Resolution Format Guide

Resolutions are fundamental declarations of the United Nations' different organisms' positions. These and the amendments constitute the base of every debate or consult among countries. Resolutions or Amendments may be introduced to the committee by one or more Delegates. Once approved, they reflect the politics of the committee or any other organism of the United Nations. In general, Resolutions represent the policies and thoughts of several countries in the committee. They may include declarations, treaties or conventions. They can be expressed in general form or be directed to another organism or specific country. They can condemn one country's actions toward another or, as in the case of the Security Council, demand military or economic sanctions. An Amendment may be considered an addition, change or suppression on resolutions. The final copy of the resolution should be discussed and written by blocs or groups.

Presenting Resolutions or Amendments that gather several opinions or postures helps delegates give better direction on the committee's affairs and facilitates its approval. A broad consensus helps secure the approval on Amendments or Resolutions with no further conflict. We encourage you to write Resolutions as realistic as possible. After having been written by the delegate who proposed it, the Resolution must be divided in two parts: introductory and operative. The introductory part tries to justify the actions about to be taken. Generally it denotes actions authorized by the United Nations Charter or that may refer to Resolutions approved before. The operative part is the portion that manifests the actions about to take place. Each sentence shall begin with a verb and must be disaggregated in a logic and progressive order. Declarations and thoughts have to be according to the specific problem. Each line should be numbered.

A well-written must present:

   a) **Know the problem:** relevant background and actions previously quoted.

   b) **Issues clarity:** topic arguments must be specific.

   c) **Concise:** each clause and phrase must have a purpose.

   d) **Good presentation:** it is convenient to avoid grammatical errors and an inadequate format.

A well-written resolution must follow this format:

1. A heading, written in capital letters, centred at the top of the page, including the topic and the number of resolution. Example:

<div align="center">

RESOLUTION A-1

Elimination of the Embargo against Cuba

</div>

2. On the left margin and below the heading you must write:

   a) **Committee:** which will consider it,

   b) **Topic:** deal by the resolution,

   c) **Signatories**, which refer to the countries that made the Resolution.

3. Preliminary and Operative Phrases should be underlined.

Sample Resolution

RESOLUTION A-1

COMMITTEE: General Assembly

TOPIC: Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance.

SIGNATORIES: Sweden, India, Singapore, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uruguay and Australia.

1. <u>Reaffirming</u> the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, which
2. were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference of Population,
3. <u>Recalling</u> decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations
4. Development Program, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the
5. United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of
6. accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,
7. <u>Recalling also</u> its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the
8. review assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its
9. experience in the field of population and requested that appropriate summary of the
10. main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the General Assembly
11. at its forty-fourth session,
12. <u>Mindful </u>of the diversity in culture and traditions and in social, economical and political
13. conditions among countries, and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries
14. with regard to the formulation, promotion implementation of their own population
15. policies,
16.
17. The General Assembly:
18. *1.* <u>Takes note</u> of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund
19. containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations resulting from its review
20. and assessment of population program experience;
21. *2.* <u>Takes note</u> with appreciation of the Amsterdam declaration on A Better Life for
22. Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-
23. first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989;
24. *3.* <u>Stresses</u> the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the
25. International Forum in the preparations for and deliberations on relevant forthcoming
26. United Nations conferences, and in the preparation of the international development
27. strategy for the fourth United Nations development strategy for fourth United Nations
28. development decade;
29. <u>Requests</u> the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to bring the
30. results of the International Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations
31. Organizations and non-government organizations.

Introductory Phrases to a Resolution

Every resolution, to be well written, must have an introductory phrase that precedes any point or idea specified in it. Every point in an introduction, quotation, recommendation or action must be preceded by one of the following phrases; each of them must be written in italics.

PRELIMINARY PHRASES

Affirming
Alarmed by
Appreciation
Approving
Aware of
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing

Expecting
Expressing its
Expressing its satisfaction
Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fully aware
Fully believing
Further deploring
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention
Having examined
Having heard
Having received
Having studied

Keeping in mind
Noting further
Noting with approval
Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into account
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Confirms
Congratulates
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Designates

Draw attention
Emphasizes
Encourages
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further invites
Further proclaims
Further recommends
Further reminds
Further requests
Further resolves
Have resolved
Notes

Proclaims
Reaffirms
Recommends
Regrets
Reminds
Requests
Resolves
Solemnly affirms
Strongly condemns
Supports
Takes note of
Transmits
Trusts