



Amman Academy Model
United Nations 2022

DELEGATE GUIDE

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Part I

Being a delegate:

MUN (Model United Nations) is an extracurricular activity in many schools and universities where students assume the roles of countries and organizations represented in the United Nations in specific committees and debate about issues concerning the world. The United Nations was formed at the end of the Second World War. It was preceded by a similar organization; known as the “League of Nations”.

During the 1920s at the University of Harvard, students and teachers of International Relations and Politics courses created a simulation known as Model League of Nations, where students would represent the League of Nations and debate subjects like colonization, war and empire debates. After World War Two, once the United Nations was established, Harvard replaced the Model League of Nations with Model United Nations (MUN). Soon after, schools in New York began to follow that trend, and by the mid 1950s, all the Ivy League Universities in the United States held their own MUN Conference. In the 1960s, MUN became popular in schools rather than just universities.

The Aims of Model United Nations Conferences The Aims of an MUN conference are to encourage debate and sharing of views between students from different schools and of different ethnicities. The Ultimate goal of an MUN Conference is to promote awareness of international relations and issues in young people, and to inspire global mindedness and an understanding to the problems of the world and how to combat them, whilst providing an atmosphere where students can progress in their communication skills and open mindedness. This would allow students an insight to further their understanding and learning of politics in a global and international manner

In a country's government, official documents are drafted, which aim to solve a specific situation. In the United Nations, similar documents are also drafted; these are called Resolution. Resolutions –in the UN and in MUN-- are submitted by one member state, which is generally the largest contributor to the resolution and/or the most involved in the issue –out of the merging group. Resolutions are not written by one member state, but are a combined effort between different member states who've taken interest in that specific issue. Although a Main Submitter could contribute the most, that's not to say that no one else can contribute, as every delegate has an equal

opinion.

Resolutions, which are successful, are ones that can appeal to the majority of the parties (states) involved and doesn't contradict. By giving solutions to both sides, which are just, and doesn't punish one side completely, or favor the other side completely are more likely to pass as they can appeal to more member states in the house. Resolutions, which only touch on the factors involved in the issue, are generally more vague and less likely to pass, however, those that aim to resolve many or most of the factors involved are more likely to pass as they offer incentives to the various problems, which contribute to the issue.

The role of a delegate is to act as their assigned delegation's representative in that part of the United Nations System (such as being the delegate of Japan in the Economic and Social Council). The role of the delegate is to debate the topics of their committee, and to better the situation by the means of writing resolutions, explaining their delegation's position, or by helping debates by writing amendments to amend a resolution that is being debated.

Code of Conduct:

- Respectful spoken and written language at all times (no flaming or personal attacks on individual or country positions).
- Constructive and positive chat in all AAMUN debate and lobbying sessions.
- Courteous behavior towards AAMUN moderators, advisers and others assisting in the program
- No use of music or other audio recordings during debate or lobbying sessions
- No use of graphics (photos, clip art, drawings) at any time unless approved in advance by an MUN adviser or Chair.
- Timely communication with fellow AAMUN members

Participants of AAMUN are reminded of the following:

- It is the responsibility of all participants to know and abide by the laws of the state which govern their general conduct.
- Failure to abide by the Code of Conduct will result in a warning and possible suspension from AAMUN.

Dress Policy:

In simulation of the United Nations, we at AAMUN strive for professionalism in all aspects of the conference. Delegates are expected to follow a dress code during all committee sessions and conference events. At most times, the prevailing dress code will be Western business attire, although national attire and religious attire are also permitted.

The rules of Western business attire are as follows:

Men must:

- Wear a suit or a jacket and dress pants (no jeans or cargo pants) with a dress shirt and tie.
- Socks and dress shoes must be worn.
- No hats or caps will be allowed.

Women must:

- Wear a dress, suit, dress slacks (no jeans) or skirt of appropriate length with a blouse or sweater.
- Dress shoes must be worn.
- No hats or caps will be allowed.

At all times, we ask that delegates and faculty advisors exercise good sense when interpreting the dress code.

When casual attire is permitted, basic rules of propriety will still apply. Delegates who are dressed inappropriately for any event may be asked to return home to change into more appropriate attire.

PART II

Committees

1- General Assembly – GA

The General Assembly is one of the independent organs of the UN System. The GA was formed in 1945 upon the establishment of the UN. In the GA, all of the member's states of the UN are represented and equal. The General Assembly is formed of six committees, who debate and deal with different aspects that concern the world. As all members of the United Nations are represented in the GA, which allows for multilateral debate and discussion to take place, allowing all members to be actively involved in finding acceptable solutions wherever possible. General Assembly First committee and Third committee will be in this year's AAMUN.

2- Security Council – SC

The Security Council is an independent organ of the UN System. The Security Council has the highest authority in the UN and they debate the most challenging and controversial of topics such as: "The Situation in Afghanistan", "Eliminating Somali Pirates", "Nuclear Arms of North Korea" etc.

The Security Council consists of 15 members. Five of these 15 are permanent members, (Permanent 5 or P5), and the other 10 serve a two--year term. The Five Permanent Members are:

1. The People's Republic of China
2. The Republic of France
3. The Russian Federation
4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
5. The United States of America

These countries were permitted permanent membership of the Security Council by the United Nations Charter and for Historical reasons, leading to the end of the Second World War. These countries were also the first nations of the world to possess Nuclear Weaponry.

The 10 rotational members of the Security Council serve a two--year term.

They nominate themselves to serve in the council, and at the annual General Assembly Plenary, they are voted on whether they will serve or not. Their term starts on the first of January and five countries are replaced each year. Each regional bloc is allocated a number of seats to be served in the security council.

Please note, when representing a country that is active in an issue in the Security Council, if you are appointed as an Ambassador you will be called in for your country's views, so it is advised that you should be prepared for when you are called in!

The Five Permanent Members of the Security Council have Veto Power. The Veto Power entitles them to strike in a clause a specific clause of a resolution, or a resolution as a whole without question or without voting taking place. If a P5 nation uses their veto, the clause or resolution is struck immediately. Please refer to page 66 to learn about the Debate process at the Security Council.

A P5 Caucus is an informal meeting in the Security Council that breaks debate. All P5 members leave the council's room into a secluded area accompanied by one of the Student Officers of the Security council. There they discuss a certain aspect of the resolution without needing to speak in the third person.

The Caucus generally happens when one of the P5 delegates are considering on voting against (vetoing) a clause that other P5 delegates are in favor of. In the caucus, the P5 delegates discuss whether the clause is worth having in the resolution or should be struck. To ask for a P5 Caucus, you need to motion or send a note to the chair for one. The motion is called "Motion for P5 Caucus".

Please note: when in the Security and are a P5 Member, if you're unhappy with the clause, instead of vetoing it, try:

- Amending the clause with Amendments
- Abstaining when voting on the clause (if you are unhappy with it, but don't mind if it remains in the

(Resolution)

If it cannot be improved at all, and is a flaw in the resolution, it is suggested that you then should veto (vote against) the clause

3- Office on drugs and crime - UNODC

The Office on Drugs and Crime was established in 1997 and has around 500 staff members in over 150 countries working with governments and non-governmental organizations.

UNODC tackles issues regarding illicit drugs and international crime. UNODC lead the UN to start the lead programme on terrorism. It works to spread awareness on the dangers of drugs abuse and to reinforce international defense against drug trafficking, drug-related crime, and laundering. UNODC strengths drug control and crime prevention.

UNODC implements its goals through alternatives in the area of drug crop cultivation, monitoring of crops and creating projects against money laundering.

UNODC has 3 pillars in the work program:

1. Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

2. Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions.

3. Normative work to assist States in the ratification and

implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty – based and governing body.

4- The International Criminal Court – ICC

The International Criminal Court (ICC) investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression

International Criminal Court (ICC), permanent judicial body established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998) to investigate, prosecute, and try individuals accused of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and to impose prison sentences upon individuals who are found guilty of such crimes. On July 1, 2002, after the requisite number of countries (60) ratified the agreement, the court began sittings. It is headquartered in the Netherlands at The Hague.

The ICC was established as a court of last resort to prosecute the most heinous offenses in cases where national courts fail to act. Unlike the International Court of Justice, which hears disputes between states, the ICC handles prosecutions of individuals. The court's jurisdiction extends to offenses that occurred after July 1, 2002, that were committed either in a state that has ratified the agreement or by a national of such a state.

Although the Rome Statute was widely praised (some 140 countries had signed the agreement by the time it entered into force), few countries in the Middle East or Asia joined. Further, by 2002, China, Russia, and the United States had declined to participate, and the United States had threatened to withdraw its troops from United Nations peacekeeping forces unless its citizens (both military and civilian) were exempted from prosecution by the ICC. Nevertheless, within five years of its first sitting more than 100 countries had ratified the treaty. All member countries are represented in the Assembly of States Parties, which oversees the activities of the ICC

Preparation List

- i. Opening Statement
- ii. Evidence Packet:
 - a. A Stipulations list: those are general facts about the case that both parties agree to and adhere by. e.g., *President George Bush served two terms as president of the United States from 2001 to 2009.*
 - b. Evidence list: Both parties will present their evidence in this list. Each counsel may object on the other counsel's evidence under grounds of reliability, authenticity, or bias. If the objection is sustained, then this evidence will be removed.
- iii. Witness List and corresponding affidavits: *an affidavit is the witness's profile with their testimony and a brief description of the witness's life.*
- iv. Closing Statement

Procedure

1. **Pre-Trial Chamber/investigative phase:** In the Pre- trial chamber Opening statements will be presented and evidence from the prosecution and defense will be debated. The debate will help the judge reach a conclusion on whether the case is worthy of being moved to trial or not:
 - The counsels commence by stating their opening statements as an introduction to the trial. Also, they will provide a brief description of their case.
 - Evidence can be objected upon based on an [objection list](#)
 - The prosecution presents their evidence first; it gets debated and could be removed based on an objection.
 - After the evidence is debated, the judges will vote on whether the case should move to trial or not based on the evidence presented and if the evidence presented by the prosecution constitutes a crime within the jurisdiction of the Rome Statue.
2. **Trial chamber/phase:** if the judges vote on proceeding into trial, the procedure for the trial will be as follows:
 - The prosecution starts first by directly examining their first witness
 - During the cross examination the defense will start by examining the witness first, then opposing counsel will examine the witness.
 - Afterwards, re-direct examination and re-cross examination will proceed
 - This process will be repeated for all prosecution witnesses

- After that the defense will repeat the same process as the prosecution, with the prosecution still cross-examining the witnesses.
 - During the examination of the witnesses, the opposing counsel could object to the questions of the counsel examining the witnesses.
- Finally, both counsels will present their closing statements.

General Terminologies

Memoranda: The memoranda, or memorandum for singular, are written documents that are presented to the Court by both parties. The memorandum must provide the historical background of the dispute. The memorandum can include bias, as it is set to ensure the point of view of a sovereign state. The memorandum can include a list of treaties, resolutions, historical or legal background which can provide ground to the case. The conclusion of the memoranda should include the individual party's judgement requested to the court, which will be assessed on the verdict for the basis of such requests.

Stipulations: The stipulations or joint stipulations in other words, are a list of conditions that are presented by both parties. Stipulations are conditions or facts agreed upon by both sides, so they have not ground for a dispute. This could also account that the reliability of such contents must not be contested in throughout the trial. Stipulations could be considered as valid evidence, although not powerful enough to shape the court's decisions.

Rebuttal: The rebuttal is when advocates are allowed to speak in order to undermine the arguments of the opposing party. This is usually done on the last day of the hearing. The rebuttal phase must not include the closing statements, but

just a final argumentation towards the opposing party. During the rebuttal phase, new evidence may be presented to the Court if the opposing side approves the evidence.

Verdict: This is basically the resolution of the ICC. The verdict contains the judgments decided by the Court in respect to the judgments requested by both parties during the final deliberation. This verdict is usually read in the closing ceremony of AAMUN.

Opening Statements: Each advocate party must make an opening speech that could take up around 15 minutes. During each party's opening statements, they are expected to present their cases to the court. The overall goal in each party's statement is to convince of what they want for this trial. Advocates are encouraged not to make far-fetched promises to the court regarding the case, as it may turn up against them. The applicant party may begin their opening statements first, followed by the respondent party.

Resting the case: "Resting the case" is similar to "leaving the floor", as seen in other MUN committees. Parties may usually rest their case after presenting evidence and/or after finishing the questioning of witnesses.

Presentation of Evidence: After each parties opening statements, each party must move on to present their evidence. It is encouraged that each party must present around 7-15 evidence, but no more. A piece of evidence cannot be presented unless the opposing party has completely examined and approved the pieces of

evidence, prior to the hearing. After being approved by the opposing party, each piece of evidence will be presented to the court with specific indications of the source of evidence, writer/publisher, the title, and date of the publication.

The Registrar must take on the role of securing the pieces of evidence for later reference. The Registrar shall mark the pieces of evidence sequentially for the Applicant Party in numerical order (Evidence 1), while the evidence presented by the Respondent party is marked alphabetically (Evidence A.)

The opposing party may object the evidence if they don't see it fit, that is if it may contain bias or other aspects that compromise its credibility. The court has the presiding say on any objection, and if they entertain such objection; president will inform the advocates that they cannot present the piece of evidence to the court.

Burden of Proof: The Applicant party has the burden of proof. The burden of proof is considered valid when the evidence provided by the applicants must convince 51% of the judges. This will allow the applicants who meet the burden of proof to "win" the case.

Weight of the evidence: The weight of the evidence is how much importance the judges will give during writing the verdict. The weight will ultimately depend on the credibility of the source and the relevance of its content to the case.

Direct Examination: A direct examination is when the advocates question their respective witnesses. The questions asked during direct examinations cannot be leading questions. The purpose of direct examinations is to retrieve information

that can be presented to the judges, which will be considered as evidence.

Cross-examination: A cross-examination is when the opposing party examines the witness. Leading questions are allowed and considered to be asked in this type of examination. This will allow the opposing party to make a point from the witnesses, instead of saying it themselves.

Testimony: A testimony is everything that is mentioned by the witness during his or her examination, which is considered to be evidence.

Clarification: During the witness examination, the judges may ask to question after direct and cross examinations. These questions must pertain to what the witnesses said.

Rebuttal Evidence: Rebuttal evidence are pieces of evidence moved in the rebuttal phase.

Rebuttal Questioning: The judges will have the chance to ask questions to advocate after they present their rebuttal evidence. During this, they can ask questions to the Applicants and/or Respondents. These questions are used for clarification purposes.

Closing Statement: The closing statement phase is the final phase for the advocates. During this phase, advocates must wrap up their arguments and present their final points. The advocates must present their Judgements Requested in their

statements. The applicant party must speak for 15 minutes, and then the respondent party takes the floor to speak for 30 minutes, which will then wrap it up with the final 15 minutes of the applicant party's speech. (This division is entirely up to advocates; the closing statement can mimic that of the opening statement.)

CSW:

The primary intergovernmental organization in the world devoted solely to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment is the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). In accordance with ECOSOC decision 11(II) of June 21, 1946, it became a functioning commission of the council.

The Commission's mandate was expanded by ECOSOC in resolution 1996/6, which also decided that the Commission should play a leading role in overseeing and reviewing the problems and progress of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action's implementation as well as in mainstreaming a gender perspective into UN activities.

The CSW plays a crucial role in advancing women's rights, capturing the realities of women's lives around the globe, and establishing international norms for gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Commission adopts multi-year work plans to assess progress and make new suggestions to speed up the Platform for Action's implementation. These suggestions come in the form of negotiated agreements on a top priority. The Commission also participates in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to hasten the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

"2022: Priority theme: Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programs. Review theme: Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work (agreed conclusions of the sixty-first session)." <https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>

ECOSOC (Economic and social council)

The Economic and Social Council was established by the United Nations in 1945. The Council consists of 54 member states that serve for a three--year term. The aim of ECOSOC is to help the United Nations establish stronger economic development in countries and situations and stronger social cooperation between states and situations.

The issues that are debated in ECOSOC have an impact on both society and the economy if left unresolved.

By resolving one of these two aspects in a situation, the other can be solved easier as funding and economics has been taken care of, or social cooperation has been established allowing people to work together to solve the remainder of the problem. ECOSOC tries to provide solutions to economically related social problems, which prevent societies and countries from developing and having higher development. Other aspects that are debated in ECOSOC are in relation to health problems found across the world, and overcoming the economic challenge of providing health benefits, nutrition, education and other such aspects to less developed societies. In ECOSOC, issues concerning granting all members of society rights and freedoms regardless of their race, gender, age, status, religion and culture. A recurring issue in ECOSOC at MUN Conferences (in regard to granting rights and freedoms) is the "Question on Rights to Indigenous People".

In ECOSOC there are 54 members states represented that serve for a three--year term.

Human rights council HRC:

After many decades and centuries of human suffering and bloodshed, from wars to genocides to mass extermination programs to apartheid, history has proven to be a damaged record player stuck on repeat; replaying the tears and agony of the past to present times. After two world wars which killed millions of men, women and children, the United Nations was founded in 1945 in aims of installing world peace and order, and with it the declaration of human rights was published in 1948, which includes 30 basic human rights which strive to ensure that every

human being regardless of race, gender, religion or ethnicity have the opportunity to live a good quality life in dignity.

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) was established in order to monitor its 47 members and ensure that they are indeed implementing and applying all 30 political and civil political rights. All member states must submit regular reports to the committee proving that they do indeed implement the full range of civil and political rights.

The committee itself consists of 18 experts which ensure that all human rights are being implemented. Doing so by introducing new laws which aim to enact certain rights and privileges as well as maintaining these laws and ensuring that they are enforced. They can also strike out or remove any laws that are destructive or corrosive of covenant rights. And lastly, they have the authority to place harsh penalties on those nations who do not meet international human rights standards.

The committee usually meets in Geneva on a triannual basis.

The International Institution of Criminal Activity

IICA is a directive-based crisis committee that revolves around the International Intelligence agencies around the world as well as the criminal cartels around the world. This committee is the ultimate show down of justice vs crime. It will have the highest experienced delegates planning against each other and doing best for their agency or cartel. This committee holds a number of surprises for delegates, stay tuned for more details during the conference.

What is a Directive?

MUN Crisis Directives are written requests which are sent to, read by and approved, or denied, by the crisis staff (AKA Backroom). Directives are your main tool for affecting the crisis. They can be sent on paper, via email, google forms or through software specifically designed for MUN crisis.

To have the best chance of getting your directives accepted by the backroom they need to be clear, concise and well written. The objective of directives is to further

your cabinet's goals and/or your personal goals. Some of the actions you will want to achieve through directives will be complex and require multiple steps. In those cases you need to build up towards your goal.

Directives do not count unless they are approved the crisis backroom. Whether you want to contact a character in another cabinet, move your troops, establish spy networks, hire bodyguards, publish press releases or assassinate a member of your cabinet, you have to do it through directives. No request, or instruction, sent in a directive becomes "true" unless you either get a positive reply from the backroom, or you see the outcome of your directive in the crisis news.

AAMUN Theme Description: Controlling the Chaos.

Chaos as we know it is uncontrollable, that's a truth that we've all agreed upon; but does that represent the world that we live in? Will this be another fight that humanity succumbs to? The world that we live in will always be ever changing, chaos will be hitting us in every direction but opportunity can also blossom from these situations. Unfortunately, we live in a reality when waking up to news about a possible World War 3 or a bombing of one of our countries is normalized and a blind eye is turned upon this news, chaos has become our new normal, and it's our job to control it.

Crises, surprises, sudden and rapid changes, confusions and things out of control prevail in our world, and thus they must be controlled before we are rendered into complete catastrophe. The UN with all its might and glory has not been able to control the chaotic world we live in today, has not been able to extinguish the fire of hatred between nations, to control the aftermath of COVID 19, to stop humanity from descending into madness. This is where you come in, dear delegate. You are now being thrown into the midst of a chaotic world, tensions have been high, and people have reached their boiling point- and rightfully so. You will lead the world with policies and actions into a future which guarantees that humanity is not a lost case. Soon, humanity will be forced to find a middle ground to this unprecedented chaos.

Researching The Issue

When researching an issue, you should:

1. Understand the issue
2. Define key words of the issue
3. Find relevant documents on issue
4. Position of Delegation
 - Is your delegation actively involved in the issue?
 - Is your Delegation for or against?
5. Write resolution

General Research

By using trusted and accurate sources such as:

1. CIA: The World Fact Book
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

2. U.S Department of State
<https://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/>
3. United Nations Website
<http://www.un.org/>
4. Permanent Mission of Country to the UN
<http://www.un.org/en/member-states>

5. UN System: UN Organizations
<http://www.unsystem.org/>

Chosen Country

1. Name of Country
2. Capital of Country
3. In which Continent
4. Official Language
5. Is the country part of a Bloc?
6. Does the country hold similar views to other Bloc members?

Politics & government:

1. Form of government
2. Is the government independent
3. Does religion influence the government? (Theocracy)
4. Is there a Monarchy?
5. Head of State
6. Current Ruling Parties
7. Was the country a Colony or a Colonizer?

8. Does the Monarchy influence politics?

Geography, culture and society:

1. Coastline or Landlocked?
2. Land Type
3. Major Religions
4. Population of the Country
5. Poverty Rate of Country
6. Major Ethnic Groups

Economy

1. MEDC/LEDC?
2. GNP per person
3. Percentage of Unemployment
4. Human Development Index (HDI)
5. Natural Resources
6. Major Imports and Exports

Defense

- 1- Who are the country allies?
 - Similar as the country?
 - Member of the country Bloc?
- 2- Is the country a nuclear power?
 - Relationship with other nuclear power?
- 3- Affiliation to military organizations?
 - a. Who are the members of the organization?
 - b. Relationship with other members?
- 4- Independent country?
- 5- Country in war/ In danger of war?
 - If yes, who is involved?
 - Who are your:
 - Allies?
 - Enemies?
- 6- Size of weapon arsenal

Influence:

1. Who are your country's major opposition?
2. When did your country join UN?
3. Is your country a regular member of ECOSOC or Security Council?
4. Who are your countries allies

Opening speech

- Your Name
- Your Delegation
- You're chosen topic and how it is interesting to you
Ideas on the topic (Possible Solutions)

Distinguished President

Honorable chairs

Fellow delegates

The delegation of Argentina is honored and especially proud to be here today, and sincerely hopes that we will have some very fruitful and rich discussions.

A subject high on the Argentina agenda is poverty reduction through political and economical stability. Because of the history of our country we are persuaded, that by providing stability in the broadest sense increases prosperity and well being of the people. We would therefore like to focus on disarmament, since overall weapons reductions clearly influence the future for the better. The meanest weapons in every day's life are doubtlessly small arms and mines. Worldwide control of these is of utmost importance. The place and time to discuss this is here and now!

So we would like to encourage all delegates here present and more specifically our fellow disarmament delegates to boldly step over historical barriers and dare support life saving resolutions.

Thank you."

"Dear Chairs and Delegates,

I will be representing Japan in the General Assembly 1st Committee and am also Ambassador for our Delegation. This topic is particularly important to Japan as North Korea has targeted Japan, and by them having Nuclear Weaponry, it poses a threat to Japan. What Japan wants is that the world should further sanction

North Korea if they continue their Nuclear Program and there should be UN Observation in North Korea to monitor their full disarmament of Nuclear Weaponry and they should comply to the “Six-Party Talks” and properly follow the “Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty”, if they wish to have Nuclear Power (which should be given under full UN Jurisdiction, for the safety of member states). These are just some of my ideas, but I have yet to finish my resolution. I look forward to meeting you all quite soon!

Thank you,

Resolution

1. Heading
2. The Address
3. Perambulatory Clauses
4. Operative Clauses

FORUM: GA

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

MAIN SUBMITTER (SUBMITTED BY): Japan

CO--SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT) Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China,

Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea, Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VII of the United Nations Charter,

1) Urges the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:
a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
c) Examining the Satellites in regard to security and danger;

2) Calls for DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;

3) Invites the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;

4) Asks for the government of DPR Korea to:

a) Allow the IAEA to:

i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,

ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks,

iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,

b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:

i) Documents,

ii) Nuclear warheads,

iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,

iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry;

5) Requests DPR Korea to be sanctioned from the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:

a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),

b) Nutritional Resources,

c) Raw Material,

d) Energy,

e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continues with their nuclear activities;

6) Suggests that the Six--Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:

a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed,

b) All Six--Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and the notify DPR Korea of the time lapse of the embargo,

c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply to the terms of agreement, the embargo will:

i) Be extended,

ii) Restrict more commodities,

iii) Be implemented immediately,

iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;

7) Proposes that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;

8) Further Calls for DPR Korea to sign the Six--Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005,

which regards the conflict into stability, in hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;

9) Appeals for the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;

10) Further Requests DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of the in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKNWP) is occurring;

11) Wishes to be actively seized in the matter

- Write in Upper Case
- Use Delegation's Official Name
- The Addressed House in Upper Case
- Preambulatory Clauses
- All Preambulatory Clauses end in commas (,)
- Leave a line between every clause
- All Operative Clauses must be underlined
- All Operative Clauses must end in semi colons (;)
- A period/full stop (.) indicates end of resolution

Sample Resolution (Layout Annotations)

Please Note: This Resolution has been written in accordance to THIMUN's Template for Resolutions (2010)

FORUM: GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Disarmament of DPR Korea

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of India, the Netherlands, the Italian Republic, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Commonwealth of Australia, the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY The Addressed House (in Upper Case)

Preambulatory Clauses

Recalling previous relevant United Nations resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), and, in particular, resolution 1737, which illustrates the active involvement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an authority force in the situation,

Recognizing the need of action as per implementation by the IAEA and the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Fully alarmed that DPR Korea has not signed onto the treaty created by the coalition of the Six Party Talks regarding possession of Nuclear Weaponry and Missiles,

Expressing the concern of how DPR Korea plans to launch Satellites tests into the air zone of many neighboring nations,

Further recognizing how DPR Korea has withdrawn from the terms of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NNPT),

Noting with Concern how states that pose a threat to international peace and security are referred to as Rogue States,

Further recalling the numerous Six-Party Peace Talks between the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America,

Congratulating nations such as the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their negotiations in the Six-Party Peace Talks,

Emphasizing the importance that DPR Korea respond to the other security and humanitarian alarms regarding their respective society,

Preambulatory Clauses

Noting the need for peace and stability in DPR Korea,

Affirming the production and delivery of unauthorized Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Weapons create a threat to international peace and security,

Articulating the great concern at the launch of ballistic missiles by DPR Korea,

Regarding that the launches are a violation of Article VI of the United Nations Charter,

Operative Clauses

- 1) Urges the use of IAEA and the OPCW in regard to:
 - a) Monitoring the Chemical Weaponry of DPR Korea,
 - b) Observing the use of Nuclear Power by DPR Korea,
 - c) Examining the Satellites in regard to security and danger,
- 2) Calls for DPR Korea to terminate all Nuclear and Airborne Missile Activity by a set date, under the decision of the Six Party Talks, with the observance of the IAEA and the Security Council;
- 3) Invites the Security Council and the Six Party Talks members to discuss the nuclear status of DPR Korea;
- 4) Asks for the government of DPR Korea to:
 - a) Allow the IAEA to:
 - i) Monitor the disarming of all nuclear reactors,
 - ii) Control the termination of all nuclear activity in regard to the agreements of the Six-Party Talks,
 - iii) Report back to the Security Council and the Six-Party Talks of the progress of DPR Korea in their nuclear disarmament,
 - b) Allow the United Nations to repossess all relevant:
 - i) Documents,
 - ii) Nuclear warheads,
 - iii) Other Nuclear appliances and,
 - iv) Technology, which will be returned to DPR Korea once they have come to terms of both the NNPT and the Six-Party Talks and are able to ensure the maintenance of world security if they are to possess Nuclear Weaponry,
- 5) Requests DPR Korea to be sanctioned from the international community if failure to act on the current resolution by seizing direct and indirect supply of:
 - a) Weaponry as authorized and registered by the UNRCA (United Nations Register on Conventional Arms),
 - b) Nutritional Resources,
 - c) Raw Material,

- d) Energy;
 - e) Luxury Goods if DPR Korea continue with their nuclear activities;
- 6) Suggests that the Six-Party Talks endorse that an embargo be negotiated where:
- a) Commodities being sanctioned against DPR Korea be agreed,
 - b) All Six-Party Talks members ensure the lifting of the embargo and the notify DPR Korea of the time lapse of the embargo,
 - c) DPR Korea ends their Nuclear Activity by the set time of the embargo, and if DPR Korea is to not comply to the terms of agreement, the embargo will:
 - i) Be extended,
 - ii) Restrict more commodities,
 - iii) Be implemented immediately,
 - iv) The IAEA be given the jurisdiction to disarm DPR Korea under their discretion with the consultation of the Security Council;
- 7) Proposes that all member states, in conjunction with their respective legislations and national legal authorities, impose a tribunal for the National Leader of DPR Korea if they do not suspend their nuclear activity;
- 8) Further Calls for DPR Korea to sign the Six-Party Talks' "Joint Statement" as drafted on the 19th of September 2005, which regards the conflict into stability, in hope for unilateral cooperation in their nuclear disarmament;
- 9) Appeals for the Human Rights Council (HRC) to send special envoys to monitor the situation of the North Korean civilians during DPR Korea's time of disarmament, and provide adequate humanitarian help to those victimized by DPR Korea in response to them needing to disarm their nuclear activities;
- 10) Further Requests DPR Korea to report to the Security Council monthly on their disarmament of nuclear weaponry, which will then be ratified by the monthly monitoring of the IAEA, who will report whether disarmament of the in the North Korean Nuclear Weapons Program (NKWFP) is occurring;
- 11) Wishes to be actively seized in the matter.

Amendment procedure

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change the operative clauses (the pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be modified).

There are two types of amendments:

1. A friendly amendment is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee chair, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.
2. An unfriendly amendment is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this resolution at all but see potential in it as long as several changes are made to it. The sponsors of the amendment will need to obtain a required number of signatories in order to introduce it. Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Writing an amendment is very simple. All you have to do is make an operative clause that adds, deletes, or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. Examples include:

- Adds an operative clause that reads "14. Encourages all Latin American countries to..."
- Deletes operative clause 9.
- Changes operative clause 1 to read "1. Calls upon the Red Cross to provide low-cost medicines..."

PART

III

Points:

- Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a point of personal privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.
- Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order to indicate an instance of improper use of parliamentary procedure. The point of order will be immediately ruled upon by the Moderator in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. The Moderator may rule out of order those points that are dilatory or improper; such a decision cannot be appealed. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A point of order may only interrupt a speaker when the speech itself is not following proper parliamentary procedure.
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry to ask the Moderator a question regarding the Rules of Procedure. A point of parliamentary inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the committee staff at an appropriate time.
- Point of Information to the Chair: This Point of Information is directed to the chair. It can refer to anything that doesn't pertain to the Rules of Procedure or to Personal Privileges. A Point of Information to the chair can be a question or clarification on the issue being debated or it can refer to scheduling and the

committee's agenda.

Motions:

- *The Motion to Move to Voting Procedure:* this motion means that when discussing something in closed debate, if the house is in time in favor, motioning to move to the previous question, will move debate into time against. If debate was in time against, debate will then be moved into voting procedures. In open debate, it means that the debate will be moved into voting procedures. **It may not interrupt the speaker.** This motion can be moved by either a chair or delegate, but requires a "second", even if there are objections, it is up to the chair's discretion to entertain the motion or not. The chair can overrule the motion if there is a lot of time left for the resolution and more debate can be created in the house.
- *Motion to Adjourn the Debate:* this motion calls for the temporary stopping of debate, **it may not interrupt the speaker.** The caller of the motion will need to make a short speech on why debate should be adjourned, and therefore why the resolution should be tabled (put aside and debated after all other resolutions). The chairs recognize speakers in favor and against this motion (debatable). This motion is voted on and a simple majority is required for the motion to pass, should the motion fail, debate will continue as normal. If a delegate wishes to re-debate the tabled resolution, they can appeal for it, but then a 2/3 majority vote will be conducted, and the resolution will then be debated at the end.
- *Motion to Refer a Resolution to Another Forum:* this is a motion that is made when certain clauses start

with words like “Demands”, “Decides”, or “Condemns”. It is a discouraged motion, and the chairs would rather have delegates rephrase the clauses to say “Urges the Security Council to decide...”. **It may not interrupt the speaker.** A simple majority would be required when this motion is voted on, it is discouraged because the Security Council and other committees have busy agendas too, therefore there is little chance that they’ll debate that resolution.

- *Objection to the Main Motion:* this motion is an objection to the debate, the delegate that proposes this motion must make a short speech on why they have proposed it. It will be voted on, and a two third majority is required for it to pass, it is strongly discouraged as it is destructive for the house. This motion is normally proposed if it is a topic that would result in a breach of national sovereignty.
- *Withdrawing a Resolution:* if a delegate wishes to remove their resolution from the committee, a vote will be conducted between all those who co-submitted (signatories) and the main submitters of the resolution. All of these delegates need to agree for it to be withdrawn, it can however, be reconsidered by any delegate of the committee. **It may not interrupt the speaker.**
- *Motion to Extend Debate Time:* this will be at the chair’s discretion and is not a debatable motion. **It may not interrupt the speaker;** another delegate needs to “second” this motion.

Yield:

This is when a speaker decides to give up the remaining time in his or her speech.

Typically, the three types of yields are:

- 1) Yield to the Chair meaning you give up the rest of your time
- 2) Yield to another delegate meaning you give up the rest of your time to another delegate
- 3) Yield to questions from other delegates or Yield to comments to your speech by other delegates. Questions are also sometimes called Points of Information.

How does debate work?

Formal Debate: During formal debate, the staff maintains a speakers list and delegates speak in the order they are listed. At this time, delegates have an opportunity to share their views with the entire committee. Delegates make speeches, answer questions, and introduce and debate resolutions and amendments. Formal debate is important to the committee's work.

Moderated Caucus: During a caucus, which is a temporary recess, the rules of procedure are suspended. To go to a moderated caucus, a delegate makes a motion to suspend debate and the committee votes. Caucusing helps to facilitate discussion, especially when there is a long speakers list. A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. Anyone may speak if they raise their placard and are called on by the Chair.

Unmoderated Caucus: In an unmoderated caucus, delegates meet informally with one another and the committee staff to discuss and negotiate draft resolutions, amendments and other issues.

What is lobbying and merging?

In essence, Lobbying is when you ask other Delegates to disrupt committee and support your resolution or amendment. Lobbying is an essential part of many parliamentary processes. Before the meetings take place, delegates support is arranged, bartered for, and occasionally bought. This has traditionally taken place “in the lobby” – hence its name – but in Model United Nations, Lobbying takes on the formal role as small group discussions that take place prior to a debate.

During Lobbying, students will have the opportunity to take their resolutions to other delegates and try and gain support for their ideas. Delegates have the option to modify their resolution at the suggestion of others, or merge resolutions if they find another delegate with a very similar proposal. Lobbying takes place in the individual committee rooms, which means that a student will be placed amongst a group of other delegates working on the same issues on the same theme.

This also provides a chance for students to “break the ice” and meet the other delegates from other schools. They should aim to locate and get to know their potential allies

Lobbying Rules:

- At a conference, a delegate's resolution must be supported by a number of other delegates (usually between 8 and 15 others) in order for it to move on to the [next stage](#). In order to demonstrate and guarantee their support, the delegate will sign the resolution.
- Delegates are not permitted to vote against resolutions that they have signed, unless the resolution has undergone any changes (e.g. being merged with another resolution or been amended during debate), although it is expected that delegates will support the resolution wholeheartedly if they choose to be one of its signatories.

Merging:

At conferences, delegates may find that another student has prepared a very similar resolution to their own. In such a case, there is the option to merge the resolutions and as such carry the support of both sets of signatories. Usually one delegate will remain as the submitter, and the other delegate will become a co-submitter.

Approving Panel Process:

The main objective for delegates at AAMUN is to pass resolutions. A resolution that passes therefore represents the shared opinion of a committee.

Of course, the committee consists of delegates representing different countries or organizations, and their very different opinions. This means it is unlikely that a resolution that is presented by a few delegates will immediately gain support from the whole committee.

Even after the submitters of the resolution explain their 'plans' to the forum, and have had lively debates, the majority might still be against the resolution. It might be that some delegates agree with the main idea set forth in a resolution but disagree on some details. It is then important that the resolution can be easily adjusted during a debate to the liking of a majority of the forum. In other words, the resolution must be 'debatable'.

This is where the Approval Panel comes in. The Approval Panel (AP) sees to it that the resolutions on which forums debate are actually debatable. It checks that the framework, i.e. the grammar, spelling and layout are correct. Furthermore, it checks whether the content of the resolution is legal and its proposals are within the rules of the UN.

For the resolution to be debated it must first go through the Approval Panel. A resolution can only go through the Approval Panel once it has a certain number of co-submitters. AP will also go over grammar, layout and spelling. If any mistakes in these areas are found AP will let the delegate know, who will consequently correct his or her resolution.

However, the AP will not make too many changes to a resolution's content. The delegates will be able to improve resolutions during debate by submitting amendments.

Voting procedure:

Once all draft resolutions have been presented, all amendments have been made, and the delegates or the President feels that the committee is ready to moving into voting bloc, a delegate will make a motion to move into voting bloc.

This motion requires two speakers for the motion and two speakers against the motion, and a two-thirds majority is needed for it to pass. If it passes, the committee is now in voting bloc.

The committee can also automatically move into voting bloc if the Speaker's List is exhausted. Once the committee is in voting bloc, will be no speaking, passing of notes, or entering and exiting of the room so that delegates are not influenced by others to vote a certain way.

The President will name different draft resolutions (typically in the order they were submitted or presented) and the committee will vote for resolutions to either pass or not pass. Every member delegation has equal voting rights – everyone has one vote that they can only cast on their behalf—and they exercise these rights by raising their placards when the President calls for all nations voting yes, no, or abstain on a draft resolution. An abstention means that the delegate does not vote either yes or no for the draft resolution, and it is typically used as a diplomatic way of not supporting a draft resolution.

Any unfriendly amendments made by non-sponsors to draft resolutions are first voted upon. Friendly amendments made by all the sponsors always automatically pass. Then the draft resolutions will be voted upon either as amended or in its original state if no amendments were made to it.

A simple majority – 50% of all delegations voting yes or no, plus one delegation – is required for a draft resolution to pass. Note that abstentions are not counted in the simple majority calculations. Draft resolutions that pass are then called resolutions and the committee will congratulate the sponsors and the rest of the committee for their diplomatic success.

In most circumstances, the President will conduct voting procedure as described above. However, delegates can also motion for the following:

- A roll call vote is automatic once any delegate makes that motion, and the President will call on each country individually in alphabetical order to vote yes, no, abstain, yes with rights, no with rights, or pass. Voting “with rights” means the delegate is voting against their own policy and wishes to explain why after voting procedures have finished. Those who passed will get a second round of roll call vote but can only vote yes or no.
- Adoption by consensus is when the President asks whether there is any objection to a consensus, and if there is no objection, then the draft resolution is approved by consensus. Any delegate can make this motion. If there is an objection, then the draft resolution is subject to regular voting procedures.
- Division of the question is used when there are controversial operative clauses within a draft resolution that may cause an otherwise good resolution to fail. A delegate will make this motion with the specific clauses to divide out. Delegates will vote on whether to divide the clauses out as proposed. If that is successful, they will vote on the draft resolution without the clauses that were taken out.

Voting in the security council:

The Security Council has several differences in its voting procedures. These are:

- Nine vote to pass: the Security Council requires at least nine affirmative votes (and no veto votes) for a draft resolution to pass.
- Veto power: all Security Council members still have voting rights, but the five Permanent Members – China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States – have veto power. A negative vote by any of these five members automatically prevents the draft resolution from passing.

Part IV

Do's & Don't's

Resolution Do's & Don'ts

In the Preambulatory Clauses PLEASE DO:

- State strong and recent facts about the issue
 - Use statistics where applicable
 - Mention the past situation and current situation
 - Recall any passed resolutions by the UN on the issue
 - Relate any other organizations involved in the situation
- State relevant organizations' efforts in the situation
- If applicable, use developing countries/LEDCs or developed countries/ MEDCs

In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DO:

- Use "Third World countries"/ "poor countries" or "First World countries"/ "rich countries"
- Aim to find solutions, which solve the smaller problems that contribute to the issue Elaborate on the solutions in your operative clauses (sub clauses and sub--sub clauses) Make use of any UN organizations or create ones to help the issue
- Emphasize cooperation between governments and relevant UN organizations
- Explain different methods of approaching the same problem through clauses

How To Help MUN Delegates Become Prepared how to help MODEL UNITED NATIONS delegates become prepared

In the Operative Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- Break the sovereignty a government has over its land
- Mention specific sources and specific (numbers) amount of funding

- Be vague with your solutions, or simply state a way of solving something without explaining ways of

All Clauses PLEASE DON'T:

- Create unrealistic solutions to the issue, which are vague solutions/ not possible to be put into force
- PLAGIARISE: As Plagiarism isn't at all tolerated at MUN conferences, even if one is trying to get ideas from resolutions. One can only use similar ideas, and rewrite them as ones own, not use that particular clause/ resolution. At MUN conferences, plagiarism is dealt with strongly and often results in one being removed from the conference, and problems between ones school/ delegation and the conference management.

Do's & Don't's

Do's:

- Dress Formally
- For males, dress must be worn when debating
- Always add to the Gossip Box!
- Speak in a formal manner when all forums in session at all times
- Pay Attention!
- Be Prepared!
- Have Fun!

Don'ts:

- Disrupt the debate unless there is something urgent
- Cause chaos
- Speak in an informal manner
- Make rude/inappropriate/offensive jokes and/ or remarks
- Sit around and not participate

Useful Preambulatory Clauses

Affirming	Expecting
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction
Aware of	Fulfilling
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed
Believing	Fully aware
Confident	Fully believing
Contemplating	Further deploring
Convinced	Further recalling
Declaring	Guided by
Deeply concerned	Having adopted
Deeply conscious	Having considered
Deeply convinced	Having considered further
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention
Deeply regretting	Having examined
Desiring	Having heard
Emphasizing	Having received
	Having studied

Useful operative clauses

Accepts	Deplores	Further Requests
Affirms	Designates	Further Resolves
Approves	Draws the Attention	Has Resolved
Asks	Emphasizes	Hopes
Authorizes	Encourages	Invites
Calls	Endorses	Notes
Calls for	Expresses its	Proclaims
Calls upon	Appreciation	Reaffirms
Condemns	Expresses its Hope	Recommends
Confirms	Further Asks	Regrets
Considers	Further Calls for	Reminds
Decides	Further Invites	Requests
Demands	Further Proclaims	Sanctions
Supports	Further Proclaims	Solemnly Affirms
Suggests	Further Reminds	Strongly Condemns
Takes Note of	Further Recommends	Strongly Urges
Trusts		Transmits
		Urges

The
END

