



CHAPTER FIVE DRAFT DOCUMENTS

Resolutions are the primary tools for action at the United Nations. Debate at the United Nations focuses on solving, at least in part, the many problems facing the world community. After months of debate and behind-the-scenes discussion on a topic, Member States will come to an agreement on how their countries should proceed on an issue. This agreement is then codified in the form of a draft resolution. The text of a draft resolution is usually worked out well in advance of being brought to the floor, with many States making suggestions and many changes occurring behind the scenes. When a draft resolution is brought to the floor, it may also be formally discussed, amended, rejected or adopted as circumstances dictate. It is very rare for a United Nations resolution to be rejected; most Member States prefer to bring a draft resolution to the floor only if they are sure that it will be adopted, and it is not uncommon to wait until they are sure that all Members present will agree to the resolution and adopt it by consensus.

Resolutions usually state a policy that the United Nations will implement, and they may form the body of reports, treaties, conventions and declarations. At AMUN, several simulations will utilize the report format. Additional information about resolutions and reports is noted below. Resolutions and reports range from very general to very specific in content. Depending on the body involved, these documents may call for or suggest a course of action, condemn an action or require action or sanctions on the part of Member States. The General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, special committees and commissions may either call for or suggest actions. It should be noted that no body other than the Security Council may require action from or place sanctions on Member States. In some cases, final conventions and treaties may also require action, but this would only be applicable to the States Parties.

Resolutions are formal documents adopted by a United Nations body that follow a standard format and include preambular and operative clauses. Any body may issue a resolution, but in practice most are adopted by the General Assembly, its Committees and the Security Council.

Reports and statements are similar to resolutions in that they state a United Nations policy or objective. The primary difference is in the format of these documents. Reports (typically written by long-standing commissions and committees) advise and inform decision-making bodies of a committee's work and are divided into chapters and sections that cover the various topics under discussion. Presidential Statements (often used in place of resolutions in the Security Council) offer a less formal pronouncement of some United Nations action or position.

DRAFT DOCUMENTS

AMUN simulations will accept draft resolutions, reports and other documents only at the Conference. These may not be submitted in advance of the Conference, but delegations may choose to bring working documents with them to assist in getting a quick start in deliberations.

Draft resolutions are not eligible for formal consideration on the floor of GA Committees and the Concurrent GA Plenary until they receive the sponsorship of at least 25 percent of the total delegations in attendance at the Conference. The specific number of sponsors needed is announced at the first session of each committee. For ECOSOC and reporting bodies,

draft resolutions and reports require the sponsorship of at least 25 percent of total delegations registered for that simulation. In the Security Councils, only one sponsor is required. Additional sponsors may be added as the document is written, in caucusing sessions or at a later point in the Conference until the draft resolution has been moved to the floor, at which point a delegation may only become a sponsor with the consent of the original sponsors. Once a vote on a contested amendment to the draft resolution or report, or on the draft resolution or report itself has been taken, no new sponsors may be added to the draft resolution or report, as it has become the property of the body and not the sponsors.

To facilitate the process of discussing, creating, combining and changing drafts, a motion for a suspension of the meeting may be entertained. It is recommended that Representatives use this time to discuss the problems facing their simulation and to begin the creation of documents or combination of existing drafts proposed by the delegations. These sessions offer Representatives an opportunity to formally enter the United Nations political process of working with others in an attempt to build consensus.

The process of using drafts and requiring more than one sponsoring delegation is intended to replicate the United Nations' practice of gaining support for drafts before they are discussed in committee. Further, it should push delegations away from looking at a proposal as "my draft" and toward working with others to find a solution and to gain a consensus opinion on the topic being discussed.

To this end, Representatives will need to work together and most likely combine clauses from a number of drafts or subsequent proposals made by other Member States at the Conference. Representatives are strongly encouraged to undertake this process before a draft comes to the floor. As in the real United Nations, building support for one draft that encompasses the entire topic will be a much better use of the Representatives' time than trying to work on multiple draft resolutions, many of which will overlap. AMUN suggests that Representatives not contend over which draft will come to the floor, but rather caucus and compromise to determine how best to combine drafts into a coherent, whole product that all Member States can accept, either through friendly amendments or through the drafting of a new all-encompassing draft. Rapporteurs are available in GA and ECOSOC committees to assist with this process.

After a draft receives the requisite sponsorship, two copies of it must be brought to the Dais for approval. Once an approved draft is printed and distributed by Delegate Services in sufficient quantity for all delegations, the Dais Staff will announce that the draft has become available for discussion on the floor.



POINTS TO CONSIDER IN WRITING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The following list includes important points to consider when writing a draft resolution. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but should provide a good starting point to make draft resolutions as realistic as possible. Points to consider include the following:

- In the preambular clauses, describe the recent history of the situation and the issue as it currently exists;
- Reference past United Nations actions and previous resolutions passed on the topic, when available;
- In the operative clauses, include actions or recommendations that will solve the problem, not just make a statement;
- Do not be blatantly political in the content of the draft resolution—this may damage efforts to reach a consensus on the issue;
- Take into account the points of view of other States whenever possible;
- Write the draft resolution from an international or United Nations perspective, not just from a single country's point of view;
- Consider whether the substance is within the purview of the committee and refer relevant parts to other bodies where appropriate;
- Refer issues which need further discussion to appropriate, existing bodies;
- Do not create new committees/councils/commissions/working groups/etc. without first considering if other similar bodies already exist; and
- Always consider previous United Nations resolutions on the topic—do not duplicate what other resolutions have done without referencing the appropriate sources.

RULES FOR SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

While Representatives are free to circulate unofficial drafts, no draft resolution will be accepted for discussion on the floor unless it has been entered into the AMUN computer system located in the Delegate Services office and has been approved by the Rapporteur or Dais Staff in the relevant simulation. When a draft resolution is approved, it will then be copied and distributed to the entire Committee, at which time it can be moved to the floor for formal discussion if desired.

Note that AMUN reserves the right to reject any draft resolutions that are not in proper format or that do not relate to one of the topics as stated in the *Issues at AMUN* handbook. The AMUN Secretariat will typically approve any draft resolution that is on topic, regardless of the relative quality compared to other submitted drafts. This means that Representatives should be especially careful in preparing their draft resolutions. A poorly-written draft resolution will not be automatically rejected and may be available for the study and critique by all delegations in the Committee. The converse is also true: a well-written draft resolution, accurately asserting a country's viewpoint and allowing for the viewpoints of others, can be a very positive statement about a delegation.

DRAFT RESOLUTION GUIDELINES AND FORMAT

Draft resolutions will consist of the heading section followed by preambular and operative clauses. Preambular clauses are listed first; they are used to justify action, denote past authorizations and precedents for action or denote the purpose for an action. Operative clauses are the statements of policy in a resolution. Each operative clause is numbered,

begins with a verb to denote an action (or suggested action) and usually addresses no more than one specific aspect of the action to be taken.

Draft resolutions must be submitted using the following format. Any draft resolutions received in any other format will not be accepted. The standard format is as follows:

- The draft resolution is single spaced throughout, with double-spacing between clauses;
- When processing draft resolutions, please do not use italics, bold or underlined print to highlight words. Italic text should only be used as shown in the "Sample Draft Resolution" on page 18;
- Clauses must begin with proper introductory words/phrases in italics (see page 17 for a partial list of appropriate introductions in resolutions);
- Preambular clauses end with commas and operative clauses end with semicolons;
- Operative sub-clauses end with a semicolon;
- Each operative clause must be numbered and indented; and
- The final operative clause ends with a period.

Information in the header (including the committee title, the topic, and the name of the committee) will be automatically generated when you input the draft resolution into AMUN's computer system. Also, please do not number lines in the margin of the resolution; these too will be automatically generated in the AMUN computer system. See the "Sample Draft Resolution" on page 18 and the Checklist for Resolution Formatting on page 19, for specifics.

AMENDMENTS

An amendment is a written statement that adds to, deletes from or otherwise modifies a draft resolution, report or other document. An amendment may be as small as changing the word "and" to the word "or" in a sentence or as large as the deletion or addition of numerous clauses to a document. Note that both preambular and operative clauses in draft resolutions may be amended.

Amendments are typically made informally during the drafting process of a document as Representatives of various countries may make a variety of suggestions for changes to that document. Prior to approval by the Rapporteur, a document may be changed in any way that its sponsors see fit with no need for formal amendments. If a sponsor does not approve of a change, either it is not incorporated into the document (in which case a formal amendment may be proposed at a later time) or the sponsor may choose to withdraw its sponsorship from the revised document.

If formally submitting amendments, they should be written legibly, provide exactly what language is to be amended, and identify where the current language exists in the draft document or where the newly proposed language should go. Please see the Sample Amendment Form on Page 20, for specifics.

Once a document is approved for discussion on the floor, amendments must be made through a formal process. This involves writing the proposed changes on an Amendment form (available at the documents table in each simulation) and submitting it to the dais for approval. See the Sample Amendment Form on page 20 for specifics. A minimum of 15 percent of delegations registered for that simulation must sponsor each



amendment (in Security Councils only one sponsor is required). If all of the sponsors of a resolution are also sponsors on an amendment, an amendment is considered “friendly” and automatically becomes part of the draft resolution without a vote. If all of the resolution sponsors are not signed on to an amendment, it must go through the standard amendment process. This includes moving the amendment to the floor, discussion and voting procedure. If the body takes any substantive vote on an amendment or any part of the draft resolution, it may no longer be amended by a “friendly” amendment. A vote must be taken on any further amendments.

REPORTS

A report is another type of formal document at the United Nations. Reports of functional commissions, standing committees, regional commissions or other bodies that make reports to the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly generally follow the United Nations format for annual reports; however at AMUN the reporting body should write one report for each topic it wishes to cover. The reports will summarize the body’s discussion of the topic and will recommend actions to the appropriate body. At this year’s Conference, the following simulations will write reports: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

The report format is outlined here, and a sample Table of Contents for the report follows. A more detailed description and sample reports are available at www.amun.org/reporting-bodies/. The Dais Staff in each report-writing body will provide additional details to the Commission on the first day of Conference and will assist Representatives throughout the report-writing process. Please note that in this section “Commission” refers to the reporting body and “Council” refers to the body that receives the report.

The first item in the report will be an Executive Summary, not exceeding one page, that outlines the major points of the report, specifically in regard to the Commission’s findings and its recommendations to the Council. The Executive Summary, rather than hard copies of the full report, will be distributed to all Council delegations before the presentation of reports during the plenary session on Tuesday afternoon. Thus it is important that the Executive Summary contain all the critical information for the body hearing the report. Secretariat members in the appropriate simulations will guide Representatives through the report writing process.

Chapter I of the report will be titled “Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention.” (For bodies reporting to the General Assembly, the chapter titles should be changed accordingly.) First, this chapter will contain the text of draft resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council. With the exception of the title and numbering, the resolutions should follow standard resolution format as detailed in the this handbook. Second, this chapter may contain a short statement on any other matter that requires action or attention by the Council but has not been included in a draft resolution.

Chapter II of the report will be titled according to the official agenda item before the Commission. This chapter should contain a brief account of the proceedings that the Commission considers essential to

transmit to the Council. The focus should be on the decision making process that the Commission followed in order to make its recommendations.

Chapter III, if necessary, should be titled “Decisions adopted by the Commission at its 2015 session” and should contain those decisions, if any, adopted by the Commission that do not require further action and that the Commission takes in its own name. (This practice is, in reality, rare because ECOSOC Resolution 1623 (LI) states that resolutions of functional commissions and subsidiary bodies should normally be in the form of drafts for approval by the Council.)

The last chapter should be titled “Adoption of the report.” The chapter should detail the manner in which the Commission adopted the report, including the voting record, if any. Following the substantive chapters of the report, the Commission may choose to include additional information for the Council, including statements regarding the financial implications of the Council’s recommendations; other relevant publications or statements; and relevant data, charts or graphs.

Reports will be heard by the Combined General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council during plenary sessions on Tuesday afternoon of the Conference. Reporting bodies should conclude their substantive work by Monday evening, and they should finalize and accept the reports and compose the Executive Summaries for the reports during the morning session on Tuesday.

After hearing the report and asking any questions, Representatives in the body receiving the Report will take a vote on its acceptance—usually this is done by consensus. This vote is an acknowledgement of the Reporting Body’s work, rather than an endorsement of it. Generally, if a State has strong negative feelings about the content of a Report or feels the Report is inadequate, it will abstain from such a vote, rather than voting no.

SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR REPORTS

Chapter	Heading	Page
	Executive Summary	
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council and brought to its attention.	3
	A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	3
	I. Draft Resolution I - [title of first Resolution]	3
	II. Draft Resolution II - [title of second Resolution]	4
	B. Other recommendations for action	6
II.	Consideration of [agenda topic]	7
III.	Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its 2015 session	10
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IV.	Adoption of the report	12
Appendix I	Statements of financial implications of actions and proposals of the Commission	13
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RESOLUTION INTRODUCTORY PHRASES

The following phrases/words are a partial list of appropriate introductions in resolutions.

Preambular Phrases (*single verb in present participle or other introductory phrase*):

Affirming	Emphasizing	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Expecting	Noting with approval
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with concern
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with regret
Bearing in Mind	Fully aware	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully believing	Observing
Confident	Fully deploring	Reaffirming
Convinced	Guided by	Realizing
Declaring	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having received	Viewing with apprehension
Desiring	Having studied	Welcoming

Operative Phrases (*verb in third person present indicative tense*):

Accepts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Approves	Endorses	Regrets
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Reminds
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls Upon	Further invites	Solemnly affirms
Condemns	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further recommends	Supports
Congratulates	Further reminds	Takes note of
Considers	Further requests	Transmits
Declares accordingly	Further resolves	Urges
Deplores	Has resolved	Welcomes
Designates	Notes	
Draws the attention	Proclaims	

LENDING EMPHASIS TO RESOLUTION PHRASING

Diplomatic communication relies heavily on connotation and nuance, and United Nation resolutions and decisions are no exceptions to this rule. When resolutions are constructed, they often contain language that actually conveys the very precise attitudes and intentions of their authors. At AMUN, Representatives are urged to select words carefully when drafting resolutions. The introductory phrases listed above also carry significant emotional and diplomatic meaning. Accurate use of these introductory terms is of paramount importance at the United Nation, and should also be emphasized in the AMUN simulations.

A more useful method for listing introductory phrases, rather than the alphabetical listing above, might be in order of the phrases' emotional weight, described by United Nation practitioners as "crescendos." Each of the following crescendos begins with a neutral phrase at the top (conveying little emotion) and concludes with a strongly worded phrase (conveying strongly positive or negative emotion). Some of

these opening phrases also have common uses in the language of United Nation resolutions; when applicable, this information has been included parenthetically with each phrase. Some phrases that express strong insistence or negative emotion are typically only used in Security Council resolutions and even then are selected with great care—these are noted where appropriate.

SAMPLE PREAMBULAR PHRASE CRESCENDOS

All lists of sample phrase crescendoes presented below start with the neutral/weakest phrase and end with the strongest phrases.

Noting (by being neutral, this term actually can connote negativity; for example, a resolution "noting the report of the Secretary-General" actually insults the Secretary-General's work by not being more approving)

Noting with appreciation (this is the typical way to recognize a report or other document)

Noting with satisfaction

Noting with deep satisfaction

Noting

Noting with regret

Noting with deep regret

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASE CRESCENDOS

Notes (See comments on "noting" above)

Notes with appreciation

Notes with satisfaction

Welcomes

Recommends (suggests that other organs take an action)

Invites (suggests that Member States take an action)

Requests (suggests that the Secretary-General take an action)

Appeals (suggests that Member States take an action, more emotional)

Calls Upon (suggests that Member States take an action, very emotional)

Urges (strongest suggestion by the General Assembly)

Demands (rarely used outside of the Security Council)

Notes with concern

Expresses its concern

Expresses its deep concern

Deplores

Strongly deplores

Condemns (rarely used outside of the Security Council)

COMMONLY MISUNDERSTOOD TERMS

Declares (used to make a statement)

Decides (used to indicate an action to be taken)

For sample usage of the phrases, see "Sample Draft Resolution" on Page 18 and the Checklist for Resolution Formatting on Page 19.

**SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION**

Please note: The sample resolution presented below is shown for formatting purposes only. While roughly based on past United Nation resolutions, it is intentionally simplistic, and it is not meant to represent the content of an actual draft resolution.

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

1 *The General Assembly,*

2

3 *Reaffirming* its resolutions 61/171 of 19 December 2006 and 59/191 of 20 December 2004, as well as Security Council
4 resolution 1757 (2007) of 30 May 2007,

5

6 *Additionally reaffirming* the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

7

8 *Further reaffirming* that acts of international terrorism constitute a threat to international peace and security as well as an
9 impediment to stable growth in Least Developed Countries,

10

11 *Recognizing* the need to combat, by all means in accordance with the United Nations Charter, threats to international peace
12 and security caused by international terrorism,

13

14 *Deeply concerned* that the international increase in acts of terrorism, especially those motivated by intolerance or extremism,
15 will result in an increase of retaliatory violence that will claim the lives of many who are innocent of any kind of terrorism,

16

17 *Guided by* the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of 24 October 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV))
18 and reiterated by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that every State has the duty to
19 refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing to organized activities
20 within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

21

22 1. *Urges* all States to enforce existing resolutions and agreements, to the best of their abilities, including those designed to:

23 (a) Prevent terrorist acts through:

24 (i) The suppression of monetary funds used for international terrorism;

25 (ii) The utilization of education to combat intolerance and extremism;

26 (iii) The prevention of the proliferation of small arms and explosives or components used for the creation of small arms and
27 explosives;

28 (b) Criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in
29 their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out
30 terrorist acts;

31

32 2. *Further urges* all States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in
33 terrorist acts, to suppress recruitment of new members to terrorist groups, and to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists;

34

35 3. *Requests* that States take the necessary steps to prevent the loss of innocent life while combating international terrorism;

36

37 4. *Additionally requests* that all States make an effort to help those who have been injured or displaced as a result of
38 combating international terrorism or because of a terrorist attack;

39

40 5. *Additionally urges* all States to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or
41 perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures
42 against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offenses in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment
43 duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts;

44

45 6. *Reminds* all States of their responsibility under the United Nations Charter to comply with all relevant United Nations
46 resolutions on this matter.



CHECKLIST FOR RESOLUTION FORMATTING

The Checklist for Resolution Formatting details the common formatting and stylistic requirements for all draft resolutions at AMUN. Before submitting a draft resolution to the Dais Staff for review, please confirm that the following criteria are met. If there are any formatting errors, the Dais Staff will ask Representatives to correct the errors before approving the resolution.

DOCUMENT FORMAT:

- All preambular and operative phrases are italicized.
- All clauses are single-spaced internally with a hard return between clauses.
- The first line of all clauses and sub-clauses is indented.
- All lines in sub-sub-clauses are indented.
- All operative clauses are numbered; a period and one space follow each number.
- All sub-clauses are given lowercase letters in alphabetical order, set in parentheses and followed by one space (e.g., (a) The nation...).
- All sub-sub clauses are given small roman numerals, set in parentheses and followed by one space (e.g., (i) All Member States...).
- All preambular clauses end with a comma (,).
- All operative clauses except the last end with a semicolon (;).
- Phrases that introduce a set of sub-clauses end with a colon (:).
- All sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses end with a semicolon (;).
- The sub-clause that introduces a set of sub-sub clauses ends in a colon (:).
- The final operative clause ends with a period (.

DOCUMENT STYLE:

- The first word of all clauses, sub-clauses and sub-sub-clauses is capitalized. In a clause with a two-word introductory phrase (e.g., *Further noting*) both words are italicized, but only the first is capitalized.
- All preambular clauses begin with an “ing” form verb (e.g., *Acknowledging, Recalling*), or other appropriate phrase (e.g., *Alarmed by*).
- All operative clauses begin with a verb that demonstrates action (e.g., *Requests, Calls upon*).
- All words should be spelled according to standard American usage, except in formal program or organization names or titles (e.g., World Food Programme).
- Acronyms and initialisms are appropriate in resolutions, except when referring to the United Nations and its principal organs (e.g., the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council), which should always be spelled out in full.
- Acronyms and initialisms are written out in full the first time they are used within a resolution, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses (e.g., African Development Bank (ADB)).
- Full dates should always be used, including in reference to resolutions (e.g., 9 October 1977 or resolution 61/171 of 19 December 2006).
- In Security Council resolutions, the year the resolution was passed should be in parentheses along with the full date (e.g., resolution 1757 (2007) of 30 May 2007).
- When referencing a resolution, use the short resolution number instead of the full document symbol (e.g., resolution 61/171 instead of resolution A/Res/61/171).
- Numbers under 10 are written out, except in fractions, in lists or comparisons, in percentages, vote counts, ratios, etc.
- Numbers between 10 and 999,999 should be written in figures, except at the beginning of a clause/sentence.
- Millions, billions and trillions, write these numbers as follows: 1 million, 4.3 billion, etc.
- Isolated references to weights and measurements are spelled out (e.g., ten kilometers).



SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

While the GA and other United Nations bodies usually speak through reports and resolutions, the Security Council has another option: the Presidential Statement. The SC uses Presidential Statements more frequently than Resolutions.

A Presidential Statement is a written statement issued by the President, noting that the Council has been discussing a specific topic and stating the general course of that discussion. These are frequently made at the beginning of or after a significant event in a crisis situation. These statements are usually short, often no more than a sentence in length, but they may be longer if the situation dictates. Presidential Statements are usually simple enough that they are agreed to by the entire body. This also means they have little real weight, unlike resolutions, which are technically binding on Member States. Presidential Statements are often used when Members want to make a strong statement, but when one or more Member States (often Permanent Members) find it politically inexpedient to pass an actual, binding resolution on the subject.

At AMUN Presidential Statements are not written by the President as they are at the United Nations in New York. Instead, Presidential Statements

are written by the Council as a whole outside of formal session and must be agreed upon by consensus. While draft Statements, like draft Resolutions, may be constructed by individuals or small groups during suspensions, AMUN recommends that Representatives collaborate as much as possible on the creation of Statements and suggests entering into a consultative session for this purpose. For more information on consultative sessions, please see Rule 7.7 on page 25.

Representatives are free to circulate unofficial drafts, but a draft statement cannot be adopted until it has been entered into the AMUN computer system located in Delegate Services, has received approval by the Dais Staff and copies have been distributed to the Council. To adopt an approved draft Statement, the Council must enter consultative session. Once it appears consensus on the Statement has been met, the President will read the draft Statement and poll for consensus. If there are no objections to consensus, the statement will be adopted. If there are objections, the Council may wish to discuss the draft further and make changes. Once consensus is reached, the Statement is considered adopted; the Dais staff will update the document with any agreed to changes and copies of the final Presidential Statement will be made available to the Council.

SAMPLE SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

HSC-1961/PRST/2014/I

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 January 1961, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council;

1 "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,
2 the statement is made on behalf of the Security Council."

3

4 "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2010/607) states in paragraph
5 13 '... the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects
6 of the Middle East problem can be reached'. That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Passed by consensus, with one abstention

SAMPLE AMENDMENT FORM

AMENDMENT FORM

Committee/Council: The General Assembly Plenary Delegations to Contact: Switzerland and Greece

Topic: Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental... Resolution Number: GAI/1 Doc#: 1944

Rapporteur Use Only: *Approved by:* _____ *Amendment Letter:* _____ *On Floor?:* _____

Amendment Copy:

(Please Write Legibly)

REMOVE from the preambular clause starting with 'Recognizing'
"by all means in accordance with the United Nations Charter"

REPLACE operative clause 1 (a) (beginning with "Prevent terrorist acts") with
"Prevent future actions of terrorism through:"

REPLACE in operative clause 4 (beginning with "Additionally requests")
"make an effort" with "make additional efforts"

ADD operative clause 7 (after operative clause 6 which begins with "Reminds all States")
"Further reminds all States to follow applicable protocols of the Geneva Convention when dealing with suspected terrorists."