

KARMUN



SINCE 2005

Guide
to Writing a Resolution

— English —

What is a Resolution?

A document, which assesses the suggestions of several countries for the tackling the issue. This is the outcome of the debates, throughout the conference, delegates work on one (or multiple) draft resolution(s), amend and alter them, in order to adopt an adequate resolution.

When is it written?

During Unmoderated Caucus, aka lobbying time, with the use of the previously prepared (either written down or just in mind) operative clauses. In the debates, the clauses of the resolution can be altered so that it complies with the policies of the majority of the committee. Exceptions to this are the Security Council and the Crisis Committee.

Structure

1. Heading:

- Forum (the name of the committee)
- Issue (currently discussed topic)
- Main Submitter (country which agrees with all of the clauses and is the most active voice of them)
- Co-submitters (other countries which helped in the assessment of the draft resolution and comply with most of the clauses set out in it)

2. Preambulatory Clauses:

- They provide legal, ethnic, rational and moral justifications for why it is important for the (M)UN to address the issue.
- They cannot be changed during the debate
- They are separated by a comma
- They can only start with specific terms(preambulatory phrases)

3. Operative Clauses:

- Proposals to address the problem
- Requests from the UN, the Secretary General and UN agencies or other countries
- Can only start with specific terms (operative phrases)
- An operative clause may have two or more sub-clauses
- An operative clause can contain only one proposal (which can be specified)
- They are numbered
- Separated by semicolons
- The last operative clause ends with a full stop

When is a Resolution good?

- It gives a solution to the problem (for example, if the problem is "Climate Change", it should not contain proposals on women's rights)
- It approaches the problem from multiple sides
- It is effective and doesn't contain unnecessary stuff
- Suitable for as many countries as possible (not too radical, because then it will most likely be voted down and thus be pointless)
- - Feasible (e.g. "reduce carbon emissions to zero in a year" is not feasible)

What should it abide by?

The **UN Charter**, which is the building block of the United Nations (and its objectives).

<https://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/index.html>

- This is a document that sets out the principles and rules of the UN
- All elements of the Resolution must comply with the UN Charter.
 - as long as you formulate your proposals in accordance with basic human rights and rules, there is little chance of going against the UN Charter
 - e.g. peaceful solutions (e.g. you cannot declare war on another country)

What cannot be included in the Resolution?

- It is the delegates' task to find a solution to the problem, so preferably the resolution should **not create new committees**, let the committee find a solution
- If there is no indication of where the money will come from to implement the proposal, the UN will automatically pay for it, so you can indicate a source, but it is not necessary
- Do not include **specific amounts**
- You may not use an older UN resolution literally

What is its purpose in the debate?

- start of debate: **draft resolution**
- the draft resolution is debated
 - delegates try to improve that by making some changes
 - **amendments** (proposed changes)
 - **add** - adds to an operative clause
 - **strike out** - to delete an operative clause or part of it
 - **replace** - replaces part of an operative clause
 - **new** - adds a new operative clause to the resolution
- at the end of the debate there is a **vote** (if there is a majority of votes in favour → it passes)
 - if it **passes**, it is a proposal to all countries to address the problem
 - most UN committees do not have the power to bind member states to anything, they only make suggestions
 - if it **fails**, it is as if the debate never happened, so it is worth shaping it to suit as many countries as possible and get a vote in the end

Phrases

Preambulatory phrases

You may only begin a preambulatory clause with the following phrases:

Acknowledging	Desiring	Noting with approval
Affirming	Emphasizing	Noting with concern
Appreciating	Expecting	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Aware	Fully Aware
Observing	Realizing	Expressing
Believing	Recognizing	Commending
Having adopted	Having considered	Seeking
Concerned	Having noted	Taking into consideration
Conscious	Having reviewed	Underlining
Considering	Mindful	Welcoming
Convinced	Noting	Whereas

Operative phrases

You may only begin an operative clause with the following phrases:

Accepts	Expresses its hope	Regrets
Affirms	Further invites	Requests
Approves	Further proclaims	Resolves
Asks	Further recommends	Seeks
Authorises	Further requests	Stresses
Calls for	Further resolves	Strongly affirms
Calls upon	Hopes	Strongly urges
Confirms	Insists	Suggests
Congratulates	Invites	Supports
Emphasises	Proclaims	Trusts
Encourages	Proposes	Urges
Endorses	Reaffirms	Recommends
Expresses its appreciation		

FORUM: Human Rights Council

ISSUE: The Question of Abortion

SUBMITTED BY: Saudi Arabia

CO-SUBMITTER: Brazil, Nigeria, Iraq, Poland, China, DRC, Canada, Germany, USA, France

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Acknowledging the fact that approximately 78 000 women die per year as a result of an unsafe abortion,

Concerned that according to the World Health Organisation 40-50 millions of abortions are performed per year, which means that approximately 125 000 abortions are performed per day,

Having considered the fact that millions of babies die every year,

Emphasizing that abortion can cause numerous health problems to the mother even if it is done safely,

Underlining that plenty of abortions could be avoided with the usage of contraceptives,

Observing that in some religions abortion is a sin, because it causes death,

1. Insists on allowing abortion in cases of rape, mental health issues, issues with economic status, in case that the health of the foetus, or the female citizen would be in danger or unplanned pregnancies;
2. Strongly urges all Member States to establish law which will make abortion to be illegal, with the exception of cases mentioned in Operative Clause 1, in ways such as but not limited to
 - a. Jailing the physician undertaking abortions without government issued permissions for at least 1 year
 - b. Ensuring all female citizens looking for illegal abortion will get fined
 - c. Ensuring abortion based on economic status should be restricted to families living in absolute poverty,
 - d. Conducting a background check in all cases of abortion requests regarding economic status;
3. Encourages Governments to prioritise universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of health systems in order to minimise preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the root causes of such as but not limited to sexual and reproductive diseases, unintended pregnancy, and complications arising from unsafe abortions;

4. Urges Member States to provide broad access to affordable contraception by ways such as but not limited to,
 - a. Creating state sponsored companies with the aim of helping in the distribution of accessible contraception,
 - b. Supporting women and girls in financial hardship to gain access to their prescribed contraception before and after sexual encounter;

5. Urges Member States to incorporate sexual education in their national curriculum, which would
 - a. be accessible to every school-aged children starting from the age of 14
 - b. be financed by the individual Member States with the help of the UN if needed
 - c. be developed with the help of experts in the fields of sexual and reproductive health
 - d. focus of topics such as but not limited to:
 - i. use of contraception,
 - ii. family planning,
 - iii. sexual and reproductive health,
 - iv. underlying biological concepts of the human reproduction;

6. Supports the establishment of family planning centres for couples or individuals thinking about starting a family, which would
 - a. be free and accessible in every part of the country,
 - b. be financed by the individual Member States with the help of the UN or appropriate NGOs if needed,
 - c. offer the service of sexual and reproductive health experts,
 - d. support its clients in whatever decision they end up making regarding the issue.