

YENİ YOL OKULLARI

YYMUN

Yeni Yol Model UN

Guide To Delegate

Preparation

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THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations (UN) was founded following one of the greatest wars in human history. As the rest of the world busied itself with the resolution of the Second World War, several hundred delegates representing 50 nations met in April of 1945 to confront an even more auspicious challenge: the establishment of a new and lasting global peace. At that meeting, despite considerable obstacles, the UN Charter was authored. Since then, the world has, of course, continued to see conflicts large and small. The UN turned out not to be the mechanism for global peace for which many had hoped; instead, the organization's true success has been in its contributions to a global political culture that demands respect between nations, discourages conflict, and advocates for the peaceful resolution of the conflicts that it cannot prevent. Among the philosophical underpinnings of the UN system are beliefs that all nations are sovereign and equal, that members are to fulfill in good faith the obligations that they have assumed under the UN Charter, that international disputes are to be resolved by peaceful means, and that the organization is not to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. As the organization has grown in size—the size of its membership has nearly quadrupled since the time of its founding—these principles of respect and amity between nations have become increasingly ingrained in nations' foreign policies.

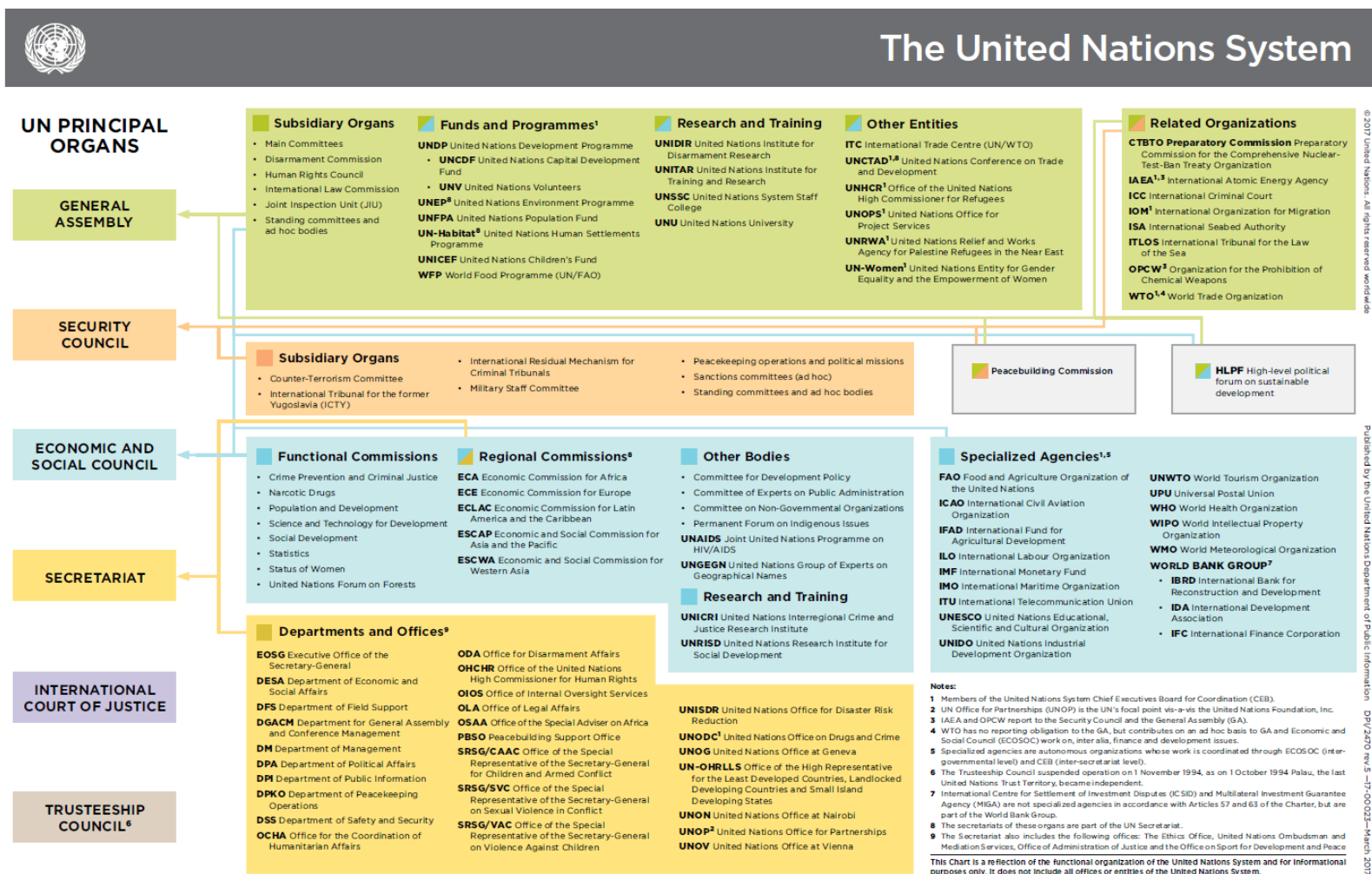
More broadly, the purposes of the organization, as found in Article I of the UN Charter, are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

The UN is headquartered in New York and is composed of six organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice, and the Trusteeship Council.

At the center of the UN system is the 193-members of the General Assembly (GA), comprised of six main committees and various subsidiary and related bodies. The GA serves primarily as a forum for discussing general issues such as international peace and security and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields. The GA is also able to establish committees and other bodies to study and report on specific issues. Although the decisions of the GA have no binding legal force upon member-states, they do carry the weight of the moral authority of the world community.

International disputes of pressing concern may be referred to the Security Council (SC), which is charged with maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the UN. The SC is composed of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The SC is capable of directing the use of economic sanctions and military force.



THE STRUCTURE OF YYMUN

YYMUN is a three-day international relations simulation for high school students held annually in Eskişehir. This year, more than 250 delegates congregate in Eskişehir to confront and debate issues of international import. In participating at YYMUN, delegates experience first-hand the challenges of negotiation by assuming the roles of United Nations representatives and members of other decision-making bodies.

This session will consist of 6 committees: 3 committees of the General Assembly (one of them being a junior-only committee), a committee of the Economic and Social Council (which is taking place at a Turkish conference for the first time), and a Security Council.

Each school attending the conference has been assigned several committees and countries, and each country is represented by one delegate in each committee. During the conference, each committee will meet for exactly twelve hours over the course of seven sessions. In most committees, this time is divided between formal debate, caucuses, and the resolution process.

The YYMUN staff is composed of Yeni Yol Schools students, who are arranged as follows:

The Secretariat consists of the eleven most senior ranking members of YYMUN staff: the Secretaries-General and Under-Secretary-General, the Heads of Academics, Organization, Finance, Design, IT, PR, and Admins. Each member of the Secretariat leads one of the organs, with the exception of the Secretaries-General, who lead the Secretariat. Throughout the year, they have been dedicated to providing an unprecedented experience to the participants of YYMUN 2022, and their top priority is to ensure that the conference is rewarding and enjoyable for all.

The operation staff is comprised of the security staff, the organization staff, and the press. The Head of Organization is the most senior ranking member of the YYMUN staff responsible for the organizational process.

The Administration staff manages the YYMUN office every weekday of the year to respond to queries from delegates and advisors, process paperwork, and meet the day-to-day needs of the conference. During the conference, all members of the Administration staff help to manage Registration, Delegate Services, and the Advisor Lounge, as well as the print centers that prepare committee material.

CONFERENCE PREPARATION

General Research and Preparation:

There are important aspects of delegate preparation:

Preparation equips the delegates with basic tools, including an understanding of the rules necessary to perform in committee. It provides a groundwork of specific information on the topic areas. Finally, preparation requires the students to adopt perspectives that are not their own. With this in mind, the YYMUN Secretariat provides tools to aid you: this Guide to Delegate Preparation, and Study Guides.

Together, these will ensure you will be ready for the conference. Beyond reading and understanding the material we have provided, the more practical experience you can acquire through debate, resolution-writing, making presentations, and the like, the better prepared you will be.

A Note for Delegates

At Yeni Yol Model United Nations, we offer committees that consist of single delegations. It is imperative that students effectively do their duties and responsibilities both before and at conference.

Students should do their preparation on the knowledge of the topic areas. Moreover, it is important that delegates participate in debate, caucus, and aid in resolution writing at the conference.

A Note on Crises

Two of the committees are supported by a crisis staff. The staff in the Operations organ lends support to the committee of the Futuristic General Assembly and Security Council, which are supported by their own in-house crisis staff. Unlike standard committees that have fixed agendas, these Futuristic GA and Security Council committees are faced with a constant flow of evolving issues that change depending on the committee's responses.

Moreover, instead of exclusively portraying representatives of countries, delegates on continual-crisis committees can portray actual individuals with concrete executive power, as well as their own personal goals. So while a country sitting in the WHO committee cannot unilaterally decide to declare war on another country, to use an extreme example; it is conceivable that an individual on a crisis committee could (as they have in the past).

Delegates do not normally interact with the crisis staff directly because they work apart from the committees in separate crisis rooms. Since the crisis room also stands in for the staff of individual members on the committee, the crisis room is an excellent source of information for delegates.

To contact the crisis room, a delegate should simply write a note and pass it up to the Chair; for example, if the Minister of Agriculture wanted to increase farm subsidies, the delegate would write a note to the Ministry of Agriculture asking if the department could reallocate funds. Since continual crisis committees are so vastly different from traditional YYMUN committees, delegates in the F-GA and SC should note that the specific policies and resources of their committee will take precedence over the following sections of this Guide to Delegate Preparation.

Where to Begin Your Research

Materials prepared by the YYMUN staff are not meant to be a substitute for your individual research. Instead, they should provide a starting point, inspiring you to ask yourself questions about the issues at hand. The best-prepared delegates are those that take the provided materials as the beginning of their research and delve deeper into the topic areas. Beyond YYMUN materials are a host of information services, beginning with United Nations sources. UN resources often have compiled statistics, charts, and graphs which you may find helpful in understanding the issues. Most UN document centers carry transcripts of UN meetings; perhaps the best way to understand your country's position is to see it iterated by its ambassador. To assist you in this area, this Guide includes a list of UN document centers.

Specific resources to investigate include:

- **Yearbook of the United Nations:** The Yearbook is a good starting point for your research. The Yearbook will provide you with general information on what has been done on your topic during any particular year. It also provides very helpful references to previous articles and resolutions.
- **United Nations Chronicle:** This magazine gives you general information on the proceedings of the UN. Keep an eye out for special reports on your topic area, which will inform you about the topic and nations' positions on it.
- **UN Document Index:** This index for all UN documents comes in three different versions: UNDI (1950-1973), UNDEX (1970-1978), and UNDOC (1979-present). Depending on which of the three you are using, you will find a subject index, a country index, and an alphanumeric list of all documents published (this is useful because each committee has its own unique alphanumeric prefix and thus you can find all the documents put out by a committee during a certain year regardless of the specific topic).
- **UN Resolutions:** This series is both valuable and very easy to use. The index is cumulative from 1946, which means that you need only check the most current index to find all the resolutions on your topic that the UN has ever passed. The resolution voting records (located in the front of the book) will indicate where your country and others stood on the issues.
- **Other UN Sources:** Depending on the topic, there might be additional relevant UN sources. Check for books and special reports put out by your committee.

Beyond United Nations sources, however, are general sources of information. Investigate your school and local libraries. Check out journals, periodicals, and newspapers for more current sources. Don't forget to ask the librarians for assistance.

RULES OF THE PROCEDURE

Roll Call:

Delegates will state either “Present” or “Present and Voting.” Keep in mind that if you say “Present and Voting”, you cannot stay abstain, you must either vote YES or NO.

Points:

1) Point of Information: Any other questions which have no relevance to the parliamentary procedure, but instead, towards the topic of discussion.

Ex: “Point of Information! What was the motion given by the delegate of the USA?”

2) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Used when a delegate has a question about something that is not clearly understood in committee, usually regarding the parliamentary procedure.

Ex: “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry! How do GSLs work?”

3) Points of Order: Used when a delegate believes that there was a mistake made regarding the rules of procedure.

Ex: “Point of Order! Honorable Chair, you missed my name while taking the attendance.”

4) Points of Personal Privilege: Used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort that hinders their ability to participate in the committee.

Ex: “Point of Personla Privilage! Could we open the window as it is hot in the committee room?”

A Note on Points

While giving a point, you CAN NOT interrupt a speaker. The only exception is when you can not hear the speaker.

Motions:

1) Suspend the Meeting (Motion to Caucus)

Upon the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate, the committee may consider a motion to Suspend the Meeting for the purpose of a moderated or un-moderated caucus. The recommendation must include a time limit for delegate remarks (in moderated caucus), a purpose for the caucus (in moderated caucus), and a time limit for the entire caucus (in both moderated and un-moderated).

Ex: “Motion for a 10 minute moderated caucus, delegate speaking time set at 45 seconds to discuss draft resolution 1.4 or —motion for a 10-minute unmoderated caucus for the purpose of discussing amendments to resolution 1.4”

This motion requires a majority decision. During the moderated caucus, the chair shall recognize delegates for remarks without the use of a speakers list and yields shall be out of order.

2) Adjournment of the Meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may motion for the adjournment of the meeting. Such a motion shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to a vote. After adjournment, the committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time; adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.

3) Motion to Adjourn Debate (Table Debate)

During the discussion of any matter, the committee may consider a motion to adjourn debate (table the topic) on the item under discussion at the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate. In addition to the delegate that proposes the motion, two representatives may speak in favor and two against the motion. Then the motion shall immediately be put to a vote. A two-thirds majority is required for passage. If a motion to adjourn debate is passed, the topic is considered tabled and no further actions or votes will be taken on it. A topic may be reintroduced to the committee so that debate can resume through the same process. The motion to resume debate on a tabled topic shall also require a two-thirds majority for passage.

4) Closure of Debate

A delegate may at any time move for the closure of debate on the item under discussion, after which debate will end and all draft resolutions and amendments will be put to an immediate vote. Permission to speak on the closure of debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority decision. Upon passage of this motion, the Chair shall declare the closure of debate and immediately move into voting procedure on the substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee. The committee shall also close the debate and move into the voting procedure when the speaker's list has been exhausted regarding the substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee.

5) Extension upon moderated/unmoderated caucus

Used when the delegates want to extend time upon the previous elapsed caucuses

6) Order of Procedural Motions

Precedence: Motions will be considered in the following order of preference. If a point or motion is on the floor, points or motions lower on this list are out of order.

1. Parliamentary Points

- a. Points that may interrupt a speaker:
 - i. Points of Personal Privilege

- b. Points in order only when the floor is open, i.e. Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

2. Procedural motions that are not debatable:

- a. Adjournment of the Meeting
- b. Suspension of the Meeting
- c. Unmoderated Caucus
- d. Moderated Caucus
- e. Motion to change the speaking time
- f. Introduction of a draft resolution
- g. Introduction of an amendment

3. Procedural motions that are applicable to a resolution or amendment under consideration: reorder before division

- a. Closure of Debate
- b. Postponement of Debate
- c. Reordering Resolutions
- d. Division of the Question

4. Substantive motions:

- a. Amendments
- b. Resolution

5. Other procedural motions, e.g. Resumption of Debate

General Speakers List:

The committee will have an open speakers' list for the topic being discussed at the beginning of each session. Separate speaker lists will be established as needed for debate on amendments. Periodically, the Moderator will call on delegations wishing to be added to the speaker's list, and delegations may remove their name from the list via written request. If all motions on the floor fail, the committee will temporarily return to the speaker's list until a consensus on the debate can be established.

Moderated Caucus:

At YYMUN, moderated caucuses are used to dive into the specifics of the committee topic. While the speakers list invites general comment on the issue at hand, moderated caucuses invited more direct debate. Speeches should be more responsive in a moderated caucus, i.e. when you get up to speak you should not speak in isolation; instead you should respond to others' arguments and position your own argument in the broader scope of the committee. These speeches are a good opportunity to signal to the rest of the committee what sort of countries you are or would be willing to work with.

- A time in which the delegates will raise a motion to discuss topics that are relevant to the agenda item.
- There is a formal method to raise a motion. You have to specify the total speaking time for the topic and an individual speaking time. Ex: "Motion to discuss upon the social impact of femicides. Total time is .. minutes, Individual speaking time is ... minutes."
- The maximum time allowed is 20 minutes for total time.
- Any usage of the electronic devices are forbidden.

Yielding Time:

The delegate, who has been recognized by the Chair to address the body on a substantive issue, may yield any speaking time following their remarks before they proceed with their speech. All intentions to yield time must be announced before the beginning of remarks.

Yields may be made in three ways: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair.

Yield to another delegate

Delegates should state "I yield my time to Mozambique." Their remaining time shall be given to another delegate. This is especially useful when the following speaker will support the position and views of the previous speaker.

Yield to questions

Delegates shall be selected by the Chair to ask one question per speech. The Chair has the right to call order to any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, not designed to elicit information. Answers to questions are limited to the time remaining in a delegate's speech.

Yield to the Chair

Delegates should state "I yield my time to the Chair." Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish their speech to be subject to comments. Such a yield should also be made if the speaker has stated their points earlier than the allotted time. The Chair shall then move on to the next speaker.

Once a delegate yields his/her time, the second delegate (the one who has been yielded to) may not yield any remaining time.

Unmoderated Caucus:

An unmoderated caucus is a state of committee during which no speakers are recognized by the moderator. Though no debate takes place, the committee invariably hums with activity. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates often try to come to consensus, organize blocs, and write documents.

- A session in which there is no moderation from the chairs.
- Although the delegates are allowed to be less formal, it is important to show professionalism during discussing.
- Usually used to decide upon blocs.

- Usage of the electronic devices is allowed for working on the working papers, draft resolutions etc.
- Maximum time is 25 minutes
- An extension is allowed, but bear in mind of the time limitation. (less than the initial time)
- (Only for Security Council) A separate room for a p5 meeting will be provided.

Crisis Update:

- Crisis Updates are only for Futuristic General Assembly and Security Council, for YYMUN 2022
- Throughout the sessions, a few crises will be introduced by the Crisis Team
- The delegates will need to raise at least one Moderated Caucus to discuss the crisis.
- The issue must be solved by a joint/personal directive or a press release.

Resolution Process:

Working Papers

While delegates are drafting resolutions and before they are introduced formally into debate, they are referred to as —working papers. This term emphasizes that the proposal is in a draft stage and should be completely open to input from other delegates and countries. While a working paper is being prepared the sponsor(s) should attempt to garner as much support as possible from other delegates in order to ensure their work becomes a resolution.

Delegates write working papers alone or with others, but must always gain the support of a certain number of countries in the committee before submitting them to the dais (or committee staff). The Model UN Conference requires signatures from 20 percent of the countries present in order to submit a working paper (this number will be announced at the beginning of each session). Only when the Chair formally accepts the document and assigns it a number can it be referred to in formal debate.

There are three main parts to a resolution: the heading, the preamble and the operative section. The heading shows the committee and topic along with the resolution number. It also lists the resolution's sponsors and signatories. Each resolution is one long sentence with sections separated by commas and semicolons. The subject of the sentence is the body making the statement (e.g., the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council or Security Council). Actions of the United Nations are expressed in resolutions that are submitted in draft form under the sponsorship of one or more delegations. Resolutions may simply reflect an opinion or may recommend action to be taken by a UN organ or related agency. Only the Security Council may make —decisions that bind Member States to a certain course of action.

Delegates should not come to the MUN Conference with a prepared draft resolution, but instead should bring a working paper with points your country would support in a draft resolution. When drafting and sponsoring a resolution, delegates should keep in mind that the wording will influence its appeal (or lack thereof). The draft resolution should be clear, concise and specific. The substance should be well researched and reflect the character and interests of the sponsoring nations. United Nations resolutions follow a common format.

Each resolution has three parts: the heading, the preamble, and the operative clauses.

It is one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout the resolution and with a period at the very end. Drafts should be single-spaced. The first word in each clause should be underlined, and each clause in the preamble should end with a comma. All operative clauses end with a semicolon except the final clause, which ends with a period. A sample draft resolution has been included. (page 15)

Drafting the Resolution

Every good resolution should merit description by “the Three Cs”: comprehensive, collaborative, and conceivable. Virtually all the problems that the UN tackles are quite complex; for a resolution to be a good solution to a problem of global importance it must be comprehensive. If the resolution is to gain enough support to be passed by the committee, then it must also be collaborative. Finally, if the resolution is to gain the approval of the Chair or USG, then it must be conceivable. The realistic resolution takes into account UN limitations and the current international balance of power so as to make the most effective use of diplomacy.

Finalizing the Resolution

During the drafting process, members of the dais will make themselves available to you in order to offer feedback on the writing process, and the general direction of your bloc’s work. In particular, the Chair or USG will check in regularly throughout the committee to offer their feedback on the progress of debate, and what topics they would like to see addressed more, either in delegate speeches or in the writing process. After you’ve received feedback, you are now ready to properly format the resolution, carefully checking over grammar, syntax, style, et cetera. Not only is a well-written resolution easier to comprehend, it is more impressive to delegates and hence more likely to gain their support.

You must now get the required number of delegate signatures. (The Chair of the committee would specify the number. When attempting to get signatures, it is important to remind delegates hesitant to sign that their signature does not bind them in any way to any future support, a signature only implies a desire to see the resolution out on the committee floor. Once all of this has been completed you should submit the resolution to the Chair or the USG, so that it may be printed and distributed to everyone in committee.

The Amendment Process

Since there are no sponsors of resolutions, there is no such thing as a “friendly” or “unfriendly” amendment. The resolution is considered the property of the entire committee and it requires a majority of the committee to incorporate an amendment. Amendments require a certain number of delegate signatures and the signature of the Chair or USG before they can be introduced.

Amendments to your resolution, assuming they do not radically alter the fundamentals, are beneficial in that they validate the legitimacy of your resolution: no one would bother to amend a resolution that they thought would never pass. Bear in mind, however, that an excessive number of amendments, especially poorly written ones, will slow down the pace of the committee and will not be looked favorably upon. Find out what are the most popularly requested changes, and then draft a comprehensive amendment that incorporates those changes that are acceptable to your coalition.

Voting Procedure:*Methods of Decision*

All procedural decisions except closure of debate and motions to suspend debate shall be made by a simple majority of the delegations present and voting. Delegations physically present in the committee may not abstain on procedural motions. Decisions on draft resolutions and amendments shall require a simple majority in favor. However, the Security Council requires a two-thirds vote (abstentions are allowed) and no vetoes from China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Voting Rights

Each present delegation shall have one vote. Observing nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) cannot vote on substantive matters. Each vote may be a Yes, No, or Abstain. On procedural motions, members may not abstain. Members —present and voting shall be defined as members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting on substantive matters are considered —not voting.

Conduct while in Voting Procedure

After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative or observer may enter or leave the room, nor shall any representative interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Inquiry, or a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Communication between delegates is strictly forbidden. A member of the staff shall secure the doors during voting procedure.

Method of Voting

Delegations may vote in favor of or against a proposal or may abstain from voting. The committee shall normally vote by show of placards, but any delegate may request a roll call vote on substantive matters. The roll call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order of the names of the countries present. During a roll call vote, delegations may answer with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, an abstention (when appropriate) or may pass. Delegations passing in the first round of voting will be called upon

alphabetically in a second round, at which time they may only answer with an affirmative or negative vote or an abstention. Delegations that appear to be voting out of policy may reserve the right to explain their vote by Voting with Rights. Delegations must announce that they are Voting with Rights at the time they cast their vote. The Chair may permit delegations Voting with Rights to explain their votes after voting.

Order of Draft Resolutions

If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, the committee shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they have been submitted.

Rule 31. Voting on Unfriendly Amendments

During the voting procedure on a substantive proposal, unfriendly amendments to a resolution shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are proposed to a resolution concurrently, the committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, as decided by the Chair, and then on the amendment next furthest removed, and so on until all amendments have been put to a vote. Where, however, the adoption of the amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment (as decided by the Chair), the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. Amendment voting is a substantive procedure and adoption requires simple majority consent of the delegations present and voting.

Sample Resolution

Committee: G.A. Third Committee – Social, Cultural and Humanitarian

Topic: Strengthening UN Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Sponsors: United States, Austria, Italy

Signatories: Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, Belgium, United Kingdom, India and Gabon

The Human Rights Council,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

(USE COMMAS TO SEPARATE PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES & ITALICIZE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE)

Reaffirming resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with established UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, and

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance relief efforts;

(USE SEMICOLONS TO SEPARATE OPERATIVE CLAUSES AND NUMBER & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE)

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts and humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies; and

(PUT THE WORD „AND“ BEFORE THE LAST PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSE)

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donation from the private transnational sector to aid in the funding of rapid deployment forces.

END RESOLUTION WITH A PERIOD

Note: Security Council resolutions always conclude with “Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.”

Preambulatory Phrases

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

Operative Clauses

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