

# How to Write a Declaration

## Difference of Resolution Vs Declaration

The purpose of Model United Nations has been to produce a conclusive resolution by the end of the conference, however, in the Model G20 different approaches are taken to write a written motion called the declaration.

A resolution is written motions adopted by a deliberative body, often to show the consensus among the entities involved in creation of it. The declaration is similar in that it has the purpose of achieving the same means, however, declarations of the G20 are always non-binding, and they do not include the same forms of preambles. Such practices are an obvious delineation from the fact that each one of the countries represented in the G20 is sovereign, and that declarations cannot be implemented as an international law to coerce its intentions on the members.

## The Format

### 1) The Preamble

Writing the declaration is in many ways much more of a rudimentary process than writing a resolution, for it does not require complex rules and jargons used by deliberative bodies. The declaration's preamble begins with 5 main components: who, where, when, why and what. The declaration starts with the phrase “We the leaders of the Group of Twenty,” and continues with mentioning the place, time and purpose of the meeting. An example of the preamble of a G20 declaration would be like this:

“We, the leaders of the Group of Twenty, held an initial meeting in Washington on November 15, 2008, amid serious challenges to the world economy and financial markets.”

After declaring who, where, when and why the meeting, what they intend to do is mentioned, such as:

“We are determined to enhance our cooperation and work together to restore global growth and achieve needed reforms in the world’s financial systems.”

- We, the leaders of the Group of Twenty, held an initial meeting in Washington on November 15, 2008, amid serious challenges to the world economy and financial markets. We are determined to enhance our cooperation and work together to restore global growth and achieve needed reforms in the world’s financial systems
- We face the greatest challenge to the world economy in modern times; a crisis which has deepened since we last met, which affects the lives of women, men and children in every country.

## 2) Operative Clauses

After few paragraphs of preambles explaining who, when, why, how and what, operative comes into play. Operative clauses are as the name states, clauses that show the intentions of the congregation in the ways that it would operate. Operative clauses are actions that have been taken and actions that will be taken, and it signifies the fruit of the agreement that may arise from the conference.

For operative clauses it is important to note how the contents of each number can be allocated. Although there is no one distinct rule to confine the methods, categories such as root causes, actions to be taken, common principles of reform and others are recommended to enhance delivery. Categories are made based on the discretion of the congregation to effectively organize the committee issue at hand. After the preamble, operative clause format continues in a numerical order “1, 2, 3.....n.” An example of this process would be like this:

### SUMMIT ON FINANCIAL MARKETS AND WORLD ECONOMY

#### **The Preamble**

- We, the leaders of the Group of Twenty, held an initial meeting in Washington on November 15, 2008, amid serious challenges to the world economy and financial markets. We are determined to enhance our cooperation and work together to restore global growth and achieve needed reforms in the world’s financial systems
  
- We face the greatest challenge to the world economy in modern times; a crisis which has deepened since we last met, which affects the lives of women, men and children in every country.
  
- We start from the belief that prosperity is indivisible; that growth, to be sustained, has to be shared; and that our global plan for recovery must have its heart the needs and jobs of hard-working families, not just in developed countries but in emerging markets and poorest countries of the world, too.
  
- We have today therefore pledged to do whatever is necessary to:
  - restore confidence, growth and jobs;
  
  - repair the financial system to restore lending;
  
  - strengthen financial regulation to rebuild trust;
  
  - fund and reform our international financial institutions to overcome this crisis and prevent future ones

## **Actions Taken and to be Taken**

1. We have taken strong and significant actions to date to stimulate our economies, provide liquidity, strengthen the capital of financial institutions, protect savings and deposits, address regulatory deficiencies, unfreeze credit markets, and are working to ensure that international financial institutions (IFIs) can provide critical support for the global economy.
2. But more needs to be done to stabilize financial markets and support economic growth. Economic momentum is slowing substantially in major economies and the global outlook has weakened. Many emerging market economies, which helped sustain the world economy this decade, are still experiencing good growth but increasingly are being adversely impacted by the worldwide slowdown.

## **Restoring Growth and Jobs**

3. Our central banks have taken exceptional action. Interest rates have been cut aggressively in most countries, and our central banks have pledged to maintain expansionary policies for as long as needed.
4. Our actions to restore growth cannot be effective until we restore domestic lending and international capital flows. We have provided significant and comprehensive support to our banking systems to provide liquidity, recapitalize financial institutions, and address decisively the problem of impaired assets.