

# Felsted MUN 2018

## How to write a Resolution

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

The method of promoting change and proposals to the Felsted MUN requires an official document. These are known as 'resolutions' and are submitted by one nation. This nation usually is the largest contributor to the resolutions and/or the most involved. Resolutions do not always have to be written by one individual nation, but are usually a combined effort between a number of different member states.

It is important to bear in mind that the most successful resolutions are the ones that appeal to the majority of the states/parties. Resolutions with narrow scopes which only focus on the issues of one sole nation usually have a very low chance of success.

Resolutions which only mention factors that link to the issue at hand are generally more vague and unfocused so therefore less likely to actually pass, however, those that aim to resolve many or most of the factors involved are more likely to pass as they offer methods of dealing with various problems, which contribute to the issue.

Resolutions are composed of clauses which are the individual points, formatted into separate paragraphs. There may be subclauses to give more specific information.

Overall there are three components to every resolution:

#### **The Heading:**

The Heading is a compulsory part of a resolution, although they do not contribute to the content of a resolution, they address the committee and express what issue is being resolved. The Heading should also mention, the delegation of which it is being submitted by, and any other co-submitters, to the resolution (If relevant).

## The Preambulatory Clauses:

The pre-ambulatory clauses state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. They may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue. All clauses begin with a keyword, see the sample resolution below for the format.

Here are some examples of the keywords to be used with preambulatory clauses:

### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

## The Operative Clauses:

The Operative clauses to a resolution, are the most essential part of a resolution and what is debated at the conference. Having strong operative clauses, will lead to more delegates, voting in favour of your resolution. In the Operative Clause, the submitter of the resolution presents and explains the solution to the problem that they would like to see enacted. A strong and successful Operative clause, does not only explain what can be done to resolve an issue, but also gives possible sub-clauses on how it could be achieved.

**On the following page you will find a sample resolution, submitted by New Zealand, concerning the prevention of religious radicalisation among the global youth. From the Security Council.**

**Resolution submitted by: New Zealand**

**Concerning: The prevention of religious radicalisation among the global youth.**

*The Security Council*

*Co-sponsors: UK, US, Venezuela, Jordan, Chad, Malaysia.*

*Noting* The radical Islamic views driving the actions of terrorist caliphate Islamic State (IS)

*Alarmed by* The estimated 20,000 militants travelling from foreign countries to Syria and Iraq to fight for IS.

*Further Noting* The 4,000 of these originating from western nations.

*Concerned by* The influence that social media has on the radicalisation of young people around the globe.

*Emphasizing* A 30% increase in the number of global fatalities last year on the last five years, this is up to 18,668.

*Recognizing* A number of high quality marketing videos produced by IS encouraging young people to leave their homes in order to fight in Syria.

*Aware of* 3 million refugees who have fled Syria as a result of IS, thus putting great strain on neighbouring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Georgia.

*Reaffirming* Terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization.

1. *Calls for*
  - i. All nations in the local area, and thereby under threat of the spread of extremism, to form an organisation that seeks to prevent the ideological reach of jihadist organisations such as ISIS.
  - Encourage the introduction of national laws against explicit scenes in videos , for the effective removal of material.
  - ii. Compulsory filters on all material encouraging radicalisation to be implemented by social media sites, and to be supervised by national governments.

iii. Clause 1 to be fully implemented by March of 2016

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>2. Demanding</i>  | <p>i. A meeting between governments and religious leaders to discuss the prevention of radicalisation within individual countries, at least three times a year.</p> <p>ii. The minutes of the aforementioned meetings to be submitted to the UN for review. This is to commence in December of 2015.</p>   |
| <i>3. Urging</i>     | A complete ban on migration into Syria and Iraq, with the exception of diplomatic passports and returning nationals and aid workers.   |
| <i>4. Requesting</i> | <p>Those suspected of terrorist activity have their passports rescinded when returning to their source country., so as to deter travel to these countries.</p> <p>ii. Passports can be returned by an individual appeal process to be overseen by national governments, should the individual be able to prove that they have not been associated with terrorist activity.</p> |
| <i>5. Requiring</i>  | Trade sanctions to be placed on countries not conforming to clauses 1, 2 and 4 such as restricted imports, which are to be decided by the UN.  |

In this resolution the clauses without numbers at the top are the preambulatory clauses and the numbered clauses at the bottom are the operative clauses. Within the operative clauses of the resolution roman numerals have been used to indicate subclauses. The format of this resolution including the page layout is desired for all resolutions submitted to the Felsted MUN.

## **The do's and don'ts of writing a resolution**

### **Heading:**

- Start with "Forum", stating the committee.
- Then follow up with "Submitted by" to state who is the main contributor/main speaker of the Resolution, continue with this by stating "Co-Submitted by" to illustrate those who've signed on (signatories) to the Resolution.
- Remember always use the full official name of the delegations (You can get delegates to sign on during the Lobbying Stage) Address the Committee (in Upper Case).

**Preambulatory clauses:**

- Please remember, that all preambulatory clauses must end in commas(,).

**Operative Clauses:**

- All acronyms must be fully written out before being written in the abbreviated form, they only need to be written out once, and then they can be referred to in the abbreviated form for the rest of the resolution.
- All Operative clauses have to be underlined and be numbered.
- All Sub Clauses have to be lettered ( a), b), c), d)...
- All Sub-sub Clauses have to be in Roman Numerals ( i), ii), iii), iv)...
- If a sub clause does not end the clause, and there is another sub clause after it, the ending of this sub clause has to be a comma (,).
- The same with sub-sub clauses, If sub-sub clauses does not end the clause, the ending punctuation must be a comma (,).
- All Operative clauses have to end in semicolons (;).
- Always Leave a line between every clause.
- No Clause-Opening words can be repeated in the resolution, if you were to reuse it, try to either use a similar word to it, or add “Further” before it like in “Further Requests” or add “Strongly” like “Strongly Requests”.

### **In the Preambulatory Clauses PLEASE DO:**

- Use statistics wherever is applicable.
- Refer to the past situation and current situation of the issue.
- Use any passed resolutions by the UN on the issue .
- Refer to any other organisations involved in the situation, I.e State relevant organisations' efforts in the situation.

### **In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DO:**

- Aim to find solutions, which solve the smaller problems that contribute to the issue, further explain on these solutions in your operative clauses i.e in the sub clauses and sub-sub clauses.
- Make use of any existing UN organisations or create ones to help the issue
- Emphasize cooperation between different governments and relevant UN organisations.
- Explain different methods of approaching the same problem through various clauses.

### **In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DON'T:**

- Break the forms of sovereignty any government has over its land.
- Be vague with your solutions, or simply state a way of solving something without explaining ways of doing so.
- Create any unrealistic solutions, which are too difficult to be put into force, or solutions that are just not relevant to the issue.

## **Plagiarism**

Try to avoid copying from other resolutions and sources verbatim, with the exception of the preambulatory clauses where statistics can be quoted as long as the source is credited. We encourage using ideas from sources and previous resolutions however they should always be re-phrased into your own words.