

Resolution Guidelines

Consider a resolution basically one long sentence describing the intentions and proposed solutions of the committee.

All resolution that have not yet been voted on are called Draft Resolutions. Usually, a bloc of countries with similar ideas will form during the committee sessions and begin working on draft resolutions together. During the debate, draft resolutions can serve as a basis for discussion, outlining first compromises. Once a Draft Resolution has been passed by the committee, it automatically becomes a resolution.

Please note that bringing pre-written resolutions to CologneMUN committee sessions is strongly prohibited. Any resolution should reflect the discussion and negotiation that has been taking place in the committee.

Heading

The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic.

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambs serve as an introduction to the topic. They explain why the topic you are addressing is important and point to past international action. Thus, preambulatory clauses may include:

- References to previous UN resolutions or international treaties,
- References to the UN Charter,
- References to statements by the Secretary-General or another UN body, as well as significant achievements by regional or nongovernmental, or
- General remarks on the topic at hand and its significance.

Each clause begins with a present participle in italics and always end with a comma.



Affirming Alarmed by Approving Bearing in mind Believing Cognisant Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Desiring Expecting	Emphasising Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction Fulfilling Fully aware Expecting Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having devoted attention Having examined	Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Nothing with satisfaction Noting further Observing Reaffirming Realising Recalling Recognising Referring Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming
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Operative Clauses

Operative clauses outline what the committee resolves to do regarding the issues mentioned in the preambulatory clauses:

- The introductory, present tense verbs for operative clauses are in italics,
- Number your clauses and end them with a semicolon, but end the last clause with a period,
- A certain vagueness on strongly disputed issues may be consensus-building, however, the general rule is: the more detail, the better!

Decides, Demands, Condemns, Strongly Condemns are reserved for Security Council!

Operative clauses:

Accepts Affirms Approves Authorizes Calls Calls upon Condemns Confirms Considers Decides Declares accordingly Demands Deplores Designates Draws the attention Encourages Endorses Emphasises	Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Deplores Designates Draws the attention Further invites Further proclaims Further recommends Further requests Further reminds	Further resolves Notes Proclaims Reaffirms Recommends Regrets Reminds Requests Resolves Solemnly affirms Strongly condemns Supports Takes note of Transmits Trusts
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Sponsors and Signatories

Sponsors of a draft resolution are the delegates who worked most on it and support its content. Sponsors are in control of a draft resolution's substance and have to approve immediate modifications.

Signatories do not necessarily agree with the substance of the draft resolution. By signing a draft resolution, they signal that they would like to see it debated and perhaps amended. At CologneMUN, 20 percent of the committee must be either sponsors or signatories to a draft resolution in order for it to be approved by the chairs

Friendly and Unfriendly Amendments

Draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, removes, or changes a preambulatory or operative clause. Each amendment clearly needs to state which draft resolution and which clauses are affected. Amendments that are unclear will be ruled out of order by the chairs.

A **friendly amendment** has to be agreed upon by all sponsors agree of the draft resolution. Once it has been approved by the chairs and signed by all sponsors, it will automatically become part of the resolution.

An **unfriendly amendment** is a modification of the draft resolution that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not agree with. Thus, it needs the support of the committee to pass.

- Each unfriendly amendment needs exactly one sponsor and at least two additional delegates as signatories before they send it to the chairs for approval.
- Before voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments that have been introduced.

Do's and Don'ts

- Do keep your wording clear and compact to avoid misunderstandings or vagueness.
- Do use formal language.
- Do structure your operative clauses: 1./a./i.
- Do define important terms in a preamb.
- Do use politically correct terms, e.g. not “Third World Countries”, but “Less Developed Countries” (LDCs) or “Lesser Economically Developed Countries” (LEDCs).
- Don't use the same preambulatory/operative clauses twice.
- Don't create a resolution based solely on your country's own interests – have some clauses dedicated exclusively to your own goals, but also some who will draw more countries in and have a realistic chance of being supported by a majority.
- Don't refuse to sign a resolution that is not entirely in line with your policy: This will provide the chance for you to make amendments and bring a discussion to the floor.
- Don't prepare a resolution before you come to the conference.

Sample Resolution

