

# What Is a Resolution Paper?

A **resolution** is the **final product** of all discussion, negotiation, and collaboration in a Model United Nations committee. It contains the **proposals that the committee agrees to debate and vote on** as possible solutions to the issue.

Once approved by vote, a resolution becomes the **official recommendation** of the committee. Only the **Security Council** can pass binding resolutions; all other committees issue **recommendations** for future action.

#### WHO WRITES AND SUBMITS A RESOLUTION PAPER?

A working paper must have:

# Sponsors:

Delegates or countries who **draft and support** the resolution. They agree with its content and will **defend and present it** before the committee.

# Signatories:

Delegates who want the resolution to be discussed, even if they do not fully agree with its ideas. Their signature only shows interest in debating it.











# **STRUCTURE OF A WORKING PAPER**

A resolution paper has three main parts:

Section	Purpose	Example
Heading	Identifies the committee, sponsors, signatories, and topic.	Committee: UNEP Topic: Combating Plastic Pollution in Oceans Sponsors: France, Mexico, Japan Signatories: Brazil, Kenya, Canada,
Preambulatory Clauses	Explain the context, reasons, and past international actions. Each clause starts with a preambulatory phrase (present participle) and ends with a comma (,).	Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 14 on Life Below Water, Alarmed by the accumulation of plastic debris in marine ecosystems, Recognizing the efforts of UNEP and regional organizations in addressing ocean pollution,
Operative Clauses	Present the specific actions the committee proposes. Each clause starts with an underlined verb and ends with a semicolon (;), except the last, which ends with a period (.).	<ol> <li><u>Calls</u> upon Member States to ban singleuse plastics by 2030;</li> <li><u>Encourages</u> the creation of a Global Ocean Cleanup Fund;</li> <li><u>Requests</u> UNEP to monitor and report progress annually.</li> </ol>

## **FORMATTING RULES**

- Use formal UN language throughout.
- Write the entire resolution as one long sentence (each clause separated by commas or semicolons).
- Capitalize and underline key verbs in operative clauses.
- Do not use periods between clauses—only the last clause ends with a period.
- Maintain logical flow: preamble (context) → operative section (solutions).











#### WRITING THE PREAMBLE

The preamble of a draft resolution explains why the committee is addressing the topic and provides essential **background information** on the issue. It sets the context for the proposed actions by referring to **previous international efforts, legal frameworks, and relevant declarations**.

Each **preambulatory clause** begins with a **present participle** (known as a preambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma (,). Together, these clauses express the motivation and justification behind the resolution.

Preambulatory clauses may include:

- References to the UN Charter and its principles.
- Citations of past UN resolutions, conventions, or treaties related to the topic under discussion.
- Mentions of statements or reports made by the Secretary-General, specialized agencies, or other relevant UN bodies.
- Recognition of the efforts made by regional organizations, NGOs, or civil society in addressing the issue.
- General observations on the significance, causes, and global impact of the problem.

The preamble provides the foundation for your resolution—it explains the "why" before you present the "how."











#### WRITING THE OPERATIVE SECTION

The **operative section** of a resolution presents the **actions or solutions** that the committee proposes to address the issues outlined in the preamble. Each **operative clause** is **action-oriented** and begins with an **underlined verb**, followed by a clear and specific proposal.

Operative clauses should be organized logically and demonstrate a coherent plan of action. Each one should build upon the previous clause to create a **comprehensive and realistic solution**.

When drafting operative clauses, delegates should keep the following guidelines in mind:

- Number each clause consecutively for clarity.
- Ensure that each clause contributes to the overall resolution and complements the others.
- **Include sufficient detail** in every clause to make the proposed action complete and actionable.
- Punctuate properly: each clause ends with a semicolon (;), except for the final clause, which ends with a period (.).

Think of operative clauses as the "action plan" of your resolution—they turn discussion into concrete measures that the international community can implement.











## LIST OF COMMON PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Preambulatory clauses begin with a present participle and are used to introduce background information, recognize previous efforts, or justify why the committee is addressing a particular issue. Each clause ends with a comma (,).

Below is an organized list of commonly used preambulatory phrases:

General Expressions of Acknowledgment or Reference				
Affirming	Fully aware	Realizing		
Approving	Guided by	Recalling		
Bearing in mind	Having adopted	Recognizing		
Believing	Having considered	Referring		
Confident	Having examined	Seeking		
Contemplating	Having received	Taking into consideration		
Convinced	Keeping in mind	Taking note		
Declaring	Noting further	Viewing with appreciation		
Fulfilling	Observing	Welcoming		

Concern or Regret	Hope or Expectation	Reaffirmation or Commitment
Alarmed by	Desiring	Further recalling
Deeply concerned	Emphasizing	Reaffirming
Deeply conscious	Expecting	
Deeply convinced	Expressing its appreciation	
Deeply disturbed		
Deeply regretting		
Further deploring		
Noting with deep concern		











## **LIST OF COMMON OPERATIVE PHRASES**

Operative clauses express actions and recommendations proposed by the committee to address the issue discussed in the preamble. Each clause begins with an underlined verb and ends with a semicolon (;), except the final one, which ends with a period (.).

Below is an organized list of commonly used **operative phrases**, grouped by their general purpose:

Approval or acceptance	Action or Implementation	
Accepts	Authorizes	
Affirms	Calls	
Approves	Calls upon	
Confirms	Designates	
Considers	Draws the attention	
Endorses	Emphasizes	
Notes	Encourages	
Takes note of	Further invites	
	Further proclaims	
	Further recommends	
	Further requests	
	Further resolves	
	Has resolved	
	Requests	
	Supports	
	Transmits	

Recommendation or Guidance	Condemnation	Recognition or Appreciation
Reaffirms	Condemns	Congratulates
Recommends	Deplores	Expresses its appreciation
Reminds	Regrets	Expresses its hope
Trusts	Strongly condemns	Proclaims
		Solemnly affirms
		Declares accordingly











# SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

Resolution: UNEP/1/1.1

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Topic:** Combating Plastic Pollution in Oceans

**Sponsors:** France, Mexico, Japan

**Signatories:** Brazil, Kenya, Canada, Indonesia

The United Nations Environment Programme,

<u>Recalling</u> the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 14 on <u>Life Below</u> Water, which calls for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and marine resources,

<u>Alarmed</u> by the continuous increase in plastic pollution, which severely harms marine biodiversity, disrupts ecosystems, and threatens food security for coastal communities,

<u>Recognizing</u> the efforts made by international organizations such as UNEP and the Global Partnership on Marine Litter to coordinate actions against marine pollution,

<u>Deeply concerned</u> that many developing nations lack sufficient waste management infrastructure to effectively address plastic waste,

<u>Acknowledging</u> the importance of public awareness and education in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns,

<u>Emphasizing</u> that global cooperation, innovation, and technology sharing are essential to solving the plastic pollution crisis,











- 1. <u>Calls upon</u> all Member States to implement national strategies aimed at phasing out single-use plastics by 2030;
- 2. <u>Encourages</u> the establishment of a **Global Ocean Cleanup Fund** under UNEP supervision, financed through voluntary contributions from developed countries and private sector partners;
- 3. <u>Requests</u> regional cooperation to improve **recycling and waste management systems**, especially in coastal and developing regions;
- 4. <u>Recommends</u> that Member States promote **research and development** of biodegradable and sustainable material alternatives;
- 5. <u>Urges</u> governments to integrate **environmental education programs** into school curricula to raise awareness about the impact of plastic pollution;
- 6. <u>Invites</u> the private sector to adopt **corporate responsibility initiatives**, including reducing plastic packaging and investing in circular economy models;
- 7. <u>Calls for</u> increased **technology transfer and capacity building** to support developing countries in waste management and recycling innovation;
- 8. Reaffirms the role of UNEP in coordinating international efforts and monitoring progress through an annual global report on ocean pollution;
- 9. <u>Encourages</u> collaboration with NGOs and civil society to organize **coastal cleanup campaigns** and community-based sustainability projects;
- 10. <u>Requests</u> that this resolution be circulated to all Member States, relevant UN bodies, and international partners for implementation and follow-up.







