

# How to Write a Resolution for JUNA

A resolution presents a problem or issue that concerns your nation or other areas of the world. A resolution may:

- *Ask for help from the UN*
- *Offer help to groups of people*
- *Propose international cooperation toward solving a problem*
- *Propose a meeting to study the issue in depth*

It is perfectly acceptable to ask the UN for help, and a resolution need not help or affect the entire world to be a good one. **The best resolutions clearly explain the issue and offer a specific solution.** Resolutions that are too broad and unspecific are less successful.

Before you even write a resolution, be sure you have a good understanding of what the UN can and can't do. Look at the UN's Millennium Development Goals (<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>) or Functions of the General Assembly (<http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml>) to be sure your topic is one addressed by the UN.

Resolutions deal with a variety of topics ranging from world hunger, pollution, human rights, boundary disputes, education and health care. A resolution has two parts: the Preambulatory and the Operative.

The preambulatory clauses state all the issues that the sponsoring nation wants to resolve on this issue. It should explain the issue and state reasons why this issue needs the UN's attention. It's where you build your case to enlist support. Preambulatory clauses can include:

- General background information or facts about the topic, its significance, and its impact. Statistics are crucial and compelling.
- 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

How to write a preambulatory clause...

First, take a statement that you want to write about (perhaps an issue you want to solve or a specific fact from one of the five bullet points above). You then take that statement, combine it with an underlined preambulatory phrase, and end it with a comma. Here are some example preambulatory phrases from [UNA-USA's website](#) that you can choose from:

### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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

The second part is the Operative part where you explain what your delegation wants the UN and member nations to do. Your clauses should address the problems issues raised in the preambulatory section. Specify the UN agencies involved, actions to be taken, funding sources and time constraints.

To write an operative clause...

First, take a solution that you want to include in the draft resolution. You then take that solution, combine it with an underlined operative phrase, and end it with a semicolon (the last operative clause ends with a period). Operative clauses are also numbered. This differentiates them from pre-ambulatory clauses, helps show logical progression in the resolution, and makes the operative clauses easy to refer to in speeches and comments. Here are some example operative phrases from [UNA-USA's website](http://www.una-usa.com) that you can choose from:

### 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