



CancunMUN

START THE WAVE

by International American School of Cancun



Resolution Writing

Introduction and General Guidelines

A resolution embodies the concrete result of deliberations within a committee, representing its official position on an issue and typically including suggestions or instructions for member states, UN bodies, or other global stakeholders relevant to the topic under discussion.

Resolutions symbolize the objective of committee endeavors and serve as declarations of commitment towards collective progress in a particular direction. They emerge from comprehensive research, drafting, dialogue, negotiation, and debate.

At the CancunMUN Conference, delegates will strive to reach agreement on resolutions aimed at addressing global challenges. While the range of topics and thus the content of resolutions may vary among different committees, the structure of resolutions remains consistent. Resolutions must be clear, concise, and relevant to the subject matter, falling within the jurisdiction of the respective committee and conforming to the designated format.

There are three main content guidelines to follow. Firstly, resolutions should refrain from attempting to solve every problem and instead focus on realistic actions within the capabilities and mandates of member states and UN bodies. Past UN resolutions can offer insights into feasible actions that committees are likely to pursue. Secondly, specific committees have distinct, well-defined limitations outlined in the UN Charter, such as the Security Council's exclusive authority to deploy UN forces or issue condemnations. Committees cannot direct actions towards non-UN entities. Thirdly, caution is necessary when specifying certain action details; for example, financial provisions should only be included if essential to resolving the issue at hand. Similarly, the creation of additional panels, committees, or special agencies within the UN framework should be avoided unless absolutely necessary, as there are likely existing UN bodies tasked with relevant mandates. Identifying potential collaborating agencies for the committee should be part of the research process.

Resolution Key Terms

Operative Clause: This is the section of a resolution that contains specific actions, recommendations, or directives. Each operative clause begins with an action verb and outlines a proposed solution or course of action related to the topic being discussed.

Preambulatory Clause: Preambulatory clauses provide background information, context, and justification for the actions outlined in the operative clauses. They typically start with phrases like "Recognizing," "Taking into account," or "Considering."

Operative Phrases: These are phrases used to introduce specific actions or directives in operative clauses. Examples include "Calls upon," "Urges," "Recommends," "Encourages," and "Requests."

Sponsors: Sponsors are the delegates or countries that draft and formally present a resolution to the committee. They are responsible for gathering support from other delegates and advocating for the adoption of the resolution.

Signatories: Signatories are delegates or countries that support a resolution but may not have been directly involved in its drafting. They formally indicate their support by adding their names to the resolution.

Amendments: Amendments are proposed changes to a resolution that delegates can submit during debate. These changes can modify or add to the existing operative or preambulatory clauses of the resolution.

Vote Counting: In CancunMUN, resolutions are adopted through a voting process. Delegates may vote in favor, against, or abstain from voting on a resolution. Vote counting refers to the tallying of votes to determine the outcome of a resolution.

Resolution Writing

In Model United Nations, the resolution-writing process involves several key stages. It begins with the creation of a **working paper**, where delegates brainstorm ideas and outline proposed solutions. This informal document serves as a preliminary draft, allowing for feedback and refinement through discussions and negotiations.

The working paper must contain:

(Committee)

(Number of session)

Idea (Who said it?)

Example

Idea 1 (China)

Idea 2 (USA)

Idea 3 (France)

Building on this foundation, delegates draft a formal resolution, carefully crafting specific operative and preambulatory clauses.

Heading Example:

Resolution GA /3/1.1

General Assembly

Sponsors: United States of America, China, France, United Kingdom (max. 5 sponsors)

Signatories: Greece, Colombia, Brazil

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian in complex emergencies"

Preambulatory Clauses:

Preambulatory clauses must state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. Preambulatory phrases must be in *italic*.

Preambulatory Clauses Example:

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable right of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

Preambulatory phrases:

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

Operative Clauses:

Operative clauses must state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution proposes to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the pre-ambulatory clauses above it. Operative phrases must be underlined.

Operative Clauses Example:

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination or relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. [end resolutions with a period]

Operative Phrases:

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

The resolution is then presented to the committee for debate, where amendments may be proposed and revisions made. Finally, the resolution undergoes a voting process for adoption or rejection based on the committee's decision. Through this collaborative process, delegates work towards developing resolutions that address global issues and promote consensus-building among member states.

