



HOW TO WRITE A RESOLUTION

Understand the Basics

- *What is it for?*
 - Resolutions are the “solutions” proposed and voted into action by the committee to the issues of debate
- *Who writes them?*
 - Any delegate with a vote in the committee is able to sponsor a resolution or sign on as a signatory

Understanding the People

- *Sponsors*
 - Delegates responsible for writing the language of the resolution. Sponsors may only sign onto one resolution
- *Signatories?*
 - Any delegate who proposes interest in the resolution and wishes to see the topics of the resolution being debated further. Signatories may sign onto more than one resolution.

The Components

- *Heading*
 - Committee Name, Sponsor Names, Signatory names, Topic
- *Pre-ambulatory Clauses*
 - Issues that the committee deems to be important and hopes to find a resolution for
 - Must pertain to the main topic of the resolution
 - Cannot be amended
 - May refer to other documents or other pre-existing UN bodies
- *Operative Clauses*
 - Specific actions that the committee will take to address/resolve the issues stated in the preambulatory clauses
 - May be amended





- Only Security Council resolutions are binding

Amendments

- *Working Paper*: Agreed upon by all sponsors and is introduced directly into the draft
- *Draft Resolution*: Not agreed upon by all sponsors therefore will be debated on and voted separately from main body

Procedure

- *Friendly*: Agreed upon by all sponsors and is introduced directly into the draft
- *Unfriendly*: Formally introduced by the Chair and is referred to as a “draft resolution” until it can be successfully passed
- *Resolution*: Any draft resolution that has been successfully passed

Formatting

- *Heading*
 - Heading goes in top left corner
 - Names of sponsors and signatories listed alphabetically
 - Distribution and date in top right corner
- *Preambulatory*
 - First words are all italicized
 - Commas after every perambulatory clause
- *Operative*
 - Semi-colons after every operative clause, last clause ends with period
 - All operatives are numbered and intended with a line skipped in between each clause
 - Sub-clauses are intended next to letterings, intended twice beyond sub-clauses listed next to numberings

