

XXXIX

TECMUN

Security Council

XXXIX TECMUN
Session schedule

Wednesday, November 12th

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Lunch	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, November 13th

Masterly Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h..
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Lunch	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, November 14th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h
Ninth Session	12:30 – 13:45 h
Lunch	13:45 – 14:30 h
Closing Ceremony	15:00 – 17:30 h

XXXIX TECMUN

General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Undersecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez

General Coordination Supervisor for Secretary Co.: Ana Sofía Castañeda Hornedo

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López

Coordination Supervisor: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez

Reunión de Alto Nivel Para la Asamblea General

Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

Tópico A) Medidas para frenar el reclutamiento y la utilización de niños y adolescentes por actores armados no estatales del G9 Fanmi e Alye en la República de Haití.

Tópico B) Acciones para frenar la producción, distribución y monetización transnacional de pornografía infantil en el Sudeste Asiático.

Cuarta Comisión Política Especial y de Descolonización

Presidente: Valentina Reyes Pardo

Topic A) Mecanismos para prevenir el traslado de la población Israelí al territorio sirio de los Altos del Golán debido a la ocupación militar del Estado de Israel.

Topic B) Estrategias para frenar la fragmentación territorial de la República del Yemen debido al control del territorio por parte del movimiento hutí Ansar Allah

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

Tópico A) Mechanisms to regulate the application of immunity of State officials in Sub-Saharan Africa, with emphasis on international criminal jurisdiction.

Tópico B) Measures to control and address the transboundary environmental crimes in the Amazon with emphasis on international State responsibility and due diligence obligations.

World Health Organization

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia

Topic A) Confronting the maternal and neonatal mortality emergency in Sub-Saharan Africa, driven by fragile healthcare systems, limited medical infrastructure, and deep social and economic inequalities.

Topic B) Responding to the health consequences of environmental disasters, resource scarcity, and climate-driven displacement with emphasis on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

League of Arab States

President: David Trujillo Loza

Tópico A) Strategies to mitigate the conflict between the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the Extremist group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) in the region of the Levant.

Tópico B) Strategies to eradicate the attacks by the Houthies held on the Red Sea, keeping an aim on shipments from the United States of America and the European Union.

Comité des Disparitions Forcées

Président: Marian Robles Ortiz

Subjet A) Mesures pour cesser les disparitions forcées et promouvoir la recherche des personnes concernées aux États-Unis Mexicains provoquées par le Cártel del Noreste dans la région nord-est du territoire.

Subjet B) Stratégies pour arrêter la disparition forcée dans la République d'Albanie en raison de la détention arbitraire et de l'emprisonnement sans processus judiciaire sous le régime du premier ministre Edi Rama.

Organización Marítima Internacional

Presidente: José Guillermo Ramírez Fulgencio

Tópico A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la introducción y propagación de especies marinas invasoras a través de la bioincrustación y el agua de lastre en Asia Oriental y el Sudeste Asiático.

Tópico B) Medidas para el fortalecimiento de la seguridad marítima y de las operaciones de búsqueda y rescate en el Mar Mediterráneo ante el aumento de embarcaciones irregulares

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Droga y el Delito

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

Tópico A) Mecanismos para frenar el desvío de precursores químicos hacia redes de drogas sintéticas operadas por la 'Ndrangheta italiana entre Asia Oriental, América Latina y la Unión Europea.

Tópico B) Estrategias para combatir la impunidad de la violencia sexual vinculada a redes de tráfico ilícito de armas con participación de organizaciones criminales de Europa del Este, en el contexto del conflicto entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar

Coordination Supervisor: Arantza Estrada Rios

Comisión en Justicia y Prevención del Crimen

Presidente: Valentina Ramírez Galindo

A) Estrategias para combatir la trata de personas mediante plataformas digitales en América Latina, con énfasis en la captación de menores

B) Estrategias para fortalecer programas de justicia restaurativa juvenil en América Latina, con énfasis en contextos de violencia comunitaria y debilidad institucional en Honduras y El Salvador

Historical United Nations Program on AIDS/HIV

President: Emiliano Bautista Sosa

Topic A) Strategies to Address the Ongoing Public Health and Social Crisis Related to HIV/AIDS in Haiti, with Emphasis on Reducing Stigmatization and Strengthening Health Infrastructure beginning in 1981.

Topic B) Strategies to Strengthen Early-Epidemic Detection and Community Protection Mechanisms, with Emphasis on the New York HIV/AIDS Outbreak of 1981–1984.

Convención de las Naciones Unidas en Contra de la Corrupción

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

Tópico Único) Estrategias para regular la transparencia financiera y control electoral en América Latina con énfasis en el flujo de recursos económicos de origen ilícito en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

Topic A) Strategies to Stop the Femal Genital Mutilation as a Mechanism of Social Control over Indigenous Girls and Women in Rural Communities of Eastern Africa with Limited State Presence.

Tópico B) Measures to mitigate the use of indigenous territories as sacrifice zones, focusing on extreme violence and structural failures in the protection of rights in the Darién Gap.

Departamento de las Operaciones de la Paz

Presidente: Galia Sofía López Chacón

A) Medidas para la protección de civiles y el establecimiento de mecanismos operativos seguros para el acceso humanitario con énfasis en la atención a víctimas de acoso sexual, derivados del conflicto armado interno en la República de Sudán.

B) Medidas para la protección de la población civil y la reducción de la violencia interétnica en Etiopía del Norte, mediante el fortalecimiento de la seguridad comunitaria y la presencia operativa de las misiones de paz de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia Occidental

Presidente: Yaretzi Benítez Mendoza

A) Estrategias para fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional infantil debido al uso de alimentos inadecuados y la sedación farmacológica como respuesta al hambre aguda en contextos de conflicto, con énfasis en la República de Yemen

B) Acciones para erradicar y prevenir la explotación infantil laboral en Asia Occidental, con énfasis en la República Islámica de Irán

Caribbean Community

President: Valeria Oropeza Pérez

A) Measures to reduce youth unemployment in Barbados, Guyana, and Saint Lucia through regional access to education and technical training programs, addressing economic inequality and limited workforce opportunities.

B) Regional cooperation to address the activities of organized criminal networks involved in the trafficking of illegal firearms affecting Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Haiti, with emphasis on cross-border coordination and information sharing.

Comitte of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

President: Sofía Paola Jiménez de la Cruz

A) Mechanisms to regulate the reception of hazardous waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of ensuring its correct disposal and preventing damage.

B) Strategies to reinforce safety standards and operational practices in the storage and distribution of refined petroleum products in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with an emphasis on reducing spills, fires, and damage caused by gasoline and diesel fuel.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Coordination Supervisor: Hannia Nieves José

Oficina De Las Naciones Unidas Para La Prevención Del Genocidio Y La Responsabilidad De Proteger

Presidente: María Fernanda López Islas

A) Acciones para detener la segregación forzada y la limpieza étnica en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, con énfasis en la comunidad Rohingya.

B) Medidas para frenar el aumento de la violencia sistemática y el abuso generalizado contra la población civil por parte de bandas armadas en la República de Haití.

Consejo de Europa

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

A) Estrategias para la protección de los derechos humanos de los refugiados ucranianos desplazados por el conflicto bélico con la Federación Rusa en los Estados miembros receptores.

B) Mecanismos para limitar la trata de personas mediante el abordaje del contexto económico en la región de Schengen.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Ingrid Carrilo García

A) Actions to prevent emerging security and economic threats through multinational cooperation between NATO member and non-member allies, focusing on the Indo-Pacific region.

B) Actions to enhance maritime and undersea capabilities in order to protect critical infrastructure and mitigate security risks in the Baltic Sea region.

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidente: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

A) Measures to decrease the environmental crimes in the Amazon due to the illegal exploitation of the natural resources in order to protect vulnerable communities and preserve environmental security.

B) Measures to combat the trafficking of young women for sexual exploitation in the Thailand–Cambodia border region in order to protect vulnerable migrant women and dismantle trafficking networks.

Banco Mundial

President: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

A) Financiamiento de la infraestructura de transporte sostenible en la región Subsahariana de África.

B) Intervención financiera internacional en economías en crisis: el caso de la República de Cuba.

Security Council

Presidente: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Strategies to prevent an armed invasion between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China limiting the military posturing and international involvement arising from the unresolved tension across the Taiwan Strait.

B) Measures to halt the emergent Kashmir dispute involving the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan centralizing on the nuclear threats, attacks and humanitarian violations.

Comité de Estado Mayor

President: Leonardo Senties Carmona

A) Mecanismos de prevención de conflictos y cooperación internacional para mitigar las tensiones entre la República de Serbia y el Estado de Kosovo, con el objetivo de evitar un conflicto armado.

B) Acciones de contención del conflicto armado en la región de Chechenia y la Federación de Rusia

Corte Internacional de Justicia

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

A) Aplicación de la Convención de la Prevención y la Sanción del Delito de Genocidio en relación a la población Palestina en la Franja de Gaza (República de Sudáfrica vs Estado de Israel).

B) Incumplimiento de la Convención de Viena sobre relaciones diplomáticas con respecto al asalto a la embajada de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Quito (Estados Unidos Mexicanos vs República del Ecuador).

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.” — Eleanor Roosevelt

Dear reader,

Today, after six years at TECMUN, my story here comes to an end. What once began as a moment filled with uncertainty has transformed into one of the most defining journeys of my life. This path has demanded more from me than I ever imagined — countless hours of work, unwavering commitment, silent sacrifices, and yes, even moments where tears spoke louder than words. But within every challenge, I discovered something far greater: the strength to rise, the courage to be heard, and the realization that my voice is not only valid — it is powerful enough to create change. TECMUN did not just shape the way I speak, it shaped the way I believe in myself.

My journey in TECMUN has never been easy, but it has been deeply meaningful. Along the way, I was never alone. I was surrounded by people who believed in me when I struggled to believe in myself — people who guided me, supported me, and reminded me why I started, just like Zu did for me. For them, for you, for every advisor who trusted me, and above all, for my Secretariat, I gave my absolute best in everything I did. This last year, especially, challenged me in ways I never thought I would face. It pushed me beyond my limits, forced me to confront my fears, and taught me that growth is never comfortable — but always worth it.

Never stay silent in the face of injustice. Speak up, act, and make choices — because the power to create change lies both in the decisions you take and in the ones you choose not to. Educate yourself, because nurturing your mind will help you understand yourself and others. Help those who need it most, because you hold privileges that many people around the world do not — and using them to serve others is one of the noblest forms of leadership. Do everything with passion, with love, and with purpose — every single day, for yourself and for others. Inspire and be inspired, because you never know if your words or your actions might be the push someone needs to believe in themselves.

Everything I have lived through here has taught me that leadership is not about titles, recognition, or standing at the front of a room — it is about impact. It is about choosing to show up, even when it is hard. It is about lifting others as you grow, and understanding that the greatest legacy you can leave behind is not what you achieve, but who you inspire along the way. And that is what I hope to leave with you, dear reader: the certainty that your voice matters, that your actions carry weight, and that you are far more capable than you think.

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
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“Your origin does not define your destiny.”

-Marcus Rashford.

Dear Participant:

Today I say goodbye to the project of my life called TECMUN. From the bottom of my heart, I can say thank you infinitely. Perhaps today you are entering your first Model UN without knowing exactly what to expect, or maybe you come with some doubts, nerves, or even without much enthusiasm. But let me tell you something: you are about to live one of the most incredible experiences of your life. TECMUN, which is not just a Model United Nations, is a place where we always grow, where you challenge yourself, and where you discover what you are truly capable of.

This project was built with effort and dedication from all of us, but above all, with and for people like you. Because without each delegate, minister, judge, without each idea, without each voice, this simply wouldn't exist. Thank you for daring to be a part of this thing that I have loved for so many years. Thank you for being interested in topics that many ignore and for always seeking solutions to problems that, at our age, we don't consider so relevant.

Along this journey, you'll learn not only about politics and debates, but also about life itself. You'll meet people who will leave a mark on you, encounter ideas that will change you, and experience moments you'll never forget. You'll step outside your comfort zone and begin to see the world with new eyes.

Today, I have to close this chapter, but it's your turn to write yours. Seize every second, make mistakes, get back up, enjoy life, laugh, learn, and leave your mark. Don't be afraid to be different, to express your opinion, to try new things. Always remember: it doesn't matter where you come from, but how far you want to go.

Thank you for continuing this dream.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Jefe de Coordinación para el
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“When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves.”

-Viktor Frankl

There is a lesson that can only be learned in defeat: life is often unfair and, at times, it snatches away what we value most just when we believe we have finally reached it. In those moments of darkness, when decline feels inevitable and it seems there is nothing left, the opportunity for a true ascent emerges. It is only when you are stripped of everything that you finally discover your true worth.

My journey here was not a straight line. I began as a delegate and served as a member of the dais, eventually becoming President of HOPAQ and UNOOSA. Today, I close this chapter as Under-Secretary for Specialized Agencies and Regional Organizations, with the certainty that my greatest achievement was not the title, but the resilience to stand back up every time the path became difficult.

Do not fear the falls or the injustices of the journey; they are what temper our character and force us to evolve. I leave full of gratitude for those who shared this journey with me, carrying the memory of having turned every obstacle into a stepping stone toward my best self. Take risks and live intensely, because the end of one stage is merely the momentum for something much greater. Only you determine whether adversities are obstacles or stepping stones.

Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organizations for
the XXXIX TECMUN

“The only way to deal with an unfree world is to become so absolutely free that your very existence is an act of rebellion.”

— *Albert Camus*

Dear Minister,

We are young, and we hold the privilege to have a voice that may be heard. It is a must to put this power to use, to give the statement others can't. Tecmun is a place where a space is given for you to challenge yourself, to learn how to talk, how to develop an appealing argument and of course a solution. This is an opening you are free to use however you can in the circumstances, exploit it. It may not be your ultimate goal to change the world, that's fine, but we need to acknowledge it needs one.

Tecmun is the source of countless of my memories, it has paired me with people I will have carved in my soul for many years to come, I have shared laughter and burdens that appear lighter when I have someone besides me. Innumerable stories I've collected over the past three years, smiles and tears. There is always something worth staying for, the people do it for me. When we die, we can't take anything with us, just ourselves, our brains, our humor, our ideals, the way we stay is through sharing and showing all this to humans that enjoy your presence. I urge you to pursue this experience, live for yourself. Don't be afraid of individuals, find a problem to solve, i promise there are plenty, and don't do it alone. It doesn't matter if it's the first or third time you are around, there is always something new to find. As the last letter I'm able to write to you, I hope to inspire something that makes you want to write one yourself. Wishing that you are hungry for more, like I am, chasing for something bigger.

I hope that all along the sessions you leave the fear on the door, and be excited to participate. Face the nerves and everything that is stopping you to scream your mind out. All this is for you to enjoy and incite better ways. The time flies and staying still with the mouth shut is not an option, winning isn't coming to the ones that don't search a way to pass the barrier, you already failed if you don't try, however, if you fail while trying, there is always something else earned that will help you the next time. Every Tecmun committee has something special to offer, and every edition is magical in a different way, so indulge these three days and prepare for the next ones.

Thank you for reading this, even if it's such a little space for all the words I crave to say, I truly aim for you to be immersed, and above all, make you fall in love with Tecmun just as I did.

Welcome to the Security Council ¡Leave conformity behind!

Mariana Méndez Cruz
President of the Security Council for the
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Background

Founded on October 24th, 1945 along with the entire United Nations (UN), the Security Council (SC) intends to maintain international peace and security while also addressing any kind of threat against them, providing general support to the parties, reinforcing concord counter crisis pressure. Assembled by 15 members, of which 10 are non-permanent and are elected for 2-year terms, the other 5; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and the French Republic, have permanent status in conjunction with the right to *veto*, where they cast a negative vote that leads to the final resolution or decision being directly not approved. Through the time the SC sessions have been carried out, the 5 nations have used their right at least once. SC is the only UN organ that is able to dictate verdicts in such a manner that the parties are obliged to follow.

Faculties

The Security Council aiming to preserve the international harmony, counter any potential distress that jeopardizes security, and defy any act of aggression; presents a well-defined resolution by:

- Investigating any dispute or circumstance that could potentially result in international friction or conflict;

- Endorsing methods to adjust disputes, modify or forge any terms of settlement between parties;
- Imposing economic and trade sanctions as well as other force avoidant measures such as arms embargoes and travel bans to prevent or halt aggression;
- Creating plans and strategies for the formation of systems that regulate armaments and their use;
- Establishing international criminal tribunals to prosecute atrocities and acts against worldwide or civil security;
- Exerting military action by air, sea or land against any aggressor endeavoring to restore international amity and security when compromised;
- Deploying United Nations Peacekeeping Operations to assist members in transitioning from conflict to peace.

Topic A

Measures to regulate the non-compliance to international law of the United States of America focusing on the intervention into the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Introduction

The United States of America has historically engaged with international law through a mixed stance prioritizing the *ruled-base*¹ liberal order post 1945 World War II, claiming exceptionalism selectively in order to fulfill national interests. Despite having an impactful influence on the global economic institutions and the modern United Nations (UN) Charter, originally, the senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League Covenant primarily because of concerns that their adoption would obligate American troops to participate in foreign conflicts and compromise their sovereignty. Regardless while advocating for the UN and treaties nowadays, it had performed unilateral action, engaged in colonial-era interventions, or chosen not to participate in particular legal frameworks such as the International Criminal Court (ICC). Previous administrations issued legal justifications however contested, for actions that breached or crossed international norms, including, their military action against the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Iraq and the *war on terror*².

The recent intervention in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which has resulted in the capture of President Nicolás Maduro and military operations in Caracas, has sparked substantial global concern regarding the observance of international law and diplomatic norms. Simultaneously, the United States of America involvement in Islamic Republic of Iran, which includes sanctions, pressure campaigns, and the targeting of *weapons proliferation*³ networks, illustrates a growing trend of unilateral decision-making that undermines international stability. The United States of America Treasury and State Department have sanctioned Venezuelan and Iranian entities associated with Unmanned

¹ **Ruled-Base:** Using established norms to make decisions. (Cambridge, 2026).

² **War on Terror:** International military-led campaign launched by the U.S. government following the September 11, 2001, attacks. (George W. Bush Library, 2003).

³ **Weapon Proliferation:** The spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons technology, or fissile material to countries that do not already possess them. (Britannica, 2026).

Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and missile programs, justifying these measures as counter-proliferation efforts. The United States of America actions are internationally condemned as a violation of Venezuela's sovereignty, pointing out that no UN Security Council resolution authorized the use of force and that alternative legal justifications, including self-defense or government consent, are not applicable.

Historical Context

In 1953, the United States of America joined forces with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for a *coup*⁴ against the prime minister in office of Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Mosaddegh, who had nationalized the oil production in the country that the westerns previously controlled, managing to take ownership of the manufacturing industry for 25 more years. Then, in 1957, approved by American president Eisenhower, the Islamic Republic of Iran acquired nuclear knowledge and weaponry, holding peaceful diplomatic relationships for two more decades. By late 70s Iranian people stood in revolution against Shah Pahlavi with the support of the exiled citizen Ruholla Khomeini, who proclaimed himself leader after Shah flew out of the territory. When the United States of America allowed Shah the entry, Iranian students took 66 Americans hostage for 444 days, increasing the tensions between nations, creating stigmas on the population. With the United States of America support, the Republic of Iraq under the administration of Saddam Hussein invaded the Islamic republic of Iran from 1980 to 1988, using chemical weapons leaving an estimate of one million Iranian casualties, where Ali Khamenei would be recognized as the Islamic republic of Iran's supreme leader. During the invasion years, multiple aggression exchanges were conducted between territories, hundreds of American marines and sailors were deprived of life, making the United States of America state department declare Iran as

⁴ **Coup:** Sudden illegal, often violent, taking of government power, especially by part of an army. (Cambridge, 2026).

an sponsor of *terrorism*⁵.

Post invasion the American government tried to reduce Iranian hits with economic sanctions that evolved into an existing investment ban and petroleum embargo. In 2013, a nuclear deal between nations arose, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), involving the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran, People's Republic of China, French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Russian Federation and the European Union (EU). The Islamic Republic of Iran agreed to dismantle their nuclear reactor, limiting uranium growth for a minimum of 15 years in exchange of dropping sanctions, which was rejected by the American congress. In 2018, actual president Donal Trump stepped out of the JCPOA, further declaring the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) a terrorist organization itself.

In the same year Nicolás Maduro was re-elected president of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, getting categorized for the first time as authoritarian, with the opposition protesting his removal from the office, citing the undermining of democracy and the constitutional crisis, gaining as well international pressure. Including Americans who had already imposed sanctions to the country that provoked a growing domestic unrest and economic restraints. The Maduro government was deprived of one of its most important sources of income when the United States increased pressure on the state-owned oil company PDVSA in January 2019 amid the Venezuelan presidential crisis. The United States of America accused Maduro and his inner circle of involvement in *narco-terrorism*⁶ and expanded enforcement actions under counter-terrorism and anti-drug authorities, as sanctions were further widened to include criminal networks and alleged narcotics trafficking operations.

⁵ **Terrorism:** violent action or threats designed to cause fear among ordinary people, in order to achieve political aims. (Cambridge, 2026).

⁶ **Narco-terrorism:** The involvement of terrorist organizations and insurgent groups in drug trafficking. (U.S. Department of Justice).

In 2020, the Iranian general Qassem Soleimani, who held multiple international military operations was terminated in an American drone strike, later denied to be an act of armed hostility by Trump. In the aftermath the United States of America alleged that there was an attempted homicide directed to the former security advisor John Bolton executed by the Islamic Republic of Iran in retaliation. When Joe Biden gained control he made an effort to restore the JCPOA, but it was stopped with the election of Ebrahim Raisi as Iranian president, Biden stated that any Iranian reach to nuclear weapons would be prevented. Trump's reelection began with threats to the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop their campaigns against their ally; State of Israel. However the next year Israeli forces launched attacks on Iranian nuclear sites, resulting in the passing of military leaders, a week later, the United States of America joined the lashing.

Simultaneously, The United States of America engagement in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela changed from economic pressure to open militarization in 2025. Washington declared criminal organizations to be terrorist groups, launching numerous attacks on suspected drug-running ships, and sent combat vessels, planes, and marines to the Caribbean on the ground of fighting narcotics trafficking. Maduro's pattern of authoritarian consolidation, which was characterized by election manipulation, constitutional restructuring, repression, and control of state resources, was interwoven with the expansion of American sanctions, hardship, and ultimately direct intervention. These factors were instrumental in shaping Venezuelan trajectory from political crisis to full-scale international confrontation.

International Law

According to the UN charter Article 2, point 4, "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of

the United Nations.” (UN Charter, 1973). The recent interventions were unauthorized by the Security Council (SC), whose members are obliged to comply if a threat against security is presented, that said, their power is constrained by member’s right to veto, which the United States of America holds. Imposed to protect major power interests and ensure their participation, veto has been an impediment when *amalgamates*⁷ or rivals of any of the permanent members are involved. The Russian Federation has used theirs 3 times when condemning resolutions derived from the Ukraine armed conflict are to be issued, the United States of America has used theirs to support the State of Israel 34 times since the creation of the UN, 14 of them after the al Qaeda attacks in 2001 (Security Council, 2023). Likewise showing hostility against the ICC when adopting sanctions against officials and opposing investigations into its own actions or those of its allies.

Article 2 also covers the right to sovereignty of the states, and their leader, Nicolás Maduro, as the head of state in office, held absolute personal *immunity*⁸ from foreign criminal jurisdiction. The United States of America and many more latin american countries, such as, Argentine Republic, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Costa Rica, did not recognize Maduro as a legitimate leader after the second election where allegedly fraud was committed for the presidency. The apprehension of Maduro on foreign ground is frequently compared to the 1989 case of Manuel Noriega; a former Panamanian military dictator, and it is deemed an unlawful act of extraterritorial jurisdiction and an infringement on Venezuelan political autonomy. While ICC opened an investigation on Maduro with the support of the Organization of American States (OAS), the state discarded it, for many years, meaning there is no precedent of an internationally approved legal resolution.

However, regarding the armed attack that was carried out in the Islamic Republic of

⁷ **Amalgamates:** To join or unite to form a larger organization or group, or to make separate organizations do this. (Cambridge, 2026).

⁸ **Immunity:** Official protection from legal action, for example, not being judged in a court or punished for a crime. (Cambridge, 2026).

Iran, the article 51 of the charter states that every UN member must exhaust SC resources to maintain peace and gather the approval before direct military action.

“Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.” (UN Charter, 1973).

The strikes are classified as "preventive" rather than "*preemptive*"⁹ as they were designed to prevent Iran from developing future capabilities, which are not legally permissible under international law. Concerns have been expressed regarding the targeting of civilians and infrastructure, including a school strike that resulted in a large number of fatalities, casting doubt on whether the necessary precautions and proportionality were following the *jus in bello*¹⁰ and *jus ad bellum*¹¹ regulations. The conflict underscores the substantial tension between the strategic actions of nations and the limitations of international law.

Recent Unlawful Aggressions

As the United States of America began a full-scale military operation against the Maduro

⁹ **Preemptive:** done before someone else can act, especially to prevent them doing what they had planned. (Cambridge, 2026).

¹⁰ **Jus in bello:** Regulates the conduct of parties engaged in an armed conflict. (ICRC, 2015).

¹¹ **Jus ad bellum:** conditions under which States may resort to war or to the use of armed force in general. (ICRC, 2015).

regime, explosions were dropped over Caracas in the early morning hours of January 3, 2026. MH-47 Chinook heavy transport helicopters were observed flying over the city, following this, Trump stated that Maduro and his wife had been captured by American forces. The United States of America subsequently shared an image of Maduro, identified as being in handcuffs in the relocation of this persona to the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) in Brooklyn, New York. He and his wife are currently facing charges associated with narco-terrorism, cocaine trafficking, and the possession of machine guns and destructive devices against the United States of America. However, the petroleum that had been held in the blockage for a month was proclaimed to be American property, Trump stating that would be sold at market price, being him who would manage the funds of approximately 50 million barrels of crude oil, with the interest of his country and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela covered (BBC, 2026). Trump noted that the United States of America would govern the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela until a new government could be established, by a group that would include Secretary of State Marco Rubio and Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth.

Concurrently, hundreds of thousands of Iranians demonstrated against the Iranian regime and the nation's economic crisis in late December 2025 and early January 2026, it is estimated that the government killed over 30,000 of those protesters. (Time, 2026). Following this, on February 28, the United States of America and the State of Israel joined intelligence to initiate a *massive* operation in Iran, known as Epic Fury, which resulted in the death of Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, who had served since 1989. In response, the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked the State of Israel as well as other regional allies of the United States of America, such as Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, claiming the right to self-defense, which was deemed impermissible by international law. Deliveries of oil around the world were in danger in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, mimicking the oil embargo in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The United States of America justified

the attacks by citing the necessity to alter the Iranian government in order for the country's citizens to assume control, the imminent threat posed by the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear program, and the knowledge that they intended to launch another attack.

UN view and Resolutions

UN Under-Secretary-General Rosemary DiCarlo, on behalf of Secretary-General António Guterres, warned that the actions taken on Maduro constitute a dangerous precedent and called for respect for the UN Charter, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Guterres himself stated that International law contains tools to address issues such as illicit traffic in narcotics, disputes about resources and human rights concerns, condemning the United States of America for their course of action. (Guterres, 2026). At the first meeting of the year the Venezuelan representative Samuel Moncada directed his countries' concerns to the 15 SC members;

“If the kidnapping of a Head of State, the bombing of a sovereign country and the open threat of further armed action are tolerated or downplayed, the message sent to the world is a devastating one — namely, that the law is optional and that force is the true arbiter of international relations.”
(Moncada, 2026).

Jeffrey Sachs, President of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network pointed out that the United States of America has repeatedly used force and political manipulation to change regimes, carrying out bomb attacks around seven countries in 2025. Both the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China representatives were severely against what they called America's attempt to be supreme judge, warning that new momentum for imperialism and *neocolonialism*¹² is once again emerging.

¹² **Neocolonialism:** the use of economic, political, cultural, or other pressures to control or influence other countries, especially former dependencies. (Oxford Languages, 2026).

Less than a month later, the Iranian concern reached the UN, Guterres called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and de-escalation to prevent wider regional conflict with grave consequences for civilians and sectoral stability, encouraging all parties to return to the negotiating table. After days of discussing a possible outcome, SC reached a resolution on March 11th, 2026, bashing both the involved countries for the attacks on both parts that affected multiple nations, especially when directed to residential areas. The meetings got heated and ended up involving many more countries to ensure a proper solution. The Islamic Republic of Iran manifested aimed injustice against their country, proclaiming that the adoption was a setback to the SC credibility, affirming that the attacks were in self-defence, and pointing that the United States of America obstructs the efforts to end the conflict. “Let me make it clear — this resolution is a manifest injustice against my country, the main victim of a clear act of aggression.” (Tehran, 2026). UAV and missile program proliferation and targeting procurement networks, were the primary sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, combined with the economic ones that were held before being reinforced.

The 2026 military operation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was not authorized by the SC, as a consequence of which states were left to interpret legality independently. This resulted in a fragmented international response and a weakened global confidence in the rule-based system. Furthermore, the United States of America's selective enforcement of sanctions linked to the UN to exert pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran, contrast to its disregard for multilateral approval in Venezuela, demonstrates the erosion of credibility and consistency.

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Topic B

Strategies to prevent an armed invasion between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China limiting the military posturing and international involvement arising from the unresolved tension across the Taiwan Strait.

By: Mariana Méndez Cruz

Introduction:

The growing tensions between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China have decades of confrontation hurdles behind them, stemming from two rather different perspectives that sparked a civil armed conflict after World War II; Union versus Independence. The People's Republic of China is ruled entirely by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which is a *centralist*¹³, unitary, one-party system that argues both nations should be reunified, and to achieve it, multiple threats and attacks have been carried out against the Republic of China mainly across the Taiwan Strait. The Republic of China has a unitary, semi-presidential and multi-party democracy. While they are politically separated many things prevent them from a full distancing, socially speaking there are families that reside in both territories, while the economic and commercial canals are also linked in the *mainland*¹⁴, including nearly 80% of the Republic of China's businesses. (Harvard, 2025).

Even so, military drills around the Republic of China's island are growing exponentially at every interaction with the United States of America. Nevertheless, the American government continues to be the island's strongest ally, providing it with arms and pledging to provide assistance in the event of a Chinese attack. The Republic of China has reported growing naval and air force activity in their waters, emphasizing that the People's Republic of China never reported any of them formally. In contrast to the previous nationalist government, The Republic of China's most recent presidents have been affiliated with a party that does not consider the island to be a component of a unified nation.

¹³ **Centralist:** relating to or advocating the control of different activities and organizations under a single authority. (Oxford Languages, 2026).

¹⁴ **Mainland:** relating to or forming the main part of a country or continent, not including the islands around it. (Cambridge, 2026).

Historical context

Japan used to occupy a large portion of the Chinese territory as a colony after the Qing empire's defeat in the first Sino-Japanese conflict in 1895, however, when World War II came to an end in 1945, with the *Potsdam Declaration* that stated reconstruction and democracy, they surrendered and renounced their claim to said land it had seized. A dispute for power between the nationalist who yearn for political autonomy in a nation that is either under the control of or a part of another nation, and communist who trust in the idea of a society devoid of distinct social classes where all of its members own and control the *means of production*¹⁵, everyone works as hard as they can, and everyone gets what they need. The now People's Republic of China and The Republic of China were both under the official control of Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist government Kuomintang (KMT), nonetheless, the administration faced distressing criticism for corruption and economic mismanagement. The *228 incident* short for February 28, 1947, was the most significant of the numerous protests against the leader's rule, resulting in the casualties of 28,000 individuals, setting the groundwork for the first separatist ideals among the populace. (Bookings, 2007). Communist continued their attacks intending to regain power, being charged with armed rebellion, despite that, they managed to weaken the KMT in certain regions that allowed them to make acute inroads into central land, their leader, Mao Zedong, stated that the Chinese people's revolutionary fight had reached a turning point. And with that, after a year of attempted mediation between both parties, the United States of America abandoned their role as diplomatic intermediary.

The United States of America intended to reduce its troop presence in the Republic of China due to its unpopular policy, however, the economic downturn led to the appointment of a fact-finding mission headed by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, whose arrival was warmly received by the Chinese government, but the Communists denounced him as

¹⁵ **Means of production:** social use and ownership of the elements needed to produce goods and services. (Study, 2026).

*imperialistic*¹⁶. Upon his departure, Wedemeyer concluded that the Communists must cease their violence and the central government must implement immediate comprehensive reforms; this statement was poorly received, Chinese Premier Zhang Qun declared that their domestic and foreign policies were to stay the same. The secretary of state presented a plan to congress two years later, on November 11, requesting \$300 million in additional aid for China, citing Wedemeyer's report's warning of an imminent Communist victory unless the United States of America strengthened its backing for the Nationalist government. (Britannica, 2026). In early 1948, the direct armed conflict started, with less troops but better strategies and preparation, the communist took the lead, the nationalist changed their tactic to defence, in the attempt to stabilize in certain areas, in spite of this, communist expanded taking multiple cities that equaled approximately 33% of the entire country, and proclaimed North China People's Government as the first step toward a people's republic that would cover all the nation. (Office of the Historian, 2025). Nationalist faced an intense economic crisis, financing their arms and resources by *quantitative easing*¹⁷ that resulted in *hyperinflation*¹⁸, setting copious living costs for the population, and damaging the purchasing power of their currency. 1948 ended with the major control of the communist party, nationalist pledging world powers for resources and aid, and the nation with enormous economic discrepancies.

Not being able to reach an agreement, Chiang signed his resignation as President and the leadership of the party was assigned to General Li Tsung-jen, they withdrew their forces from Peking, Beijing, opening the way for the communist party, who took the full leadership of the country. A peace pact was discussed in April, 1949, however, Li's government

¹⁶ **Imperialism:** a system in which a country rules other countries, sometimes having used force to get power over them. (Cambridge, 2026).

¹⁷ **Quantitative Easing:** the introduction of new money into the money supply by a central bank purchasing public or private securities using funds created on its balance sheet for this purpose. (Oxford Languages, 2026).

¹⁸ **Hyperinflation:** a condition where the price of everything in a national economy goes out of control and increases very quickly. (Cambridge, 2026).

declined, the communist sent the offensive, and on October 1st, 1949, Mao officially established the People's Republic of China. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) identified them as legitimate, gaining the recognition of several countries in the following years. The nationalist's claimed a new capital, Taipei, with 1.5 million civilians following the party to the new territory. It's estimated that the casualties were between 1.8 and 3.5 million people, from both the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the national troops. (Omeka, 2021).

Nationalist settled in Taipei concealed furthermore their relationship and alliance with the United States of America in 1950, which at the time strongly rejected the communist government, and had an ongoing war with the People's Republic of China in the Republic Korea, resulting in mutual negative perceptions of each other that relate to ideological and geopolitical issues. To defend its ally from a potential mainland attack, the United States of America stationed a fleet in the Taiwan Strait between the two. The same year Chiang Kai-shek resumed the charge of President of the Republic of China, self-declaring it an independent country, and continued a totalitarian rule his whole administration until his passing in 1975. In 1987, his son, the President Chiang Ching-Kuo lifted *martial law*¹⁹, and new parties formed, such as the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP).

When the people of the Republic of China were allowed to travel back to the mainland, the economy and business channels were instantly intertwined. After years of full legislative elections, the first presidential election was carried out in 1996, making official the transition from authoritarian rule to multi-party democracy, eliminating the restrictions of speech. Democracy ended unilaterally the state war with the mainland, however, the People's Republic of China tested missiles on the Republic of China's territory and waters to impede voters to participate. The KMT officially lost power when in the 2000 elections the DPP was

¹⁹ **Martial law**: The control of a city, country, or similar, by an army instead of by their usual leader. (Cambridge, 2026).

elected, improving their trading relations across the Taiwan strait. A peace platform was established in 2008, resuming economic agreements and direct discussion between leaderships; nonetheless, no joint statement was given.

At the beginning of 2016, the opposition candidate Tsai Ing-wen won the elections, becoming the first Republic of China's female president, she stated that democracy was not something the people were willing to give up, affirming her intent to maintain civil and stable relationships with the People's Republic of China. The mainland on the contrary apprised that if Tsai endeavoured the separation the peace would be impossible to reach, moreover, completely halted all communication upon the island's unwillingness to recognize just one country. Months later, in 2017, the president of the United States of America, Donald Trump, approved a massive armament sale, equivalent to \$1.42 billion dollars similar to one authorized by the Obama administration two years prior before reaching a critical moment, inversely adding to rising tensions. (Aljazeera, 2017). March 2018, the United States of America prompted law reinforcing ties with the Republic of China, that again, inciting Beijing's anger. Subsequently, in September of the same year, the United States of America State Department validated the sale of *F-16²⁰* parts and different military aircraft with the approximated value of \$330 million dollars hazarding the cooperation between the two world powers.

Political complications and disagreements

Communist government sought a unified republic, and started systematic ballistic attacks to achieve a merge, increasing military activity. The United Nations (UN) recognized the bigger territory officially in 1971, the mainland took the formal place that Taipei and the KMT. In

²⁰ **F-16:** Fighting Falcon is a compact, multi-role fighter aircraft, highly maneuverable for air-to-air combat and air-to-surface attack. (Air Force, 2026).

multiple *white papers*²¹ they stated that the Taiwan question is a *historic mission* of the CCP and "*indispensable for the realization of China's rejuvenation.*" (China Embassy, 2022). The mainland classifies the Republic of China's leaders as separatist criminals, while the other nation accuses the People's Republic of China of being diplomatically poor, blaming them for placing obstacles for real approach.

This discrepancy has resulted in the implementation of non-military pressure tactics, which are frequently referred to as *grey zone*²² strategies. These include diplomatic isolation, economic coercion, cyber operations, and frequent air and naval incursions that are not considered open warfare. Beijing has consistently employed its political and economic power to prevent Taipei from obtaining observer status in organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Policymakers in the Republic of China present their stance as an effort to maintain peace, democracy, and regional stability without inciting escalation, whereas the People's Republic of China portrays reunification as inevitable and time-bound. Negotiations are likely to remain symbolic rather than substantive as long as political legitimacy, national identity, and security remain fundamentally incompatible, ensuring that disagreements persist as a defining characteristic of cross-strait relations.

Impact on the economy and population.

The economic impact of the intensifying tensions between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China are not limited to the immediate region, due to the profound interdependence of global markets with East Asian trade networks. In the western Pacific, where the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, Japan, and the Republic

²¹ **White paper:** In various countries, a government report on a particular subject giving information and details about it. (Cambridge, 2026).

²² **Gray zone:** activities by a state that are harmful to another state and are sometimes considered to be acts of war, but are not legally acts of war. (Cambridge, 2026).

of China collectively account for more than 12% of global trade flows, an armed conflict or prolonged blockade would severely disrupt international trade channels. (Neely, 2025). The Strait is the conduit for over \$1.4 trillion in the People's Republic of China's imports and exports, which include critical inputs such as oil, coal, natural gas, and industrial metals. (CSIS, 2025). As capital *outflows*²³ increase, it is anticipated that the Chinese yuan will weaken, resulting in Beijing tightening capital controls, however, while these temporarily stabilize financial markets, it could also potentially erode investor confidence.

The island produces about 92% of the most advanced chips, and a brief halt in production would paralyze industries like medical equipment, telecommunications, and automobile manufacturing, replicating the shortages that happened during the COVID-19 pandemic on a larger scale. (Neely, 2025). Financial markets would experience high volatility that may land on heavy declines in global *equity*²⁴ prices and an abuse toward low-risk government bonds, moreover, sanctions and countersanctions, imposed during other major geopolitical crises, would destabilize banking systems and force central banks to deploy emergency liquidity measures. These disruptions would also affect the mainland's own domestic logistics, as many of the ships moving through the strait between Chinese ports are causing delays inside the country as well. At the same time, growing simultaneously uncertainty would push many international companies to move their production to more stable countries like the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of India, weakening their economic position even further.

Recent aggressions and their purpose

The former command commander, Admiral Phil Davidson, testified that the CCP provided the PLA with procedures to prepare the country for the possibility of seizing the Republic of

²³ **Outflow:** The amount of money that leaves a company, industry, or country during a particular period. (Cambridge, 2026).

²⁴ **Equity:** The value of the shares issued by a company. (Oxford Languages, 2026).

China by 2027, this was later named the Davidson Window by analysts who stated that it also referred to economic *coercion*²⁵, warfare, and information. (Peters, 2025). The concept gained further credibility when Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Burns stated that Xi Jinping had instructed the PLA to be ready to invade Taiwan, transforming Davidson's assessment into a central planning benchmark across United States of America's defense agencies. Nonetheless experts warn that possessing capabilities does not directly mean an intention to invade, the milestone aligns with key political and military anniversaries for the CCP and the PLA, reinforcing Beijing's intent to complete force-modernization goals. Accelerated advancements in the People's Republic of China's missile arsenal and naval logistics, such as the emergence of new mobile bridge vessel designs that could support large-scale landing operations if mass-produced.

In August, 2022, the first attack simulation began around the island after the house representative speaker of the United States of America, Nancy Pelosi visited the capital, ballistic missiles flew over Taipei's city. Similar instances have followed since, with at least four drill launches or weaponry capability tests a year, the latest being carried out on December 29th, 2025 after a weaponry sale package to the Republic of China. The drills are not occasional, they are routine, recurring, and used as a standing tool of pressure conducted several, frequently without prior notice, and are typically brought on by elections, arms sales or diplomatic moves. The Republic of China has spotted growing naval and air force activity in their waters, emphasizing that the People's Republic of China never reported any of them formally.

²⁵ **Coercion:** a threatened or actual imposition of economic costs on one state by another with the objective of extracting a policy concession. (Oxford academic, 2021).

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XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary 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 projects

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ²⁶	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²⁷	Armed conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	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 ²⁸	Afrodescendant

²⁶ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

²⁷ The word *War* can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

²⁸ The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIX TECMUN
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

XXXIX TECMUN
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

