

How to write a resolution paper

Basics:

Who writes a resolution paper: Any delegate may write a resolution paper. The writer is known as the sponsor. Often there are multiple sponsors

What to write: the solution to the proposed problems of the committee

Heading:

This part will contain four things: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic

Draft Resolution 1.1]

Authors: China, Finland, Germany, Israel, Russia and USA

Signatories: Afghanistan, Bahrain, China, Finland, Germany, Iraq, Israel, North Korea, Norway, Pakistan, Russia and USA

United Nations General Assembly

The committee name and topic should be clear and understandable. The sponsors are mainly the authors of the resolution, they might not agree with the entire resolution and might want it debated. Most committees may require a minimum number of sponsors to put the resolution on the floor.

Perambulatory Clauses

This portion of the resolution mainly states the issues that the committee wants to resolve. These clauses may include:

- Past UN resolutions, treaties, or conventions related to the topic
- Past regional, non-governmental, or national efforts in resolving this topic
- References to the UN Charter or other international frameworks and laws
- Statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency
- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact.

Sample Preambulatory Clauses:

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

Sample Preambulatory statements:

Reminding all nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, and the need to protect their lives regardless of their race, ethnicity and nationality, and that these bases will be setup and run under the Oslo guidelines, these can and will be implemented with oversight by the UN,

Reminding also that military bases are built with the consent of the host nation thus rendering all claims regarding the sovereignty breach issue invalid and unsubstantiated,

Bearing in mind that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of crimes committed against humanity and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing also in mind that international areas need to be patrolled and policed with the help of foreign military bases because they are the only ones capable of dealing with international incidents,

Deeply Convinced that the only viable solution is to have and enforce SOFA (Status of Force Agreements) for various international issues, including but not limited to, rogue governments and rogue and terrorist organizations,

Noting with deep concern that only two resolution have been made in this regard, 2165 and 2344, which asked DISEC to present a report but DISEC failed to do so

Stressing the need to protect the lives of innocent people around the world and making crimes of terrorism severely punishable by international law,

Keeping in mind that the Oslo guideline (revised in 2005 with the consent of 48 countries) present a timeline and a frame work for the workings of foreign military bases especially in disaster and grief stricken areas,

To write a Preambulatory clause, just take a statement that you want to mention and combine it with a phrase. All preambulatory phrases must be bold and underlined

In general you have more Operative clauses that Preambulatory

Operative clauses:

These are the solutions to the problems that have been proposed by the sponsors of the resolution paper. These address directly, the issues pointed out in the above Preambulatory Clauses.

To write a clause, just take the solution that you want to propose and add an Operative Phrase to it.

Sample Operative Phrases:

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

Sample Operative Clauses

- 1. Declares accordingly** that the proposed problem of breach of sovereignty of nations is not under threat, where human lives are in danger it is the responsibility nay, the right of the nations capable of interfering to interfere, thus making all concerns invalid because the value of Human life is above that of sovereignty,
 - 2. Reminds** that several foreign military bases under US control have tremendously contributed to providing support to post conflict and disaster areas around the world,
 - 3. Endorses** setting up foreign military bases to curb the spread o terrorism and the implementation of the Oslo guidelines to eliminate any alleged harms that these bases might present to the host country,
 - 4. Emphasizing** that such crimes are intolerable and need to be stamped out of our world,
 - 5. Encourages** Every country to respond to the jurisdiction of the ICC regarding war crimes
 - 6. Encourages** cooperation between host and foreign states to include communication and training at the foreign military base
 - 7. Takes note of** the criminal activities being carried out in some of these bases for which strict enforcement of the Oslo guidelines and proper oversight by the UN will prove sufficient,
 - 8. Recognizes** that host states may request decommissioning and closure of the base once the original treaty has expired
 - 9. Strongly condemns** and action or movement against the setup and maintenance of these bases as that is the real threat to World Peace and should be dealt with accordingly
 - 10. Supports** the setting up of foreign military bases under the Oslo guidelines everywhere it is deemed strategically necessary,
 - 11. Expresses** its hope that these military bases will be set up in the density that they are required and will not be subject to any density limits as that can hamper strategic movement and foresight,
 - 12. Resolves** to stay actively seized on the issue.
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Each Phrase must be highlighted.

Amendments

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or revises an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change certain sections. The committee must vote upon the amendment before it is added to the draft resolution.

The author(s) of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it (usually 20 percent of the committee). Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments

Vocabulary

The words used in resolutions tend to be very long and sound official. This is not merely a means of displaying how literate diplomats are; these words are carefully selected based on their exact meaning, so as to eliminate all ambiguity when delegates are absolutely decided on what to do, or to create ambiguity when the issue is too controversial.

Bringing a Resolution to the Floor for Debate

A draft resolution must always gain the support of a certain number of member states in the committee before the sponsors (the delegates who created the resolution) may submit it to the committee staff. Many conferences require signatures from 20 percent of the countries present in order to submit a draft resolution. A staff member will read the draft resolution to ensure that it is relevant and in proper format. Only when a staff member formally accepts the document and assigns it a number can it be referred to in formal debate.

In some cases a delegate must make a motion to introduce the draft resolution, while in other cases the sponsors are immediately called upon to read the document. Because these procedures can vary, it is essential to find out about the resolution process for the committee you plan to be a delegate of.