

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.

For the rules of procedure regarding the process of voting on draft resolutions, please see our BCMUN 2023 Rules of Procedure document located on our website.

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 (for details, please see the BCMUN 2023 Rules of Process Document). 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.

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.

Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

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

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