

## **Resolution Paper 101**

Writing a resolution paper is an essential skill when it comes to Model United Nations. It is the primary method of translating your solutions and ideas into a written document applicable to the real world. As a delegate, you must know how to both write and format a resolution paper.

### **What is a Resolution Paper?**

A resolution paper is one of the most common piece of writing in Model United Nations. It serves as an official document laying out a set of solutions to a given problem. The dais's approval is needed to turn a working paper into a Draft Resolution. A voting is necessary to pass a resolution paper (from Draft Resolution to an official Resolution). In essence, all three of these documents refer to the same thing: a set of solutions to a given problem. Its two main components: pre-ambulatory clauses and operative clauses, explain, respectively, problems and solutions discussed by the committee.

### **Components of a Resolution Paper**

- Draft Resolution # (Working Paper # if not yet approved)
- Topic
- Sponsors
- Signatories
- Committee Name
- Pre-ambulatory Clauses
- Operative Clauses



## Sample Resolution Paper

- Source: CAHSMUN 2016
- The below explains all necessary formatting rules

# SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

(All Times New Roman 12 point)

### Draft Resolution (number here)

#### Topic:

**Sponsors:** Official names of the Sponsoring Countries (between 1-3 or 2-5, depending on committee size)

**Signatories:** Official names of the Signatory Countries (the number of Sponsors and Signatories has to be at least one-fourth of the size of the committee – signatories do not necessarily support the resolution, but want to see it debated)

*The (Committee Name),*

*Noting* that preambulatory clauses outline the issue at hand,

*Recognizing* that there is no indentation before each preambulatory clause,

*Fully aware* that one line should be skipped before and after every clause,

*Recalling* that preambulatory clauses begin with italicized preambulatory phrases,

*Bearing in mind* that a comma is used at the end of each preambulatory clause,

*Taking note* that documents in the resolution must be accompanied with their titles, dates, and numbers,

*Keeping in mind* that preambulatory clauses cannot be amended,

*Noting further* that preambulatory clauses end in a colon before the resolution moves on to the operative clauses:

1. Declares that operative clauses address the action that should be taken to combat the issue;
2. Invites delegates to underline the operative phrases before an operative clause;
3. Calls upon operative clauses to end in semi-colons;
4. Recommends clear and concise wording through splitting an operative clause into sub-clauses:
  - a. With a colon to introduce the first sub-clause;
  - b. With one line for each sub-clause;
  - c. With a semi-colon at the end of each sub-clause;
  - d. With the use of sub-sub clauses if needed:
    - i. Using 'i, ii, iii' etc.
    - ii. Having at least two sub-sub clauses;
5. Resolves that a resolution always ends with a period.

