

30°

TECMUN Jr.

North Atlantic Treaty
Organization

30° TECMUN Jr.
Session Schedule

Wednesday, November 9th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, November 10th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, November 11th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

30° TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar

Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

- A) Medidas para disminuir la esterilización forzada a mujeres con VIH en América Latina y el Caribe.
- B) Estrategias para mediar el conflicto civil y crisis humanitaria en la República de Yemen causada por un golpe de estado en 2014.

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres

President: Arantxa Olivares Bocanegra

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar el aumento de matrimonios forzados de niñas en el continente asiático, con énfasis en la República de la India.
- B) Medidas para erradicar la prostitución forzada de niñas y adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe con énfasis en el turismo sexual.

Comisión de Desarme de las Naciones Unidas

President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente crisis ocasionada por la experimentación de armas de destrucción masiva dentro del Mar del Este.
- B) Estrategias para disminuir la exportación de armas de fuego hacia la República de Yemen, así como atender sus efectos dentro de la región.

Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

A) Medidas para reducir y prevenir la importación y exportación de estupefacientes, con énfasis en la ruta América Latina a África Occidental.

B) Medidas para prevenir y reducir atentados por grupos extremistas activos en Asia Meridional, enfocado en la República Islámica de Pakistán, la República de la India y la República Islámica de Afganistán.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

A) Measures to tackle and halt the marketing of counterfeit and substandard medical products in the Asian Mekong region, with special preeminence on pharmaceutical online sales along with the corruption in the drug industry.

B) Approaches to prevent and counter human trafficking and sexual abuse in the Ukrainian border region, particularly among citizens who migrate as a result of the belic conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

World Health Organization

President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

A) Strategies to prioritize mental health due to the climate change in response to the adversities caused by the crisis in Asia.

B) Measures to reduce the adverse health effects of the tobacco industry on the Republic of Zimbabwe citizens to reduce their percentage of yearly casualties.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval

Coordinating Supervisor: Lia Naomi Mejía Vargas

Fonds des Nations Unies pour L'enfance

President: Edgar Arturo López Villegas

A) Mesures pour mettre fin à l'exploitation et le travail des enfants dans l'industrie du Fast Fashion en Asie.

B) Actions pour offrir la santé aux enfants victimes des catastrophes naturelles en République d'Haïti en soulignant son manque de ressources.

Human Rights Council

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

A) Measures to curb discrimination in the European Union against Muslims with emphasis on the French Republic and the new Islamic Separatism Law.

B) Strategies to counter extrajudicial homicides in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia with a focus on the Tigray region due to civil warlike conflict between the government and regional forces.

United Nations Population Fund

President: Valeria Loera Gómez

A) Strategies to provide sexual and reproductive health services and protection for women in Western Asia, under the context of the current humanitarian crisis in the Republic of Yemen.

B) Mechanisms to diminish obstetric mistreatment and violence towards women while receiving medical care during pregnancy and childbirth, with an emphasis on the vulnerabilities of health systems in Latin America.

Conferencia de las Partes 25

President: Montserrat Gómez Montes de Oca

A) Estrategias para detener la presencia de macroplásticos y microplásticos provenientes del continente europeo hacia Mediterráneo con énfasis en el daño a la biodiversidad.

B) Medidas para disminuir las emisiones de CO₂ producidas por la industria textil con énfasis en la República de la India.

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Melendez

A) Estrategias para promover la asistencia y cooperación internacional a la política de acogida de República de Uganda, con énfasis en la entrada segura de los refugiados y emigrantes desplazados por las milicias locales en el Éste de la República Democrática del Congo.

B) Medidas para asegurar la integridad de la población migrante proveniente de la zona del Cuerno de África durante su traslado hacia la República de Yemen a causa de los traficantes y contrabandistas.

Organización Mundial del Comercio

President: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

A) Estrategias para mitigar la crisis de fletes y costos para la exportación de frutas y hortalizas en América Latina y el Caribe.

B) Métodos para la integración de las microempresas, así como pequeñas y medianas empresas del sudeste asiático en las corrientes comerciales mundiales.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretar General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Akemi Daiana Viveros Moya

Caribbean Community

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

A) Strategies to protect agriculture and counter the impact of the Ukrainian-Russian armed conflict on food systems in the Caribbean region with emphasis on food security due to the lack of resources for endangered people.

B) Measures to avoid the illicit trafficking of American firearms with special emphasis on the increasing violence rate and the presence of organized crime in the Caribbean region.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

A) Strategies to prevent political and military risks to members of the Treaty regarding the development of chemical and nuclear weapons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their relation with the extremist group Hezbollah, who attacked the American embassy in the Republic of Iraq in 2019.

B) Mechanisms to approve and safeguard the integration of The Kingdom of Sweden and The Republic of Finland to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, considering possible territorial and civilian repercussions due to the Russian Federation's threats pointing to increase military forces with Western borders.

Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

President: Manuel Alejandro Grajales Santillán

A) Atentado terrorista del 18 de Julio de 1994 hacia los recintos de la Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (Víctimas y familiares del atentado extremista v. República de Argentina).

B) Actos de violencia y hostilidad hacia la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear desde 1990 hasta la actualidad en la República de Colombia (Miembros de la Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo v. República de Colombia).

Consejo de Seguridad

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

A) Acciones para suprimir los ataques armados generados por el despliegue de activos militares estadounidenses en el Golfo Pérsico ante la negativa de cesar las pruebas de armamentos en la República Islámica de Irán.

B) Estrategias para suprimir la intervención militar externa en la región de Medio Oriente y África del Norte (MENA) para evitar el resurgimiento de conflictos armados desencadenados por la Primavera Árabe.

Histórica Liga de Estados Árabes

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zarate

- A)** Medidas para contrarrestar el conflicto bélico de Yom Kippur, manteniendo un enfoque en los territorios perdidos de la República Árabe de Egipto y la República Árabe Siria. (1978)
- B)** Estrategias para concluir la invasión de la República de Irak al Estado de Kuwait como consecuencia del saqueo de petróleo. (1991)

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your time,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally try to inspire you and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

After 5 years being part of TECMUN and this my last TECMUN Jr., I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved**.

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

Secretary General for the

30° TECMUN Jr.

“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world”

-Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today's world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further ado, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as I once did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
30° TECMUN Jr.

Competitor:

Life is too short not to be able to take risks, not to live experiences that can mark you for life. Fear is a barrier that has always limited us, has prevented us from overcoming ourselves every day. The great challenge of life has always been to break that fear, but it is not as easy as it is said. This feeling represses our courage to change the world or our world. But, believe me that when you manage to overcome that barrier, you start living the real life.

There are so many dreams, illusions, and desires waiting to be fulfilled by you, and the biggest obstacle is fear, specifically to fail. But what we never consider is that we begin to fail from the moment we fear failure. Never trying is one of the most frustrating and painful decisions that can exist. However, there are times when this thought does not only affect us.

The world is in a constant crisis, humanitarian, social, military, ecological, and of all possible aspects. And we may not have been the ones who started it, but if not us, who will fight? We have to raise our voices and fight for those who cannot, for those of us who have lost in this fight, we must not leave their names in a sad sigh. We have to act, and we are already a few years behind. Our privileges have blinded us to the problems and all the injustices that plague us as a society every day.

I know that change will never be easy, and that it can scare us. But we have to unite and fight shoulder to shoulder, become that difference for which the world has begged for years and years. The worst mistake we can make is to think that we should not fight just because the person next to us is already fighting, because indifference kills us more every day. We can no longer shut up and although the fear is great, I prefer to die standing than on my knees.

Diego Márquez Sánchez

Subsecretary General for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the
30° TECMUN Jr.

“Belief is a bit like gravity. Enough people believe a thing and it becomes as solid and real as the ground beneath your feet”

-V.E. Schwab, The invisible life of Addie LaRue

Dear Ambassador,

If kids and teenagers would have expressed their opinions about social, political, or military issues 50 years ago, people would have probably ignored them. We have learned to remain silent regarding topics that have been classified for adults, but here you are in your first, second or last model of the United Nations that will provide you with more than just a debate. Humanity has wanted to go through wars, racism, misogyny, and violence to learn and finally accept we need equity, respect, and tolerance. I know you are not going to become a hero in one day, or that this model will change the world in three days, but it will change our generation that will direct the world in a few years. We live in an intolerant, unreasonable, and crazy world, it would be impossible to fully solve every problem that the world faces today, but it also has people who are determined to break injustices. Strongly believe and defend your objectives and decisions, and stay attached to what you stand for because we are the tracks we trace in our path and in others' paths.

I remember the delegate feeling. You feel confident, nervous, or intimidated by the other delegates. You feel lost and doubt what to say or if you should raise your placard now or in 20 minutes. Then, you decide to stay quiet a little more and when you realize it, the session is over. Or perhaps you feel ready to make 10 proposals right away and you want to solve your two topics. Trust yourself, this model exists to teach everyone. No one starts as an expert.

Now, welcome to TECMUN and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I am so glad for you to meet the chair of this committee, they are the people who carry the name and recognition of this hard work. So dearest ambassador and chair, I do not know how you chose this committee; however, I hope the North Atlantic Treaty Organization teaches you as much as it has taught me. Remember, we could all be individuals, but we are all human, so be prepared to speak up but most importantly do not forget to learn to listen, that is probably the biggest human weakness.

María Fernanda González Rosales

President of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the

30° TECMUN Jr.

Background

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created on April 4th, 1949, when hostilities re-emerged between Soviet and Western powers, therefore developing the mission of creating a solid and absolute control to guarantee security, peace, and freedom. The 12 founding members signed the Treaty in Washington D.C, compromising to stand together against aggression through collective protection, empowering the alliance. The alliance stands with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which consolidates the inherent right of independent states to an individual or collective defense. Nowadays, 30 member states are part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, counting 14 articles in the Treaty. The Organization preserves its important position because of past events that have interfered with global peace, which have demonstrated the necessity to solve and prevent present and future conflicts.

Faculties

The discussion within the member states is strongly important since it is the common settlement for the alliance. Some of the faculties of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are:

- Provides military aid as is established in Article 5 of the Treaty, which specifies that an armed attack against one or more of the member states, shall be considered an attack against them all;
- Contributes to the further development of peaceful international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded;
- Innovates and adapts to ensure its policies, capabilities, and structures to meet current and future threats, including the collective defense of its members.

Topic A

_Strategies to prevent political and military risks to members of the Treaty regarding the development of chemical and nuclear weapons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and their relation with the extremist group Hezbollah, who attacked the American embassy in the Republic of Iraq in 2019

*By: María Fernanda González Rosales
Daniel Hilario Salazar Meléndez*

Background

For several years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been a target for the world regarding their nuclear weapons, due to their withdrawal of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) of 2003. Since then, the aforementioned country has started developing numerous tests with nuclear power. Representing a global concern questioning the intentions behind their tests, the United States of America have expressed diverse disagreements of the North Korean management of its nuclear program. Therefore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been recognized for establishing informal relations with the extremist¹ group Hezbollah, in relation to the creation and transportation of weapons since the end of the XX century and beginning of the 2000s. Hezbollah is a Lebanese extremist group mainly combating against the Israeli occupation. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members are looking forward to sanctions for these nuclear activities and for prevention measures, pointing out possibilities to receive future attacks with North Korean weapons by the Hezbollah group to their nations or by the own North Korean nation itself.

In 1983, Hezbollah attacked the American embassy in Beirut in the Republic of Lebanon; and later on, in 2019 the American embassy in Baghdad in the Republic of Iraq. Even though the Hezbollah group does not designate itself as an extremist group, in 1997 the United States of America recognized them as one. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has conducted military preparation, instructing about bunkers and underground medical centers to the Hezbollah group. Hezbollah-Korean relations originate due to their shared position against the State of Israel and anti-American ideals, also because both support the Syrian Arab Republic's president regime; Bashar Al-Assad.

¹ **Extremist:** a person whose opinions, especially about religion or politics, are extreme, and who may do things that are violent or illegal for what they believe. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear weapons development

When the Democratic People's Republic of Korea first accepted joining the NPT in 1985, their nuclear plants were under control, later on in 1994 this nation signed the Agreed Framework with the United States of America, in which both agreed to freeze the old Korean nuclear reactors, in order to replace them with improved light water reactors, which was an important event because it was one of the first efforts that were proposed by the United States of America. However, on January 10th 2003 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea officially signed out of the NPT and in April of that same year, it confirmed publicly that their country possessed nuclear weapons. The first North Korean nuclear test occurred in October 2009, this first tryout was underground in the mountains region of Punggye-ri in the north of the country, although the North Korean forces assured it would be designated for peace and security matters. North Korean experts pointed clearly that the impact of this scrutiny² was of one kiloton³, estimated as one tenth of the impact of Hiroshima's strike in 1945. Consequently, the United Nations Security Council immediately imposed economic and military sanctions. This situation was the beginning of disputes that generated nonconformance for many countries.

Furthermore, in 2009 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also wanted to abandon the Six-Party talks, which were a series of negotiations created in 2003 between the People's Republic of China, United States of America, State of Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea. In these negotiations, they all gathered with the purpose of discussing security issues and measures towards North Korean nuclear weapons. However after their retirement from the Six-Party talk, future tests

² **Scrutiny:** careful and complete examination. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

³ **Kiloton:** a unit of explosive power equivalent to 1,000 ton of TNT. (Oxford Languages, n.d.)

continued taking place, creating and strengthening their equipment, increasing fear and precaution and growing worldwide tension. The American Secretary of Defense (2006-2011); Robert Gates, mentioned that they were not going to accept a nuclear North Korean nation, and that economic and political sanctions were the only way to achieve the denuclearization⁴ of the Korean peninsula.

The strongest improvements in the North Korean nuclear program have occurred thanks to the actual supreme leader of the nation; Kim Jong-un. He has been in power since 2011, therefore, he has conducted the most compelling⁵ tests and has dealt with most of the global threats and disagreements. Until 2017, six successful tryouts were on the record, but in the same year, the biggest and strongest achievement was accomplished with a hydrogen bomb, which was considered able to fit in a long range missile; this time the bomb reached between 100-150 kilotons, comparing it with the Hiroshima bomb's impact of 15 kilotons. Shortly after, Kim Jong-un affirmed the successful tryout of an intercontinental ballistic⁶ missile named Hwasong-12, making it possible to reach any part of the world. Ever Since, no further actions occurred with the missile even though the supreme leader confronted several disagreements and threats with the president of the United States of America in 2017; Donald John Trump with a possible attack in 2018 against American territory. In March 2022, the Hwasong-14, their second North Korean missile test took place, with improved technology and landing in Japanese waters, it was extremely powerful and successful and was identified as the eleventh attempt in this year, including their previous failures.

⁴ **Denuclearize:** to remove nuclear weapons from a place. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

⁵ **Compelling:** that makes you pay attention to it because it is so interesting and exciting. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

⁶ **Ballistics:** the scientific study of things that are shot or fired through the air, such as bullets and missiles. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

The Hezbollah group

Hezbollah means “party of god”, it is a Lebanese Islamic extremist group, political party, resistance militia⁷ and social organization. The group emerged in the 80s in between the Arab-Israeli conflict, and after the Israeli occupation of the Republic of Lebanon in 1978. It was founded by one of their leaders, Abbas Al-Musawi. Their current general secretary is Hassan Nasrallah, he is the biggest political and military representation figure and has been since 1992. Their main purpose is to eradicate any foreign intervention in their country, especially Israeli occupation into the Middle East. Principally, they have disputes with the State of Israel and the United States of America or any other ally who supports the Israeli invasion. Their political and military forces are settled in the Valley of Bekaa and the Southern of Beirut, mainly in the Shiites⁸ regions.

This group possesses a great influence in the Lebanese territory, their ideas and strategies go beyond being an extremist group. The organization has created facilities in their own nation, sometimes they have been called a state inside a state, consequently they consider themselves a resistance group above all, with the clear mission of eradicating Israeli's domination. In 1985, Hezbollah publicly announced their manifesto⁹. This one, expressed their ideals and postures regarding different aspects in the Republic of Lebanon, such as their vision for fighting for a state that promotes sovereignty¹⁰ and freedom and the expulsion of American, Israeli and French troops of the Lebanese territory, and affirming that

⁷ **Militia:** a military force whose members are trained soldiers but who often have other jobs. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

⁸ **Shia:** a member of the second largest religious movement in Islam, based on the belief that Ali, a member of Mohammed's family, and the teachers who came after him were the true religious leaders. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

⁹ **Manifesto:** a written statement of the beliefs, aims, and policies of an organization, especially a political party. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁰ **Sovereignty:** the power of a country to control its own government. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

the Zionist¹¹ ideals have been dangerous and aggressive since their creation. In political terms, since 1992 Hezbollah members have fought for their participation in the Lebanese parliament and started participating in the election of 2009. In 2010, the government of the president of the United States of America, Barack Hussein Obama, designated Hezbollah as the extremist organization with the biggest and most impressive technique in the world.

In respect of their principal and shared target against the State of Israel, it is identified that a great part of their military armament is supported by the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic; due their strong alliance. Hezbollah's members have been involved in several aggressions against the State of Israel, Americans and Jewish¹², holding tense peace since the Second Lebanon War also known as the Israel-Hezbollah war in 2006. In recent years, the group has been trying to recall itself as a political party; besides their attacks, it is also an active defender of Bashar-Al Assad's regime who is the Syrian president. The group has called itself an ally with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They also extend relations to support their funds in Latin America through drugs and other criminal activities. Hezbollah holds a television network as well, it is called Al-Manar, and broadcast their messages mainly focused in spreading anti-Semitic¹³ ideals and other racist messages, that is why the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain have prohibited Al-Manar in their regions.

¹¹ **Zionist:** someone who belongs to or supports a political movement that had as its original aim the creation of a country for Jewish people, and that now supports the state of Israel. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹² **Jewish:** connected with Jews or Judaism; believing in and practicing Judaism. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

¹³ **anti-Semitism:** hate or strong dislike of Jews, or actions that express hate or dislike of Jews. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

Hezbollah and the North Korean armament

Over the last two decades, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has settled relations with the non-state groups Hezbollah and Hamas; with respect to arms sales. Through different mechanisms it has helped them with their arms distribution and also with training programs. In 2000 and 2006 before the beginning of the Second Lebanon War, North Korean forces helped the Hezbollah troops to build huge underground tunnels with military arms in the south part of the Republic of Lebanon, but not only providing resources but training them with high quality and capacity professionals. Therefore, elaborating these tunnel's construction with the support of Iranian professionals which represents a key point for Hezbollah's development because the Iranian and North Korean government share the same position regarding the current Syrian regime. Also they agree with their disagreement against the State of Israel, fitting perfectly with these non-state actors.

Nowadays, the massive project denominated as *Land of tunnels*, serves as equipped installations with effective construction that allows quick and safe transportation of armed troops, and for the settlement of arms, food and clinical stations. Those tunnels, were supported until these days as well, by the Hezbollah's Jihad Construction Foundation which is a derivation from the Iranian Jihad Construction. The infrastructure maintains the same model as the North Korean sketch. However, in 2021, a 45 kilometers tunnel was discovered and pointed out that it was created by the infrastructure company "Korea Mining Development Trading Company" (KOMID). This way, is an accomplishment of the North Korean plan, including training, infrastructure support and provision of arms. Several times, specially the Israeli forces, have intercepted tons of milicial munitions in different routes coming from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directed to Iranian or Syrian territory. Hezbollah's prioritizes the following weapons: AK-47s, 120 milimeters (mm)

bombs, 80 mm bombs, RPG-7s, anti-tank missiles and Man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS).

Another essential consideration is that in a report of the United Nations in 2021, it was communicated that Iranian and North Korean experts were working on a ballistic missile development, highlighting the outstanding result of the last ballistic missile tryout of Kim Jong-un in 2017. For this reason, Hezbollah has benefited with the alliance of the two nations that provided them with military equipment. However, the United Nations also recognized that this cooperation and agreement between the Iranian and North Korean nations stayed exclusively within military limits. The desire of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen their military commercial allies, is only performed for economic benefits and to undermine¹⁴ their adversaries¹⁵, especially the United States of America.

Hezbollah's actions towards North Atlantic Treaty Organization members

Previously, Hezbollah has infringed the security of NATO members, by carrying out extremist attacks against troops or embassies of the member countries, especially against the United States of America. Given the circumstances, the European Union decided to designate them as an extremist organization in 2013. The Hezbollah group has declared as well, that they are not in favor of the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Middle East. Currently, these 9 NATO members consider it an extremist organization: Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Republic of Slovenia, United States of America, Republic of Estonia, French Republic, Kingdom of the Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czech Republic. In addition to this, not only counting military

¹⁴ **Undermine:** to make something, especially somebody's confidence or authority, gradually weaker or less effective. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁵ **Adversary:** a person that somebody is opposed to and competing with in an argument or a battle. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

risks, because in 2003, Hezbollah conducted drug traffic in American territory for financial aid, according to the Drugs Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Before the issuance¹⁶ of its first manifesto in 1985, Hezbollah had already carried out attacks. Such was the case of the attack on the American embassy in Beirut in April 1983, which resulted in 63 casualties, 17 of whom were Americans, 32 Lebanese workers, and 14 other individuals. Although the responsibility for the attack was self-attributed by another non-state group; the Islamic Jihad Organization (who said they did it with the intention of expelling the imperialists¹⁷), the United States of America pointed out Hezbollah as guilty of the attack. Six months later, on October 23, the Hezbollah group would attack again, this time a truck would detonate against the peacekeeping forces of the United States of America and the French Republic in the Lebanese territory. The attacks were almost simultaneous and miles apart, one happening on a US Marine barracks¹⁸, while the other was in a barracks housing French troops, after what happened, Shiite extremist groups associated with the Islamic Republic of Iran were suspected. Later the United States District Court for the District of Columbia condemned Hezbollah for the assault once again.

Later, in 1984, the American embassy in Beirut, was attacked under similar conditions; the aggression happened when the British ambassador was in the facilities. Ten years later, in 1994, there was an attack on the Israeli embassy in London, the explosion occurred outside Belfour House, which hosted Israeli and Jewish organizations. In 2019, a group of demonstrators sympathetic to the Hezbollah group attacked the American embassy in Baghdad, the capital of the Republic of Iraq. The assault occurred days after the United

¹⁶ **Issuance:** the act of supplying an official document, especially a financial product. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁷ **Imperialism:** a system in which one country controls other countries, often after defeating them in a war. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁸ **Barracks:** a building or group of buildings where soldiers live. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

States of America carried out attacks on Hezbollah facilities located in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Americans attacked these facilities in response to the assassination of an American contractor, followed up by missile attacks by Hezbollah on American and Iraqi targets. The protesters stood against the air strikes carried out with F-15 fighter planes, besides Hezbollah demonstrators, they were mostly from the Popular Mobilization Units of Iraq which is a coalition ¹⁹of predominantly Shiite militias. The protesters broke into the installations, they chanted "death to the United States" and burned the flags of said country, while the American president in said year; Donald John Trump, stated that the attack was being orchestrated by the Islamic Republic of Iran and would be completely unacceptable.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization and international response

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization considers that the linkages between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the Hezbollah group, could extend risks outside the Asia-Pacific borders. In 2016, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization launched the operation *Sea Guardian*, which consisted of a maritime security mission for the interdiction of weapons traffic for extremists purposes. The 2018 Brussels Summit Declaration was declared by NATO members empowering their purpose as an alliance and emphasizing on denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula generally speaking, and remarking the ongoing efforts that will keep improving technology and capabilities to strengthen NATO's Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT POW) as well. This program was approved in 2004 and counts with the cooperation and funding within the members of the Treaty and NATO's bodies, to lead projects developing

¹⁹ **Coalition:** a government formed by two or more political parties working together. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

equipment, technology and training to approach security measures concerning extremists assaults.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been condemned by sanctions of the United Nations since 2006, but no remarkable changes have been seen; because Kim Jong-un has mentioned multiple times that sanctions only attempt the sovereignty of his country. In 2006, the resolution 1,718 of the United Nations, was mainly quoted as the petition for the North Korean leader to return to the Six-Party talks and to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and also requesting member countries of the United Nations, to avoid direct or indirect supply sales that could serve for the nuclear program of Kim Jong-un, such as: oil, petroleum and metals. Until 2017, the United Nations have designated 9 resolution papers to penalize the North Korean nuclear and chemical program. Adding to this, the United Nations kept supporting the rejoinment of The Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Six-Party talks and to the NPT but this time under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to compromise its international obligations. In 2022, the United States of America requested the United Nations for stronger measures through a petition that prohibited the commerce of tobacco and petroleum and the testing of more ballistic missiles in any method that allows the transportation of these ones. However, said proposal ended with 13 votes in favor and 2 against, the Russian and Chinese opposition stood out for implementing a more flexible and comprehensible process for Kim Jong-un's sanctions.

The question still lingers; why have the sanctions not worked?. For decades, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has found its own way to avoid them, nevertheless limiting their opportunities of commerce and risking the development of its population and economy. An expert professor of the University of Leiden, affirms that the North Korean

financial organization is entirely impossible to know for sure because of the controlled organization in which the North Korean nation lives, regarding the population, jobs and inter-distribution of resources. Several experts of a DW Documental, point out that the creation of the Room 39, is what has allowed Kim Jong-un the opportunity to get economic aid to keep on his nuclear programme and to avoid the sanctions. The Room 39, is a secret governmental division that is in charge of raising foreign exchange in all means, including drugs, extremist groups and human trafficking, in order to sustain Kim Jong-un's regime. Hugh Griffiths, an expert of UN committees, affirms that it is harder to identify Room 39's influence on investigations and registers, but that fake North Korean banks and companies in different countries have been identified as the responsible for providing fake foreign exchange, this way allowing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to keep on going with its economy and sovereignty.

References

1. Al Jazeera.(2021). Us issues Hezbollah-related sanctions in coordination with Qatar. *AlJazeera*. Retrieved from: <https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2021/9/29/us-issues-hezbollah-related-sanctions-in-coordination-with-qatar>
2. Arlington National Cemetery. (n.d.). Beirut Barracks Memorial. *Arlington National Cemetery*. Retrieved from: <https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Monuments-and-Memorials/Beirut-Barracks#:~:text=Two%20truck%20bombs%2C%20detonated%20by.and%20the%20two%20suicide%20bombers>.
3. Arms Control Association. (2022). Chronology of U.S- North Korean Nuclear and Missile Diplomacy. *Arms Control Association*. Retrieved from: <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/dprkchron>
4. Bailey. L. (2013). Beirut Embassy Bombing Victims win \$8.4 Billion. *Courthouse News Service*. Retrieved from: <https://www.courhousenews.com/beirut-embassy-bombing-victims-win-8-4-billion/>
5. BBC NEWS. (2019). Irak: miles de manifestantes atacan la embajada de Estados Unidos en Bagdad. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-50956182>
6. BBC NEWS. (2022). Corea del Norte: por primera vez en 5 años, Pyongyang prueba un misil intercontinental prohibido. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-60862803>
7. BBC NEWS. (2017). Qué ha logrado Corea del Norte con sus 6 pruebas nucleares y cómo escaló la tensión con otros países. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-4114146>
8. BBC NEWS. (2020). Hezbollah: Germany bans and raids Islamist group. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-52484247>

9. BBC NEWS. (2018). Panama says new evidence shows 1994 plane crash 'terrorist' incident. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-44207991>
10. Beerl.T. (2021). Hezbollah's "Land of tunnels"- the North Korean-Iranian connection. *Alma research and educational center*. Retrieved from: <https://israel-alma.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Hezbollah-Land-of-Tunnels-the-North-Korean-Iranian-Connection.pdf>
11. Berger. A. (2014). North Korea, Hamas, and Hezbollah: Arm in Arm?. *38 North*. Retrieved from: <https://www.38north.org/2014/08/aberger080514/>
12. Blanco. JM. (2015). Hezbollah, el partido de Dios. Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos. Retrieved from: https://www.ieee.es/en/Galerias/fichero/docs_investig/2015/DIEEEINV01-2015_Hezbollahx_El_partido_de_Dios_JMBlanco.pdf
13. Campo, M. (2017). Presencia de Hezbollah en el sur del hemisferio occidental. *Facultad de gobierno y relaciones internacionales de la Universidad Santo Tomás*. Retrieved from: https://facultadgobiernoyrelinter.usta.edu.co/images/documentos/Disputatio_Vol2_Presencia_de_Hezbollah.pdf
14. Center for arms control and non-proliferation. (n.d.). Fact sheet: North Korea sanctions. *Center for arms control and non-proliferation*. Retrieved from: <https://armscontrolcenter.org/fact-sheet-north-korea-sanctions/>
15. Crowel. (n.d.). International Terrorism Litigation. *Crowell & Moring*. Retrieved from: <https://www.crowell.com/Practices/International-Dispute-Resolution/International-Terrorism-Litigation/representative-engagements>
16. Crowel. (n.d.). U.S. District Court Rules Iran Must Pay Crowell & Moring Clients \$126 Million For 1983 Terrorist Bombing. *Crowell & Moring*. Retrieved from: <https://www.crowell.com/NewsEvents/PressReleasesAnnouncements/US-District-Court-Rules-Iran-Must-Pay-Crowell-Moring-Clients-126-Million-For-1983-Terrorist-Bombing>
17. Dee, L. (2013). The Bombing of U.S. Embassy Beirut — April 18, 1983. *Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training*. Retrieved from: <https://adst.org/2013/04/the-bombing-of-u-s-embassy-beirut-april-18-1983/>

18. Diario de Cuba. (2019). Simpatizantes de Hezbollah atacan la Embajada de EEUU en Bagdad. *Diario de Cuba*. Retrieved from: https://diariodecuba.com/internacional/1577798651_8502.html
19. DW. (2022). Estados Unidos pide sanciones más duras contra Corea del Norte. *DW*. Retrieved from: <https://www.dw.com/es/estados-unidos-pide-sanciones-m%C3%A1s-duras-contr-a-corea-del-norte/a-61266736>
20. DW. (2021). Oficina 39- Las cuentas negras de Corea del Norte. *DW*. Retrieved from: <https://www.dw.com/es/oficina-39-las-cuentas-negras-de-corea-del-norte/a-56126259>
21. ELNET. (n.d.). European countries introduced full ban on Hezbollah activities. *ELNET*. Retrieved from: <https://elnetwork.eu/banning-hezbollah-in-europe/>
22. Fernández. A. (2013). Declaración por parte de la UE de la “Rama militar de Hezbollah” como grupo terrorista. *Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos*. Retrieved from: https://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_opinion/2013/DIEEEO83-2013_DecisionUE_Hezbollah_A_Fdez_Martin.pdf
23. France 24. (2017). Corea del Norte califica de “acto de guerra” las sanciones de la ONU. *France 24*. Retrieved from: <https://www.france24.com/es/20171224-corea-guerra-sanciones-onu>
24. Gerald. E. (2018). 2018-North Korea’s challenge to international security-179 PCTR 18 E fin. *Nato Parliamentary Assembly*. Retrieved from: <https://www.nato-pa.int/document/2018-north-koreas-challenge-international-security-implications-nato-connolly-report-179>
25. Gobierno de Argentina. (2022). 17 de marzo de 1992: 30 años del atentado terrorista contra la Embajada de Israel. *Argentina.gob.ar*. Retrieved from: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/17-de-marzo-de-1992-30-anos-del-atentado-terrorista-contr-la-embajada-de-israel>
26. Haboush J. (2022). US ambassador blasts ‘terrorist’ Hezbollah on anniversary of Beirut bombing. *Alarabiya news*. Retrieved from: <https://english.alarabiya.net/News/middle-east/2022/04/18/US-ambassador-blasts-terrorist-Hezbollah-on-anniversary-of-Beirut-bombing>

27. History.com. (2019). Beirut barracks blown up. *HISTORY*. Retrieved from: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/beirut-barracks-blown-up>
28. History.com. (2019). Suicide bomber destroys U.S. embassy in Beirut. *HISTORY*. Retrieved from: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/suicide-bomber-destroys-u-s-embassy-in-beirut>
29. Homeland security Digital Library. (n.d.) US Embassy Annex Bombing, Beirut. *Homeland security Digital Library*. Retrieved from: <https://www.hsd.org/c/tl/us-embassy-annex-bombing-beirut/>
30. Kahdeer K, Damon A, Dewan, A. (2019). Manifestantes asedian la embajada de Estados Unidos en Bagdad tras los ataques aéreos. *CNN*. Retrieved from: <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2019/12/31/manifestantes-asedian-embajada-de-estados-unido>
31. Levitt M. (n.d.). The Global Footprint of Lebanon's Party of God. *Georgetown University Press*. Retrieved from: <http://press.georgetown.edu/book/georgetown/hezbollah>
32. MacAskill, E. (1994). ISRAELI EMBASSY IN LONDON HIT BY CAR BOMB. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1994/07/27/israeli-embassy-in-london-hit-by-car-bomb/bb2c56ce-c229-4710-b408-f60c3586234f/>
33. NATO. (2018). Brussels Summit Declaration. *NATO*. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_156624.htm
34. NATO. (2021). Defence Against Terrorism Programme of work (DAT POW). *NATO*. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50313.htm
35. NATO. (2021). Operation Sea Guardian. *NATO*. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_136233.htm
36. ONU. (2017). El Consejo de Seguridad adopta por unanimidad nuevas sanciones para Corea del Norte. *ONU*. Retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/2017/12/el-consejo-de-seguridad-adopta-por-unanimidad-nuevas-sanciones-para-corea-del-norte/#>
37. Park. T. (2020). Time for a NATO strategy on North Korea?. *NATO*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ndc.nato.int/news/news.php?icode=1431>

38. Ramani. S. (2021). The North Korea-Iran relationship: An Anti-American Alliance or Transactional Partnership?. *38 North*. Retrieved from: <https://www.38north.org/2021/11/the-north-korea-iran-relationship-an-anti-american-alliance-or-transactional-partnership>
39. Reuters. (2022). La ONU somete a votación la propuesta de EEUU de más sanciones a Corea del Norte. *Euronews*. Retrieved from: <https://es.euronews.com/2022/05/26/corea-del-norte-sanciones-onu>
40. Robinson K. (2022). What Is Hezbollah?. *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-hezbollah#chapter-title-0-2>
41. Sanders. L. (2017). Corea del Norte: de la guerra a las armas nucleares. *DW*. Retrieved from: <https://www.dw.com/es/corea-del-norte-de-la-guerra-a-las-armas-nucleares/a-40291544>
42. Seo. Y, Bae. G, Jozuka. E, Lendon. B. (2022). Corea del Norte lanza primer posible misil balístico intercontinental desde 2017. *CNN*. Retrieved from: <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2022/03/24/corea-del-norte-prueba-misil-balistico-intercontinental-trax/>
43. United Nations. (2006). Resolution 1718 (2006). *United Nations*. Retrieved from: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/572/07/PDF/N0657207.pdf?OpenElement>
44. Voz de América. (2022). China y Rusia vetan nuevas sanciones de ONU a Corea del Norte. *Voz de América*. Retrieved from: <https://www.vozdeamerica.com/a/china-rusia-vetan-sanciones-corea-del-norte/6592172.html>
45. Weis.S. [DW Documental] (May 26th 2021). *¿Cómo financia Corea del Norte un programa de armas nucleares?* [Video]. Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZTrnnV1AAk>

Topic B

Mechanisms to approve and safeguard the integration of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, considering possible territorial and civilian repercussions due to the Russian Federation's threats pointing to increase military forces with Western borders

*By: María Fernanda González Rosales
Nadia Sofía Aguilar Solache*

Background

The Kingdom of Sweden and The Republic of Finland are two Nordic²⁰ countries which have maintained their neutral²¹ position in different conflicts since the 1810s and the 1940s. The Republic of Finland has expressed its desire to remain neutral regarding joining military alliances, however after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Republic of Finland considered changing its position to agreeing with peaceful resolutions for future interventions. On the other side, the Kingdom of Sweden has decided to remain neutral due to the unfavorable loss of a great part of its territory after the Napoleonic wars. Their position was even preserved in the First World War and Second World War, despite of the constant Nazi²² invasion. However, the recent Russian Invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, has made both countries reconsider their position, due to their important location and future threats from the Russian Federation towards their integrity, population and territory.

Extension and reinforcement of military forces in Western borders and in the Baltic Sea are the main Russian threats if the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland join the Treaty. The northern border of the Russian Federation leads to the Swedish and Finnish nation, therefore the opposition of the Russian president; Vladimir Putin, because this means that the country will be surrounded in a huge portion of its northwest border by North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) countries. The Russian opposition also states that both countries, specially the Kingdom of Sweden, could have economic complications with their military armament, considering that, becoming member states means acquiring the alliance's military tools. However, the Kingdom of Sweden has demonstrated that the nation is capable of defending, such as in the Swedish island; Gotland, where Swedish troops were

²⁰ **Nordic:** of or connected with the countries of Scandinavia, Finland and Iceland. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

²¹ **Neutral:** not supporting or helping either side in a disagreement, competition, etc. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

²² **Nazi:** belonging to or connected with the National Socialist party, which controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

implemented for protection due to several Russian aerial invasions, even though non major attacks have occurred, the Kingdom of Sweden has taken measures to protect civilians due its strategic position in the Baltic Sea and with more urgency with the current menaces²³. The Russian government considers the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an alliance that will only lead to confrontations and slow agreements, and that the United States of America leads opinions and influences strongly than other members.

Swedish and Finnish neutrality origin

The Kingdom of Sweden started becoming a neutral nation at the end of the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the XIX century. The Napoleonic wars were a series of events led by Napoleon Bonaparte between the French Republic and several European nations. This event represented remarkable changes for the Swedish nation, highlighting the loss of the Finnish territory to the Russian forces and accepting not to fully control the baltic region, after the Kingdom of Sweden stood after its alliance with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which supported the opposition to allow the Russian Federation to fully control the Baltic, consequently the Swedish forces surrendered, therefore the Kingdom of Sweden decided to remain partial in future confrontations, and instead maintain the wellbeing and security of its country. It distinguishes its partiality in two of the biggest belic conflicts of the XX century; the First and Second World War. Later, during the Cold War the Kingdom of Sweden started developing its own armament, however maintaining its partial position staying away from the potential arms race²⁴ that was growing at that time. At the end of the 2000s, the Sweden country was on a disarmament process when the country didn't plan to

²³ **Menaces:** a person or thing that causes, or may cause, serious damage, harm or danger. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

²⁴ **Arms race:** the situation in which two or more countries try to have more and stronger weapons than each other. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

join a military alliance nearly in the future, but later with the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014, the Kingdom of Sweden renewed its armament and its military program and started establishing relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, only as an ally.

The Finnish neutrality was originated at the end of the Second World War, when the Republic of Finland confronted the Soviet Union who looked after conquering the Finnish nation, however it was not successful so the Republic of Finland declared its wish to not assist with any country or military alliance. Later with the Cold War, the Republic of Finland stood nonpartisan²⁵ with no intervention or preference. In 1948, the Republic of Finland signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union, in which the Republic of Finland agreed on prohibiting an attack to the Soviet Union passing through Finnish territory and to accept the Soviet help in case of an external conflict, with the purpose of maintaining peace with the Soviet Union. Consequently when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created in 1949, the Republic of Finland was compromised with the Soviet Union and would not consider changing its position in order to keep its sovereignty²⁶ and independence.

Contributions of The Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland to the Treaty

Overall, from a military perspective the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will count with larger aerial, naval and troops defense elements in Northern Europe, considering that initially in this region only the Kingdom of Norway is a member state of the Alliance. Secondly, the Finnish and Swedish forces are highly prepared for an arctic conflict with extreme weather conditions, being capable of fighting and surviving in low temperatures which not all

²⁵ **Nonpartisan:** not supporting the ideas of one particular political party or group of people strongly. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

²⁶ **Sovereignty:** the power of a country to control its own government. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

countries of the Treaty have in their own territories. With the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland, the Baltic Sea will be officially surrounded completely in the North by NATO countries, adding to the group with other member states of the Treaty, that are located in the south part of the Sea, therefore just remaining the Russian Federation with the smallest border with the Baltic Sea. The Baltic is an important area because it is situated in the Scandinavian Peninsula, so its location makes it an accessible sharepoint for the countries that are surrounded by the Sea. However, according to the Russian president, these jointment will not represent further success for the Swedish and Finnish country, establishing that these two Nordic countries will face economic difficulties considering that they must contribute to the military forces and economic resources once they become official members of the Alliance. Nonetheless, the Republic of Finland, already operates 2 % of their gross domestic product (GDP) to military forces, meanwhile at the beginning of 2022 the Kingdom of Sweden designated 2.950 million euros for their military forces, fortifying²⁷ its plan to achieve the distribution of the 2 % of their GDP officially only for military issues as well, such as the Republic of Finland and the current NATO members.

Tomi Rask, a Finnish professional in civil defense stated at the beginning of 2022 that the Republic of Finland has highly equipped emergency shelters for its population. Ready for any attack or belic emergency, affirming that they possess 54,000 underground shelters along their country, with a capability of protecting four million people, in Helsinki, they count with the biggest range owning 5,500 shelters. Also, emphasizing that for decades, the Republic of Finland has been innovating these type of refugees and emergency projects not only for the population but for saving supplies, so they count with one of the best protection systems for resources and civilians, making a notable contribution for any country of the Alliance that

²⁷ **Fortify:** to make something stronger, especially in order to protect it. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

wants to implement a similar system in its nation. The Finnish civil defense system, describes itself as a logistic structure that has allowed the development of a country with preparation beyond military forces, their distinguished wellbeing within their population including resources, jobs and homes, and has permitted this country to ensure a safe environment for their daily lives. For that reason, it does not represents a global trigger²⁸ as a nation itself, making it a determined nation to enrich²⁹ the alliance.

Nowadays, in the European Union (EU), only 28 countries keep implementing their military service program, the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland being two of the most recognized, powerful and prepared programs. Both countries look after the cooperation between their militias, the EU encourages the partnership between its members according to their security or economic needs. The Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Estonia are current NATO members that also have looked after the collaboration with the Swedish and Finnish armies, seeking protection considering possible military threats from their neighbor country; the Russian Federation. Remarkably, having a great advantage for the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Estonia if they want to expand measures and further treaties to brace³⁰ their security. Moreover, the Kingdom of Sweden owns vigorous³¹ navy forces, especially covering a huge portion of the Baltic Sea, which is not the strongest cover currently in the Treaty. The Swedish Naval Army has been one of the most developed naval armies in Europe, since the XVIII century, has demonstrated a vital role in maritime defense, commerce and constant innovation such as their distinguished equipped submarines

²⁸ **Trigger:** to make something happen suddenly. (Oxford dictionary, n.d.)

²⁹ **Enrich:** to improve the quality of something by adding something else. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

³⁰ **Brace:** something that is used to support or connect things, or to make something stronger. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

³¹ **Vigorous:** very forceful or energetic. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

which are prepared with Air Independent Power (AIP), that allows them to remain underwater for longer periods.

The Kingdom of Sweden's and the Republic of Finland's position towards the Russian threats to safeguard their nations

During Vladimir Putin's mandate, he has expressed nonconformity and a strong disagreement against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's expansion, considering this a security threat to Moscu, the capital of the Russian Federation. Nonetheless, during a Collective Security Treaty Organization meeting, the Russian president assured that his country would not have a problem with the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland joining the Treaty, considering this a non immediate threat, unless, this expansion comes with emplacement of military infrastructure in both mentioned countries. Serguei Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, said in 2022 that with NATO integrating the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland, the Baltic Sea could no longer be a non nuclear area, pointing out how the Russian Federation will take measures and expand troops along the Batic Sea in their border.

The Kingdom of Sweden has prevented possible risks for its population, by reinforcing the security on Gotland Island, located in the middle of the Baltic sea, which is at a distance of 300 km from where the Russian Kremlin's forces keep its nuclear armament. On that account, the strategic placement of the island could receive repercussions if the Russian Federation takes further action defending itself from the alliance. Due to its critical placement, it requires that the island, and the Kingdom of Sweden domain the air and sea space of the south of the Baltic. In 2022, the Swedish government invested 155 million euros, intended to renew and improve the infrastructure that protects the island. Later in 2014, a Russian submarine was located in Swedish borders in the Baltic, in march of 2022 four

Russian aircrafts as well, flew in the east of Gotland and in May 2022, another Russian aircraft was identified in the Swedish aerial space in its nation. However, this last one in May, occurred when four NATO ships arrived at the city of Estocolmo in the Kingdom of Sweden and the Swedish Minister of Defense; Peter Hulqvist, classified this invasion as unacceptable and unprofessional, hazarding³² the population and the country's well being. For the Kingdom of Sweden, Gotland is the main concern because it takes longer to expand the troops there, rather than in the Swedish country where the troops reside.

The Republic of Finland shares a border of 1.300 km with The Russian Federation, geographically speaking, the cities of Lapland, Kaniuu, Northern Ostrobothnia, North Karelia and South Karelia, are the ones who share its eastern border with the Russian Federation. Consequently, those are the key places where the Finnish government anguishes³³ the most regarding the expansion of Russian troops in those areas. Adding to this, the Finnish nation externed its concerns about the situation with the Russian capital; Moscow, sending immigrants to the Finnish border from Africa and Middle East asking for asylum³⁴ as it has done previously in 2014 and 2015, and currently as well due the strongest relation the Republic of Finland has settled with NATO. The Finnish Parliament, approved in July 2022, the reinforcement of border security for migration and security matters. The European Union stands for asylum aid and all kinds of secondary means that come with it, however the Finnish nation does not agree on the Russian motivation of sending refugees to their borders in not accessible areas. The Republic of Finland does not allow walking access through its border, so according to this new amend³⁵ law that could change the requirements of the

³² **Hazarding:** something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage. (Cambridge dictionary,n.d.)

³³ **Anguish:** severe physical or mental pain, difficulty or unhappiness. (Oxford dictionary, n.d)

³⁴ **Asylum:** protection or safety, especially that given by a government to people who have been forced to leave their own countries for their safety or because of war. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

³⁵ **Amend:** to change the words of a text, especially a law or a legal document. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

Finnish law so it will allow through different routes and processes to allow refugees, and stick to their compromise with asylum without neglecting³⁶ their internal security and within its population.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization's response and actions

Jens Stoltenberg, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, during a diplomatic visit to the Kingdom of Sweden, reaffirmed its commitment with Finnish and Swedish security, expressing that this subject matters to the Treaty. Stoltenberg, mentioned as well, that the integration of the Swedish and Finnish members to the Alliance, would “facilitate closer Nordic and Baltic defense cooperation, strengthen NATO’s presence in the High North, and boost transatlantic³⁷ security overall” (NATO, 2022). Secondly, The Kingdom of Norway, is known as the most important strategic point in the arctic zone for the Treaty and is also one of the twelve original founding members of the Treaty. Therefore, the alliance has expressed its support with its neighbor countries; the Swedish and Finnish nations in order to be benefited and work among the reinforcement of this Arctic area with their joinment as well.

With the current situation in Ukraine, the Treaty has prepared the Kingdom of Norway with highly training just as a precaution due to Norwegian location. Said preparation led to the project *Cold Response 2022*, which is a program launched by NATO with 30,000 troops from 27 countries of Europe and North America for the strengthening of the Arctic zone with cold weather exercises in land, air and water. Mainly for the Kingdom of Norway and looking after the prevention and safeguard of the citizens, therefore representing a great

³⁶ **Neglect:** to not give enough care or attention to people or things that are your responsibility. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

³⁷ **Transatlantic:** crossing the Atlantic ocean, or relating to countries on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

system of capacitation that could protect the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland as well. Besides, Article 5 of the Treaty classifies an attack against one member as an assault against them all, both the Finnish and Swedish countries could be highly assisted by the *Cold Response 2022* program.

The entrance and aid of these two countries to the Treaty is supported by almost all members except for the Republic of Turkey. The disconformance of the Republic of Turkey blocked their petitions until both countries accepted a list of demands, one of which is the release of 70 people qualified as extremist by these two countries. The Turkish government is especially interested in the release of people linked to the Kurdistan Worker's Party, a group that has been qualified as a radical group by the European Union, United States of America and the United Kingdom. NATO's Secretary General has already addressed, by establishing a close contact with all parties, and by welcoming the Swedish and Finnish government legitimate concern for the Republic of Turkey, changing their legislative framework on counter-extremism. This action will help the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland to make progress on their application for the membership of this military alliance. In June 2022, the Republic of Turkey, the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Finland signed a memorandum³⁸ that addresses Turkish uncertainties and the three of them committed to safeguard their nations including actions against arms and extremism.

³⁸ **Memorandum:** a short written report prepared specially for a person or group of people that contains information about a particular matter. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d.)

References

1. Aragonés, G. (2022). Rusia responderá si la entrada de Finlandia y Suecia en la OTAN incluye armas, avisa Putin. *La Vanguardia*. Retrieved from: <https://www.lavanguardia.com/internacional/20220516/8270702/putin-rusia-respuesta-entrada-otan-suecia-finlandia-despliegue-armamento.html#>
2. AS. (2022). Drástica decisión de Finlandia para protegerse de Rusia. *AS*. Retrieved from: <https://as.com/actualidad/drastica-decision-de-finlandia-para-protegerse-de-rusia-n/>
3. BBC NEWS. (2022). Guerra en Ucrania: Rusia advierte a Suecia y Finlandia contra su adhesión a la OTAN. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61073520>
4. BBC NEWS. (2022). Rusia amenaza con represalias a Finlandia por su inminente solicitud de ingreso a la OTAN. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61348238>
5. BBC NEWS. (2022). Rusia y Ucrania: por qué Turquía se opone a la adhesión de Suecia y Finlandia a la OTAN. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61480948>
6. BBC NEWS. (2022). Qué es la OTAN y por qué Rusia se opone a la organización defensiva a la que se quieren unir Finlandia y Suecia. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-60141569>
7. Beiras, B. (2022). ¿Qué ganan Suecia y Finlandia al entrar en la OTAN y que gana la Alianza Atlántica?. *Euronews*. Retrieved from: <https://es.euronews.com/2022/05/15/analisis-que-ganan-suecia-y-finlandia-al-entrar-en-la-otan-y-que-gana-la-alianza-atlantica>
8. Biosca, J. (2022). Suecia y Finlandia entierran una neutralidad histórica y afrontan una semana clave para su ingreso en la OTAN. *El diario es*. Retrieved from: https://www.eldiario.es/internacional/suecia-finlandia-entierran-neutralidad-historica-afrontan-semana-clave-ingreso-otan_1_8995677.html

9. Briseño G. (2018). Mar Báltico. *Euston*. Retrieved from: <https://www.euston96.com/mar-baltico/>
10. Castro. B. (2022). La adhesión de Finlandia y Suecia a la OTAN enfrenta el posible veto turco y las amenazas de Rusia. *Euronews*. Retrieved from: <https://es.euronews.com/2022/05/17/adhesion-de-finlandia-y-suecia-otan-enfrenta-el-posible-veto-turquia-amenazas-rusia>
11. Cerdán. M. (2022). Suecia denuncia una incursión de aviones de combate rusos en su espacio aéreo. *Atalayar*. Retrieved from: <https://atalayar.com/content/suecia-denuncia-una-incursi%C3%B3n-de-aviones-de-combate-rusos-en-su-espacio-a%C3%A9reo>
12. Chatterjee, P. (2022). Quiénes son los "terroristas nórdicos" que Turquía pide que sean extraditados como condición para la entrada de Finlandia y Suecia en la OTAN. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-62068611>
13. Comunidad Submarinista Latinoamericana. (2020). Submarinos usados suecos transformarán la marina de Polonia. *Comunidad Submarinista Latinoamericana*. Retrieved from: <https://www.elsnorkel.com/2020/09/Submarinos-usados-suecos-transformaran-marina-Polonia.html>
14. Cordero. A. (2022). ¿Cuál es el origen de la neutralidad de Suecia y Finlandia? *France 24*. Retrieved from: <https://www.france24.com/es/programas/historia/20220525-historia-suecia-finlandia-neutralidad-otan>
15. Cueto. J. (2022). Cómo Finlandia se ha preparado durante décadas para un potencial conflicto con Rusia. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61500082>
16. Cueto. J. (2022). “Listos para cualquier tipo de ataque”: la idílica ciudad de Finlandia en primera línea de las tensiones entre Rusia y la OTAN. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61232026>

17. Cueto, J. (2022). OTAN: qué significa la decisión de Finlandia y Suecia de pedir su entrada en la alianza militar (después de su férrea defensa de la neutralidad). *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61466540>
18. Editoria Grudemi. (2018). Guerras Napoleónicas. *Enciclopedia de Historia*. Retrieved from: <https://enciclopediadehistoria.com/guerras-napoleonicas/>
19. Europapress. (2016). Finlandia critica a Rusia por permitir que los refugiados crucen su frontera. *Europapress*. Retrieved from: <https://www.europapress.es/internacional/noticia-finlandia-critica-rusia-permitir-refugiados-crucen-frontera-20160120213216.html>
20. El País. (2022). Suecia envía cientos de tropas para reforzar la isla de Gotland ante la amenaza de Rusia en Ucrania. *El País*. Retrieved from: <https://elpais.com/internacional/2022-01-17/suecia-envia-cientos-de-tropas-para-reforzar-la-isla-de-gotland-ante-la-amenaza-de-rusia-en-ucrania.html>
21. El Universal. [El Universal] (May 21 2022). *Los beneficios de recibir a Suecia y Finlandia en la OTAN*. [Video] Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-q7guNMd53Y>
22. Gardner. F. (2022). El ingreso de Suecia y Finlandia a la OTAN ¿Es una amenaza o un estímulo para Europa? *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-61373742>
23. Gelis. O. (2022). La amenaza rusa empuja a Suecia y Finlandia hacia nuevas alianzas militares. *El diario es*. Retrieved from: https://www.eldiario.es/internacional/amenaza-rusa-empuja-suecia-finlandia-nuevas-alianzas-militares_1_8811704.html
24. Gómez. L. (2022). Suecia rompe dos siglos de neutralidad al pedir entrada en la OTAN: “Si nos unimos, este es el mejor momento”. *RTVE*. Retrieved from: <https://www.rtve.es/noticias/20220522/suecia-rompe-dos-siglos-neutralidad-pedir-entrada-otan-si-unimos-este-mejor-momento/2349983.shtml>
25. Huffington Post. (2014). El Ejército sueco no descarta la presencia de un submarino ruso en sus aguas. *Huffington Post*. Retrieved from: https://www.huffingtonpost.es/2014/10/19/submarino-ruso_n_6010954.html
26. Infobae. (2022). Finlandia reforzará seguridad en frontera con Rusia. *Infobae*. Retrieved from:

<https://www.infobae.com/america/agencias/2022/07/07/finlandia-reforzara-seguridad-en-frontera-con-rusia/>

27. Mackinlay. A. (2020). La neutralidad de Suecia y Finlandia, semejanzas, diferencias y futuro. *Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos*. Retrieved from: https://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_marco/2020/DIEEEM05_2020ALEMAC_SueciaFin.pdf
28. Mañueco. M. (2022). Rusia refuerza con doce bases militares sus fronteras con Suecia y Finlandia. *Heraldo*. Retrieved from: <https://www.heraldo.es/noticias/internacional/2022/05/21/rusia-refuerza-con-doc-e-bases-militares-sus-fronteras-con-suecia-y-finlandia-1575988.html>
29. María. F. (2022). Suecia, el país neutral en los conflictos. *Ok Diario*. Retrieved from: <https://okdiario.com/historia/suecia-pais-neutral-conflictos-8541454>
30. Masclans, N. (2022). ¿Qué puede pasar si Finlandia y Suecia entran en la OTAN?. *ARA*. Retrieved from: https://es.ara.cat/internacional/europa/pasar-finlandia-suecia-entran-otan_1_4369671.html#:~:text=La%20entrada%20de%20Finlandia%20y,fuera%20de%20cualquier%20alianza%20militar.
31. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022). Exercise Cold Response 2022 – NATO and partner forces face the freeze in Norway. *NATO*. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_192351.htm
32. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022). Press conference by NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg following the trilateral meeting between Türkiye, Finland and Sweden. *NATO*. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/opinions_197253.htm?selectedLocale=en
33. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022). NATO Secretary General: “Sweden and Finland’s security matters for NATO”. *NATO*. Retrieved from: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_196396.htm
34. Poyatos. P. (2022). Estas son las represalias con las que Rusia amenaza a Finlandia. *La Razón*. Retrieved from: <https://www.larazon.es/internacional/20220420/nsoccznmn5g67eskldlxc62nh4.html>

35. Rydstrom. (n.d.). La Armada Real Sueca. *Revista de Marina*. Retrieved from: <https://revistamarina.cl/revistas/1972/2/nrydstrom.pdf>
36. Sanches. M. (2022). Por qué Rusia nunca entró en la OTAN. *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-60716688>
37. Sánchez. R. (2022). Aviones militares rusos violan el espacio aéreo sueco y danés. *ABC Internacional*. Retrieved from: https://www.abc.es/internacional/abci-aviones-militares-rusos-violan-espacio-aereo-sueco-y-danes-202205021120_noticia.html?ref=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F
38. Schjerfbeck. H. (2020). Cuando Rusia derrotó a la orgullosa Suecia y le arrebató Finlandia. *Russian Beyond*. Retrieved from: <https://es.rbth.com/historia/86018-rusia-derroto-orgullosa-suecia-le-arrebato-finlandia>
39. Swissinfo. (2022). Con la guerra en Ucrania, la OTAN entrena en Noruega para socorrer aliados. *Swissinfo*. Retrieved from: <https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/con-la-guerra-en-ucrania--la-otan-entrena-en-noruega-para-socorrer-aliados/47425954>
40. Swissinfo. (2022). Suecia dedicaría casi 270 millones de euros extra a defensa este año. *Swissinfo*. Retrieved from: https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/ucrania-guerra-suecia_suecia-dedicar%C3%A1-casi-270-millones-de-euros-extra-a-defensa-este-a%C3%B1o/47439880
41. Torralba. C. (2022). Suecia blindo la isla de Gotland mientras acelera el debate sobre el ingreso en la OTAN. *El País*. Retrieved from: <https://elpais.com/internacional/2022-05-12/suecia-blindo-la-isla-de-gotland-mientras-acelera-el-debate-sobre-el-ingreso-en-la-otan.html>

30° TECMUN Jr.
Glosary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution proyects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay, lesbian, bisexual, etc.	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ³⁹	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist ⁴⁰	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ⁴¹	African American

³⁹ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc.

⁴⁰ Only the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Histórica Liga de los Estados Árabes, can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

⁴¹ The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

30° TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

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

30° TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

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

