

Introduction to the Draft Resolution

A draft resolution is the final outcome document of a meeting, addressing the various issues discussed during the meeting. Typically, a draft resolution is based on working documents and is collectively drafted by delegates of different countries. It is important to emphasize that the content of the draft resolution must be discussed during the formal session; content not discussed cannot be included directly in the draft resolution. The chair has the authority to request the drafting country to remove such content.

The draft resolution consists of two parts: the Preamble and the Operative Clauses. The Preamble reviews past resolutions and actions related to the topic, expressing support or criticism. The Operative Clauses detail the results of the current meeting's discussions. Sponsors are the countries that participated in drafting the resolution, agree to all the clauses of the draft resolution, and contributed to its writing.

Signatories are countries that support the content of the draft resolution or believe it has merit for discussion. Signatories do not need to agree with every clause of the draft resolution; they simply need to believe that the draft is worth discussing further.

When submitting a draft resolution, the number of Sponsors and Signatories must be at least twenty percent of the actual number of participating countries. Otherwise, the document cannot be further discussed, amended, or voted on.

A Sponsor cannot draft or sign another draft resolution, but a Signatory may sign multiple draft resolutions.

Once a draft resolution has been reviewed and numbered by the chair and distributed to the assembly, delegates may propose a "motion to introduce the draft resolution."

If this motion is approved, the draft resolution is considered "introduced" and is available for further discussion and negotiation.

At the same time, delegates can propose amendments to the draft resolution (to be discussed later). Draft resolutions that do not pass the "motion to introduce" will not be allowed for discussion or amendment during the formal meeting.

Procedure for Publishing a Draft Resolution

- After a draft resolution submitted by delegates is reviewed and approved by the chair, the chair will first print a physical copy of the draft resolution. At a suitable moment during the meeting, all Sponsors and Signatories will be requested to come to the stage and sign the draft resolution, with their signatures indicating their country names.
- Once all signatures are collected, the chair will verify that the total number of signatures meets at least twenty percent of the actual number of participating countries.
- The chair will then hand the signed draft resolution to volunteers for photocopying and distribute the copies to all delegates.
- After distribution, the chair should announce a pause in formal debate and begin reading the document. The reading time is generally three minutes, but the chair may adjust this time based on the length of the document.
- Following the reading, the chair will invite the drafting country to introduce the document, with a time allocation of three minutes.

After these steps, delegates may discuss the draft resolution through formal debate, moderated core consultations, or informal discussions. They may propose amendments or directly motion to end formal debate and proceed to a vote.

Note:

- A draft resolution, once introduced, can be motioned to be postponed or to cancel the postponement before it is voted on (details will be provided later).
- Multiple draft resolutions can be discussed simultaneously in the meeting, but only one draft resolution can be adopted as a resolution in the end.

