

RESOLUTION WRITING

This guide will show you how to write a resolution effectively. By following these steps, you'll make the process smoother and have a much more rewarding experience.

What is a resolution?

A resolution is a document drafted by delegates from a specific committee which attempts to address a problem or an issue by either condemning, applauding, or suggesting a plan of action to be implemented within a certain time frame. A resolution also states goals and desires of a specific committee or the United Nations in general.

Why resolutions?

Apart from the Security Council, resolutions passed by bodies of the United Nations technically hold no enforcement mechanism, making them appear useless on the surface. However, resolutions will often set the norm of what eventually becomes international law. Common international law concerning human rights, nuclear non-proliferation, genocide, etc. all had their beginnings in a resolution.

How do I write a resolution?

Resolution writing follows a strict format. A resolution (working paper) generally is broken down into two parts: perambulatory clauses and operative clauses.

- *Preambulatory clauses*

- These clauses are the first grouping in any resolution, and the end of each clause should have a comma.
- While perambulatory clauses are not the “meat” of a resolution, they serve an important part in establishing the importance of an issue by laying out the problem, establishing precedence through citing resolutions, treaties, etc. and explaining what has and has not worked beforehand.
 - You not only cite the resolution, but also you explain what it was about.

- *Operative clauses*

- These clauses are the second grouping in a resolution and clause should end with a semicolon, with the final clause ending in a period.
- These clauses generally establish the “game plan” by citing what needs to be done and how it should be implemented.
- While these clauses are frequently very detailed, they at times can be strategically vague to gain a consensus.

Phrases for Introducing Resolutions

Preambulatory Phrases:

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

-Accepts -Affirms -Approves -Authorizes -Calls -Calls upon -Condemns -Congratulates -Confirms -Considers -Declares accordingly	-Demands -Deplores -Draws the attention -Designates -Emphasizes -Encourages -Endorses -Expresses its appreciation -Expresses its hope -Further invites	-Further proclaims -Further reminds -Further recommends -Further resolves -Further requests -Have resolved -Notes -Proclaims -Reaffirms -Recommends -Reminds	-Regrets -Requests -Solemnly affirms -Strongly condemns -Supports -Trusts -Takes note of -Transmits -Urges
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Note:

Resolutions are initially referred to as **Working Papers**. Once the Dais reviews and assigns a code, a Working Paper becomes a **Draft Resolution**, which is then read and voted on by the body. After a Draft Resolution is approved through voting, it becomes an official **Resolution**, and the Dais assigns a new code for the committee and conference records.

Delegates may share the details of their Working Paper, but they cannot use their speeches to lobby for it or called by name until it becomes a Draft Resolution.

Sample Resolution

Code: BYUMUN36-GA1-1/2025

Committee: General Assembly 1st

Topic: Chemical and Biological Weapons

Sponsors: Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Spain

Signatories: Andorra, Benin, Egypt, Nepal, South Africa, Qatar, Zimbabwe

The General Assembly,

Realizing that technology has created new forms of weapons that pose serious and long-term threats to all forms of life on this planet,

Recognizing the urgent global need for an immediate agreement on prohibiting further development, production and stockpiling of all forms of chemical and biological weapons,

Noting that past United Nations resolutions attempting to control the diversification and proliferation of chemical and biological weapons have met with repeated resistance from (9) member states,

1. *Strongly urges* all nations all nations to ratify the Protocol of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or Other Gases, Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed on 17 June 1925, at Geneva, and the Convention of the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxic (15) Weapons;
2. *Encourages* member states to implement an international system for monitoring and verifying compliance with chemical and biological weapons treaties;
3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its present efforts to reach a comprehensive position on defining defoliants and (19) environmental degradation.

Things to Remember:

- Sponsors are countries who write the resolution and must vote for the resolution. If they vote against a resolution they sponsored, the resolution will automatically fail.
- Signatories are countries/NGOs who are willing to discuss the issue, but do not have to vote in favor of.
- The heading at the top of the paper includes committee name and topic – the resolution number will be assigned by the chair once the resolution has been approved.
- More than one resolution can pass for the same topic.
- **Pre-written resolutions are not allowed at BYUMUN.**
- **The use of AI to draft working papers is not allowed at BYUMUN.**