



MUNFW, INC
Conference Preparation

Introduction

Delegations

Each member school is assigned a country to represent. Schools with large active Model United Nations' groups may choose to send more than one delegation, each representing a different country. Delegations vary in size, but to represent its country's views adequately, each delegation needs one delegate in the General Assembly and an additional delegate in each additional Council or Committee to which it is assigned. In addition, a delegate or advisor is needed to represent the school in Membership Committee.

Each delegation at the UN generally consists of one Permanent Representative, a Deputy Permanent Representative, if necessary, and as many delegates, alternates, and advisors as needed. At the United Nations, the Permanent Representative is accredited as Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. In some countries, other members of the delegation, such as the Deputy Permanent Representative, are similarly accredited. In other cases, the foreign minister or head of state may also attend the session.

Since the above positions vary among delegations in the United Nations, each country assignment should be researched carefully to determine which representatives should be present.

In MUNFW, a Member School may have more than one delegation. Each delegation should also consist of a Permanent Representative, a Deputy Permanent Representative, and normally one delegate, but not more than two delegates per each Committee, Commission, or Council as assigned, and an advisor. The OED may approve additional delegates as needed. Delegations shall be permitted to include postgraduate and undergraduates of any accredited college or university.

A typical delegation might consists of: Faculty Advisor and/or Student Advisor Permanent Representative (optional)

Deputy Permanent Representative (optional) Committee Delegates

General Assembly

Main Committee 1

Main Committee 2

Main Committee 3

Limited Membership Committee 1 (if a member)

Limited Membership Committee 1 (if a member)

Security Council (if a member)

World Press Reporter (optional)

At all Plenary, Committee, Council, or caucus meetings -except Membership Committee meetings – members of a delegation speak and vote as the official representatives of their country. The position taken by a delegation should be based upon the actual policies of the country, not upon policies the delegates personally favor or those they feel would be the most exciting and controversial to present. Each delegate must know and follow the Rules of Procedure for the particular Council or Committee to which they are assigned.

The Permanent Representative and Deputy Permanent Representative are fully credentialed to speak and participate in committees, commissions, or councils to which other members of their delegation may be assigned. Delegates, other than Permanent Representatives and Deputy Permanent Representatives, are not credentialed to speak or participate in other committees, commissions, or councils, except for General, Rules, Ad Hoc Committees if they have been appointed to them by the Secretariat.

Advisors, Delegation Chairs, Permanent Representatives and Deputy Permanent Representatives are experts in technical matters who serve as information resources for their delegations. Advisors do not speak or vote for their countries and are not admitted to the floor of any body except Membership Committee. The Student

Advisor (faculty or student) is an administrative title that designates the person who is normally a student leader of the organization of the member school. The DCs can not be credentialed to a committee and, like the Advisor, is not permitted on the committee floor.

The OED assigns the countries and/or organizations recognized by the United Nations to be represented by the Member Schools. Each member school submits, in order of preference, the names of at least six countries it would like to represent at the Annual Session. School Applications for first country requests are accepted beginning on July 1 and will be accepted continually until March 1 of the conference year. The OED notifies those member schools that submit requests of their country assignments within 5 days by email and all country assignments are posted to the web site.

Delegation Advisors

While the MUNFW is essentially a student activity, it is also an institutional commitment; the Faculty Advisor is ultimately responsible to the participating colleges and universities for the preparation, performance, and conduct of the student organization. The Advisor in no way replaces the student advisor, but aids and advises in the development of the Model United Nations program on each campus and serves, in the long run, as the continuity for this activity.

Advisors are not a voting delegate to the Annual Session except to the Membership Committee or to an ad hoc or standing committee created by this body. Advisors are not allowed on the floor

of the General Assembly or of the various committees, councils, etc., but may observe all proceedings and communicate with their delegates during the actual conduct of the meetings in writing only.

MUNFW is concerned with the maintenance of a proper role for delegates. It is not proper for an Advisor to require, as a basis for grading, specifications such as the number of speeches, election to Rapporteur, resolution submissions, or other similar requirements.

The Advisor will actively assist the delegation in fundraising both on and off the campus.

It is strongly urged that Member Schools create a Chapter Charter/By-laws. These regulations should include:

1. Membership policy
2. Expulsion of members policy
3. The role, responsibilities, and authority of the Faculty Advisor.
4. The role, responsibilities, and authority of the Student Advisor.
5. An internal conflict resolution procedure.

In the absence of such regulations, the Faculty Advisor, in consultation with the Student Advisor, or in accordance with the institution or Associated Student Organization regulations, may refuse to allow a student to participate in the MUNFW program.

Delegate Preparation

Preparation for the session covers several areas: the study of the United Nations, the issues on the agenda, the position of the assigned country on those issues, and the relationship of the assigned country to other countries in its bloc or geographic region. It includes using the rules of procedure properly, negotiating and caucusing. In addition, delegates are required to collectively produce a country profile and, individually, policy statements and one resolution on one of the issues in their committee.

Delegates should be come adequately skilled in the substantive and procedural areas prior to the conference by developing a preparation program that combines research with practice. The following suggestions may be helpful in constructing an outline for your program. To familiarize delegates with what is expected of them, the three major areas that require preparation are presented separately.

Study of the United Nations

The first area concerns the basics in which every MUN participant should be well versed: the structure, purposes and history of the United Nations. Sources of information are the United Nations web site, the local United Nations Association, and the Resources section of the MUNFW web site. A handy source

is the Charter of the United Nations that is a pocket-sized booklet. However, the UN web site and the local UNA should be able to give you charts, etc. describing the UN, the General

Assembly and its Committees, the Security Council, Economic and Social Council and the many associated agencies and organizations that make up the UN family. This would be helpful as MUN sessions often use UN family members as meeting groups in their simulations. Thus, if a session convenes World Health Organization (WHO), it would be good to find out what the organization does.

Preparing as a Delegation

Working cohesively as a delegation is helpful during preparation and is essential at the MUN conference. The faculty advisor and/or Delegation Chair should develop a program to coordinate and consolidate research done by the delegates. If preparation meetings are not part of the school curriculum, regular weekly/biweekly meetings for the delegation should be arranged. The focus of each meeting should be determined beforehand to both save time and maintain interest. In developing the preparation program, faculty advisors and Delegation Chairs should take into consideration the particular needs of their delegation.

The value of meetings during the preliminary stages of research is in the constant exchange of information and research tips. Each delegate might be assigned the responsibility of keeping up-to-date on a particular news source, and reporting in this capacity at each subsequent meeting.

Study of the Assigned Country

First country assignments are made by the OED at the beginning of the academic year and are posted on the WEB. Study of a country may begin with the summary treatment offered by any encyclopedia. Good references are almanacs, Facts on File, Political Handbook of the World, Statesman's Yearbook, Keesing's and Deadline Data on World Affairs among others. Foreign embassies and newspapers are also important sources on current national and international problems that affect a nation's stand on specific issues in the United Nations and its relationships with other nations. The more a delegate knows about a nation's policies, whether political, economic, or cultural in nature, the easier it will be to assume the role of delegate for that nation. Upon receiving country assignments, the work-load may be divided further. A study of the country's foreign policy and activity at the UN are a must.

Early in the students' research, they should review the salient features of the country's topography, agriculture, industry, economy, language, customs, culture, religions, political system, and history depending upon the topic each has received. This study culminates in the preparation of the country profile paper, one of the required items as evidence of preparation before conference.

It is crucial to have a clear and complete knowledge of the country. This includes an understanding of the government structure, geography, economy, history, culture, and foreign policy and international relations. Many delegations have found that the best way to initiate the study of the country is to assign each delegate to research and report on one of the above noted topics. This basic information should be continually updated. While acquiring knowledge of a country, delegates should develop a feel for how the selected

nation views its neighbors, allies, enemies, and the world in general. It is recommended that time be set aside periodically so that delegates can share new information about their country and discuss various background aspects that will affect their representation of the country. The

research efforts of the delegates should result in a three to five page profile of the selected country. Additionally, the delegation should produce a document (for their use) that includes a strategy presenting a defense of your position on the issues, potential arguments against your position and possible responses, a list of supporting nations and opposing nations, and a discussion detailing the most likely path to a compromise position.

This information will assist delegates during the informal caucusing session (pictured above) and during debate in the committee. This research and study should cover most of the fall period. The final country profile paper should be completed in the December or January period.

All delegations are required to submit a profile of the country they will be representing at conference. This 2- 5 page document must be submitted 30 days prior to conference. This profile should be in a narrative form, not a listing of facts. The delegation should work together as a group on this project and it should reflect their knowledge of the country and their ability to communicate that knowledge clearly and concisely. The profile should demonstrate that the delegation has a thorough understanding of the country, both within the United Nations and in the global political arena. The profile should provide an overview of the country including: general information regarding type of government and its relations with its citizens, regional neighbors, and the international community; the type of economy and basic indicators of its condition; type of military, its size, strength, and the governments willingness and capacity to use military force; its recent political history and an analysis of the internal and/or external obstacles facing successful attainment of known political goals and policies; and notable cultural aspects of the society.

Study of the Agenda Items

Summary background information and a bibliography on agenda items is provided in the Issues Book, which is downloadable from the website after the first of November. For in--depth study of a topic, many types of sources are available. The United Nations Monthly Chronicle gives a summary of the month's activity at the United Nations and sometimes includes important speeches in summary form. The United Nations Yearbook gives a sense of a topic's history, providing references to documents, reports, resolutions and votes on all topics discussed by the UN for that particular year. The time lag involved in preparing an annual volume, however, means that most recent developments are not available.

The United Nation's Official Records include summary accounts of the meetings of the General Assembly, the Committees and Councils, reports and other documents presented to these bodies, and the resolutions adopted at the meetings. The Christian Science Monitor, Current History, Foreign Affairs, the New York Times, Vital Speeches and the Wall Street Journal are among the periodicals and newspapers that are good sources for the most current information. Most UN documents can be found in the United Nations depository libraries and in some college and community libraries. If a document is unavailable in any of these places, it may be ordered from:

United Nations Publications

United Nations

New York, NY 10017.

Internet sites with country--specific information. The site is <http://www.gksoft.com/govt/en/>

Select the region of the country you are looking for, then select Worldwide Governments, then click on the name of the country you are representing. They may then click on any of the following to obtain information about their country (these sources are very useful for compiling a country profile):

1. The World Factbook (by the CIA)
2. Atlapedia Online (by Latimer Clarke Corporation)
3. Information Please: Countries of the World (by Information Please LLC)
4. Political Information:
5. The Almanac of Politics and Government (by Keynote Publishing Co.)
6. Elections around the World (by Wilfried Derksen)
7. Political Resources on the Net (by Roberto CiccioMessere)
8. Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members (by the CIA)
9. Political Leaders (by Roberto Ortíz de Zárate)
10. Information from Encyclopedias:
11. Encyclopædia Britannica (by Britannica.com Inc.)
12. Funk & Wagnalls Multimedia Encyclopedia (by Versaware Technologies Inc.)
13. Hutchinson Encyclopedia (by Helicon Publishing Ltd.) To obtain a country's position on a given issue:

In addition to above sources, there are also many departments listed under each country. Students should click on one that may deal with the issue they are researching. Alternatively, they could click on their country's embassy in the US for country--specific information.

Research Outline for Agenda Items

For each agenda topic, determine: UN action: past, present; The country's past policy statements;

The country's performance and voting (not always the same as its stated policies) -- review relevant resolutions which the country has sponsored, influenced or opposed; General background information found from books, pamphlets, documents, etc., all of course, should deal specifically with one's topic.

Study of Country's Policy on Agenda Items

To find a nation's position on a specific agenda item, the best sources are UN speeches and

debates. The relevant speeches can be determined by checking the United Nations Documents Index. Those documents which are labeled A/PV..., A/C.../PV..., A/C.../SR..., will contain the actual speeches given in the Assembly or in the Committees. Position papers and speeches may also be acquired by writing directly to that country's embassy or information office. A country's performance on issues, not always identical to its stated policy, can be inferred from a study of the resolutions that the nation has sponsored, supported, or opposed.

Resolutions can be found in the UN Yearbook, the UN Monthly Chronicle or through the Documents Index. All resolutions passed at the most recent General Assembly can be acquired in bound form by writing to the Public Inquiries Unit of the United Nations. The information so gathered has a direct and crucial bearing on a key part of delegate preparation work: the writing of policy statements and draft resolutions. These policy statements are compiled by the Secretariat and will be on file at the conference in April. They will be available to anyone who needs them. This study culminates in a written policy statement of the assigned country's position on the agenda items. Policy statements are the second required written assignment.

Parliamentary Procedures

Parliamentary rules are tools for conducting formal sessions. The rules maintain a semblance of order within committee or plenary sessions to smooth and expedite the process of arriving at substantive discussion.

The procedural rules used at the United Nations are designed to facilitate business and do not serve the same function as rules employed in debate tournaments. Using the rules incorrectly (as a tool to aid in the passage of a resolution) or in excess will hinder the proceedings of the committee, and again, will steer the conference off course from its aim of reflecting the UN as closely as possible.

As soon as possible, preparation sessions should be combined with practice in public speaking and presenting policy statements, etc. Mock MUN conferences should be conducted, employing, if possible, the rules of procedure to be used at the next conference and enlisting the help of experienced delegates. These practice sessions can be extremely useful in familiarizing new delegates with the gist of MUN procedure and may also serve as a forum for broadening delegates' knowledge of the policies of countries they will not be representing. Faculty advisors or Delegation Chairs should review the proper usage of procedural rules during the practice sessions. At each MUN conference, the rules are distributed by the Secretariats and may vary with conferences. The rules are usually forwarded to the delegations well in advance of the conference so that they may be studied thoroughly. The better conferences will offer rules that facilitate debate rather than entangle the delegates.

The next step in preparation is to familiarize yourself with the required documents

Pre-conference Document Preparation

All conference documents must be submitted through the document submission form at munfw.org. Use the following naming conventions for your documents. Please use Microsoft Word, or save your documents as a .rtf file

Country Profile - country name_profile (Angola_Profile)

Policy Papers - country_committee name _policy 1 (Angola_3rd_policy1, Angola_3rd_policy2)
Resolutions - country_committee name_res (angola_ga_res_

Country Profile Guideline

All delegations are required to submit a profile of the country they will be representing at conference. This 3 - 5 page document must be submitted 30 days prior to conference. This profile should be in narrative form, not a listing of facts. It should use section heads and be typed in single space format. If this paper is also to be a class assignment, it is suggested that you do the research, write the paper and then layout one version for class and another version for submission to MUNFW. The delegation should work together as a group on this project and it should reflect their knowledge of the country and their ability to communicate that knowledge clearly and concisely.

The profile should demonstrate that the delegation has a thorough understanding of the country, both within the United Nations and in the global political arena. The profile should provide an overview of the country including: general information regarding type of government and its relations with its citizens, regional neighbors, and the international community; the type of economy and basic indicators of its condition; type of military, its size, strength, and the government's willingness and capacity to use military force; its recent political history and an analysis of the internal and/or external obstacles facing successful attainment of known political goals and policies; and any notable cultural aspects of the society.

Outline for Country Profile

1. Government
 - a. Type of government, noting if recently changed (type, not the leadership)
 - b. Relations with citizens, regional neighbors, international community
2. Economy
 - a. Type of economy
 - b. Current state of the economy
 - c. Major industry
 - d. Level of imports/exports
3. Military
 - a. Types (army, navy, air force)
 - b. Size, strength, and capacity
 - c. Willingness and capacity to use military force
4. Culture (include only if notable items)
 - a. Dominate religion and recent problems, if any
 - b. Immigration or migration, recent problems if any
 - c. Ethnic, tribal, race considerations
 - d. Values
 - e. Major concerns
5. Geography

- a. Absence or presence of important resource
- b. Land--locked or with natural harbors (political impact)
- 6. United Nations Policy
 - a. Country voting bloc
 - b. Level of Participation
 - c. Relationship of UN policy to domestic and foreign policy goals
 - d. Overall strategy in the UN

This general profile should be the work of the entire delegation with each delegate completing a portion. The most important portion of this profile is F-4. This section should receive the most attention in your research, as it will become the primary guide at conference regarding your countries role in a given committees activities.

It should also get a full paragraph in the profile specifically laying out what the country hopes to achieve and how they plan to do so. And you will not find this on a page in your research, it must be sifted out of the whole body of research work. The entire delegation needs to meet and discuss what each believes the goals and means to achieving those goals are. From this you will be able to assemble the last paragraph in your country profile. Remember - this document is due 30 days prior to conference and submitted in a coherent narrative form.

In addition, the delegation should prepare a document for their use that includes a strategy presenting a defense of your position on the issues, potential arguments against your position and possible responses. You should also prepare a list of supporting nations and opposing nations, and a discussion detailing the most likely path to a compromise solution. This information will assist delegates during the informal caucusing session (pictured a

Policy Statement Guideline

A policy statement must be no longer than one page in length. The statement must be typed, single spaced and only one agenda item per page. It must have the country's name in the upper left hand corner, the committee's name on the following line and the agenda topic on the third line. It must consist of three paragraphs. The first paragraph should provide a historical overview from your country's perspective of the issue and any action the UN has previously taken. The second paragraph should explain the contemporary aspects of the issue and how your country is involved or affected by it. The third paragraph should provide the country's official policy on the issue and proposed solutions.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
SECOND COMMITTEE
FOLLOW-UP TO THE RIO+20 CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

With still one in four people likely to live in scarce water resources by 2050, and one in five people currently living without access to modern electricity, the need has arisen for countries to transition to a much more robust level of infrastructure and to investigate methods of sustainable development. At the Rio+20 Conference in the summer of 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, participants gathered to discuss different methods of achieving sustainable development, as well as the inauguration of various methods to measure, communicate and assess progress being made toward these goals. Precipitating this conference was the United Nations' adoption of Agenda 21, which stressed the importance of meeting the basic needs of all individuals, improved standards of living, regulated ecosystems, and called for the creation of a global partnership among participating entities in order to cooperate in undertaking such a ambitious endeavor.

Argentina has ratified the Rio Declaration, the Agenda 21 program and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the latter calling for a specialized framework which to pursue sustainable development. Argentina has also been a party to other resolutions dealing with sustainable development, including draft resolution A/67/437, which called for the promotion of new sources of energy to replace conventional energy sources; resolution A/67/437, which stressed the importance of the conservation of nature and natural resources; and sponsored A/C.2/L.21/Rev.1, which, among other things, called upon Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to make greater strides in the development of sustainable development technologies, pressed for the inclusion of marginalized men, women, and youths, and attention to the ever-important role of women in the implementation of strategies for sustainable development. As a member of the Group of 77 (G-77), Argentina was included as a co-sponsor for A/C.2/L.23/Rev.1, a resolution which requested that the Secretary-General of the United Nations include in his report to the General Assembly "an updated overview of the major international and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues," in addition to ways to overcome issues arising from the existence from these challenges. All of these resolutions reflect Argentina's internal policies and practices on the matter, as evidenced by the United Nations 2011 Human Development Index, wherein Argentina was ranked as a "Very High Human Development" country.

Argentina would continue to support resolutions that stress the importance of continued implementation of sustainable practices and development. Also, Argentina would support resolutions and policies that engaged the participation of oft-ignored groups in the execution of any policy changes. Argentina believes that it is the responsibility of Member States to make determined efforts toward the improvement of infrastructure in order to raise the standard of living for all human beings. Because of the dire importance of this issue to those living below an acceptable standard of living, Argentina believes that due diligence is required, and that progress must remain monitored and communicated so as to investigate any possible means to expedite the change necessary to effect sustainable development.

Resolution Guideline

A resolution is a statement of intent by the assembled body and a list of actions the body is calling for or recommending. As such, the resolution should be a complete thought and take matters to their conclusion. For example, a resolution should not call for the creation of a committee but not specify the membership or duties of that committee. This point is reflected in the structure of the resolution, which is one grammatically correct sentence.

Heading

The heading of a resolution should appear in the upper left corner of the first page in single-spaced lines. On the first line, the committee name should appear. These include the Security Council and General Assembly. On the second line, the roman numeral designating the annual session during which the resolution is being submitted should appear. The third line should be the official name of the country submitting the resolution. The name of the school representing the country is not included.

Title

Each resolution must have a title. The title of the resolution should be that same as the agenda item to which it refers. The title should be centered a few lines below the heading and in bold

Text

The text is composed of two parts: the preambular clauses and operative clauses. Each clause is written as a separate paragraph with the first line of each indented five spaces and the initiating phrase underlined or italicized. Each paragraph is single spaced with double spaces between them.

Preambular clauses contain the justification for the resolution's submission and passage. They begin with words such as "Taking note of," "Recalling," or "Cognizant of." Each clause ends with a comma. Note that in substantive debate and voting bloc preambular clauses cannot be amended, so delegates should be careful in their wording.

Operative clauses denote the action to be taken. They begin with verbs such as "Applauds," "Requests," or "Urges." Each clause ends with a semi-colon, except the last clause, which ends with a period. Each operative clause is numbered.

When writing resolutions delegates are to use only those initiating phrases listed here.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the right to water is indispensable for living a life in dignity,

Compelled by the 3.4 million deaths a year caused by poor water and sanitation conditions,

Mindful of the benefits and consequences of an emerging global economy, including privatization and multinational corporations,

Reaffirming its commitment to resolutions 64/292 of 3 August 2010, which acknowledged the importance of safe and reliable access to clean drinking water as a basic human right, and Human Rights Council resolution 15/9 of 6 October 2010, which concluded that the basis for the right to water stemmed from the right to an adequate standard of living,

Encouraged by the outcome of resolution 64/292 and resolution 15/9, with people positively affected by the steps taken by Member States in the form of legislation, programs, internal policies, and legislation aimed at ensuring the right to clean and sanitary conditions,

Strongly emphasizing the need to create a sustainable structure in international business that cultivates long term growth, ethical practices and transparency,

1. Urges the international community to take a more cooperative approach to international business;
2. Demands that unethical business practices be prevented at the local level by the passage of legislation and policies that regulate business dealings, rather than sporadic intervention upon discovery of fraudulent practices;
3. Stresses the importance of holding businesses accountable for their offenses;
4. Supports the creation of a centralized body that is tasked with the issuance of permits regulating the practices of water utilities and supports international business;
5. Authorizes the World Bank to coordinate with the Human Rights Committee in order to begin planning a comprehensive plan for issuing permits and financing;
6. Reaffirms a commitment to sustainable development around the world.

Preambular Clauses

Acknowledging

Acknowledging with deep gratitude

Affirming

Alarmed

Alarmed in particular

Anxious

Appreciating

Appreciating highly

Aware

Basing itself

Bearing in mind

Being convinced

Believing

Calling attention to

Cognizant of

Commending

Concerned

Concurring

Confident

Conscious

Considering

Continuing to take the view

Convinced

Deeply alarmed

Deeply appreciative

Deeply concerned,

Deeply conscious,
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deploring
Desirous
Determined
Dismayed
Distressed
Emphasizing
Encouraged
Endorsing
Expressing its appreciation
Expressing concern
Expressing conviction,
Expressing deep appreciation
Expressing sympathy
Expressing the hope
Expressing the urgent need
Firmly convinced
Further recognizing
Further supporting
Further welcoming
Gravely concerned
Grieved
Guided by
Having considered

Having decided
Having examined
Having heard,
Having listened to
Having received
Having regard for
Having reviewed
Having in mind
Having regard
Looking forward
Mindful
Noting
Noting further
Noting with appreciation
Noting with gratitude
Noting with interest
Noting with satisfaction
Noting with serious concern
Paying tribute
Profoundly concerned
Reaffirming
Reaffirming its commitment
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Re-emphasizing
Referring

Regretting
Reiterating
Reiterating its appreciation
Reiterating its concern
Reiterating its conviction
Reiterating its regret
Remaining deeply concerned
Resolved
Seriously concerned
Solemnly declaring
Stressing
Strongly emphasizing, supporting,
etc.
Taking into account
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Taking note with appreciation
Taking note with interest
Taking note with concern
Thanking
Underlining
Welcoming
Wishing

Operative Clauses

Acknowledges

Acknowledges with great appreciation

Adopts

Affirms

Affirms its confidence

Agrees

Also concurs, encourages, notes, requests, welcomes, etc.

Appeals to

Applauds

Appoints

Appreciates

Approves

Authorizes

Calls for

Calls upon

Categorically condemns

Commends

Commends and encourages

Concurs

Condemns

Condemns in particular

Confirms

Congratulates

Considers

Continues to support strongly
Decides
Declares
Declares its firm opposition
Denounces
Deplores
Designates
Determines
Directs
Draws attention to
Draws the attention of
Emphasizes
Encourages
Endorses
Expresses its concern, determination, gratitude,
support, thanks, etc.
Expresses the belief, the hope, the need, etc.
Highlights
Highly appreciates
Insists
Instructs
Invites
Looks forward to
Notes
Notes in particular
Notes with appreciation, satisfaction, etc.
Once again calls upon

Once again encourages

Once again urges

Places on special record
Proclaims
Profoundly deplores
Reaffirms
Reaffirms emphatically
Reaffirms its conviction, its request, its full support,
etc.
Recognizes
Recognizes and encourages
Recognizes with deep concern
Recommends
Reconfirms
Re-emphasizes
Regrets
Reiterates
Reiterates its call, its invitation, its previous ap-
peals, etc.
Rejects
Reminds
Renews its appeal, its invitation, its request, etc.
Requests
Shares the concern
Solemnly declares
Stresses
Strongly condemns
Suggests
Supports

Takes note

Takes note with appreciation, interest, regret, satisfaction, etc.

Underlines

Underscores

Urgently appeals, encourages, etc.

Urges

Welcomes

Welcomes with satisfaction