

How to write a Resolution

A Resolution is a document which aims to deal with a current world issue; it is essentially a proposed solution to a problem. It should briefly describe the problem (the “preamble”) and then attempt to deal with it. Writing a Resolution may appear daunting at first, but once you become familiar with the formal wording, it will become easier to plan your thoughts and you will find you are able to express some passion in your arguments.

Once you have researched your country and written your position paper you will have a good knowledge of your country’s stance on the issues you will be debating. The aim of writing a Resolution is to propose a solution from your country’s point of view and, through lobbying, garner support for your Resolution. Lobbying involves trying to convince other nations to sign up to your Resolution. The Resolutions which have gained the most support will be submitted to the Chairs with a view to it being debated in Committee.

The format of your Resolution should be as follows:

- Begin with: Committee name, 'Question of...', 'Submitted by...'
- The Resolution should start 'The General Assembly,' or 'The Security Council,'
- Lines should be numbered down the left hand side
- The 'Preambulatory Clauses' deal with the background to the problem which is the subject of your Resolution, including aspects of the present situation, previous attempted solutions, reference to U.N. activities or initiatives in the field
- The 'Operative Clauses' form your suggestions for a solution to the problem you have outlined in the Preambulatory Clauses. Essentially, these are the **actions** that you suggest should be taken in response to the problem.

At NBHS MUN we suggest around 5 preambulatory clauses followed by a maximum of 8 operative clauses. Preambulatory clauses must begin with a preambulatory phrase (a list of such phrases follows). Operative clauses must also begin with specific phrases (which may only be used once in the resolution) and a list of these is below.

See below for a list of preambulatory and operative clauses and for examples of Resolutions.

Please Note: Any of these Clause Starters can be re-used by adding “further”, “strongly” or “deeply” in front of it. For example: “Noting” can be re-used by becoming “Further Noting” or “Concerned By” can be re-used by becoming “Deeply Concerned By”.

Preambulatory	Preambulatory	Operative	Operative
Affirming	Having considered further	Accepts	Reaffirms
Alarmed by	Having devoted attention	Adopts	Recommends
Approving	Having examined	Affirms	Reminds
Aware of	Having studied	Approves	Regrets
Believe	Having heard	Authorises	Requests
Bearing in mind	Having received	Calls for	Solemnly affirms
Confident	Keeping in mind	Calls upon	Strongly condemns
Contemplating	Noting with regret	Condemns	Strongly suggests
Convinced	Noting with satisfaction	Congratulates	Strongly urges
Declaring	Noting with deep concern	Confirms	Supports
Deeply concerned	Noting further	Considers	Takes note of
Deeply conscious	Noting with approval	Decides	Transmits
Deeply convinced	Observing	Declares accordingly	Trusts
Deeply disturbed	Realising	Demands	Urges
Deeply regretting	Reaffirming	Deplores	
Desiring	Recalling	Draws the attention of	
Emphasising	Recognising	Designates	
Expecting	Referring	Emphasises	
Expressing its appreciation	Seeking	Encourages	
Expressing its satisfaction	Taking into account	Endorses	
Fulfilling	Taking into consideration	Expresses its hope	
Fully aware	Taking note	Further invites	
Fully alarmed	Viewing with appreciation	Further proclaims	
Fully believing	Welcoming	Further reminds	
Further deplored		Further recommends	
Further recalling		Further resolves	
Guided by		Has resolved	
Having adopted		Notes	
Having considered		Proclaims	

Example resolution 1

Resolution: The Chubbchubbs...the question of obesity among young people

Committee: Youth Committee

Submitted by: The Netherlands

1. **Having examined** the evidence it is clear that there is a serious problem throughout the UN
2. with childhood obesity,
3. **Recognising** that the Netherlands itself has a problem with 13% of children overweight and
4. 7% who are obese,
5. **Taking into account** that a study conducted across the Netherlands found that those children
6. who are obese already have at least one heart disease risk factor such as high blood pressure 7. and high cholesterol.

8. (1) **Calls for** international collaboration on tackling childhood obesity
9. (2) **Requests** that a committee looks specifically at ways to target families and schools in
10. order to reduce the rate of obesity throughout the UN
11. (3) **Takes note of** previous studies such as EPODE (Together, lets prevent childhood
12. obesity) to learn from specific community and country studies to help guide future
13. programmes
14. (4) **Further requests** that more be done to bridge the gap between awareness of the
15. obesity problem and implementation of programmes to prevent the problem from
16. occurring such as;
17. a) ensuring there is an international minimum requirement for physical activity in schools
18. for age groups 5-13.
19. b) providing schools with funding to offer well balanced nutritional meals for age groups
20. 5-13

21. (5) **Expresses hope** that more is done to redistribute excess food to tackle under
22. nutrition.
23. (6) **Strongly suggests** that UN agencies put more pressure on developed countries to
24. support the advancement and implementation of food and nutrition programmes in
25. developing countries by;
26. a) alleviating debt in developing countries
27. b) ensuring all UN members achieve the agreed target of spending 0.7% of GDP on
28. development of the millennium goals (Netherlands is one of the few who meet this target)

Example Resolution 2

Resolution: The West Has Had Its Day

Committee: Security Council

Submitted by: Russian Federation

1. **Believing** that American foreign policy is a de-stabilising force in the world,
2. **Fully aware** that America and her allies are engaged in an illegal war in Iraq,
3. **Asserting** that America foreign policy interferes in the internal policies of member states,
4. **Conscious** of the fact that China is the emerging global super power,
5. **Recognising** that China and Russia have proven to be forces of stability in the world,

6. The UN Security Council:
 7. (1). Calls on the immediate withdrawal of US and allied troops from Iraq and Afghanistan;
 8. (2). Requests that the US President be investigated for War Crimes and subject to the jurisdiction of the UN War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague;
 9. (3).Demands that the permanent members of the UN Security Council be amended to take into account population, not historical and colonial superiority
 10. a) Security Council be expanded to 20 members – 8 permanent and 12 rotating
 11. b) The 8 permanent members would be: China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Nigeria and Russia;
 12. (4).Suggests that UN observers should strictly monitor the US Presidential election 2008;
 13. (5). Recommends that the UN headquarters be moved to Moscow.

Example Resolution 3

Committee: Human Rights

Question of: Human Rights in a State of Emergency

Submitted By: Libya

- (1) **Recalling** that the right to life is the most important human right and should be upheld at all costs,
- (3) **Acknowledging** that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was set up in 1984 with the very best of intentions but has lost its value due to its limiting nature which denies the long term stability of countries.
- (6) **Taking into account** every situation is different and must be met with a different course of actions,
- (8) **Emphasising** that declaring a state of emergency is the worst case scenario and should only be used as a last resort,
- (10) **Seeking** unity with all nations to ensure that in the future no human rights will ever be violated,
- (12) 1. **Suggests** a United Nations State of Emergency body (UNSE) should be set up to authorise and review when a state of emergency should be declared, it must:
 - (14) a) review the long-term stability of countries,
 - (15) b) investigate the disputes and wars, both within a country and internationally,
 - (17) c) be independent from any one nation's particular views;
- (18) 2. **Regrets** that the right to free speech must be denied in certain circumstances

- (19) where it may:
 - (20) a) cause of great loss of life through causing social unrest
 - (21) b) restrict the ability to govern a country;
- (22) 3. Authorises the right to detain political prisoners for the duration of a
- (23) state of emergency, due to their disruptive behaviour, and resources normally
 - (24) used for trials being used to stabilise a country;
- (25) 4. Emphasises the right to use torture that does not cause death for interrogation
- (26) purposes only in a state of emergency to pursue long-term stability within a
 - (27) country;
- (28) 5. Urges the right to freedom of movement to be restricted in a healthcare state of
- (29) emergency as this could contain the spreading of diseases;
- (30) 6. Trusts nations will not invade a country during a state of emergency unless
- (31) given permission from the UNSE as in general it is likely to cause more human
 - (32) rights to be taken away from citizens.