己的建议之外，还对于会议讨论进行了建议。这体</p>
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<p>3. Afghanistan encourages all member states to pay attention to the improvements and revision to domestic <b>land management system</b>, .....;</p> <p>4. Afghanistan emphasizes the significance of establishing <b>law and regulations related to market</b> both domestic and international</p> <p>a) Afghanistan recommends, for <b>domestic</b> primary product (drug resource plants) market, to be built up near the cultivation area,</p> <p>b) Afghanistan further recommends, for <b>international</b> transaction, to be under entire government control,</p> <p>c) Afghanistan express its hope to see <b>license issuing system</b> within market management globally agreed;</p> <p>5. Afghanistan considers the <b>combination of imprisonment and rehabilitation</b>, in which the system for reorienting soft drug related criminals, as a system worth spreading worldwide;</p> <p>6. Afghanistan calls for effective and thorough <b>education on and off campus</b>, aiming at both students and adult citizens, which should involve but not limited to varied methods of education towards students at different age groups, publicity like tobacco towards citizens frequently and contiguously in the society;</p> <p>Based on aforementioned ideas, Afghanistan will actively participate in establishing future regulation on soft drug.</p> <p>1 The American Heritage® Stedman's Medical Dictionary</p> <p>2 World Drug Report 2012, UNODC</p> <p>3 <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opium_production_in_Afghanistan">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opium_production_in_Afghanistan</a></p> <p>本文来自 PKUNMUN2017 GA-LEGAL 会场的阿富汗代表李颖, 文章有删改, 仅供参考。</p>	<p>现了作者对于背景文件的深入阅读以及丰富的调研。但是在立场文件中可以不涉及相关内容, 或者用更简明的方式阐述。</p> <p>本国立场总结。特别地, 提出了议题解决的分步措施。</p> <p>最后表达了解决问题的希望。</p> <p>本范例由于版面限制, 对于引文格式从简。PKUNMUN 虽然对于引文格式没有硬性要求, 但是对于引用的文献以及相关决议进行标注是学术的基本要求以及对于原作者的基本尊重。</p>
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## 二、工作文件

### 中文范例

<p><b>工作文件 1.1</b> <b>联合国安全理事会</b> <b>纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫局势</b> <b>起草国：俄罗斯、法国、美国、日本、新西兰、中国</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1、敦促伊朗履行承诺，从 1993 年 8 月 1 日起开始撤出阿塞拜疆境内所有伊朗军队并在 10 日内完成撤军，</li><li>2、要求伊朗在撤军过程中不得采取任何形式可能导致情况恶化的过激行为，</li><li>3、要求伊朗在撤军后不得以任何理由单方面派遣军队进入阿塞拜疆境内，</li><li>4、强调若伊朗不能及时撤军，安理会将考虑采取相应制裁措施，</li><li>5、认识到应当将纳希切万纳入停火范围，确定对于冲突区的具体划分并认为停火区应扩大至范围：<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) 亚美尼亚以东、格鲁吉亚边界以南和库拉河南岸河明盖恰乌尔水库和阿拉赫北岸以北的全部领土，不包括 48 经度以东领土；</li><li>(b) 沿亚美尼亚和纳希切万的阿泽里省之间边界线两侧约 5 千米宽的地区；</li><li>(c) 冲突各方控制下战斗机和军用飞机可用作基地的位于任何地点的机场。</li></ol></li><li>6、呼吁伊朗境内阿塞拜疆人积极配合伊朗政府维持社会秩序稳定，</li><li>7、提请联合国难民高级专员公署注意在阿-伊边境处的人道主义问题，</li><li>8、痛心注意到莫斯科地铁爆炸事件并决定对此事展开进一步调查，</li><li>9、注意到伊朗关于纳西切万地区局势的表态，</li><li>10、认识到各方从纳西切万地区撤军是保证当地和平局势的先决条件，</li><li>11、欣见伊朗对相关停火协议与监督小组方面的表态，</li><li>12、注意到有关伊朗与阿塞拜疆从纳西切万地区撤军一事仍存争议，</li><li>13、希望冲突各方尽快提出停火之后的后续计划，并对下一会期提出以下展望：<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 简单讨论人道主义援助问题</li><li>2. 对纳卡冲突定性等实质问题进行详细讨论</li><li>3. 分析出纳卡地区与纳卡冲突之间的区别与联系</li><li>4. 进一步调查对亚美尼亚政府在纳卡冲突中的介入行为</li></ol></li></ol> <p>本文来自 PKUNMUN2017 HSC 会场。文章有删改，仅供参考。</p>	<p>第一行：文件类型及编号，加粗，编号由主席团按照通过审核的顺序决定，代表不需要自行添加 第二行：委员会，加粗 第三行：议题，加粗 第四行：起草国，加粗，斜体，拼音顺序排列（无数量要求，无附议国，不需要空行）</p> <p>提出明确要求，并且有实质性惩罚措施，同时又在安理会的职权范围内。</p> <p>划界十分明确，避免歧义。</p> <p>尽管对工作文件的内容没有固定要求，但是希望代表在书写工作文件时能尽量“小题小做”，更详细、具体地阐述某一特定问题和措施，以体现在该问题讨论上各成员国的进展。</p> <p>建议每一条目以动词开头，以表明具体行动和措施，也方便最终直接加入决议草案。</p> <p>现存尚未化解的分歧也应是一份优秀的工作文件的重要组成部分。</p>
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## 英文范例

<p><b>WORKING PAPER 1.1</b>  <b>Committee: General Assembly – Legal Committee</b>  <b>Topic: The Future Regulations on Soft Drugs in International Law</b>  <b>Sponsors: Cuba, Egypt, Gambia, Greece, Libya, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia</b></p> <p>Considering stances of countries in favor of prohibition, we mainly emphasize strict regulations on cultivation, distinctions between decriminalization and legalization and transportation today.</p> <p><b>Part I: Definition</b>  Except where otherwise expressly indicated or where the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall be applied throughout this working paper:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Prohibition countries” refers to countries that prohibit drug usage;</li> <li>2. “Decriminalization countries” refers to countries that call for an end to use criminal law to deter individual drug use;</li> <li>3. “Legalization countries” refers to countries that legalize domestic drug usage.</li> </ol> <p><b>Part II: Summary of the Previous Discussion</b>  The prohibition countries want to emphasize that they do not approve of the legalization or decriminalization of soft drugs; however, they respect the choice made by those legalization and decriminalization countries, and won’t interfere in the internal affair of those countries, as long as the interests of prohibition countries are not violated.</p> <p>Through the second session to the fourth session of the conference, the delegate mainly discussed over:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cultivation of raw materials of soft drugs, in which the sponsors suggest legalization countries to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Issue license to farmers that are recognized to plant raw materials of soft drugs, in order to effectively supervise all the cultivation of raw materials;</li> <li>(b) Limit the total amount of raw material plantation;</li> <li>(c) Seek alternative crop to drug cultivation, in order to reach the final goal of decreasing drug circulation and usage.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Transportation of soft drugs, in which the sponsors suggest legalization countries to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Take all possible measures to control their border, so that the drugs won’t be trafficked to their neighboring countries;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>第一行：标题大写加粗，编号由主席决定；  第二行：委员会名称，加粗；  第三行：议题全称，加粗；  第四行：起草国，加粗，斜体，字母顺序排列</p> <p>在文章的开头或者结尾最好对于会议之前讨论有一个概括性陈述。</p> <p>写作有条理有助于厘清会议思路。本文采取定义-总结-展望的形式对会议进行了梳理。每一部分中分别从内容出发进行了梳理。</p> <p>对于措施的陈述要具体，可执行。</p>
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<p>(b) Ensure that soft drugs won't be sold into countries that prohibit drug usage;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that the routes of transportation from one legalization country to another don't pass the territory of prohibition countries drug usage. The prohibition countries have rights to impose sanctions on legalization and decriminalization countries, if the three aforementioned clauses and/or their interests are violated.</p> <p>3. Difference between decriminalization and legalization:</p> <p>(a) Decriminalization of soft drugs focuses on the fact that the government recognizes the illegal status of the soft drugs while soft-drug-related penalty is reduced relatively.</p> <p>(b) Legalization is a standpoint that infers governments' recognizing the legalized status of soft drugs in domestic laws.</p> <p>Sponsors agree that every country should recognize the difference between legalization and decriminalization of the soft drugs.</p> <p><b>Part III: Outlook of future discussion</b></p> <p>Sponsors believe that the upcoming session can proceed according to the following outline:</p> <p>1. Possession</p> <p>(a) Whether it is a personal right to possess such substances</p> <p>(b) The amount that a person is entitled to possess</p> <p>2. Heed factors of various countries with distinct backgrounds including:</p> <p>(a) Natural environment</p> <p>(b) Internal social factors</p> <p>(c) External social factors</p> <p>(d) Purpose of legalization/decriminalization</p> <p>3. Education (publicity) and harm reduction</p> <p>本文来自 PKUNMUN2017 GA-LEGAL 会场。文章有删改，仅供参考。</p>	
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### 三、指令草案

#### 中文范例（节选）

<p><b>指令草案 1.1</b> <b>联合国安全理事会</b> <b>起草国：俄罗斯、法国、美国、日本、中国</b> <b>附议国：阿塞拜疆、土耳其、西班牙、伊朗、亚美尼亚</b></p> <p>联合国安全理事会，</p> <p>1.要求冲突各方立即停止对纳希切万地区的一切军事行动，安理会将对 30 天内一切有主动破坏和平行为的国家进行严厉的制裁； 2.决定派遣观察员对纳希切万的停火状况进行监督并向安理会提供报告； 3.要求亚美尼亚考虑从纳希切万地区完全撤军的可能性； 4.要求伊朗在亚美尼亚从纳希切万地区撤军后，立即将本国军事力量从阿塞拜疆境内全部撤出； 5.督促冲突各方在停火期间尽快制定出可行的后续计划。</p>	<p>标明文件类型，编号由主席填写。</p> <p>委员会名称加粗 起草国和附议国加粗斜体，按字母顺序排列，留签字空白处 委员会名称，斜体，逗号结尾。</p> <p>指令草案没有序言性条款。</p> <p>每一项内容以动词起始，斜体，分号结尾，最后一条以句号结尾。编号规则同决议草案。</p>
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#### 英文范例（节选）

<p><b>Draft Directive 4.1</b> <b>Executive Council of Organization of Prohibition of Chemical Weapons</b></p> <p><b>Sponsors: United Kingdom, United States of America</b></p> <p><b>Signatories: Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea</b></p> <p>The OPCW,</p> <p>1. Requests the government of India and Pakistan to fully cooperate with the OPCW in the following: a. Finding out the modus operandi of the terrorist groups; b. Allowing full-fledged inspections of the region of Kashmir, where chemical materials are suspected to have been tested; 2. Urges cooperation among security and intelligence related bodies to prevent terrorist attacks that involve chemical agents.</p>	<p>标明文件类型，编号由主席填写。</p> <p>委员会名称加粗 起草国和附议国加粗斜体，按字母顺序排列，留签字空白处 委员会名称，斜体，逗号结尾。</p> <p>指令草案没有序言性条款。</p> <p>每一项内容以动词第三人称单数起始，斜体，分号结尾，最后一条以句号结尾。编号规则同决议草案。</p>
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## 四、决议草案

### 中文范例

<p><b>决议草案 1.1</b> <b>联合国安全理事会</b> <b>纳戈尔诺—卡拉巴赫局势</b> <b>起草国：俄罗斯、法国、吉布提、中国</b> <b>附议国：阿塞拜疆、巴西、佛得角、日本、新西兰、匈牙利</b></p> <p>安全理事会，</p> <p><u>重申</u>联合国安理会 1993 年 4 月 30 日第 822(1993)号决议， <u>赞赏</u>明斯克小组为解决纳卡冲突所做出的不懈努力并且赞成明斯克小组所作出的决定， <u>严重关切</u>在阿塞拜疆共和国的纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫地区及其附近的持续冲突， <u>认为</u>亚美尼亚共和国与阿塞拜疆共和国之间的紧张局势将危及该区域的和平与安全， <u>注意到</u>安理会部分会员国于 1993 年 7 月 28 日发表的《四国宣言》以及于 1993 年 7 月 29 日发表的《九国宣言》与《九国宣言&lt;后续&gt;》， <u>严重关切</u>冲突给人民造成的痛苦以及该区域现存的严重的人道主义紧急情况，特别是阿塞拜疆共和国境内大批平民流离失所的情况，</p> <p>第一条 申明对纳戈尔诺—卡拉巴赫地区冲突的定性： （一）<u>明确</u>纳戈尔诺——卡拉巴赫问题的定性在其发展历程中性质曾发生过转变，其转折点为亚美尼亚政府的公开介入，所以难以用单一定性贯穿概括； （二）<u>坚持</u>纳戈尔诺——卡拉巴赫问题的定性对于维护安理会职权与维持世界秩序的重要性；</p> <p>第二条 建议针对纳戈尔诺卡拉巴赫诊断设立安全区： （一）<u>建议</u>巴尔达设立一个安全区以保护因阿格达姆地区被攻占而逃离至此的难民； （二）<u>建议</u>同时在阿亚双方的停火线，即吉亚梅什山-阿格代雷-阿格达姆-霍贾文德-菲祖利一线设立数个安全区以保护当地平民并避免发生种族清洗等人道主义暴行；</p> <p>第三条 <u>决定</u>派遣专家小组协助明斯克小组监督亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆双方对停火协议和伊朗军队对本决议第六条的执行情况；</p> <p>第四条 <u>要求</u>伊朗配合与推动纳希切万地区的和平进程： （一）<u>要求</u>伊朗将其部队维持在水坝附近，并且在亚美尼亚撤军完成之后立即从阿塞拜疆境内撤出驻纳西切万和格拉迪兹的军团； （二）<u>要求</u>伊朗部队将部队番号、重型武器装备、部队调动情况告知阿塞拜疆政府；</p>	<p>与立场文件和工作文件不同，决议草案有着明确的格式要求。</p> <p>标题加粗，编号由主席按照通过审核的顺序决定；</p> <p>委员会名称加粗；</p> <p>议题名称，加粗；</p> <p><b>起草国和附议国顺序按照拼音顺序排列；</b></p> <p>起草国和附议国要留出空白签字处，国家名称加粗、斜体；在实际中，起草国和附议国需要在本国家名称下签字。</p> <p>决议正文开头写明委员会全称，逗号结束。</p> <p>序言性条款：动词开头，加下划线，每一条逗号结尾。</p> <p>序言性条款不涉及具体、实质性的陈述，而是阐述议题的基本情况和回顾已经采取的行动。</p> <p>行动性条款：动词开头，斜体，每一条以分号结束，最后一条以句号结尾。</p> <p>行动性条款构成了决议草案的主体部分；每一条行动性条款原则上只能有一个动词，阐述一条针对议题具体且有实际操作性的措施。中文决议草案标号需逐条用数字表明，如“第一条”，如需多级层次，第一层用汉字，如“（一）”表明，第二层用汉字，如“（子）、（丑）、（寅）”……并保持一定缩进。</p>
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<p>第五条 决定派遣专家小组协助明斯克小组监督亚美尼亚、阿塞拜疆双方对停火协议和伊朗军队对本决议第六条的执行情况；</p> <p>第六条 建议由欧安会明斯克小组与联合国人权委员会共同组成人权状况调查团：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>（一）在纳卡问题的所有争端地区展开调查；</li> <li>（二）及时向安理会报告反馈，调查内容包括但不限于： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>（子）当地居民面临的实际生活困难；</li> <li>（丑）《日内瓦公约第四公约》执行的实际情况；</li> <li>（寅）援助物资的利用和对平民生活的实际改善情况；</li> </ul> </li> <li>（三）吁请所有会员国政府信任和尊重人权状况调查团的工作并在最大的可能上协助调查团的工作；</li> </ul> <p>第七条 要求冲突各方依照《日内瓦公约第四公约》第三条、第四条、第十四条、第十五条的规定保护平民、伤员、战俘等的合法权益。</p> <p>本文来自 PKUNMUN2017 HSC 会场。文章有删改，仅供参考。</p>	
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<p><b>DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1</b></p> <p><b>United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee</b></p> <p><b>Future Regulations on Soft Drugs in International Law</b></p> <p><b>Sponsors: Belize, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Italian Republic, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Poland, Slovenia, Ukraine</b></p> <p><b>Signatories: Canada, Finland, Spain, United Arab Emirates</b></p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee,</p> <p><u>Recalling</u> Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, which prohibited production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances except under license for specific purposes, i.e.scientific and medical purposes,</p> <p><u>Recalling</u> also United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, which provides additional legal mechanisms to the two conventions aforementioned,</p> <p><u>Fully aware</u> that rehabilitation is necessary for the reduction and control of soft drug users,</p> <p><u>Convinced</u> that future resolutions of General Assembly shall not violate the previously established international laws,</p> <p><u>Aware</u> that a more liberal approach towards narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances may be contrary to the current international laws,</p> <p><b>PART I Definition</b></p> <p>1. <i>Decides</i> that except where otherwise indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout the Draft Resolution:</p> <p>(a) <i>“The Conventions”</i> means a collection of international treaties that include: <i>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>“Prohibition State”</i> means a State which fully complies with <i>the Conventions;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>“Decriminalization State”</i> means a State which deviates from the Conventions by decriminalizing some offences set forth in Article 3 of <i>United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>“Legalization State”</i> means a State which deviates from the</p>	<p>标题大写，加粗，编号由主席决定；委员会名称，加粗议题名称，加粗；</p> <p><b>起草国和附议国顺序按照字母顺序排列；</b></p> <p>起草国和附议国要留出空白签字处，国家名称加粗、斜体；在实际中，起草国和附议国需要在本国家名称下签字。</p> <p>决议正文开头写明委员会全称，斜体，逗号结束。</p> <p>序言性条款：动名词开头，加下划线，以逗号结尾。</p> <p>行动性条款：动词第三人称单数开头，斜体，每一条分号结尾，最后一条句号结尾；逐条用阿拉伯数字表明，如需多级层次，第一层用圆括号加小写字母，如</p> <p>(a),第二层用圆括号加小写罗马数字，如</p> <p>(i),并保持一定缩进。</p> <p>可以使用小标题（加粗）划分决议草案中的条款，使得草案中针对不同分议题的措施显得更为清晰。</p>
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<p>Conventions by legalizing some offences set forth in Article 3 of <i>United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988</i> (and decriminalizing some of the other offenses);</p> <p><b>PART II Classification</b></p> <p>2. <i>Recommends</i> the Secretary-General request the World Health Organization to rate Drugs with an index (hereinafter referred to as “the Rating”) according to factors which include but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Physical and psychological harm to users;</li> <li>(b) Addiction and dependence potential;</li> <li>(c) Related violence crime;</li> <li>(d) Related non-violence crime;</li> <li>(e) Possible medical usage;</li> <li>(f) Active Dose and Lethal Dose;</li> </ul> <p>3. <i>Authorizes</i> WHO to define Soft Drugs by their Ratings;</p> <p>4. <i>Urges</i> Member States to report annually on their domestic drug-related crimes for the convenience of WHO to evaluate a Drug’s related crimes;</p> <p>5. <i>Requests</i> that the Rating be reviewed annually;</p> <p>6. <i>Affirms</i> that the Rating may serve as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A reference for future General Assembly papers concerning soft drugs;</li> <li>(b) A guideline for Member States when drafting domestic laws on soft drugs;</li> </ul> <p><b>PART III Cultivation</b></p> <p>7. <i>Recommends</i> Member States that cultivate Material to establish a regulation system of Cultivation which involves that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Licenses are issued to farmers as a permit, which determines the key characteristics of Cultivation;</li> <li>(b) Farmers are required to submit reports regularly;</li> <li>(c) Special personnel are dispatched to prevent cultivation contrary to the license;</li> </ul> <p>8. <i>Recommends</i> also Member States that manufacture drug products to establish a regulation system which involves that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Licenses are issued to manufacturers to determine the quantity of production;</li> <li>(b) Manufacturers are required to submit reports regularly;</li> <li>(c) Special personnel are dispatched to prevent production contrary to the license;</li> <li>(d) The governments shall perform alternative development programs to control production;</li> </ul>	<p>联合国决议的重点用词是序言性条款和行动性条款的谓语动词，这些谓语动词从某种程度上说都比较简单，并形成了一个常用的“词库”，代表们应学会应用。</p>
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#### **PART IV Border Control**

9. *Calls upon* Member States to monitor their borders for possible trafficking, and to tackle the problem with their joint efforts;
10. *Authorizes* Prohibition States to prosecute soft drug traffickers crossing their borders with their own laws and to confiscate the soft drug with them;

#### **PART V Transportation**

11. *Calls upon* governments of the Exporting States, Importing States, and all the Transit States involved in a single multinational transportation of Soft Drugs to reach an agreement before execution of the conveyance through proper negotiation;
12. *Suggests* that the multinational transportation of soft drugs not be executed unless the following conditions are met:
- (a) The transport is directly controlled and executed by the Exporting and Importing States' governments,
  - (b) All the Exporting States, Importing States, and Transit States acknowledge necessary information on the transportation, including but not limited to the content, time of arrival/departure, route of transportation, means of transport, etc.;

#### **PART VI Rehabilitation**

13. *Calls upon* Member States to establish rehabilitation centers including psychological counselling centers and physical rehabilitation centers and to adopt necessary and adequate treatment for soft drug addicts;
14. *Suggests* also Member States provide rehabilitation treatment for criminals with drug addiction in addition to the criminal penalties or to replace them;

#### **PART VII Propaganda**

15. *Calls upon* Member States to improve the education about soft drugs that:
- (a) Emphasizes the harmfulness of drug abuse,
  - (b) Aims to prevent the potential access of soft drugs,
  - (c) Does not distinguish soft drugs from hard ones;
16. *Calls upon* also Member States to prohibit the advertisement of soft drugs not intended for medical use.

本文来自 PKUNMUN2017 GA-LEGAL 会场。文章有删改，仅供参考。

#### 四、决议草案撰写常用用语表

序言性条款用词	行动性条款用词
确认	同意
震惊于	申明
支持	支持
认识到	认可
相信	呼吁
牢记	铭记
确信	谴责
宣布	确定
深刻认识到	考虑
深信	宣布…基于
深刻意识到	强烈反对
深感不安	指定
深感遗憾	呼吁注意
希望	强调
强调	鼓励
期望	签署
满足于	阐明希望
履行	进一步征求
完全警惕于	进一步声明
完全认识到	进一步建议
完全相信	进一步回顾
惋惜于	进一步要求
回顾	进一步决定
根据	已经决定
已采用	注意
已考虑	宣告
注意到	重申
检查	建议
欣闻	十分遗憾地看到
收到	回顾
研究	要求
铭记	决定
遗憾地看到	断定
欣慰地看到	支持
深切关注	牢记
进一步指出	呼吁
注意并批准	欣慰地看到
观察到	深切关注
认识到	
回顾	

<b>Lists of verbs used in Preamble Clauses</b>	<b>Lists of verbs used in Operative Clauses</b>
Affirming	Accepts
Alarmed by	Affirms
Approving	Approves
Aware of	Authorizes
Believing	Calls
Bearing in mind	Calls upon
Confident	Condemns
Contemplating	Confirms
Convinced	Considers
Declaring	Declares accordingly
Deeply concerned	Deplores
Deeply convinced	Designate
Deeply conscious	Draws attention
Deeply disturbed	Emphasizes
Deeply regretting	Encourages
Desiring	Endorses
Emphasizing	Expresses its hope
Expecting	Further invites
Expressing its satisfaction	Further proclaims
Fulfilling	Further recommends
Fully alarmed	Further reminds
Fully aware	Further requests
Fully believing	Further resolves
Further deploring	Has resolved
Further recalling	Notes
Guided by	Proclaims
Having adopted	Reaffirms
Having considered	Recommends
Having devoted attention	Regrets
Having examined	Reminds
Having heard	Requests
Having received	Resolves
Having studied	Solemnly affirms
Keeping in mind	Supports
Noting with regret	Takes note of
Noting with satisfaction	Urges
Noting with deep concern	
Noting further	
Noting with approval	
Observing	
Realizing	
Recalling	
Recognizing	
Referring	
Seeking	
Taking into account	
Welcoming	

## 五、修正案

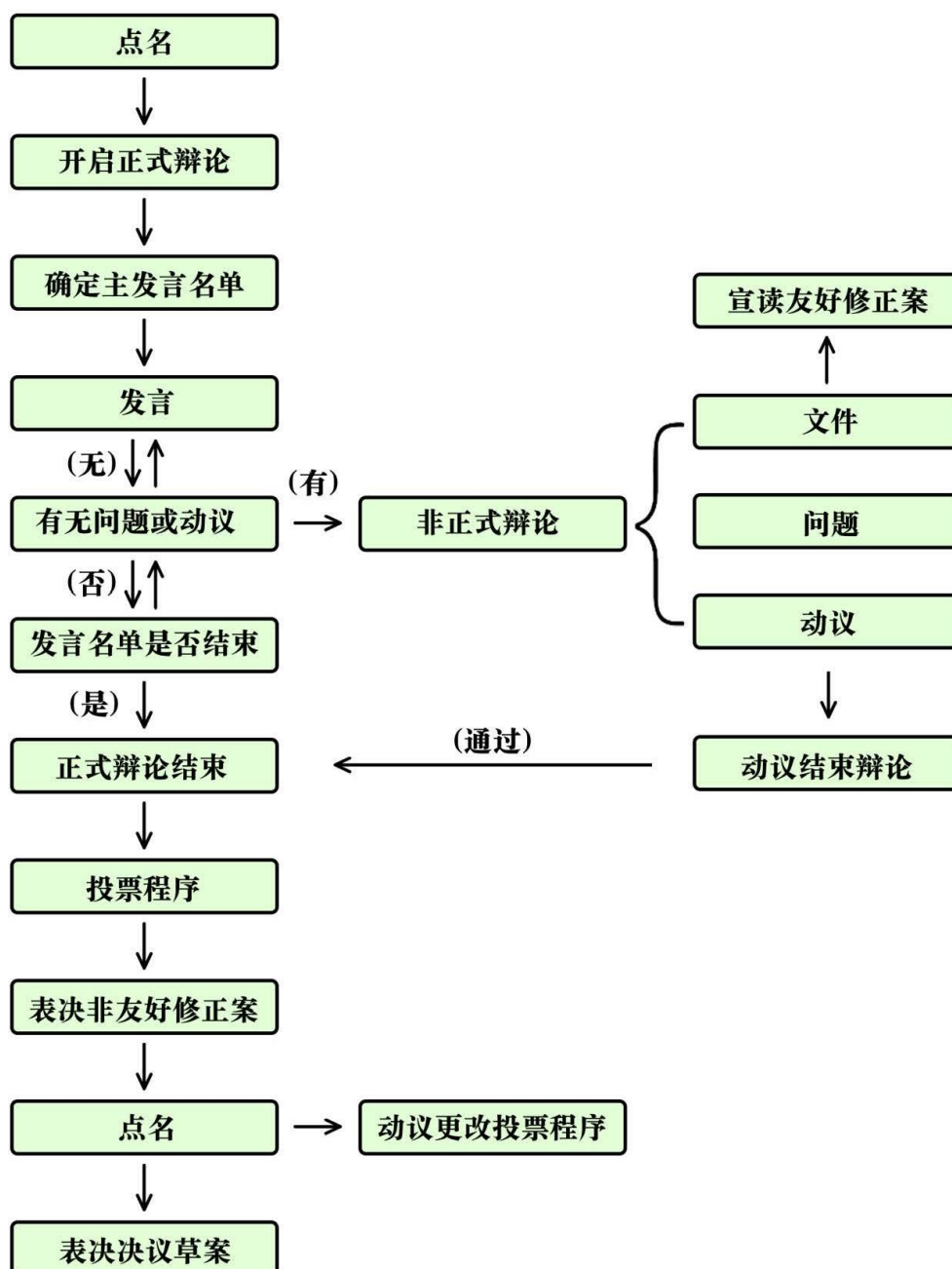
### 中文范例

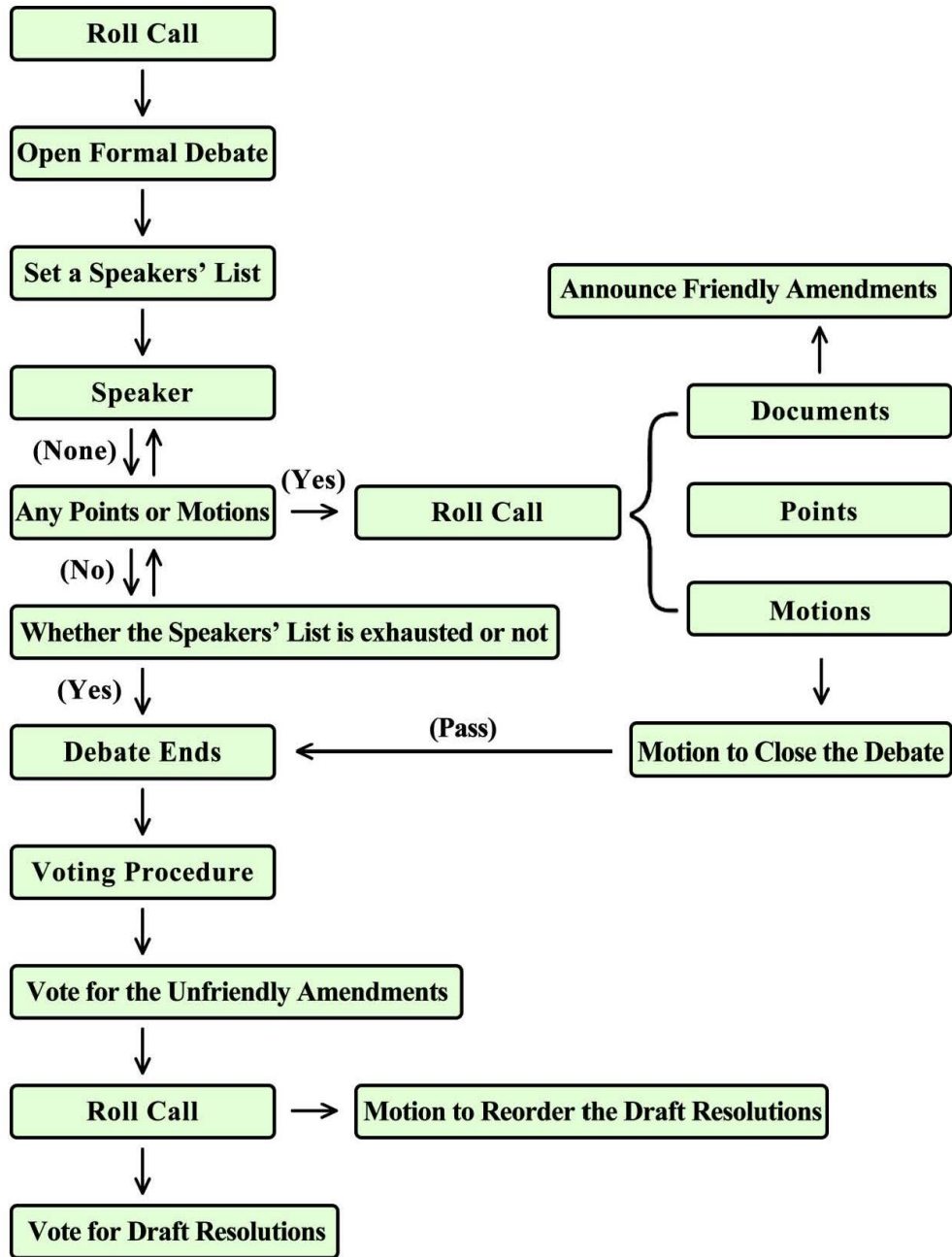
<p><b>修正案 1.1.1</b>  <b>联合国安全理事会</b>  <b>纳戈尔诺——卡拉巴赫局势</b>  <b>起草国：法国、美国、日本、新西兰</b>  <b>附议国：阿塞拜疆、巴西、俄罗斯、吉布提、摩洛哥、土耳其、匈牙利、中国</b></p> <p>1. 加入行动性条款于第三条第（二）款（子）：“认为安全区应满足靠近铁路、水源的条件以便利人道主义援助的进入及难民的安置，远离停火线，在重型火炮的射程范围之外。并将此作为安全区设立之原则”；</p> <p>2. 加入行动性条款于第三条第（二）款（丑）：“建议在纳希切万铁路沿线的纳希切万、朱利法，巴尔达——舒沙铁路沿线的巴尔达、舒沙，卡格拉曼雷设立安全区；</p> <p>3. 加入行动性条款于第三条第（二）款（寅）：“请求欧安会明斯克小组对安全区设立具体事宜进行讨论，并建议其派出小组进行实地考察，由相关专家进行协作。”</p>	<p>标题、委员会名称、议题名称加粗；</p> <p>起草国和附议国名称加粗、斜体，按字母顺序排列，并留出签字空白处。</p> <p>各条内容以动词开头并斜体表示。</p> <p>需写明被修改的条款和修改内容。修正案中，一个条款仅对应一项修改操作。</p>
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### 英文范例

<p><b>Amendment 1.1.1</b>  <b>Security Council</b>  <b>Reactivating the Peace Talks Process Concerning</b>  <b>Palestinian and Israeli Situation</b></p> <p><b>Sponsors: India, Thailand</b></p> <p><b>Signatories: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Fiji, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Poland, Togo, Uganda</b></p> <p>1. Change the word “immediately” to “gradually” in operative clauses No.6;</p> <p>2. Delete the operative clause No.7;</p> <p>3. Add as the final operative clause: Decides to remain seized of the matter.</p>	<p>标题、委员会名称、议题名称加粗；</p> <p>起草国和附议国名称加粗、斜体，按字母顺序排列，并留出签字空白处。</p> <p>各条内容以动词开头并斜体表示。</p>
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#### 第四部分 中英文规则流程示意图







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