



Writing a Resolution

Each resolution is a single sentence, with different sections separated by semicolons and commas. Wording should be clear, concise and specific; every clause should have a purpose.

Heading

The heading identifies the committee, the resolution topic, the sponsoring nations, and the organ of the UN the delegation is addressing.

Preamble

The preamble explains the purposes of the resolution. The preambulatory clauses begin with present participles and often refer to past resolution precedents and authorizations in the UN Charter for actions.

Operative Clauses

These form the policy portion of the resolution. Each of these clauses starts with a verb (in the third person singular) and taken as a whole, deals thoroughly with one idea arranged in logical progression. Each clause should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic but should focus on one aspect of the problem.

Authors & Signatories

Sponsors of a resolution are authors who had direct involvement with the creation of the resolution. Signatories are countries who may or may not agree with the resolution but wish to hear it debated in the committee.



Writing Amendments

An amendment **adds, deletes, or changes** an operative clause in a draft resolution, and is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution to move it towards passing.

A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsoring authors agree with. After the amendment is approved by all resolution authors the Chair, it will be added to the resolution without a committee vote. The amendment author(s) then become a sponsoring author(s) of the resolution.

An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the resolution authors do not support and must be debated and voted upon by the committee. If, after an unfriendly amendment passes the committee vote, an original resolution author's national position no longer agrees with the resolution as written, the delegate may choose to recuse themselves as a sponsoring author and sit as a non-sponsoring committee member.

Sample Preambulatory Clauses

• Acknowledging	• Having approved
• Deeply conscious	• Recognizing
• Fully believing	• Approving
• Noting further	• Desiring
• Deeply convinced	• Having considered
• Further Reaffirming	• Referring
• Deeply disturbed	• Aware
• Deploring	• Determined
• Appreciating	• Having decided
• Having adopted	• Emphasizing
• Deeply regretting	• Having examined
• Anxious	• Recalling
• Alarmed	• Expecting
• Guided by Realizing	• Having received
• Affirming	• Believing
• Stressing	• Concerned
• Expressing appreciation	• Having reviewed
• Taking note	• Expressing satisfaction
• Confident	• Keeping in mind
• Welcoming	• Fulfilling
• Convinced	• Fully aware
• Noting	• Declaring
• Fully alarmed	• Noting with approval
• Contemplating	• Reaffirming



Sample Operative Clauses

• Accepts	• Appreciates
• Concurs	• Considers
• Emphasizes	• Expresses its concern
• Proclaims	• Regrets
• Adopts	• Approves
• Condemns	• Declares accordingly
• Reaffirms	• Expresses the hope
• Affirms	• Reiterates
• Confirms	• Authorizes
• Endorses	• Deplores
• Recognizes	• Has resolved
• Appeals	• Reminds
• Congratulates	• Calls
• Expresses its appreciation	• Designates
• Recommends	• Invites
• Requests	• Calls upon
• Directs	• Notes with appreciation
• Commends	• Draws attention
• Notes with approval	•



Sample Resolution

Committee: General Assembly A

Resolution 1.1

Topic: Promoting Self-Governance

Sponsored By: Bahamas, United States, and United Kingdom

Acknowledging that many governments currently operate under a one-party system of government,

Recalling that the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the founding principles of the United Nations,

Aware that any single-party system violates Article 21 of the Declaration, which specifically indicates that all people have the right to either directly participate in or elect representatives to their country's government,

Further aware that Article 2 of the Declaration firmly states that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration,"

Deeply disturbed that many countries blatantly flout these two Articles, in addition to countless other resolutions, treaties, and declarations, by establishing and promoting one-party political systems,

Recognizing that one-party systems of government are often corrupt,

Further recognizing that these governments often do not respect the rule of law, and deny their citizens many of the freedoms guaranteed by the 1948 Universal Declaration,

Understanding that the transition from a one-party system of government to a more democratic one is often difficult, and can often be plagued with uprisings, revolts, and general insecurity,

Acknowledging that the United Nations must play an integral part in securing the guided and peaceful transition to more democratic forms of government,

Therefore be it resolved by the General Assembly A,

1. *Defines:*

- a. "One-party" or "single-party system of government" as a system of government in which a sole party controls all branches of a nation's government, to the legal or de facto exclusion of others.
- b. "Two-party" or "multiparty system of government" as a system of government in which two or more parties are constitutionally or legally guaranteed, and voters may freely elect candidates from any party.



2. *Calls upon* all nations currently operating under a one-party system of government to:
 - a. Establish and implement a two- or multiple party system by January 1, 2019.
 - b. Actively prohibit discrimination against political specific political parties and their members, constitutionally, legally, or through any other means.
 - c. Follow all Articles and clauses in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that require such systems, as well as any other relevant resolutions, decisions, treaties, etc.

3. *Directs* the United Nations General Assembly to:
 - a. Create a list of all nations currently operating under a one-party system of government.
 - b. Intervene if such discrimination as detailed in Clause 2b occurs in said nations.
 - c. Determine appropriate punishments, in the form of economic sanctions, to respond to such discrimination.

4. *Instructs* the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division to monitor elections in countries on said list, until such time as the General Assembly or the Division itself decides otherwise.

5. *Further directs* the General Assembly, by February 1, 2024, to evaluate all countries on said list for the purpose of determining whether or not they have adequately met all terms and conditions set forth in this resolution.
 - a. Those who are determined to have met said terms conditions shall no longer require assistance or intervention.
 - b. Those who have not met said terms and conditions, but have not done so voluntarily, shall continue to be subject to assistance and intervention, as per this resolution, until such time as the General Assembly decides otherwise.
 - c. Those who have voluntarily refused to meet said terms and conditions shall continue to be subject to assistance and intervention, as per this resolution, until such time as the General Assembly decides otherwise. Additionally, the General Assembly shall determine adequate punishments for said nations.