



JHSSMUN

RESOLUTION PAPER GUIDE

Overview:

During an MUN conference, delegates form blocs, which are groups of countries that share similar interests and ideas. Blocs work together to draft and negotiate resolution papers, which are formal documents proposing solutions to global issues. Resolution papers in MUN are an essential component of the simulation, as they outline the proposed solutions to specific global issues. The papers include background information on the issue, a description of the proposed solution, benefits of the solution, challenges and potential risks, and a conclusion that summarizes the key points. Resolution papers are written by delegates or blocs and submitted for consideration and debate by the entire assembly.

In MUN, the goal of the delegates is to negotiate and pass resolution papers that address global issues in a way that is fair and beneficial to all countries. This requires effective communication, negotiation skills, and an understanding of international relations and diplomacy. The process of drafting and passing resolution papers helps students develop critical thinking, leadership, and public speaking skills, and provides a platform for them to express their views on global issues.

In summary, MUN is a simulation where students act as delegates representing different countries and participate in the negotiation of solutions to global issues. Blocs are groups of countries that share similar interests, and resolution papers are formal documents proposing solutions to global issues. The process of drafting and passing resolution papers is an essential part of the MUN experience, as it helps students develop critical skills and provides a platform for them to express their views on global issues.

General Formatting Guidelines

Resolution papers are typically formatted in Times New Roman, with a font size of 12pt. For detailed guidelines on formatting, including punctuation, italicization double spacing, and underlining, please refer to the sample resolution provided on page 4. Additionally the language of the must be professional and delegates must refrain from using slang terms or unfit terminology.

Key Phrases of Resolution Papers

Model United Nations (MUN) resolution papers have specific language and terms that are used to present and negotiate solutions to global issues. Here are some key phrases commonly used in MUN resolution papers:

- **Preambulatory Clause:** This is an introductory section of the resolution that provides context and background information on the issue being addressed. Preambulatory clauses usually start with phrases such as "Noting with concern" or "Taking into account".
- **Operative Clause:** This is the main section of the resolution that outlines the proposed solution. Operative clauses usually start with phrases such as "Calls upon" or "Decides to".
- **Whereas Clause:** This is a type of preambulatory clause that provides additional context and support for the proposed solution. Whereas clauses usually start with the word "Whereas".
- **Submitting the Resolution:** A resolution is submitted for consideration and debate by the entire assembly. This is typically done by using phrases such as "Submits the following resolution" or "Presents the following draft resolution".

- **Amendments:** Amendments are changes or additions to the resolution that are proposed during the negotiation process. Amendments can be proposed by individual delegates or blocs, and are usually referred to using phrases such as "Proposes an amendment to" or "Suggests changes to".
- **Voting:** After the negotiation process, a vote is taken on the resolution. The results of the vote are usually reported using phrases such as "The resolution passes with" or "The resolution fails with".
- **Final Passage:** If the resolution passes, it is considered adopted and becomes part of the official record of the MUN conference. This is usually referred to as "Final Passage of the resolution".

Preambulatory Phrases		Operative Phrases	
Affirming	Fully believing	Accepts	Directs
Alarmed by	Further deploring	Adopts	Emphasizes
Approving	Further recalling	Affirms	Encourages
Aware of	Guided by	Appeals	Endorses
Bearing in mind	Having adopted	Appreciates	Expresses its
Believing	Having considered	Approves	appreciation
Confident	Having examined	Authorizes	Expresses its hope
Contemplating	Having heard	Calls	Further invites
Convinced	Having received	Commends	Further proclaims
Declaring	Having studied	Condemns	Further reminds
Deeply concerned	Keeping in mind	Confirms	Further recommends
Deeply disturbed	Noting with regret	Congratulates	Further requests
Deeply regretting	Noting with concern	Considers	Further resolves
Desiring	Noting with content	Decides	Instructs Invites
Emphasizing	Noting further	Declares	Proclaims Reaffirms
Expecting	Noting with approval	Designates	Recognizes Regrets
Fully alarmed	Observing Reaffirming		

Resolution Format:

Topic: Draft Resolution Sample

Sponsors: Official names of the Sponsoring Countries in Alphabetical Order

Signatories: Official names of the Signatory Countries in Alphabetical Order

The (Committee Name),

Noting that perambulatory clauses outline the issue at hand, *Fully aware* that one line should be skipped before and after every clause, *Recalling* that perambulatory clauses begin with italicized perambulatory phrases, *Bearing in mind* that a comma is used at the end of each perambulatory clause, *Noting* further that perambulatory clauses end in a colon before the resolution moves on to the operative clauses:

1. Declares that operative clauses address the action that is needed to combat the issue;
2. Invites delegates to underline the operative phrases before an operative clause;
3. Calls upon operative clauses to end in semicolons;
4. Recommends clear and concise wording through splitting an operative clause into sub-clauses:
 - a. With a colon to introduce the first sub-clause
 - b. With a comma at the end of each sub-clause
 - c. With the use of sub-sub clauses if needed:
 - i. Using ‘i, ii, iii’ etc.,
 - ii. Having at least two sub-sub clauses,
 - iii. Ending a sub-clause with a semicolon;
5. Resolves that a resolution must always end with a period.