

## Resolution Writing

### **What is a resolution?**

A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and their proposed solutions. In a committee session, a draft resolution should be introduced for debate and voted upon. Once a draft resolution is passed by the committee it will be considered a resolution.

### **When do we write a resolution?**

A draft resolution is usually written during unmoderated caucus, when delegates are free to talk and collaborate with each other on the resolution.

### **Who can write a resolution?**

Any delegate can contribute to a resolution! In fact, a resolution will usually have multiple sponsors (author's/main contributors), however keep in mind that some committees may have certain limit on the # of sponsors. A resolution will also need to have signatories, who are delegates that do not necessarily have to agree entirely with the resolution but would like to see it debated.

### **What is in a resolution?**

A resolution has three sections:

- **Heading**, which contains the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories and the title.
- **Preambulatory clauses**, which highlight all the issues that the committee wants to resolve and any previous international actions on the issues.
  - Each clause should begin with a preambulatory phrase, and end with a comma before the next clause.
- **Operative clauses**, which state the solutions that the sponsors propose to address the issues.
  - Each clause should be numbered, begin with an operative phrase, and end with a semi-colon before the next clause. The last operative clause should end with a full stop to signal the end of resolution.
  - If you have a lot of details in an operative clause, you may separate them into sub-operative clauses, which should also be numbered and placed right underneath the main clause as an indented list.

Pro Tip: A simple way to write a strong operative clause is to make sure you cover the “who, what, when, where, why, and how” of each resolution. These details can be broken down into sub-operative clauses!

### Common First Words of Preambulatory Clauses:

<b>Affirming</b>	<b>Expressing concern</b>	<b>Keeping in mind</b>	<b>Recognizing</b>
<b>Alarmed by</b>	<b>Fully alarmed</b>	<b>Noting with deep concern</b>	<b>Seeking</b>
<b>Aware of</b>	<b>Guided by</b>	<b>Reaffirming</b>	<b>Taking into account</b>
<b>Deeply regretting</b>	<b>Having studied</b>	<b>Realizing</b>	<b>Taking note</b>

### Common First Words of Operative Clauses:

<b>Affirms</b>	<b>Emphasises</b>	<b>Proclaims</b>	<b>Supports</b>
<b>Authorizes</b>	<b>Encourages</b>	<b>Reaffirms</b>	<b>Seeking</b>
<b>Calls upon</b>	<b>Further invites</b>	<b>Recommends</b>	<b>Trusts</b>
<b>Condemns</b>	<b>Further requests</b>	<b>Requests</b>	<b>Urges</b>

Pro tip: Check out <https://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-how-to-write-a-resolution/> to see an example of a completed draft resolution.

### Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution

For a resolution to be introduced to the committee for debate, it must have at least one sponsor and signatories totaling one fifth of the members of the committee plus one. Once the motion is approved, the sponsors will need to read aloud the resolution to the committee.

### Amendments

Amendments are changes to a draft resolution in the form of adding, changing or deleting an operative clause. Note that preambulatory clauses may not be amended. All amendments must be submitted to the dais to be considered.

There are two types of amendments:

- Friendly amendments - these amendments are supported by all the sponsors, and will be automatically incorporated into the draft resolution.
- Unfriendly amendments - these amendments are not supported by all of the sponsors and must be voted upon by a simple majority of the committee to be adopted.

All unfriendly amendments must be voted upon before the committee can proceed to voting on the resolution as a whole.

### **Adoption of Resolution**

A resolution is considered adopted if it receives a simple majority (50% + 1 of all non-abstaining votes) in voting procedure. If a vote is tied, the resolution shall be considered rejected. In cases of clause-by-clause voting, all of the clauses which receive a simple majority will be adopted.

\*For more information please refer to the UTMUN Rules of Procedure PDF