

# Resolution Format

## Sponsors

1. The people who worked on the resolution
2. There will a maximum number of sponsors allowed, the number will be determined by the chair
3. It is up to the delegates to decide who will be a sponsor for the paper

## Signatories

1. Everyone who wants to see the resolution presented, you do not have to agree with the resolution to be a signatory
2. Sponsors count as signatories

## Preambulatory Clauses

1. Clauses are not numbered or lettered, must be italicized, end with commas - They begin with expressions like “deeply concerned”, “recognizing”, etc. (usually in the present participle verb form)
2. Must not call for any action

## Operative Clauses

1. Clauses are numbered, subclauses are lettered, sub-sub clauses use roman numerals - Operative clauses start with verbs like “requires” or “declares” (third-person singular verb forms)
2. Operative clauses must call for action –cannot simply be statements of fact - All operative phrases must be underlined
3. Operative clauses end with a semicolon, except the last one (ends with a period) - Clauses should be policy-oriented, not detail-oriented
4. Remember that general assemblies cannot authorize any intervention, military-force, or pass legally binding resolutions

## General Guidelines

1. Always check spelling
2. Make sure that the clauses are clear and understandable
3. Make sure that resolutions do not contain any aggressive or offensive language -
4. Standard font is Times New Roman, 12 pt. In double space
5. Make sure that the actions called for are possible and plausible
6. Make sure that the resolution is on-topic
7. Abbreviations should be included in parentheses after the full name of the body or of the program - e.g. African Union (AU)