Resolution

Making a Resolution

Resolutions are the end result of discussion and negotiation. They can be written with international declarations or even with international laws, depending on the power of the committee. Most committees operating under the auspices of the United Nations draft resolutions with mostly suggestions.

The following are the stages of a resolution:

1. *The resolution*

The Resolution must be voted on by the members of the committee. It should be mentioned that this is "property of the body", which means that it is no longer the property of the authors but of the committee in general.

A draft resolution must always gain the support of a certain number of member states on the committee before the sponsors (the delegates who created the resolution) can present it to the committee staff. The two sponsors will read the draft resolution directly to the UDEMUN secretariat to ensure that it is relevant and in the proper format. Only when the respective member of the secretariat formally accepts the document, can it be referred to in a formal discussion and passed to a deliberative body of the United Nations present at the event.

Parts of a resolution

1. <u>Committee:</u> Full name of the committee.

2. <u>Sponsors:</u> The promoters of a Resolution are countries that support the proposed solutions; They are obliged to support the Resolution and vote in favor of the project. Usually, the list of promoters is the main authors of the document.

3. <u>Signatories:</u> They are similar to the sponsors, with the exception that they are not required to support the Resolution, they are simply committed to discussing the document.

4. <u>Title:</u> The title is the topic or crisis of the committee that is being discussed.

5. <u>Preambulatory clauses</u>: These are the clauses that provide context, reasoning, and justification for the operative clauses, that is, for the solutions proposed by the committee in the Resolution. Usually, they explain the topic or crisis and explain why the committee carried out the discussion of said problem. They are also usually very specific in justifying the committee about their way of acting on the problem presented. The preambulatory clauses cannot be modified or divided. The first part of the clause, the preambulatory phrase, must be in italics. Each preambulatory clause must be separated by a comma (,), with the exception of the second to last and last clauses, which should end with ", and" and a point (.) respectively. In UDEMUN 2022, at least five (5) Preambulatory Clauses are expected.

Below are examples of preambulatory phrases:

Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting further
Alarmed By	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Observing
Believing	Fully believing	Reaffirming
Confident	Further deploring	Realizing
Contemplating	Further developing	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into account
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Taking into consideration
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply regreting	Having heard	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Having received	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Having studied	
Expecting	Keeping in mind	

6. <u>Operative Clauses</u>: Operative clauses are the parts of the resolution that actually do something. If you're sending in peacekeepers, condemning a country's actions, calling for a ceasefire, or allocating money, it takes place in the operative clauses. The first portion of the clause is underlined, and each operative clause is numbered and ends with a semicolon (;). In UDEMUN, at least seven (7) Operative Clauses are expected.

Below are examples of these phrases:

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

Designates	Has solved	Trusts

Best Delegate (2020) "Model UN Made Easy: How to Write a Resolution". Retrieved on October 20, 2020 from https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/