

A large, faint watermark of the United Nations Security Council logo is centered on the page. It consists of a globe with a grid, flanked by two olive branches, all enclosed within a laurel wreath.

UNSC

The United Nations Security Council

AGENDA

Discussing rising naval tensions in the South China Sea pertaining to areas of conflict and militarisation of claimed waters.

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Letter from the EB

Esteemed Delegates,

We welcome you to the United Nations Security Council at JBCN OSHIWARA MUN 2024. We extend our greetings to all the delegates participating and look forward to witnessing high-quality debate from each and every one of you.

This year, the agenda is focused on the South China Sea, specifically the areas of conflict and the militarisation of the claimed waters. This study guide has been created with the understanding that the agenda is a dynamic issue that demands comprehensive analysis and strategic deliberation. With an expansive country matrix, as member states of the Security Council, you are in the unique position to direct the United Nations' resources and attention towards the issues we will discuss. The people on the frontline who face the brunt of the militarisation rely on the Security Council to collaborate and find solutions that bring back peace and stability. Coordinating an effective response will require preparation, a willingness to compromise, and most importantly, continuous commitment to the values of this organisation.

Please note that this background guide is not intended to restrict your research base; rather, it has been created to help you begin your research and provide integral aspects of this committee.

The Executive Board, alongside the Organising Committee, is fully devoted to ensuring your experience at this conference is memorable and rewarding. Throughout the two days, we encourage all participants to maintain a cordial and amicable atmosphere. If any assistance or guidance is required, please feel free to approach us.

We look forward to welcoming you to JBCN OSHIWARA MUN and productive committee sessions!

**Sumer Singh,
Director, UNSC**

**Aryan Kothari,
Assistant Director, UNSC**

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the UN. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member nations (Article 25 of the UN charter). The UNSC was initiated on 17 January 1946 and has since adopted 2741 resolutions as of 28th June 2024. Article 23 of the UN charter states, “The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations”. These fifteen members comprised of 10 non-permanent members and 5 permanent members: The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. However, in 1991, the permanent membership of the USSR had been granted to the Russian Federation. The non-permanent members are elected on a term of 2-year by the General Assembly. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election (Article 23 [2]). The core mandate of the Security Council contained in Article 24 [1] of the UN charter gives it the “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security”.

Under the Charter, member states confer primary responsibility for the upholding of international peace and security and “agree that carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf” (Article 24 [1]). They also “agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council as per the present Charter” (Article 25). Essentially, the Security Council acts on behalf of the entire UN and has the authority to bind all members of the organization. The Charter also stresses that “in discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations” (Article 24 [2]), thus conditioning the powers of the Council. The Council also exercises trusteeship functions in strategic areas and participates in the election of International Court of Justice Judges alongside the General Assembly. Decisions on procedural matters require an affirmative vote from nine members. For all other matters, a decision must receive an affirmative vote from nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

The UN has undertaken several peacekeeping missions as part of conflict management efforts, overseen by the Security Council. Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations provides a framework within which the Security Council may take enforcement action. Article 42 under this chapter allows the Council to use

force to maintain or restore international peace and security if it considers non-military measures to be or to have proven inadequate. Any effort that requires armed forces is presented to the United Nations member states to make armed forces available to the Security Council, render assistance, and accord relief as necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. As of 2023, more than two million men and women from 125 countries have served in 71 peacekeeping missions worldwide. Each UN peacekeeping operation has to be authorized by the United States, as a veto-wielding member of the Security Council. This also requires the United States to provide support and assistance to these missions which are currently operational at 11 different locations across the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Asia.

List of Key Terms

UNCLOS: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed by 117 States in 1982 and entered into force on 16th November 1994. It is an international agreement which provides a legal framework for all maritime activities

Territorial Sea: Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baselines determined in accordance with UNCLOS, it is considered as land territory of the coastal state. (UNCLOS, article 3)

Contiguous Zone(CZ): The Contiguous Zone conforms to the area extending up to 24 nautical miles from the territorial sea baselines limit. (UNCLOS, article 3)

Exclusive Economic Zone: As defined under UNCLOS, it is an area of the ocean extending up to 200 nautical miles immediately offshore from a country's land coast in which that country retains exclusive rights to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources. Within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the nation possesses sovereign rights, authority over the creation and utilization of artificial islands and related infrastructure, and safeguarding of the marine ecosystem.

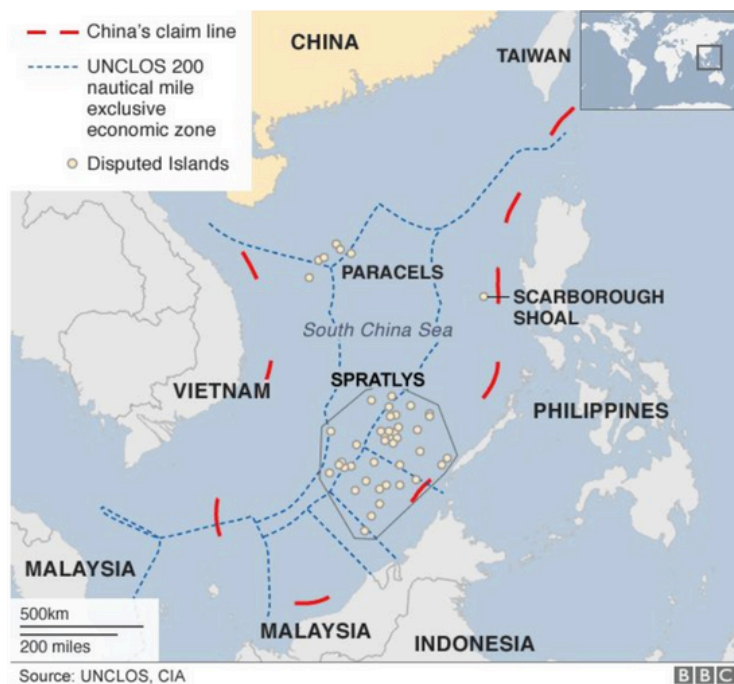
Nine Dash Line: A line representing the territorial claims of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea.

Innocent passage: A concept in the law of the sea that allows for a vessel to pass through the territorial waters of another state, subject to certain restrictions. Passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order, or security of the coastal State. (for further information refer to UNCLOS, articles 17,18,19,21)

Introduction to the Dispute

The South China Sea (SCS), which spans around 3.5 million square kilometers, is a crucial maritime region in Southeast Asia. With an estimated one-third of all shipping worldwide passing through its waterways, it serves as a vital route for international maritime trade. This sea is not only significant for navigation but also rich in natural resources. Estimates suggest that the SCS contains about 11 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, making it a highly coveted area for energy exploration and extraction.

The Paracel Islands and the Spratly Islands are the two main island groups in the South China Sea, and there are fierce territorial disputes over both of them. China, Vietnam, and Taiwan all contest the Paracel Islands, while China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Brunei all have claims over the Spratly Islands. Every coastal state in the SCS claims sovereignty over different portions of these strategically significant and resource-rich archipelagos, making these island chains essential to the region's larger territorial claims.



International trade is made possible by this crucial maritime route, which connects the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Millions of people in the area depend on the region as a significant fishing ground for their food and livelihood. Moreover, its advantageous location permits control over vital maritime lanes, making the SCS significant from a military standpoint. Although China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have made efforts to create a legally binding "Code of Conduct (COC)" for the South China Sea, which aims to establish a framework for measures aimed at fostering confidence, it's unlikely to tackle the fundamental issues in the region, including but not limited to territorial disputes, fishing rights, access to natural resources, and naval expansions.

History and Past Events

The origins of the South China Sea dispute can be traced back to the 1951 San Francisco Treaty, which failed to determine ownership of the Spratly Islands after Japan renounced its claims following World War II. Article 2(f) of the treaty states, "Japan renounces all right, title, and claim to the Spratly Islands and to the Paracel Islands." The Spratly Islands, along with the northern Paracel Islands, consist of around 200 islets, coral reefs, and seamounts spanning 250,000 square kilometers.

This area, situated on a vast continental shelf, is rich in potential oil and natural gas resources. The dispute escalated into an international conflict in the mid-1970s when several claimants began exploiting resources within their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). China, along with four ASEAN states—Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam—asserted claims to and occupied parts of the islands.

To assert its claims, Beijing primarily utilizes non-military naval vessels and aircraft associated with its "Five Dragons," which include the China Maritime Police, Maritime Safety Administration, Fisheries Law Enforcement Command (FLEC), General Administration of Customs, and the State Oceanic Administration's China Maritime Surveillance (CMS). FLEC and CMS operate the most vessels, with around forty exceeding 1,000 tons. Some vessels are equipped with heavy machine guns, and both agencies have received a few decommissioned warships, although their armament is uncertain. CMS, the most capable maritime enforcement entity, planned to add 36 new ships by 2015 in the 600-, 1,000-, and 1,500-ton categories.

These ships conduct various operations, including patrolling, exercises, escorting fishing fleets, and responding to perceived violations in areas claimed by China. Additionally, China's extensive fleet of fishing vessels often operates in disputed waters to assert China's territorial claims, typically operating seasonally and not always under direct agency control.

The People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) does not directly enforce China's maritime claims. Instead, Beijing relies on civilian agencies like CMS and FLEC, with PLAN providing "stand-off" support during potential escalations. This approach aims to avoid militarizing disputes unless an adversary uses military assets, in which case Beijing is likely to respond in kind with a "tit-for-tat" strategy.

Timeline of Events

1953: The People's Republic of China publishes a map with nine lines claiming the South China Sea region as part of Chinese territory.

1974: The Battle of the Paracel Islands occurs, leading to China taking control of the Crescent Group of the Paracel Islands from Vietnam.

1982: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is established, providing a framework for maritime boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs).

1992: China passes a law declaring the entire South China Sea as its territory, triggering protests from neighbouring countries.

1995: China occupies Mischief Reef in the Spratly Islands, leading to protests from the Philippines.

2002: ASEAN and China sign the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), aiming to promote peace and stability in the region, though the agreement is non-binding.

2009: China submits the nine-dash line map to the United Nations, prompting protests from Vietnam, the Philippines, and Malaysia.

2012: A standoff occurs between China and the Philippines over the Scarborough Shoal, resulting in Chinese control over the area.

2012: Vietnam passes a law demarcating Vietnamese sea borders, including the Spratly and Paracel Islands.

2013: The Philippines files a case against China at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, challenging China's claims based on UNCLOS.

2014: The Philippines invokes the compulsory settlement of dispute clauses under the Law of the Sea Convention by submitting a case to the Permanent Court of Arbitration

2014: China releases a new map with ten dashes instead of the nine-dash line, symbolising their continued territorial claims.

2015:

- 1. April: China transforms Mischief Reef and Fiery Cross Reef into artificial islands and constructs military infrastructure.**
- 2. September: China completes a 3,125-metre runway on the newly created Fiery Cross Reef.**
- 3. October: The USS Lassen passes through waters around the artificial islands that China has claimed as its territory.**

2016: The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) rules in favour of the Philippines, stating China's nine-dash line has no legal basis. China rejects the ruling.

- 1. January: Taiwanese President visits the constructed islands, receiving rebukes from the United States.**
- 2. February: China deploys advanced surface-to-air missile systems on Woody Island, which is part of the Paracel Islands.**
- 3. December: Vietnam lodges a formal complaint about the surface-to-air missile systems on Woody Island.**

2017: China's deployment of military equipment on its artificial islands continues, increasing regional tensions.

2017: ASEAN and China agree to start negotiations on a binding Code of Conduct (COC) for the South China Sea.

2018:

- 1. January: The US Navy conducts freedom of navigation operations (FONOPs) near the Scarborough Shoal.**
- 2. March: China conducts large-scale naval drills in the South China Sea.**
- 3. September: China expresses anger towards the USA for repeatedly sending warships "without permission." The USS Decatur sails within 12 nautical miles of the Gaven and Johnson Reefs in the Spratly Islands.**
- 4. November: The Philippines and China sign a memorandum of understanding on joint oil and gas exploration in the South China Sea.**

2019: ASEAN adopts the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, emphasising a rules-based order and peaceful dispute resolution in the region.

- June: China and ASEAN conduct joint naval exercises to build trust and cooperation.**
- November: Vietnam accuses China of violating its EEZ and continental shelf by conducting seismic surveys.**

2020:

1. **January:** The United States officially rejects China's claims in the South China Sea as "unlawful" and increases freedom of navigation operations (FONOPs) to challenge Chinese assertions.
2. **July:** China conducts military exercises around the Paracel Islands, drawing protests from Vietnam and the Philippines.
3. **December:** Indonesia increases naval patrols around the Natuna Islands following Chinese incursions.

2021:

1. **February:** China enacts a new law allowing its coast guard to use force against foreign vessels in disputed waters, heightening regional tensions.
2. **April:** The US, Japan, and the Philippines conduct joint naval exercises in the South China Sea.
3. **October:** The UK sends its Queen Elizabeth aircraft carrier strike group to the South China Sea to assert freedom of navigation.

2022:

1. **March:** The Philippines and the United States conduct joint naval patrols and exercises in the South China Sea to bolster maritime security and cooperation.
2. **June:** China and ASEAN resume negotiations for a binding Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea.
3. **August:** The US Navy increases its presence in the region with more frequent FONOPs and joint exercises with allies.

2023:

- **January:** Vietnam and India sign a defense cooperation agreement focusing on the South China Sea.
- **April:** ASEAN and China continue negotiations for a binding Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea, though significant disagreements persist.
- **September:** The US, Australia, Japan, and India conduct large-scale joint naval exercises in the South China Sea, emphasizing a commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific.
- **December:** China deploys additional military assets to its artificial islands, prompting protests from neighbouring countries.

2024:

1. **February:** The United States, Australia, Japan, and India increase their naval

presence and joint exercises in the South China Sea, signalling a commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific.

2. **May:** ASEAN and China reach a preliminary agreement on some aspects of the Code of Conduct, though many issues remain unresolved.

3. **June:** The Philippines and Vietnam conduct joint naval drills to strengthen maritime cooperation against common threats.

4. **June:** A Chinese vessel and a Philippine supply ship collide, making it a clear violation of COLREG rule 13. The incident caused Beijing to accuse Manila of illegally “breaking into the sea near Ren’ai Reef in China’s Nansha Islands”.

Articles and Important Documents

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):

Article 20 (Submarines and Other Underwater Vehicles): In the territorial sea, submarines and other underwater vehicles are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag.

Article 30 (Non-Compliance by Warships): If any warship does not comply with the laws and regulations of the coastal State concerning passage through the territorial sea and disregards any request for compliance therewith which is made to it, the coastal State may require it to leave the territorial sea immediately.

Article 31 (Responsibility for Damage by Warships): The flag State shall bear international responsibility for any loss or damage to the coastal State resulting from the non-compliance by a warship or other government ship operated for non-commercial purposes with the laws and regulations of the coastal State concerning passage through the territorial sea or with the provisions of this Convention or other rules of international law.

Article 38, Clause 2 (Definition of Transit Passage): Transit passage means the exercise of the freedom of navigation and overflight solely for the purpose of continuous and expeditious transit of the strait between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and another part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone. However, continuous and expeditious transit does not preclude passage for the purpose of entering, leaving, or returning from a State bordering the strait, subject to conditions of entry.

Article 40 (Research and Survey Activities): During transit passage, foreign ships, including those conducting marine scientific research or hydrographic surveys, must obtain prior authorization from the bordering State.

Article 87, Clause (a) (Freedom of the High Seas): The high seas are open to all States, whether coastal or land-locked. Freedom of the high seas includes, inter alia, freedom of navigation.

Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC):

Article 3: The Parties reaffirm their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation and overflight above the South China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UNCLOS.

Article 4: The Parties concerned undertake to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force, through friendly consultations and negotiations by sovereign states directly concerned, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UNCLOS.

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC):

Article 10: The High Contracting Parties shall promote active cooperation in the economic, social, technical, scientific, and administrative fields as well as in matters of common ideals and aspirations of international peace and stability in the region.

Article 13: The High Contracting Parties shall refrain from the threat or use of force and shall at all times settle such disputes among themselves through friendly negotiations.

2019 Defense White Paper: The document especially emphasises upon the defense policy that China upholds, underscores the fact that China does not seek hegemony or expansion. “China’s National Defense in the New Era” - This is published by the Chinese Government and it outlines China’s stance on the issue and the steps that are being taken to protect the interests of the Chinese government. The document also mentions the apparent cooperation with the ASEAN nations and the efforts taken to promote peace and stability.

Bloc Positions

The People's Republic of China:

China claims almost 90% of the South China Sea through the "nine-dash line," which Taiwan calls the "eleven-dash line." This line includes areas like the Paracel and Spratly Islands. The nine-dash line idea came from a Chinese geographer in the 1940s but became prominent in 2009 when China showed a map to the UN during a dispute with Vietnam. China argues that the Han dynasty discovered this area nearly 2000 years ago, supporting their claim. In 2019, China criticized US naval ships for sailing in these contested waters and condemned Pentagon reports that called the Chinese military a "threat." China also points to the 1945 Potsdam Declaration and the 1943 Cairo Declaration as proof of their ownership of the islands after World War II. Recently, after a collision between Chinese and Philippine vessels, China blamed the Philippines, saying they wrongfully invaded Chinese territory. China clearly opposes other countries and the US for interfering and making things worse. Even though China signed the Declaration of Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) in 2002, they believe it doesn't solve current problems or reduce tensions effectively.

Philippines:

Throughout the ongoing conflict, China has primarily targeted the Philippines, a major claimant nation. One of the most notable incidents was the standoff between China and the Philippines at Scarborough Shoal, which led to tighter security measures and strict checks on imports and exports between the two countries. Following this incident, a series of cyber attacks targeted university websites in the Philippines. These were resolved without significant impact, with the Philippines President's deputy spokesperson stating that the attacks would not negatively affect diplomatic talks between Manila and Beijing, urging both nations to avoid escalating tensions. In 2016, the Philippines won the Arbitration Tribunal case against China. However, China has been accused of sending hundreds of vessels into the Philippine exclusive economic zone without permission and continues this practice. These boats, reportedly militia-armed, seem more focused on mineral and oil exploration than fishing. Local Philippine boats had to withdraw when Chinese militia vessels were seen near Whitsun Reef and the Spratly Islands. President Duterte, while seeking better relations with China, faced criticism at home for his accommodating stance. In response, Duterte warned that the Philippines was ready to deploy its navy to assert its claims. Despite receiving millions of doses of China's vaccine, often as donations, the Philippines remains in a challenging position. Recently, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. expressed the

Philippines' desire for closer military cooperation with regional neighbors, including joint patrols with Australia. He also announced plans to resupply troops in the South China Sea following Beijing's blockade with water cannons.

United States of America

The United States of America (USA) has not officially signed the UNCLOS but has declared it as customary international maritime law. To enforce the right of innocent passage, the United States regularly conducts freedom of navigation operations in order to denounce China's unlawful territorial claims in the South China Sea. A good example of this, as mentioned in the timeline is when the USS Lassen (destroyer) sailed through the waters around the artificial islands that China claims as its sovereign territory in October of 2015. The United States of America is one of the most important parties in regards to the South China Sea dispute, as it has continuously invested military and other resources in order to promote the upholding of international maritime law. The overarching U.S. strategy aims to counter China's growing influence in the South China Sea, thereby preserving stability and upholding international norms in this critical area.

Vietnam

For over 50 years, Vietnam has clashed with China over the South China Sea, laying claim to the Spratly and Paracel Islands, which it states are within its 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone. Vietnam also cites ancient expeditions and historical ties from the French colonial era, asserting that these islands rightfully belong to them post-decolonization. However, China's aggressive actions have made most Vietnamese efforts ineffective. Vietnam lost several islands to China in 1974, further weakening its position. Additionally, Chinese-funded vessels have made it difficult for Vietnam to challenge the area without military action, resulting in domestic pressure and protests against China's control over the South China Sea. In response, Vietnam has conducted joint military activities with the United States and has been quietly building up islands and islets in the region, such as West Reef, to cement its claims. New constructions on West Reef include coastal defence installations, administrative buildings, concrete pads, and bunkers, reinforcing Vietnam's presence in the contested area.

Brunei

According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Brunei's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is the main focus of their claim in the South

China Sea. Although not as outspokenly assertive as some other contenders, Brunei is concerned with preserving its sovereign rights concerning its marine assets. Brunei promotes respect to international law and diplomatic channels as means of achieving a peaceful conclusion. It highlights the significance of the DOC and the ultimate adoption of a legally binding Code of Conduct (COC) to manage South China Sea issues, and it backs ASEAN's mediation role in disputes.

Malaysia

While Malaysia's relations with China reached a peak in 2016, the country has since pursued bilateral solutions and maintained a notably peaceful stance. Malaysia has even procured military equipment from China and allowed Chinese activities within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), becoming the first ASEAN nation to normalize relations with Beijing. However, following a leadership change in 2020, Malaysia has adopted a firmer stance on its territorial claims in the region. Instead of appeasement, Malaysia has shifted towards a policy of non-alignment. Despite recent tensions, Malaysia continues to depend on China economically and has cautiously navigated its stance to avoid antagonizing the superpower. In 2020, Malaysia outright rejected China's expansive maritime claims and reinforced its sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile EEZ. Balancing between asserting its territorial rights and maintaining economic ties with China remains a delicate challenge for Malaysia.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. What measures can be implemented to ensure freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea?
2. How can the involved parties resolve their territorial disputes peacefully in accordance with international law, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)?
3. What role should ASEAN and other regional organizations play in mediating the South China Sea dispute? And what role should external powers, such as the United States and other non-claimant states, play in the South China Sea dispute?
4. How can military activities and the militarization of disputed areas be reduced or prevented to ensure regional stability?
5. What mechanisms can be established to manage and prevent incidents between fishing fleets and maritime law enforcement vessels in disputed waters?
6. How can cooperation on marine environmental protection and sustainable resource management be promoted among claimant states?
7. What steps can be taken to enhance transparency and build trust among the claimant states in the South China Sea?
8. How should disputes related to artificial islands and installations in the South China Sea be managed and resolved?
9. If any, what recommendations should be made in relation to amendments to the UNCLOS?

Instructions for Delegates

1. Delegates will follow UNA-USA ROP throughout the course of this committee.
2. The committee will function in a hybrid (semi-crisis) model.
3. All official documents referred to in the study guide can be found online on the United Nations website or where it was published.
4. During committee sessions, this guide cannot be referred to as a source.
5. Foreign policies should be kept in mind while researching.
6. Delegates are to make full appraisal of the glossary, the timeline, and the study guide as a whole and research accordingly.
7. The bibliography shall serve as an external reading link for delegates and contains relevant articles from relevant treaties pertaining to the agenda.
8. Due to the continuously evolving nature of the crisis, delegates are expected to continue research and keep up with updates pertaining to the agenda till the day of committee.
9. The executive board will inform the delegates in case of any updates in the timeline. i.e. during a crisis.
10. The executive board will primarily moderate committee proceedings and may interject and pose questions if deemed necessary. We would prefer if delegates determine the course of committee proceedings and keep points of discussion relevant to the agenda.
11. The research that is done should be used to draft a plausible draft resolution/working paper tackling the modern problems with respect to the situation of the South China Sea.
12. The consideration of relevant conventions, treaties, and resolutions such as, but not limited to; the UNCLOS, DOC, TAC, IMO approved codes, ISPS code, and the UN charter is very important while deliberating on matters in committee and while writing draft resolutions. It will serve as a crucial aspect in the marking scheme of the executive board.
13. We would like to mention that research is heavily applauded and plays a major factor in determining the awards.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging
Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving Aware of
Believing
Bearing in mind
Confident
Congratulating
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply disturbed
Deeply regretting
Deploring Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Expressing its satisfaction

Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fulfilling
Fully alarmed
Fully aware
Fully believing
Further deploring
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having considered further
Having devoted attention
Having examined
Having heard
Having received
Having studied
Keeping in mind
Noting further.

Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming
Noting with appreciation
Noting with approval
Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret
Noting with satisfaction
Observing
Pointing out
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Reminding
Seeking
Taking into account
Taking into consideration

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts	Designates	Recommends
Affirms	Demands	Regrets
Approves	Encourages	Requests
Appreciates	Endorses	Resolves
Asks	Expresses its hope	Seeks
Authorizes	Further invites	Strongly affirms
Calls for	Further proclaims	Strongly condemns
Calls upon	Further recommends	Strongly urges
Condemns	Further requests	Suggests
Congratulates	Further resolves	Trusts
Confirms	Hopes	Transmits
Deplores	Proclaims	Urges
Declares	Proposes	