



Working Papers (Resolution Writing)

Working papers are the draft resolutions before they are officially submitted to the Dias to then become a Draft Resolution and then a Resolution (is passed by committee)

A. Formatting

- a. Template provided by NMUN on their website through Google Docs
- b. Single-spaced with the first word in EACH clause italicized
- c. Never cite or use quotes
- d. **Sponsors:** Member States who directly drafted the paper
- e. **Signatories:** Member States who are interested in bringing the paper forward to committee

B. Preambular Clauses (Preams)

- i. **Purpose:** to supply historical background for the issue as well as justify why action should be taken (identify the issue)
 1. They serve to describe the foundation of what will be discussed in the operative clauses
 2. This could include statistics, relevant observations, Charter of the UN, relevant international legal precedents or UN resolutions
- ii. Preams always starts with a present participle (a verb that can be used as an adjective) that is italicized
- iii. Always ended with a comma ,
- iv. Preams do not have to line up one for one with Operatives, but you should have at least one Pream specifically for every Operative Clause, never more Operatives than Preams
- v. Preams cannot have sub-clauses
- vi. The Preamble is critical because it serves to explain the basis for the action called for in the Operative paragraphs. They can be used to build an argument, to build support, or to express general principles. Some lack of precision in the wording of preambular paragraphs is tolerable.
- vii. Tips on ordering Paragraphs in the Pream Section:
 1. If you are going to refer to the UN Charter, it should be put first. However, if the first clause simply refers to the general purpose or principles of the Charter another clause should be written about a specific chapter.
 - a. The first time it is reference it should be called “the Charter of the United Nations”, after that it can simply be referred to as “the Charter”
 2. References to past resolutions or decisions should come second (ex: “Recalling SC resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973” or “Recalling its resolution 65/309 of 19 July 2001”)
 - a. The first time a resolution of the SC is mentioned the date is included, after that, only the resolution number and year needs to be mentioned.



3. References to a report on the issue would go last (ex: “Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General”)

C. Operative Clauses

- i. **Purpose:** is to present what the committee is going to do about a topic through a logical progression of numbered clauses (solutions)
 1. The language of operative clauses should suggest action going forward. The action may be as vague as denunciation of a certain situation or a call for negotiations, or as specific as a call for a ceasefire or a monetary commitment for a particular project.
 2. The scope, power, and authority of a committee determine what may be included in the operative clauses.
- ii. Always starts with an active, pretense verb (a verb indicating the performance of an action) that is italicized
- iii. Clauses are structured to read as a complete sentence from number to semicolon, with Sub-Clauses that further explain the proposed solution (Bullet v. as an example)
- iv. There must be at least two Sub-Clauses, otherwise make the Operative just one sentence (Bullet v. as an example)
- v. Always are numbered followed by a.b.c. Sub-Clauses:
 1. With a colon “ : ” separating the Operative Clause from the Sub-Clauses;
 2. And a semicolon “ ; ” separating the Sub-Clauses;
- vi. Sub-clauses allow for the full development of clauses and are therefore useful for explaining and giving sufficient detail for clauses that deal with items such as the establishment of new programs and initiatives, technical proposals, and financing for proposals.
- vii. The last Operative Clause is ended with a period
- viii. Important: Always keep in mind the scope of what your committee can actually do (don’t shoot for the stars if you cant build the rocket)

D. Word Choice

- a. Avoid being too repetitive with the clauses uses (the first word in the sentences that is italicized)
- b. Keeping in mind the scope, use Operative Clauses that reflect what you can do (the GA can suggest something is done but cant make something be done)

Preambular Clauses

Acknowledges	Acknowledges with deep gratitude	Acknowledging	Affirming
Again requests	Alarmed	Alarmed and concerned	Also bearing in mind
Appealing	Appreciating	Appreciating highly	Approving
Aware	Basing itself	Bearing in mind	Believing
Calling attention	Cognizant	Concerned	Confident
Conscious	Considering	Contemplating	Continuing to take the view
Convinced	Declaring	Deeply alarmed	Deeply appreciative
Deeply conscious	Deeply convinced	Deeply disturbed	Deeply regretting
Deploring	Desiring	Desirous	Determined
Dismayed	Distressed	Emphasizing	Encouraged
Expecting	Expressing (its) appreciation	Expressing (its) concern	Expressing (its) deep concern
Expressing (its) grave concern	Expressing (its) regret	Expressing (its) satisfaction	Expressing (its) utmost concern
Finding	Firmly Convinced	Fulfilling	Fully alarmed
Fully aware	Further believing	Further deploring	Further recalling
Gravely concerned	Guided	Having	Having adopted
Having considered	Having considered further	Having constituted	Having devoted attention
Having examined	Having heard	Having met	Having received
Having received and examined	Having regarded	Having studied	Inter alia (among other things)
Keeping in mind	Looking forward	Mindful	Noting interest (with)
Noting alarm (with)	Noting also	Noting appreciation (with)	Noting approval (with)
Noting concern (with)	Noting deep concern (with)	Nothing further (with)	Noting gratitude (with)
Noting regret (with) satisfaction	Observing	Paying tribute	Profoundly concerned
Reaffirming	Realizing	Recalling further	Recognizing
Reconfirming	Re-emphasizing	Referring	Regretting
Reiterating (its) dismay	Reiterating (its) appreciation	Reiterating (its) conviction	Resolving
Seeking	Seriously concerned	Solemnly declares proclaims	Stresses its desire
Stressing once again	Strongly emphasizes supporting	Supporting fully	Taking into account
Taking into consideration	Taking note	Taking note also	Taking note with satisfaction
Underlining	Underscoring	Urging	Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming also			

Operative Clauses

Adopts	Affirms	Agrees	Appeals
Approves	Asks	Authorizes	Calls upon
Commends	Concurs	Condemns	Confirms
Congratulates	Considers	Decides	Decides accordingly
Declares accordingly once more	Demands	Denounces	Deplores
Designates	Directs attention	Draws attention	Emphasizes
Encourages	Endorses the call	Establishes	Expresses (its) appreciation
Expresses (its) belief	Expresses (its) concern	Expresses (its) conviction	Expresses (its) grave concern
Expresses (its) hope	Expresses (its) readiness	Expresses (its) regret	Expresses (its) satisfaction
Expresses (its) serious concern	Expresses (its) support	Expresses (its) sympathy	Expresses (its) thanks
Fully supports	Further invites	Further proclaims	Further recommends
Further reminds	Further requests	Have resolved	Insists
Instructs	Intends	Invites	Its fully conscious
Notes (with) appreciation	Notes (with) approval	Notes (with) concern	Notes (with) deep regret
Notes (with) gratification	Notes (with) gratitude and satisfaction	Opposes	Pays special tribute
Praises	Proclaims	Reaffirms its belief	Recalls
Recognizes	Recommends	Regrets	Reiterates its call upon
Reiterates it calls	Reiterates its demands	Reiterates its request	Remains deeply concerned
Reminds	Repeats	Requests	Requires
Reserves	Resolves	Solemnly affirms	Stresses its readiness
Strongly condemns	Suggests	Supports	Takes note with appreciation
Transmits	Trusts	Underline with concern	Urges
Welcomes			