Overview

Delegates with like viewpoints unite during discussion and unmoderated caucuses to create working groups or blocs, where they integrate concepts and solutions into draft resolutions. The final product of a committee's deliberations, resolution papers serve to detail suggested solutions for the problem or issue at hand.

A successful resolution paper will present thorough solutions to all of the key problems raised by the chosen committee topic. In an effort to appropriately reflect the committee's objectives, draft resolution sponsors should make an effort to create a document that explores topics outside the purview of their own bloc.

Formatting

Resolution papers should be:

- Times New Roman Font
- 12pt
- Titled with the appropriate resolution number (e.g., Draft Resolution 2.0)

Sponsors and Signatories

A draft resolution needs sponsors and signatories before it can be brought up for discussion. When introducing a draft resolution, a required number of signatories must be gathered. A signatory would want the draft resolution to be discussed; a sponsor participates in the formulation and the development of the draft resolution. Please take note that signatories are not required to agree with the paper, they just want the paper to be presented. As a result, while a delegate may sign their name to several draft resolutions, they may only sponsor one of them.

Resolution Paper Key Terms

Working papers: They are any documents that have not yet been submitted to and authorised by the dais and constitute the initial step of the resolution writing process.

Dais: The committee session is led by the chair, the assistant chair, and the rapporteur. Sponsors: A working paper's lead authors are its sponsors. They oversee the working paper as it progresses through the phases of becoming a resolution, in addition to agreeing with its content and substance.

Signatories: Unlike sponsors, signatories can agree or disagree with the document's content; they sign it because they wish to see it go to the floor.

Draft Resolution: After being accepted and edited by the dais, a properly structured working paper with the required number of sponsors and signatories is presented to the chamber as a draft resolution.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Bearing in mind Believing Confident Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Having adopted Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Desiring Emphasizing

Expecting Expressing its appreciation Keeping in mind Expressing its satisfaction Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Deeply conscious Having considered Deeply convinced Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received

Having studied Noting with regret Noting with deep concern Noting with satisfaction Noting further Noting with approval Observing Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming

Resolution: The committee votes on the resolution draft after all amendments, friendly and unfriendly, have been either accepted or rejected. If the draft resolution fails, it disappears. The proposed resolution becomes a body resolution if it is approved.

Friendly amendments: Amendments, modifications, or additions to the draft resolution that have the support of all sponsors.

Unfriendly amendments: The committee must vote on unfriendly amendments because not all sponsors have agreed to them.

Preambulatory clauses: A draft resolution's preambulatory clauses explain why the issue is important. The UN Charter and previous international agreements may be mentioned in preambles. Each clause starts with an italicised preambulatory phrase and concludes with a comma.

Operative clauses: They outline the issue and remind member states of previous steps made to address it. A draft resolution's suggestions and actions are presented as operative provisions. Operatives need to be rationally arranged, with each clause providing just one suggestion or concept. Operatives can be divided into sub-clauses or sub-sub clauses to elaborate on concepts. Each operative has a number, an operative phrase at the start, and a semicolon at the conclusion. After the last operative, the draft resolution comes to a conclusion with a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

AcceptsEncourageAffirmsEndorsesApprovesExpressesAuthorizesExpressesCallsFurther inCalls uponDeploresCondemnsDesignateConfirmsDraws theCongratulatesEmphasizConsidersEncourageDeclares accordinglyEndorsesDesignatesExpressesDesignatesExpressesDesignatesExpressesDraws the attentionFurther inEmphasizesFurther per

Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Further invites Deplores Designates Draws the attention Emphasizes Encourages Endorses Expresses its appreciation Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further reminds

Further recommends Further requests Further resolves Has resolved Notes Proclaims Reaffirms Recommends Regrets Reminds Requests Solemnly affirms Strongly condemns Supports Takes note of Transmits Trusts