

Guide to Writing a Resolution

The resolution is written in the format of a long sentence. The draft resolution is very important because it is what **you** will lobby and merge from. It contains several parts and most significantly, explains a call(s) for action that **your country** according to **your** policy thinks will solve the question being addressed.

No resolution should be more than two pages long. All resolutions must be separated into perambulatory and operative sections. Resolutions should not condemn anything or another country. In fact, ideally they should be conciliatory in nature. This is not an opportunity to make ideological statement or to pick fights with others. Condemnation most often leads to alienation and decreases the chance of success in bringing about international consensus to solve world problems.

1. The Heading

The Heading at the top of the resolution is very important as it is used to facilitate the work of the Secretariat and the Committee Chair in processing the draft resolution. The Heading includes the subject of the resolution (agenda topic), the name of the Committee/Council to which it will be presented, and the name or names of the sponsoring countries.

2. The Text

A. Preamble

This part of the resolution is designed to explain the purpose of the draft and to state the primary reasons for support of the operative clauses which follow. The perambulatory clauses often refer to earlier United Nations resolutions, appropriate articles of the United Nations Charter, or other United Nations actions. It begins in all caps with the name of the body to which the resolution is being submitted. The preamble may not be amended.

B. Operative Clauses

The numbered operative clauses take the form of recommendations for actions or a statement of opinions concerning the situation. Operative clauses are the statement of policy in a resolution. The draft may request action by the United Nations members, Secretariat, or other United Nations bodies. The operative clauses begin with a verb to denote an action, and each clause usually addresses no more than one specific aspect of the action to be taken. Operative clauses may be amended.

Sample perambulatory phrases:

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

Sample of Operative phrases

Accepts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Approves	Endorses	Reminds
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls for	Further invites	Singularly demands
Calls upon	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Condemns	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further recommends	Suggests
Congratulates	Further resolves	Supports
Considers	Further requests	Take note of
Declares	Have resolved	Trusts
Declares accordingly	Invites	Urges
Deplores	Notes	
Draws the attention	Proclaims	

QUESTION OF: Economic aid and development in developing countries

SUBMITTED BY: Benin

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council

- 1 RECOGNIZING the situation of need in many developing nations concerning the humanitarian issue
- 2 of poor, if existing, housing, inefficient agricultural methods, lack of clean water, and lack of basic
- 3 medical needs,
- 4
- 5 GRATEFUL for the aid given by developed countries to Benin in the form of loans and development
- 6 programs,
- 7
- 8 BELIEVING THAT countries could mutually benefit through the establishment of development
- 9 programs such as the ones in place of Benin,
- 10
- 11 CALLS UPON able nations to send building materials and engineers to help educate and facilitate the
- 12 building of shelter by and for people of developing countries;
- 13
- 14 SUGGESTS that developed countries offer agricultural assistance in the form of education and send
- 15 money to developing countries working in conjunction with the World Food Program (WFP) with the
- 16 aim of making the use of wasted farm land more efficient and reducing the threat of hunger;
- 17
- 18 DRAWS ATTENTION TO the services of the World Health Organization (WHO) and encourages
- 19 developing nations to work in conjunction with WHO in establishing a plan with the goal of universal
- 20 immunization, vaccination, and health education.

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The Ongoing Conflict in Iraq

SUBMITTED TO: Security Council

SUBMITTED BY: Libya

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Egypt, Mongolia, Argentina and Congo

1 Affirming the status of Iraq as a sovereign and independent state,
2
3 Alarmed by the presence of some 156,000 foreign military troops within the boundaries of
4 this
5 sovereign state,
6 Deeply concerned that the presence of foreign military with the boundaries of a sovereign
7 state not
8 only breaks the international understanding of sovereignty that has been followed since the
9 Treaty of
10 Westphalia in 1648, but in breaking with international custom, is a threat to the sovereignty
11 of all
12 countries,
13 Recalling Resolution 1441 holding Iraq in material breach of relevant resolutions including
14 resolution
15 687, specifically in the unwillingness of Iraq of Iraq to cooperate with United Nations
16 inspectors and
17 the IAEA ,
18 Recalling Further the letter from Iraq dated 13 November 2002 to Secretary General Kofi
19 Annan
20 indicating the acceptance of Iraq to the resumption of on-site United Nations and IAEA
21 inspections,
22 Recognizing the 15th Consolidated Report of the IAEA to the Security Council on the 11
23 of March
24 2003 acknowledging that Iraq had provided access to all sites requested by the IAEA,

21 Noting with Deep Concern that despite the ongoing peaceful discussions with Iraq
regarding their non-
22 conformity with previous resolutions, and compliance with recent resolutions, a coalition of
48
23 member nations of the United Nations launched an attack on the sovereign state of Iraq on
20 March
24 2003,
25
26 CONDEMS the use of military force by member nations against another sovereign
member nation;
27
28 DEPLORES the violation of international law caused by this disregard to the sovereignty
of a
29 member state;
30
31 CALLS FOR all countries currently stationing troops within Iraq to withdraw any troops
remaining
32 within the boundaries of this sovereign state;
33
34 AFFIRMS the role of the United Nations and IAEA inspectors in determining the
compliance of Iraq
35 with previous Security Council resolutions;
36
37 INVITES member nations to make decisions about any continued use force through the
International
38 body of the United Nations which encourage discussion, negotiation and understanding on
the part of
39 all parties, instead of by unilateral means;
40
41 REAFFIRMS the purpose the United Nations to maintain international peace and security;
42
43 DECIDES to remain seized of the matter.