

KMUN

How to Write a Resolution

What is a Resolution / Draft Resolution?

A resolution is the final product of the committee discussions. Actual UN bodies use resolutions to make recommendations or suggestions for future actions on certain topics. There is one final resolution passed per each agenda item in KMUN. After introducing multiple draft resolutions which may go through thorough discussions and amendment procedures, delegates finally vote on and pass one final resolution. Votes for final resolution usually require a simple majority of respective committees except in the cases of special committees, such as crisis committees, which allows multiple resolutions to be passed during a crisis, or committees that require a consensus.

Components of a Resolution

1. Heading: Committee, agenda, and signatories need to be stated.
2. Preamble: Phrases taking note of the importance of the agenda, recognizing past actions taken regarding the agenda, and citing the purpose of the discussions or actions will make up the preamble section. They can also include references from the UN Charter or any document related to the UN and its subsidiaries. Each preamble starts with a present participle (a.k.a. preambulatory clauses) and ends with a comma.

Sample perambulatory clauses

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

3. Operative Clauses: Recommended or suggested actions or policies proposed by the respective committees regarding the agenda topic will be mentioned in the operative clauses section. Operative clauses start with a verb (a.k.a. Operative phrases) and ends with

a semicolon. It finally ends with a period as it notes the end of a sentence. Operative clauses are usually organized through numbers and if there are multiple actions to be said for one clause, it is added through the form of sub-clauses.

Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts, Affirms, Authorizes, Calls, Calls upon, Condemns, Confirms, Congratulates, Considers, Declares accordingly, Deplores, Designates, Draws the attention, Emphasizes, Encourages, Endorses, Expresses its hope, Further invites, Has resolved, Notes, Proclaims, Reaffirms, Recommends, Regrets, Reminds, Requests, Solemnly affirms, Strongly condemns, Supports, Takes note of, Transmits, Trusts

* Preamble and Operative clauses section together make up one sentence. **The subject of the sentence is the committee that is making the statement through the resolution.**

How to Introduce a Draft Resolution (to bring it to debate on floor)

There are certain steps needed in order to introduce a draft resolution to the committee after writing it. First step is to gain signatories from the other delegates in the committee room. Signatories are simply signatures that other delegates give in approval of introduction of the draft resolution to the committee. It does not necessarily mean that delegates who gave the signature agree with the resolution. After that, draft resolutions are submitted to the student officer of the committee who will then check the format, quality and relevance. Only after the student officers approve of the draft resolution and give serial number (which can either be noticed to the delegate orally or through a note-form) can the delegate raise a Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution whenever the floor is open. Upon introduction, delegate who has raised the motion will be given 3 minutes to introduce the resolution and its contents.

Tips for Resolution Writing

1. Make it as detailed as possible. (e.g. Instead of saying just a “new organization,” provide how it will be run with what kind of resources and how its actions will be implemented and watched.)
2. Citations are crucial. (Citing from reliable sources only strengthens the content of the resolution.)
3. Make it as realistic as possible. (Know the nature of your committee and try to recommend and suggest actions accordingly. e.g. General Assembly cannot sanction other countries.)

