

XXXVII

TECMUN

Department of Peace
Operations

XXXVII TECMUN
Session Schedule

Monday, April 15th

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.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Tuesday, April 16th

Master 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.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Wednesday, April 17th

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 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing ceremony	16:00 – 18:00 h.

XXXVII TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Media Content: Celic Regina Ramírez
Garduño*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro Herrera
Tapia*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsecretary General: Monserrat Ríos Fernández

Supervisor of General Coordination: María Fernanda García Bautista

United Nations General Assembly

President: William Vázquez Hernández

- A)** Measures to prevent disagreements and warlike conflicts between the nations that border the Arctic Circle coming from the militarization and exploitation of natural resources as a consequence of climate change in the region of the Arctic.
- B)** Strategies to halt the violation of human rights to the Uyghur Muslim ethnic minority in the Xinjiang province in the region of the People's Republic of China with emphasis on the concentration camps referred to as vocational education centers.

Fourth Commission of Special Political and Decolonization

President: Miranda Senties Carmona

- A)** Strategies to consolidate the Independence of Western Sahara after the territorial conflict with the Kingdom of Morocco, emphasizing the maintenance of peace and the protection of the human rights of civilians.

B) Measures to assure the national security in New Caledonia due to the protests caused by the political instability, prioritizing its total sovereignty.

Sexta Comisión Jurídica

Presidente: María Sigaru Alcántara Nieva

A) Mecanismos para contrarrestar el uso inadecuado de inteligencia artificial en los Estados Unidos de América y el Estado de Israel con enfoque en los ataques cibernéticos Stuxnet, Equifax y Solarwinds a fin de instaurar disputas legales.

B) Estrategias para reforzar el sistema legal internacional con el objetivo de erradicar las redes globales de prostitución de mujeres y niñas, con énfasis en la República Federal de Nigeria y la República de Níger.

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos

Presidente: Gael Santiago Pérez Guzmán

A) Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe, con énfasis en las recientes protestas en la República de Nicaragua, la República de Perú, la República de Colombia, la República de Chile, la República de Honduras, los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, entre otros.

B) Medidas para frenar las infracciones de derechos humanos en el continente africano respecto a la mutilación genital femenina, haciendo énfasis en la región de la República Democrática Federal de Etiopía.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

President: Yamir Bandala González

A) Strategies to prioritize the education and health of refugees in the Near East following the Israel-Palestine conflict in Gaza.

B) Actions to enhance the internal infrastructure for post-pandemic established refugees in Gaza and the Near East.

Liga de los Estados Árabes

Presidente: Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcántara

A) Acciones para contrarrestar el aumento de secuestros y decesos en la República Democrática de Somalia debido a la presencia del grupo extremista Al-Shabaab, enfocándose en la protección de civiles.

B) Mecanismos para contrarrestar el Tráfico de Armas hacia los Hutíes con énfasis en la protección de la población de Yemen ante la aún presente Guerra civil.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Aranza Rodríguez Chagoya

A) Measures to halt the growing menace of attacks with chemical components in the Middle East, focusing on the Syrian Arab Republic.

B) Strategies to control attacks caused by cybernetic interventions in the Middle East, with an emphasis on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Subsecretary General: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

Supervisor of General Coordination: Emilio Guillen López

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

Presidente: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate

A) Estrategias para frenar la mutilación de genitales a niñas y mujeres de África Occidental a causa de la creencia de salvaguardar su castidad y reprimir su deseo sexual con énfasis en la República Democrática de Somalia y la República de Mali.

B) Medidas para erradicar cualquier sistema de tortura a las mujeres en el Medio Oriente con un énfasis en el Reino Hachemita de Jordania.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

President: Sofía Juanico Ocegüera

A) Measurements to manage the production of narcotic drugs and alteration of fentanyl-based medication in the United Mexican States, with distribution to the United States of America.

B) Actions to eradicate drug trafficking in the Middle East to minimize the misuse of drugs for medical and recreational purposes.

Consortio Internacional contra los Delitos de la Vida Silvestre

Presidente: Laura Mariana González Beltrán

A) Estrategias para frenar la caza furtiva del elefante africano y el comercio ilegal de marfil en la Sabana africana, con énfasis en la promoción del desarrollo económico y social en las comunidades colindantes.

B) Acciones para frenar el comercio ilegal de especies en los Estados Unidos de América y Latinoamérica, haciendo hincapié en las especies de aves, reptiles y anfibios que habitan la región del Pacífico y la Amazonia.

Department of Peace Operations

President: Paulette Mayen Álvarez

Unique Topic) Measurements to counteract violence towards the civilians from the Republic of Cambodia to safeguard them from the communist regime.

United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

President: Frida Michelle Valadez García

A) Measures to improve access to humanitarian aid for the communities of Ituri and North Kivu following the rising wave of violence caused by armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

B) Actions to optimize humanitarian aid intervention during epidemics in developing African countries with emphasis on the cholera infection.

Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos

Presidente: Yésika Pamela García Trejo

A) Acciones para mantener el nivel de empleo y el desarrollo de las fábricas automotrices de la Unión Europea reduciendo la emisión de carbono.

B) Medidas para regular la competencia laboral enfocado en la brecha de género situada en la República de Turquía y en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

**Comité de Expertos en Transporte de Mercancías Peligrosas y en el Sistema
Globalmente Armonizado de Clasificación y Etiquetado de Productos Químicos**

Presidente: Valeria Arroyo Jerez

- A) Medidas para moderar el uso de las sustancias perfluoroalquiladas y polifluoroalquiladas en las industrias Europeas debido a su impacto negativo en el medio ambiente y la salud humana.
- B) Estrategias para prevenir los accidentes ferroviarios y carreteros de transporte de mercancías peligrosas con énfasis en los Estados Unidos de América.

Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Paulo Souto Núñez

- A) Strategies to mitigate tensions between the extremist group Al Qaeda and the United States of America, following the onslaughts held against the United States of America, emphasizing on the prevention of crime through terrorist attacks. (1998 - 2001).
- B) Measures to eradicate the extremist criminal behavior of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), addressing the attacks of the organization inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (2000 - 2011).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

Subsecretary General: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

Supervisor of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía

Comunidad Caribeña

Presidente: María José Parra Meza

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia y salvaguardar los derechos humanos de los habitantes de la República de Haití, con énfasis en el tráfico de armas, tráfico de narcóticos y corrupción en la región del Caribe.
- B) Estrategias para frenar el reclutamiento de menores para el turismo sexual con énfasis en la región del Caribe.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Regina Covarrubias Rosales

- A)** Fostering defense capacity programmes for NATO's partners, such as the Republic of Moldova, emphasizing on Transnistria's occupation by Russian forces regarding the Ukrainian conflict.
- B)** Perspectives on reinforcement for seabed warfare, undersea infrastructure and security, ensuring NATO's members safeguard regarding the damage made to Finland-Estonia submarine pipeline.

Conseil de l'Europe

Président: Sofia Dominique Morin Anguiano

- A)** Renforcement des mesures de prévention du trafic humain concernant la route du Nigeria vers l'Europe Occidentale.
- B)** Actions pour arrêter le blanchiment des moyens financiers en Europe.

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para Asuntos del Espacio Ultraterrestre

Presidente: Abril Victoria Rodríguez Aguirre

- A)** Acciones para responder al cambio de paradigma y sistema internacional en materia de los tratados de no proliferación del armamento espacial con énfasis en las normas y regulaciones de estos con el fin de prevenir la militarización del espacio y desarrollo e implementación de armamento en el mismo.
- B)** Medidas para facilitar el acceso equitativo y sostenible al espacio y sus recursos con énfasis en garantizar la inclusión de las naciones y el aprovechamiento de los recursos y la tecnología por medio de prácticas sostenibles.

Security Council

President: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero

- A)** Actions to stop armed attacks on civilians in the Gaza Strip due to the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine.
- B)** Measures to avoid the indiscriminate use of weapons, violent clashes and reincorporation of armed groups in the region of Tripoli after the civil conflict in the State of Libya.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict

President: Arantza González de la Peña

- A) Strategies to cease the recruitment of children in armed forces in the Syrian Arab Republic as a consequence of the civil warlike conflict, as well as ensure the fulfillment of the human rights of the affected children residing in the country.
- B) Actions to put an end to the exploitation and abuse of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the ongoing conflict and state of anarchy in the country, while ensuring the fulfillment of their human rights and basic needs.

United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect

President: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz

- A) Strategies to curb incitement of genocide and inter-ethnic violence by armed groups, due to the multifaceted crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- B) Measures to slow down genocidal practices towards the Uyghur community in the People's Republic of China, along with the repercussions it brings.

Corte Africana de Derechos Humanos y Personas

Presidente: Beatriz Mena Torres

- A) Dominick Damian v. República Unida de Tanzania.
- B) Samia Zorgati v. República de Túnez.

Background

The Department of Peace Operations (DPO) was created in 1948 within the foundation of the first United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations. Up to the late 1980s, this was operated through the UN Office of Special Political Affairs. The official DPO was formally created in 1992 as the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) when Boutros Boutros-Ghali took office as Secretary-General of the United Nations. This convention is a political and ultimate success which depends on the realistic prospect of a sustainable peace process. The department works to integrate the determination of the UN, governmental and non-governmental organizations. The DPO also provides guidance and support to other UN political and peace-building missions in military, police, demining and other related matters. Through this, the Security Council commands by their mandates.

Faculties

The Department of Peace Operations is entitled to:

- UN peacekeeping operations are based on the consent of the main parties of the conflict. This requires the commitment of all parties with the necessary freedom of action, both political and physical, to carry out its mandated tasks, for the DPO operations;
- Impartiality is essential to maintaining the cooperation between the parties, but it should not be confused with neutrality or passivity actions. Therefore, it should not be allowed for the parties to violate the obligations of the international process for the peace;

- DPO are not enforcement instruments, but they can be used at a tactical level, only if the Security Council authorizes it. From there, it is typically used in self-defense and defense missions. The Organization may only use the “Robust” which has the right to "use all necessary means" to counter violent attempts to disrupt the political process, protect civilians at risk of direct physical attack, and/or assist public authorities in maintaining law and order.

Unique Topic

Measurements to counteract violence towards the civilians from the Republic of Cambodia to safeguard them from the communist regime

By: Paulette Mayen Álvarez, Larissa Mendoza Ríos, Andrea Abigail Salazar López, and Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

Background

In 1953, the Republic of Cambodia became an independent country out of the French Republic due to the lack of political control. Since then there have been conflicts between the communists, non-communists, and authoritarian groups of people fighting for political control out of the republic. The Republic of Cambodia has been weakened over the years due to the fact that the extremist group of *Khmer Rouge* took advantage of the political and social situation in the country. According to the General Assembly of the United Nations, the genocide that marked the Republic of Cambodia, resulted in two million casualties, equal to a quarter of inhabitants. In 1974 Cambodia's conflict was known as a four years of terror; starvation¹, diseases such as cholera, forced labor, and executions. From 1978 to 1989 the Vietnam-Cambodia-Belic conflict arose², in response to the acts of brutality of the *Khmer Rouge* regime, in the Republic of Cambodia; As a consequence, the Socialist Republic of Vietnamese army invaded the country to overthrow the Khmer Rouge group and established a pro-Vietnamese government.

Later on, the United Nations High Committee for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that around 150.000 citizens of the Republic of Cambodia were seeking refuge in different countries, such as the United States of America, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, etc. Citizens continued to be forced to leave their homes by the Vietnamese, until 1991, the Paris Peace Treaty was signed, ending the Cambodian-Vietnamese Belic Conflict, resulting in the administration of the United Nations Interim Authority of Cambodia. A year later Republic of Cambodia was no longer a target spot; hence, the United Nations (UN) established the operation, the United Nations

¹ **Starvation:** The state of having no food for a long period, often causing a disease. (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

² **Arose:** To start to happen or exist. (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which was a multinational peacekeeping mission deployed to oversee a ceasefire, end the foreign military assistance, and the withdrawal³ of foreign troops. In September 1993, the mission was spotted by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations with the Blue Helmets, to be supervised.

The genocide of the Khmer Rouge

The Communist group of the Republic of Cambodia (*Khmer Rouge*, by its name in french) was created by Pol Pot in 1951, years later it changed its name to the Democratic group of Kampuchea. The ideology of the *Khmer Rouge* is mixed with a subjective interpretation of Maoism,⁴ with the anti-colonial⁵ ideas of the belic conflict of national liberation. The leadership and ideology implemented by Pol Pot, led to it being a way to impose their repressing politics. It is also important to mention that in April of 1975, the internal conflicts of the country led to the United States of America invasion of Saigon, also known as the Liberation of Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam. In the same way, the *Khmer Rouge* overran Phnom Penh, the capital of Republic of Cambodia, and immediately began deporting two million residents to the neighboring countries. This was the first stage of a brutal attempt to turn the republic into a primitive communal utopia.⁶

In order to sustain their ideology the *Khmer Rouge* group started a regime named “Year Zero” in Republic of Cambodia, which would mark the beginning of a new social republic in the country and where the country's history would begin to be rewritten; This sought to eliminate all traces of capitalism; production was collectivized, private property was abolished, books were confiscated and burned, religion was prohibited, and the rights of

³ **Withdrawal:** The process or action of a military force moving out of an area. (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

⁴ **Maoism:** The type of Communism introduced in China by Mao Zedong (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

⁵ **Anti-colonial:** Opposed to or directed against the system in which one country controls another. (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

⁶ **Communal utopia:** Free, conscious, deliberate and organized effort undertaken by some members of a society to create a more satisfactory culture. (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

expression was repressed, transit, association and employment were restricted. Freedom of speech, formal education, markets, courts, and the economic resources were abolished; the goal of the so-called purge⁷ was to achieve a completely agrarian state through extensive isolation and establish a self-sufficient state that would free Cambodians from any foreign influence, religion, or Western culture. On the whole, the country suffered several waves of destruction to create a state that adhered to the ideology of the Khmer Rouge, for this reason, they neutralized between a million and a half and three million Cambodian people.

The Vietnam-Cambodia Belic conflict and the repercussions in Human Rights

Sihanouk, leader of the independence of the Modern Republic of Cambodia, was exiled due to clashes with Lon Nol, a political and military representative of the Republic of Cambodia, since he followed a pro-Western policy, opposed by monarchist and communist groups. Therefore it caused a civil conflict; Lon Nol wanted the Khmer Rouge to reinstate the elected and democratic government of the current Prince, causing civilians to leave the Republic of Cambodia. Likewise, North Vietnam, which at the time was in a dispute with South Vietnam, supported the Khmer Rouge, preventing the expansion of American participation in Lon Nol's government and contributing to Sihanouk's isolation. Which for the Vietnam War the groups from the South of that country took refuge in the Republic of Cambodia, forcing the government to take action and ended up retaliating against the Vietnamese to use them against rural communities and accusing them of supporting the *Khmer Rouge*.

By 1973 the Khmer Rouge group According to the General Assembly of the United Nations it had 60 % control of the republic, creating a government of terror for the citizens, because the options to maintain control were an inconvenience for the republic; such as prevent them from the right of free expression for the civilians, using with armies to repress

⁷ **Purge:** to get rid of people from an organization. (Dictionary of Cambridge, 2024)

them, with also gas bombs and etc, all of them were violating their human rights, this problematic continue until 1975, with a regime that lasted three years and nine months, under the name of Democratic Kampuchea, where was established to empathize with civilians so they can be a priority. “We saw how a soldier set fire to the house and, suddenly, my mother shouted ‘grenade! And I heard the explosion, boom! Then there was silence. I stayed still. I felt the hair and body of my mother and my brothers and sister above me. They were dead. I stayed there until my father, who had hidden in the forest, returned and rescued me.” (Pham Thanh Cong Survivor of the massacre), this was the regime that the Republic of Cambodia suffered, until 1991 when the Paris Peace Accords was signed when the people began to return to their hometown in which they felt safe.

United Nations Response

After the end of the Cold War, Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided to withdraw its troops from the Republic of Cambodia in 1989, and the UN increased its diplomatic efforts, as well as five powers that formed the Security Council decided to cooperate. Likewise in June 1991, they signed an armistice followed by an agreement of peace in October of the same year in Paris; As a consequence, the Security Council approved resolution 717 that provided for the establishment of a United Nations Advance Mission In Cambodia (UAMIC) which for the Republic of Cambodia would start acting by the following February, the same Security Council approved another resolution that replaced UNAMIC with a maintenance mission of the UN-led peace; this was called the United Nations Interim Authority in Cambodia and was in force from March 1992 to November 1993.

The main objective of approximation was to guarantee the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreement and ensure that democratic general elections would be held within nine months. The goal was to end Cambodia's simultaneous governments, the belic conflict

and replace it with a democratic constitutional monarchy. For the first time in the history of the UN, the State was placed under the tutelage of this organization. Cambodia's sovereign rights were safeguarded by the fact that the Paris Peace Agreement provided for a Supreme National Council chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which would serve as a transitional government. Just as the UN was granted important rights for a maximum of eighteen months to ensure a neutral political environment for the elections. Among them, another UNTAC mission was to secure the armistice, disarm the parties in the civil Belic conflict, organize the return of refugees, support the development of a democratic constitution, and protect human rights. More than 100 countries participated in this mission. In addition, there are approximately 15,000 blue helmets from 32 States, more than 3,000 blue helmet police, and 2,000 civilians from several other countries. Just as 150 nurses had participated as blue helmets in the Republic of Cambodia. The Mission was headed by Yasushi Akashi as Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General.

Current situation

In 1993 the monarchist FUNCINPEC won the elections, to arrive and establish a new republic where the people were the largest property and it ratified a constitution, restoring the monarchy and establishing the Kingdom of Cambodia, with Prince Sihanouk as king. Pol Pot died in 1998 and in that same year, King Norodom Sihanouk granted an amnesty to the main Khmer Rouge leaders that still did not satisfy many.

In early 1999, most men in the Khmer Rouge group accepted the peace process. Ta Mok, Pol Pot's heir, was captured and succumbed to the consequences of years in prison, which did not end as he ended up in a casualty in 2006. Human rights organizations, both national and international, and the UN, carried out a process of negotiations with Hun Sen's government to advance a trial against the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea responsible for

the disappearance of a quarter of the population of Cambodia. In 2007 the trial of the Khmer Rouge was opened. Among other issues in the same year, prostitution spreaded and increased, this problem became public when the Khmer Rouge group was completely contained by the government and the police. This problem made the Republic of Cambodia one of the most sexual places in the world which would be a blow to the economy and tourism. It is estimated that 1 in 3 people who are part of the sex trade are minors. Following government and WHO measures, by 2013 the rate of new infections decreased by 67%, from 3,500 affected in 2005 to only 1,300 new cases. In any case, prostitution continues to be a problem, so much so that by 2020 it is estimated that 300,000 prostitutes will work on the banks of the Mekong Following economic reforms and the overexploitation of natural resources, and by 2020 the Tonlé Sap, which It is the central lake of Cambodia.

References

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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	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ⁸	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
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 ⁹	African American

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

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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

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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

