

Resolution Guide

Within this document, delegates may find a short guide on how to write a resolution. While at first glance it may seem as a daunting task to formulate accurately and enforceably complex policies of your state, realistically it only requires the formulation of basic goals your state has and then simply translate them into “legalese”.

What is also crucial is the proper usage of the so-called preambulatory and operative clauses, an exhaustive list of which can be found here <https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/>. To differentiate between the preambulatory and operative clauses, one must realize that preambulatory clauses and the sentences you use them with, serve simply to describe the situation and the reason why taking measures is necessary. On the other hand operative clauses serve to actually act upon the issue at hand, which is why they also sound a lot more decisive.

Yet, not all operative clauses are made equal. Some are to be used exclusively by the Security Council or the Historical Security Council or some other bodies which have authority to enact decisions on their own (WTO, UNFCCC COP), note these are never the GA committees (SPDC, HRC, SOCIAL, UNESCO...) those are clauses which are binding, i.e. decides, establishes, adopts, demands... That is because the GA (General Assembly) committees cannot by themselves decide anything, nor can the General Assembly itself. They can only call upon, suggest, ask etc.

No resolution can ever succeed if it does not have enough supporters. Therefore, only resolutions with at least 5 signatories shall be accepted in any committee to be debated upon. The exception of course being special committees, like the SC, Historical Council or UNFCCC COP, where in the SC resolution is created by adding clauses into a blank template (will be explained further by SC chairs) and in Historical Council and UNFCCC COP the goal is to create international treaties, therefore, the system is quite different from other more classic committees.

Finally, the legalese problem. Let's say your state has a goal to stop migration from Africa into Europe. This can be, for example, “translated” as

“1) Calls upon all Member states to implement efficient measures preventing the influx of internationally displaced persons from the African continent into Europe, namely by, but not limited to:

- a) Strengthening maritime patrols within the Mediterranean sea,
- b) Implementing measures aiming to dissuade internationally displaced persons to undertake the voyage across the Mediterranean sea,
- c) Combating human traffickers in the states of Maghreb,
- d) Providing financial support to the states of Maghreb, where possible and efficient, to strengthen their coast guard and its operations aiming to stop the watercrafts of human traffickers within the states of Maghreb's territorial waters,
- e) Implement economic measures to further support development in states most suffering from emigration of their citizens, namely mitigation of the impacts of climate change, creating safety zones in war-torn states and further cracking down on illicit trade in precious metals and other resources obtained by slave labour.”

Whereas a preambulatory clause for a similar topic may for example be written like this:

“Recognizing the continuing climate change and namely the lessening of habitability in the Sahel region as one of the principal reasons why people abandon their ancestral homes and migrate north into the states of Maghreb and eventually Europe.”

An example of a resolution guide can be found on this link: <https://www.ipmun.cz/documents/resolution-example.pdf>