



Each delegate is expected to write at least one resolution on one of the topics to be debated and voted on in the committee. It is perfectly acceptable to write more than one if the delegate wishes. A resolution is an official document submitted by a member country to the UN with the aim of solving a specific situation, but it cannot contravene the Charter. There are very formal, strict rules on how to write and lay out a resolution and only a resolution from the Security Council can mandate military intervention.

A resolution has two parts: the preambulatory clauses and the operative clauses. Preambulatory clauses are facts that state the historical and current situations, whilst operative clauses state suggested actions to take.

The resolution must start with four headings: the name of the committee that the resolution is being presented in, the topic that the resolution covers, which member country is submitting the resolution and the words 'General Assembly' to who the resolution will be directed at. If the resolution is being debated in the Security Council, the words 'General Assembly' should be replaced with 'Security Council'.

Preambulatory clauses end with a comma. Operative clauses are numbered and end in a semi colon, with the last clause ending with a full stop. A resolution cannot have more than 18 operative clauses, including sub clauses. Operative clauses should be the delegate's own work, not taken from other resolutions. The clauses should be arranged in a logical order, clearly formulated and should not repeat themselves but deal with a different aspect of the given matter. The use of correct grammar, spelling and punctuation is important. During debate, committees can accept amendments on operative clauses, but not on preambulatory clauses.