



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 developed and agreed upon 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 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 it will be adopted; in fact, it is not uncommon to wait until the sponsoring States 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 be included in the body of reports, treaties, conventions and declarations. Resolutions range from very general to very specific in content and, depending on the body involved, a resolution 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. Only the Security Council may require action from or place sanctions on Member States. In some cases, conventions and treaties may also require action, but such requirements would be applicable only to the States Parties (i.e., those States which have ratified or are otherwise party to the convention or treaty).

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

Reports and statements are similar to resolutions in that they state a United Nations policy or objective, but they have different purposes and utilize different formatting. Reports, which are typically written by long-standing commissions and committees composed of experts on the topic at issue, 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, which are often used when the Security Council agrees that a problem exists but cannot come to agreement on a resolution, offer a less formal pronouncement of some United Nations action or position. Both resolution-writing and report-writing bodies are simulated at AMUN.

DRAFT DOCUMENTS

AMUN simulations will accept draft resolutions, reports and other documents only at the AMUN Conference. Draft documents may not be submitted in advance of Conference. Drafting documents is a collaborative process that begins with an idea about how to approach a problem and then continues through a drafting process in which a group of delegations contributes ideas and concepts. The authors of draft documents obtain signatures from sponsors by caucusing and discussion, and eventually the draft is moved to the floor for open debate. The debate process brings the entire body into the discussion; often, the debate identifies areas where the draft must be modified to bring about a final document that the body may support by consensus.

AMUN strongly discourages what are known as pre-written resolutions. These are fully formed draft resolutions that a delegation brings with it to Conference, with the intent to immediately circulate the draft for signatures and bring it to the floor. This approach fails the body in a number of ways. Any draft document that is not created with the input and assistance of the members of the committee will not reflect the will of the body and cannot hope to achieve consensus. Presenting a completely formed draft document does not bring the Members of the body into the drafting process and does not create a sense of ownership that is necessary for Members to invest in the policies presented. Pre-written resolutions detract from the educational experience for all delegations, but it particularly affects those who intentionally forego the collaborative process. Delegations may choose to bring working documents with them to assist in starting their deliberations, but should keep the aforementioned purpose and process in mind when doing so.

Draft resolutions are not eligible for formal consideration on the floor of General Assembly Committees and the Concurrent General Assembly Plenary until they receive the sponsorship of at least 35 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 reporting bodies, draft resolutions and reports require the sponsorship of at least 35 percent of total delegations registered for that simulation. In the Security Council and the Historical Security Councils, only one sponsor is required. In all bodies additional sponsors may be added as the document is written until the document has been moved to the floor; at that point, a delegation may only become a sponsor with the consent of the original sponsors. Once a vote has been taken on a draft resolution or report, or on a contested amendment to the draft resolution or report, no new sponsors may be added to the draft resolution or report, as it has become the property of the body.

Chairs and presidents will entertain motions for a suspension of the meeting to facilitate the process of discussing, creating, combining and changing draft documents. It is recommended that representatives use this time to discuss the problems facing their committee and begin creating documents or combining existing drafts as proposed by members of the body. These sessions offer representatives an opportunity to enter the United Nations political process of working with others in an attempt to build consensus, but in a less formal setting.

The process of using drafts and requiring more than one sponsoring delegation is intended to replicate the United Nations practice of gaining near-universal support for drafts before they are brought to the floor for debate and decision. 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. AMUN requires a relatively high number of sponsors in order to encourage the body to work together on proposals, rather than individual countries or small blocs working on separate proposals in isolation. Generally, States that sponsor (or sign) a resolution should be in general agreement with its content at the time it is submitted, such that they would vote "yes" on the resolution. This sponsorship, however, is non-binding. Member States may exercise their sovereign right to vote in any way on any matter, substantive or procedural, that affects the outcome of the resolution.

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 document. Rapporteurs are available in General Assembly committees, special committees and reporting bodies to assist with this process.

After a draft receives the requisite sponsorship, two copies must be brought to the Dais for approval. Once an approved draft is printed and distributed, the Dais Staff will announce that the draft has become available for discussion on the floor. Although AMUN strives to print draft resolutions as quickly as possible, it may take up to several hours for copies to be delivered to the body, depending largely on the printing needs of the rest of the Conference.

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.

- In the preambular clauses, describe the recent history of the situation and the issue as it currently exists.
- Refer to specific 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 of the draft resolution 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.
- 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 corresponding simulation. When a draft resolution is approved, it will be copied and distributed to the entire Committee, a process which may take several hours. Once copies of the draft resolution are printed, it can be moved to the floor for formal discussion. The body will not formally act on a draft resolution until the entire body has been given ability to review it.

As noted above, one point to consider when drafting a document is whether the document's content is within the purview of the committee. Each body within the United Nations has a particular purview, or subject-matter jurisdiction, over which that body is particularly

concerned. Generally speaking, a body will not address subject matter that is outside its purview, because another body almost always has purview over that subject matter. The *Issues at AMUN* handbook identifies the purview for each United Nations body simulated at AMUN. Rapporteurs in the committees and reporting bodies and Simulation Directors in the Security Councils will review submitted resolutions to determine whether they are within the purview of the body. If possible, Dais Staff will offer suggestions as to how to modify a draft document to bring it within the purview of the body, rather than simply rejecting a submission.

As part of our educational mission, AMUN strives to simulate the United Nations as realistically as possible, within the confines of a four-day simulation. Accordingly, in all simulations outside of the Security Council and Historical Security Council simulations, AMUN limits the topics that may be discussed. These topics are identified in depth in the *Issues at AMUN* handbook. In committees with limited agendas, Dais Staff will not accept resolutions unless they are directed to one of the topics described in the *Issues at AMUN* handbook.

The Dais Staff will not accept draft resolutions or other documents that it views as disruptive to the work of the body or the Conference as a whole. Disruptive resolutions and other documents are those that are only tangentially related to a topic in the *Issues at AMUN* handbook or contain language, proposals or solutions that are generally not seen in actual United Nations resolutions. Such disruptive resolutions detract from the educational experience of all AMUN's participants. Accordingly, the submission of disruptive resolutions is considered diplomatically discourteous, and will be addressed by the Dais Staff in accordance with Rule 2.2. Decisions of the Secretariat on these matters are final.

DRAFT RESOLUTION GUIDELINES AND FORMAT

Draft resolutions will consist of the standard 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 AMUN's Document Processing System, which formats resolutions in accordance with AMUN guidelines. The draft resolutions must also comply with the following additional formatting requirements.

- During the processing of draft resolutions, 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 19
- Clauses must begin with proper introductory words/phrases in italics (see page 17 for a partial list of appropriate introductions in resolutions).

Information in the header (the topic and the name of the committee) will be automatically generated when you input the draft resolution into AMUN's Document Processing System. See the Sample Draft Resolution on page 19 and the Checklist for Resolution Formatting on page 20, for additional requirements.

Rapporteurs and Dais Staff are available to assist you with any questions you may have about format, grammar and entry into the AMUN Document Processing System.



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 in a document. Both preambular and operative clauses in draft resolutions may be amended.

Changes are typically made informally during the drafting process of a document as representatives of various Member States may make a variety of suggestions for changes to that document to create a document each signatory will be able to support before the body. 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 when the document is introduced to the body for discussion, or the sponsor may choose to withdraw its sponsorship from the revised document.

Once a document is approved by the Rapporteur 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 Staff for approval. See the Sample Amendment Form on page 20 for specifics. A minimum of 15 percent of delegations must sponsor each amendment, although only one sponsor is required in the Security Council and Historical Security Councils. 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 have not agreed to the 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, the document becomes the official product of the body and the friendly amendment process is no longer available. Any subsequent amendment must be voted on by the body to be incorporated into the resolution.

Formally submitted amendments 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.

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 (ECOSOC) or the General Assembly generally follow the United Nations format for annual reports; at AMUN the reporting body may write one report for each topic that is presented. The reports summarize the body’s discussion of the topic and make recommendations of actions to be taken by the appropriate body. At this year’s Conference, the following simulations will write reports: the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

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 regarding 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 General Assembly and ECOSOC Plenary sessions on Tuesday afternoon. Thus it is important that the executive summary contain all the critical information for the body hearing the report. Rapporteurs in the appropriate simulations will guide representatives through the report-writing process and the chairs will guide the body through the formal acceptance of the report. The executive summary is written last to encompass all parts of the compiled report once actions are determined and deliberations finalized.

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 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. Take care when including other matters that require action to ensure that there is consensus within the body for addressing these matters. Further, although Chapter I contains the text of draft resolutions recommended for adoption, the entire report should include substantially more material. The body should focus its efforts on drafting the report, rather than passing draft resolutions, which are merely recommendations, for inclusion in the report.

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 and should focus on the decision making process that the commission followed in order to make its recommendations. This chapter is typically written throughout the entire time the commission is in session, taking into account all essential proceedings and decision making processes as they occur. Essential proceedings often include statements made by delegations regarding the topic at issue.

Chapter III, if necessary, should be titled “Decisions adopted by the Commission at its [year] 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 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. Generally, resolutions the body recommends (in other words, those that require further action) would not be incorporated in this chapter, but rather in Chapter I.

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 as appendices 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, as appropriate, 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. All Member



States are encouraged to attend the plenary session, but only those States which are Members of the Council — and whose attendance is required — will vote on the adoption of the reports.

After hearing the report and asking any questions, representatives in the body receiving the report will decide how it wishes to accept the report—this is usually 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, as a no vote would be seen as diplomatically discourteous to the work of the reporting body.

SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR REPORTS

Chapter	Heading	Page
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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 Nations resolutions and decisions are no exceptions. When resolutions are constructed, they often contain language that actually conveys the very precise attitudes and intentions of the 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 Nations, and should also be emphasized in 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 Nations 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 Nations 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 crescendos presented below start with the most 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 19 and the Checklist for Resolution Formatting on page 20.

SECURITY COUNCIL PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

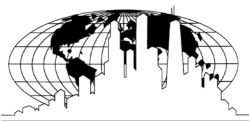
While the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies usually speak through reports and resolutions, the Security Council has another option: the presidential statement. At the United Nations, the Security Council adopts presidential statements more frequently than resolutions.

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 documents are frequently made at the beginning of or after a significant event in a crisis situation, but can be used at any point in the simulation. These statements can be as short as a sentence or two in length, but they can 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 often do not prescribe action and 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 a 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; the Council must enter an informal session and reach consensus to adopt a draft presidential statement. 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 Document Processing 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 poll for consensus on the statement. 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



American Model United Nations
Historical Security Council – 1967

HSC-1961/PRST/2014/I

Statement by the President of the Security Council

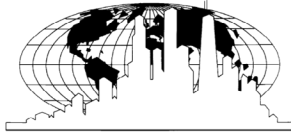
- 1 At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 April 1967, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled “The
- 2 Situation in Palestine,” the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:
- 3
- 4 “The recent news of the escalation of tensions between Israel and Syria has been a cause of great concern for the Security Council. The
- 5 body would like to note that it has expressed the desire to speak to all parties involved in the dispute: Israel, Jordan and Syria. We call now
- 6 for an immediate ceasefire among all state and non-state actors involved. The international community condemns the use of violence,
- 7 especially against civilians, and we request that all actors in the region bring their concern to the United Nations so that we may further
- 8 negotiate for peace.”
- 9
- 10 The Security Council will continue to pay close attention to the developments.

Passed by consensus, with one abstention



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.



American Model United Nations **General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)**

GA Plen/I/Unofficial

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

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent),

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

3 Additionally reaffirming the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

4 Further reaffirming that acts of international terrorism constitute a threat to international peace and security
5 as well as an impediment to stable growth in least developed countries,

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

8 Deeply concerned that the international increase in acts of terrorism, especially those motivated by intoler-
9 ance or extremism, will result in an increase of retaliatory violence that will claim the lives of many who are innocent
10 of any kind of terrorism,

11 Guided by the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of 24 October 1970 (resolution
12 2625 (XXV)) and reiterated by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that
13 every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another
14 State or acquiescing to organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

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

17 (a) Prevent terrorist acts through;

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

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

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

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

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

29 3. Requests that States take the necessary steps to prevent the loss of innocent life while combating inter-
30 national terrorism;

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

33 5. Additionally urges all States to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning,



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 AND STYLE:

- All preambular and operative phrases are italicized.
- 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).

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#: 16

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 6 (after operative clause 5 which begins with “Reminds all States”)
“Further reminds all States to follow applicable protocols of the Geneva Convention when dealing with suspected terrorists.”