



What is a resolution?

A resolution is a written proposal stating how to solve the problem, issues or conflict at hand. A resolution states different ways to solve the topic being discussed. Regardless of the committee (except the International Court of Justice), a resolution is the only document that can implement solutions to an issue.

A resolution can be written by any delegate in the committee, council or commission or by multiple delegates. However it can only be submitted by an active member; observers cannot submit or vote on resolutions. The authors of a resolution are called co-submitters, they support the resolution throughout the debate.

Writing a resolution:

Resolutions have three main parts: the Heading, Pre-ambulatory Clauses and Operative Clauses.

The Heading contains general information about the resolution. The information found is as follows:

Question of	
Forum	
Submitted by	authors of resolution - ONE delegate (Main Submitter)
Co-submitters	delegations that want the resolution to be debated and have contributed in its writing - must

Committee name in UPPERCASE followed by a comma

Pre-ambulatory Clauses

Pre-ambulatory clauses state information about the topic at hand. They give background information about the topic, and justify the need for a resolution. Statistic, past actions taken in resolution, or actions by the UN can help strengthen your pre-ambulatory clauses. Pre-ambulatory clauses have to start with a pre-ambulatory phrase (or verb).

Format:

- Pre-ambulatory clauses should be italicized.
- Pre-ambulatory clauses must end in commas.
- All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in abbreviated form.
- Ensure that redundant words or phrases are removed

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses state the actions that will be taken by the committee in order to solve the problem. This part is purely to explain the solution and the way they will be implemented. Operative clauses shall never state background information about the topic (this is only found in the pre-ambulatory clauses). They should be symmetrical to the preamble and answer the problems stated in the preamble. Operative clauses start with an operative phrase (or verb).

Format:

- Should be symmetrical to the pre-ambulatory clauses.
- Each clause should begin with an operative clause and should be underlined
- Operative clauses must end in semicolons.
- Operative sub- clauses and sub- sub-clauses must have no punctuation at all at the end.
- Sub-sub-clauses should be tabbed in five spaces from the sub-clause and marked with a lowercase roman numeral followed by a period.

- All acronyms must be listed in full before appearing in their abbreviated form.
- Redundant words or phrases must be removed.

When merging draft resolutions, ensure that:

- No redundant/ repetitive clauses are used.
- The merged clauses make sense within the draft resolution both in objective and form.
- Ensure that merged clauses/ resolutions do not conflict. Ensure that there is a line- space between the end of one operative clause and the beginning of the next.
- A period only appears at the end of the last operative clause.
- Operative numbers should be aligned with the pre-ambulatory clauses and then tabbed in three spaces.

Pre-ambulatory and Operative Verbs or Phrases

Each operative/pre-ambulatory has to start with a specific verb or phrase here are they:

Pre-ambulatory clauses

Contemplating	Fully aware	Noting with deep concern
Convinced	Fully believing	Noting with regret
Declaring	Further deploring	Noting with satisfaction
Deeply concerned	Further recalling	Observing
Deeply conscious	Guided by	Reaffirming
Deeply convinced	Having adopted	Realizing
Deeply disturbed	Having considered	Recalling
Deeply regretting	Having considered further	Recognizing
Desiring	Having devoted attention	Referring
Emphasizing	Having examined	Seeking
Expecting	Having heard	Taking into account
Expressing its appreciation	Having received	Taking into consideration
Expressing its satisfaction	Having studied	Taking note
Fulfilling	Noting further	Welcoming
Fully alarmed	Noting with approval	

Operative clauses

Accepts	Deplors	Proclaims
Affirms	Designates	Reaffirms
Approves	Draws the attention	Recalls
Asks	Emphasizes	Recommends
Authorizes	Encourages	Regrets
Calls	Endorses	Reminds
Calls upon	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Condemns (only allowed in the Security Council)	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Confirms	Further invites	Strongly condemns (only allowed in the SC)
Congratulates	Further proclaims	Supports
Considers	Further recommends	Takes note of
Declares accordingly	Further reminds	Transmits
Demands (only allowed in the SC)	Further resolves	Trusts
	Have resolved	Urges
	Notes	