

UNITED NATIONS YOUTH COUNCIL

Delegate's Handbook

Procedures and Flow of Debate



FAMUN: SIMULATION AFFILIATED TO GMUN



FAMUN has the honor of being the first Brazilian simulation to be a Global Model UN (GMUN, former WIMUN) affiliate. In partnership with WFUNA, FACAMP hosted WFUNA International Model United Nations Brazil (WIMUN Brazil) in 2017 and 2018. Now, FAMUN has the honor of being the first Brazilian simulation to be a GMUN affiliate.

This official affiliation means that FAMUN is committed to the GMUN approach, which offers the most accurate simulation of the United Nations in terms of leadership structure, rules of procedure, and flow of debate.

More information at: wfuna.org/program/globalmodel/

PARTNERSHIP WITH ARTICLE 109 COALITION



FAMUN makes history as the first MUN to support the Article 109 Coalition!

Since 2025, FAMUN is proud to partner with and support the advocacy work of the Article 109 Coalition, a global movement urging UN Member States to invoke Article 109 of the UN Charter and call for a much-needed General Conference to update this foundational document. Together, we are shaping the future of international governance – one debate at a time!

Get involved and learn more about the work of Article 109 Coalition: article109.org/

Check the Article 109 Coalition coverage of FAMUN 2025: article109.org/event/model-united-nations-on-article-109/

THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS GENERAL ASSEMBLY¹

In 1945, 51 founding Member States signed the UN Charter to create the United Nations. Today, the membership of the UN includes 193 Member States. The General Assembly occupies a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the United Nations.

It provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues and is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues within its competence as authorized by the UN Charter.

According to the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly may:

- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States;
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General;
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament;
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it;
- Discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;
- Initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, and health fields;
- Make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation that might impair friendly relations among countries;
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs.

¹ The rules of procedure and flow of debate of the General Assembly simulated at FAMUN 2026 follow the GMUN approach, developed by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA).

The Assembly may also take action in cases of a threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression when the Security Council has failed to act owing to the negative vote of a permanent member. In such instances, according to its “Uniting for peace” resolution of 3 November 1950, the Assembly may consider the matter immediately and recommend to its Members collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly debates over 170 and 180 agenda items each year and adopts over 300 resolutions on these items.

The Assembly meets from September to December each year, and thereafter from January to September, as required, including to take up outstanding reports from the Fourth and Fifth Committees. Also, during the resumed part of the session, the Assembly considers current issues of critical importance to the international community.

The General Assembly is one of the six Organs established by the UN Charter. Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues – such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of Security Council and Economic and Social Council members, and budgetary questions – require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by a simple majority.

In recent years, an effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than deciding by a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly’s decisions. The President of the General Assembly (PGA), after having consulted and reached agreement with delegations, can propose that a resolution be adopted without a vote.

There are six Main Committees of the General Assembly:

- Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
- Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
- Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
- Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

THE UNITED NATIONS YOUTH COUNCIL

Recognizing the importance of giving young people a stronger voice within the United Nations system, a think tank recently put forth a proposal to add a youth advisory body, either as a Seventh Committee of the General Assembly or, at the very least, as an informal mechanism in parallel to the General Assembly.

In support of this proposal, GMUN has developed a futuristic simulation of the United Nations Youth Council, demonstrating how such a body might look like if it were implemented as an informal mechanism in parallel to the General Assembly.

The concept for the Youth Council proposes a twofold mandate:

- To ensure that the work the UN does on youth meets the needs of young people by supporting the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy and promoting youth participation; and
- To mainstream youth across the UN system, ensuring that young people are represented in all areas that concern youth, and that young people with different backgrounds are heard in the development of the UN system, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and all other strategic operations of the UN.

Building on the extensive body of discussions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on youth-related issues, the FAMUN 2026 Youth Council will address the topic “Youth and Human Rights”. Another innovative feature of the Youth Council simulation is that its delegates have the opportunity to represent youth-led and youth-serving non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from around the world that are actively engaged in promoting the human rights of youth and addressing climate change within their communities, countries, and regions. This distinguishes the Youth Council from other simulations, in which delegates represent UN Member States.

THREE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE FAMUN 2026 SIMULATIONS

The FAMUN 2026 simulation is divided into three parts:

1. General Assembly Opening Plenary

All delegates participating in the FAMUN 2026 General Assembly and Youth Council meet to adopt the First Report of the General Committee (which defines the conference agenda and organization) and to address the conference theme during the General Debate. Any delegate representing a youth-led NGO who wishes to speak during the General Debate must subscribe to the Speakers List before the Plenary session begins. The Opening Plenary is presided over by the President of the General Assembly.

2. Youth Council sessions

When the Plenary is adjourned, each delegation splits into the Youth Councils to which they have been assigned to discuss the selected topic (for more details on Council sessions, see “The Stages of Youth Council Sessions”). The majority of the conference time is allocated to work within the Council sessions.

3. General Assembly Closing Plenary

All delegates participating in the FAMUN 2026 General Assembly and Youth Council simulations gather for the Closing Plenary. First, the Chairs and Presidents present their reports on the delegates' work during the Committee and Council sessions. Next, the General Assembly formally adopts the resolutions passed by each Committee and Council. When a resolution is adopted in a Committee or Council, it remains a recommendation until it is adopted by the General Assembly's Closing Plenary. If a resolution is adopted without a vote (i.e., by consensus) in a Committee or Council, it is UN practice to adopt it by consensus in the Closing Plenary. The only resolution not adopted twice is the one initially allocated to the General Assembly Plenary.

Following the adoption of the various resolutions by the General Assembly Plenary, the General Assembly Chairs and Vice-Chairs and the Youth Council Presidents and Vice-Presidents present a summary of the work accomplished.

THE STAGES OF THE YOUTH COUNCIL SESSIONS

FAMUN 2026 will feature simulations of four United Nations Youth Councils (UNYC), distributed as follows: CJNU 1 (in Portuguese); CJNU 2 (in Portuguese); UNYC 3 (in English); and UNYC 4 (in English).

The work in each Council is divided into the following segments:

A. Formal meeting (run according to rules of procedure) to:

1. Review and adopt the organization of work, a document that details how long delegates have to deliver their statements during the General Debate and how the time will be organized during the time delegates will be in their Councils. The presentation of the organization of work is the first order of business, which must be adopted by consensus before the General Debate starts.

2. Hold an interactive session with specialists to give delegates the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of the topic to be debated. The interactive session will begin with a presentation by one or more experts, followed by a Q&A session. **However, at FAMUN 2026, this interactive session with specialists will take place online prior to the formal session.**

3. Convene the General Debate, where individual delegations will have an opportunity to make an opening statement on the topic that will be discussed. Any delegation wishing to make a statement during the General Debate must subscribe to the Speakers List before the debate begins.

B. Informal consultations (where rules of procedure are suspended and where most of the time on the Council is spent) to:

4. Discussion and drafting of the resolution within regional groups. Before delegates divide into different regional groups, the Council as a whole must agree on a common structure for the resolution's operative section. **Given the time allocated for Council work at FAMUN 2026, the Bureau has already structured the operative section into two subtopics. This structure is to guide discussion and resolution drafting by all regional groups.**

5. Merge the different drafts. The regional groups must merge their different drafts into one resolution draft that will later be reviewed paragraph by paragraph by the whole Council.

6. Submit the draft to the Bureau along with a list of sponsors. Once the resolution draft is submitted, the two groups driving the negotiation process are the sponsors and non-sponsors.

7. Review the resolution draft line-by-line in a Formal-Informal meeting to create a compilation text that contains a complete list of amendments proposed by delegations that chose not to sponsor the resolution. These amendments are neither friendly nor unfriendly and are never voted on during informal consultations. Every time the wording of an entire paragraph or article has been agreed to by the Council, it should be marked *Agreed ad ref* to indicate that the delegations have temporarily agreed to the text in that paragraph until the entire negotiation process has been completed.

8. Debate the amendments proposed by the non-sponsors during the line-by-line review. This takes place in an Informal-Informal meeting where sponsors and non-sponsors talk to each other with the goal of reaching consensus on the amendments that have been proposed. During these informal consultations, sponsors have the power to accept, reject, or agree to an alternate wording of the amendments

9. Delegates will be given a choice at different points during the line-by-line review to temporarily suspend it to debate the amendments that have been proposed so far or continue.

10. During informal consultations, if there are controversial amendments and the Council faces difficulty in reaching a consensus, such amendments should be placed in brackets or set aside for more detailed discussion at a later stage, so that the Council can first focus on those amendments for which agreement is more easily reached.

11. After reviewing all amendments at least once, the Council shall return to the amendments placed in brackets. Facilitators must be present to assist delegates in reaching an agreement on these amendments.

12. Final Revision. Once all amendments have been resolved, the President must go through the entire resolution, paragraph by paragraph, and ask the delegates to read the text carefully, ensuring there are no further objections.

13. If new amendments are proposed during the final review, they must be discussed until an agreement is reached on all new amendments and each paragraph has been marked *Agreed ad ref*.

14. If consensus is reached quickly and time permits, it is possible to resume the process and add new paragraphs. The number of new

paragraphs to be added will depend on the time available. What new text is added must be reviewed, and any amendments that are proposed to the new text must be debated in the manner set forth in this handbook.

C. Formal meeting (run according to the rules of procedure) to:

15. Sponsors and non-sponsors. Before convening the final formal meeting, each delegation must decide whether it wants to be listed as a sponsor for the resolution.

16. Once it is clear which delegations will be sponsors, the sponsors must decide **who will introduce the resolution on their behalf.**

17. If consensus on the text of the resolution draft is reached during informal consultations, the Council will adopt the resolution without voting.

18. Just prior to formally adopting the resolution draft by consensus, those delegations that chose not to sponsor the resolution will have an opportunity to make statement, referred to as an **Explanation of Position**, that gives them the opportunity to publicly state that their delegation wishes to disassociate itself from one or more paragraphs in the resolution draft or even express their disappointment if some text that had been proposed was removed in order to reach consensus. As long as a delegation does not have strong objections to any part of the draft, it can agree to adopt the resolution draft by consensus while still having some reservations about specific elements.

19. It is important to highlight that, in the Youth Council, delegations must adopt the draft resolution by consensus. After the resolution has been adopted, delegations may deliver statements explaining their position on the adopted document.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. There are no moderated and unmoderated caucuses. This means that during the Opening Plenary and Council Sessions, the speeches are never interrupted when delivered during the General Debate. The Speakers' List is followed until all speakers have had an opportunity to speak.

2. Passing notes during Formal Meetings is not allowed.

3. The presiding President will never ask, during sessions, “Are any points or motions on the floor?”.
4. Parliamentary points (e.g., Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Information, and Points of Inquiry) and motions (e.g., Motion for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucuses, Motion to Set Agenda, Motions to Set Speaking Time, Motion to Move to Voting Procedures, etc.) **are not allowed** during the conference. These are parliamentary rules of procedure, and they are not used at the United Nations because it is not a Parliament.
5. Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time to the President or another delegation.
6. The only point that is allowed is a Point of Order, which is only to be used if a delegate feels the rules of procedure are not being followed properly.
7. Delegates must raise a Point of Order without being prompted.
8. The Right of Reply is allowed during the General Debate if a delegation wishes to respond to a comment made during a speech that they find offensive. Any delegation wishing to exercise its right of reply must notify the Secretary of their Council of its request. If granted by the President, the delegation must wait until the end of the Speakers’ List to reply. Each delegation can exercise its Right of Reply a maximum of two times during the General Debate. **However, due to the tight schedule of FAMUN 2026, there will be no Right of Reply during the General Debate.**
9. Signatories are not required in order for a resolution draft to be considered. When there are multiple versions of a resolution draft on an agenda item, the Council will merge the drafts so that no more than one document is submitted to the Bureau for consideration in each Council.
10. During informal consultations, there will be no rules of procedure. Delegates are encouraged to work together to achieve consensus on the wording of the resolution draft that is under consideration.
11. The line-by-line review offers an opportunity for the non-sponsors to propose changes to the resolution draft. Sponsors are not allowed to propose amendments during the line-by-line review. Sponsors can get together during informal consultations and decide to modify the text; however, all the sponsors must agree to any changes that are proposed. If one sponsor objects to a proposed change in the text, then the text should not be changed until all the sponsors agree to it.
12. During the line-by-line review, delegates can indicate if they agree or disagree with the amendments that are proposed and ask the sponsors to

clarify the meaning of the text. Delegates must wait until the line-by-line review has been suspended or completed before they can begin discussing any of the amendments in detail.

13. Without prejudice to the adoption of the resolution by consensus, non-sponsors may speak during the Council's final formal meeting to place on record any reservations they have regarding the resolution before action is taken. When non-sponsors wish to express reservations about specific parts of the text or disassociate their delegation from a specific paragraph, they may do so only once.

14. Once a resolution is adopted by a Council, it must be adopted a second time at the Closing Plenary before it can be considered an official resolution.

15. Although there is no formal rule of procedure, it is the practice of the UN to adopt a resolution by consensus at the Closing Plenary if it was adopted by consensus in the Council.

TERMS USED IN THE GMUN APPROACH

1. Bureau: During real meetings of the UN, this term refers to the President, Vice-President, and Rapporteur, who are officials elected by the General Assembly to preside over meetings. During the simulation, the President and the Vice-President will be the officials representing the Bureau.

2. Tabling a draft resolution: refers to the act of submitting the draft resolution to the Bureau for consideration. This action does not require signatories.

3. Paragraphs: Model UN conferences around the world are used to refer to the clauses or sub-clauses of a document. At the United Nations, these are referred to as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

4. Informal-Informals: It is an informal meeting that takes place to allow groups of delegates to draft the documents or merge them once they have been drafted or to engage in negotiations on amendments that have been proposed. During Informal-Informals, there are no rules of procedure.

5. Formal-Informals: It is also an informal meeting, but it is led by either the President of the Council or the main sponsor of a resolution draft. The purpose of this informal meeting is to allow delegates to review a resolution draft paragraph by paragraph and give the non-sponsors an opportunity to propose amendments. These amendments are never voted

on during informal meetings but discussed during Informal-Informals until agreement between the sponsors and non-sponsors is reached. There are no rules of procedure during a Formal-Informal meeting.

6. Consensus: Consensus occurs when all delegations in a Council reach agreement on the wording of every paragraph in a draft resolution. This is the goal of the negotiation process.

7. Explanation of position: When consensus has been reached, and a draft resolution is adopted without a vote, a non-sponsor is given the opportunity to make a statement about any reservations they may have about particular paragraphs. It is possible to agree to adopt a draft resolution without a vote and still have elements that the non-sponsor is not entirely pleased with. Or it may be to express their disappointment that something important to the non-sponsor was left out of the document.

TERMS NOT USED IN THE GMUN APPROACH

1. Dais: This term is not used at the UN and is therefore not a part of the terminology of the GMUN approach. The proper term to use when referring to the officials presiding over a meeting is the Bureau.

2. Honorable Delegates or Honorable Chair: These terms are used in a Parliament, and since the UN is not a Parliament, it is not appropriate to use them during the simulation of UN meetings. When making a statement during the General Debate, delegates should address his/her comments to the person presiding over the meeting (e.g., Mr./Madame President during Plenary meetings and during the Youth Council General Debate) and not to the delegates.

3. House: In some conferences, the person presiding over a meeting might say, "Will the House come to order?" if the delegates are making too much noise. Again, since the UN is not a Parliament, it is inappropriate to refer to the Council as the "House" when addressing delegates.

4. Director: Most MUN conferences have a Director who oversees working papers and draft documents and acts as an expert on topics. The GMUN approach does not have Directors. There is the President who presides over Youth Council meetings, and Secretariat staff or real UN experts who advise on topics being discussed in each Council.

5. Friendly and Unfriendly amendments: These terms are not used at the UN and do not apply to the negotiation process in the GMUN approach, which focuses on reaching consensus among all delegates.

6. Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses: These terms do not exist at the UN. What do exist are Formal-Informals and Informal-Informals, which are similar in some respects but differ in other respects (see definition above).

7. Clauses: Model UN conferences around the world refer to the clauses of a draft document. In contrast, the editorial guidelines at the UN refer to them as paragraphs and sub-paragraphs.

DRAFTING THE RESOLUTION

Every resolution is divided into two sections that consist of the preambular and the operative paragraphs.

The preambular paragraphs set the stage and context for the operative section. Preambular paragraphs are not numbered and begin with a word or phrase in the present participle (e.g., *Recalling*) and always end with a comma.

Operative paragraphs begin with a word or phrase in the present tense (e.g., *Encourages*) and always end with a semicolon except for the last operative paragraph that ends with a period.

The words or phrases used to begin a paragraph are always italicized and never underlined.

The best way to learn about how to write a good resolution is to study and compare them. Here are some tips about what goes into a good resolution:

Type and order of content to include in the preamble, with examples

When reading this section, please keep in mind that the aim is to give you an idea of the range of content that could be included in a resolution and does not mean that this content is always included in a resolution. It also aims to serve as a guideline on how to decide the order in which to include content when drafting a resolution or merging content from different resolutions on the same agenda item.

1. The preamble usually includes past actions that the General Assembly has taken on the agenda item that is being discussed and also expresses its concern over why a particular issue is important for the international community to focus on:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010 and 66/260 of 19 April 2012 on improving global road safety,

2. If there are other actions that the United Nations has taken on this agenda item that would go next:

Also recalling the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 20 to 22, 2012, and its final document, entitled “The Future We Want”, in which member states considered road safety as part of their efforts to achieve sustainable development,

3. If the same word is used twice in a row to begin a paragraph, the second time it is used, the word “also” is added and italicized. If the same verb is used three times in a row, then you must add “further” the third time it is used (e.g., *Recalling further*).

4. After highlighting the actions of the United Nations, it is common to add paragraphs that recall reports distributed to Member States by the Secretary-General:

Considering the note from the Secretary-General conveyed in the report on improving global road safety and the recommendations contained therein,

5. At this point, it is usually good to add some information about the concerns that are driving the debate of the agenda item that is under consideration:

Expressing its concern about the persistence of an unacceptably high number of road traffic deaths, with approximately 1.24 million lives lost in 2010, and the fact that only 7% of the world’s population is covered by adequate laws addressing all behavioral risk factors, including failure to wear helmets, seat belts and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed, and inappropriate use of mobile phones, including texting while driving,

Also expressing its concern that half of all road traffic deaths worldwide involve pedestrians, motorcyclists and cyclists, and that some developing countries have inadequate infrastructure and insufficient policies to protect vulnerable road users,

6. If there is any impact that has resulted from the actions the UN has taken that the delegates wish to draw attention to, this would go after expressing their concerns:

Noting with satisfaction that targeted steps to reduce road traffic injuries undertaken by the United Nations, including in the framework of the Decade of Action for Road Safety, have yielded positive results, and recognizing in this regard that more than 100 Member States, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives organized pedestrian safety activities during the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held from 6 to 12 May 2013,

7. The preamble would also note any actions taken by Member States, specialized UN agencies, programmes and funds, and/or regional Assemblies:

Commending the Governments of Brazil, Mozambique, Romania and Thailand and the World Health Organization for the successful launch, in May 2013 in the context of the sixty-sixth World Health Assembly, of the Global Alliance for Care of the Injured,

8. Recognition of regional commissions would come next, if this information was available:

Acknowledging the important interregional efforts of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in organizing the Europe-Asia Road Safety Forum to promote the implementation of United Nations road safety conventions and to facilitate the exchange of experiences in this field among European and Asian countries,

9. If there are any other outcome documents or reports delegates want to highlight, these would be included at some point after mentioning Secretary-General reports:

Taking note of the report of the Commission for Global Road Safety entitled Safe Roads for All: A Post-2015 Agenda for Health and Development,

10. Please note that only UN documents are referred to in the body of a General Assembly resolution. If there are other resources, reports or books that were used while doing research and they were not published by the UN, they should not be included in the resolution.

11. If a preambular paragraph is used to highlight the actions of Member States and/or civil society without mentioning specific countries or organizations, they should be mentioned at the end of the preambular paragraphs:

Commending Member States that have acceded to United Nations international legal instruments on road safety and adopted comprehensive legislation addressing key risk factors, including failure to obey traffic signs, non-use of helmets, seat belts, and child restraints, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed, and improper use of mobile phones, including text messaging,

Recognizing Member States and civil society for their continued commitment to road safety by observing the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November each year,

Type and order of content to include in the operative section, with examples

First and foremost, the operative paragraphs should consist of recommended actions that address the concerns outlined in the preamble.

Sometimes there is a sequence of paragraphs that lead up to the recommended action. Consider the following example of operative paragraphs:

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, the resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and the productivity of rural areas, and in this regard takes into account road safety as part of the effort to achieve sustainable development;
2. *Commends* Member States that have developed national plans that are in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, and encourages Member States that have not yet developed such plans to do so, paying special attention to the needs of all road users, in particular pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users, as well as issues related to sustainable mobility;

3. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to nominate, as appropriate, national focal points for the Decade of Action to coordinate and facilitate national activities for the Decade;

In this instance, operative paragraphs 2 and 3 contain two related recommended actions. Operative paragraph 1 and the first half of operative paragraph 2 set up these recommended actions by establishing why they are important and by drawing attention to actions already taken by some Member States (without naming who they are) that are linked to these recommendations.

What is interesting about this example is that operative paragraph 1 and the first part of paragraph 2 would ordinarily be content that we would expect to find somewhere in the preamble. But because it is being used to justify a specific action in the operative section, it makes more sense to include this in the operative section as a lead into a specific recommendation.

More details about editorial guidelines for drafting resolutions can be found at: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/71/editorialguidelines.pdf>

Comments on the use of sub-paragraphs

Model UN resolutions tend to include sub-paragraphs much more often than real UN resolutions. One reason may be that delegates like to include more detail in their resolutions. Sub-paragraphs may appear less frequently in real resolutions because diplomats are aware that the more detailed the text is, the more difficult it is to negotiate. Reaching consensus often requires making compromises, and this may result in paragraphs that are more general in nature.

Comments on the use of Artificial Intelligence

It is important to note that, in alignment with FAMUN's educational and ethical principles, **the use of Artificial Intelligence tools is strictly prohibited during the drafting and negotiation of a General Assembly resolution.** This simulation challenges delegates to reflect critically and creatively on the future of multilateralism and international cooperation. As such, all contributions must be original and produced by the participants themselves. Delegates are reminded that this process is not only an academic exercise but a meaningful opportunity to propose visionary changes to the global system, grounded in human judgment, responsibility, and imagination.

ANNEX 1 – FAMUN 2026 REGIONAL GROUPS

Regional groups for the simulation of the Youth Council 1, 2, 3, and 4

In the FAMUN 2026 Youth Councils, delegates will represent real youth-led NGOs. These NGOs are organized into four main regional groups: Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia-Pacific; and Europe and Others. Below are the names and official websites of each NGO, organized by regional group:

Africa Group	
<i>Name of the NGO</i>	<i>Official website</i>
African Climate Innovation Challenge (ACIC)	https://theacic.com/
African Youth Climate Hub (AYCH)	https://youthclimatehub.org
African Youth for Climate (AY4C)	https://youth4climate.org/
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC)	https://www.ayicczimbabwe.org.zw/about#goals
Emerging Leaders Foundation Africa (ELFA)	https://elfafrica.org/about-us/
Green Africa Youth Organization (GAYO)	https://greenafricayouth.com/
ISHAKA 2250	https://www.ishaka2250.org/
Nigeria Youth SDGs Network (NYN-SDGs)	https://nigerianyouthsdgs.org/about-us/
Organisation of African Youth (OAY)	https://www.oayouth.org/
Project Youth South Africa (PYSA)	https://projectyouthsa.co.za/
The Youth Café (TYC)	https://www.theyouthcafe.com/
We Youth Organization (WYO)	https://weyouthorganization.org.tn/en/about
Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE)	https://jveinternational.org/index.php/apropos/qui-sommes-nous
Youth Advocacy Africa (YAA)	https://yaafrika.org/about
Zenab for Women Development (ZENAB)	https://www.zenab.org/

Latin America and the Caribbean Group	
<i>Name of the NGO</i>	<i>Official website</i>
Ashanti Peru	https://ashantiperu.org/#

Barranquilla Plus 20 Foundation (B+20 F)	https://barranquillamas20.com/en/
Educate	https://educate-ngo.com/news/
Engajamundo (Engage with the World)	https://engajamundo.org
Indigenous Youth Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (IYNLAC)	https://www.reddejovenesindigenas.com/
Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network (JYAN)	https://youthadvocateja.org/about-us#introducing-jyan
Latinas for the Climate	https://www.latinasporelclima.org/acerca-de
One Point Five	https://www.unopuntocinco.org/
Peace, Integration and Development Network (PIDN)	https://redpazinde.org/en/quienes-somos/
TECHO	https://techo.org
United Youth in Action (UYA)	https://juenaong.wixsite.com/juena/services
United Youth Leaders of Barbados (UYLB)	https://uylbarbados.wixsite.com/uylbarbados/about_us
World's Youth for Climate Justice – Latin America (WYCJ-LA)	https://www.wy4cj.org/latin-america-english
Youth Alliance for Decent Work (YADC)	https://www.jovenescontrabajodigno.mx/quienes-somos
Youth for the Climate (Y4C)	https://jovenesporelclima.org.ar/nuestra-historia/

Asia-Pacific Group	
Name of the NGO	Official website
Arab Youth Climate Movement Qatar (AYCMQA)	https://www.aycmqatar.org/who-we-are
Asian Environmental Youth Network (AEYN)	https://www.aeyn.org/
Bangladesh Youth Environmental Initiative (BYEI)	https://www.byei.org/
Bangladesh Youth Leadership Center (BYLC)	https://bylc.org/about-1/
Climate Sirens	https://www.climatesirens.com/draft-home
Climate Youth Japan (CYJ)	https://www.climateyouthjp.org/en/about#anchors-ledz7q8m
India Youth Climate Network (IYCN)	https://iycn.in/

Malaysian Youth Diplomacy (MYD)	https://www.diplomacymy.com/
MENA Coalition	https://mena4yps.org/about-us/
National Youth Achievement Award (NYAA)	https://nyaa.org/about-nyaa/
Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change (PISFCC)	https://www.pisfcc.org/
Palestinian Youth Association for Leadership and Rights Activation (PYALARA)	https://pyalara.org/about-us
Sanad Youth for Development Foundation (SYDF)	https://www.linkedin.com/company/sanadtdl/posts/?feedView=all
Youth Climate Movement Philippines (YACAP)	https://yacap.org/
Youth Lead	https://www.youthleadap.org/what-we-do

Europe and Others Group	
<i>Name of the NGO</i>	<i>Official website</i>
4Rs Youth Movement (4R-YM)	https://4rsyouth.ca/
CliMates	https://www.weareclimates.org/
European Youth Forum (EYF)	https://www.youthforum.org/about
Fridays for Future (FFF)	https://fridaysforfuture.org/what-we-do/who-we-are/
Generation Climate Europe (GCE)	https://gceurope.org/
Girl Up	https://girlup.org/about
International Youth Initiative (IYI)	https://aiij.org/quien-somos/historia
Klima Delegation	https://klimadelegation.de/en/about-us/self-determinis/
Open Dialogues International Foundation (ODIF)	https://www.open-dialogues.org/the-foundation
Swiss Youth for Climate (SY4C)	https://www.syfc.ch/about
UK Youth for Nature (UKY4N)	https://www.ukyouthfornature.org/
Young Friends of the Earth Europe (YFEE)	https://youngfoee.eu/who-we-are/
Youth and Environment Europe (YEE)	https://yeenet.eu/about-yee/
Youth Climate Leaders Portugal (YCLP)	https://www.redeycl.org/conhe%C3%A7a-ycl-portugal
Zero Hour	https://thisiszerohour.org/

ANNEX 2 – PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENTS TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

The amendments must be proposed orally during the line-by-line review, in the informal consultations. The Facilitator will read each paragraph of the draft resolution, in the order in which it appears in the document, and he/she will ask for comments, reactions, or objections to the paragraph.

At this moment, delegates can propose amendments, which means any changes they would like to make in the draft resolution.

Delegates can propose, orally, the following amendments:

1. **Add** something new to the paragraph, such as a word or a phrase;
2. **Delete** something from the paragraph;
3. **Maintain** something that was deleted by another delegate;
4. **Replace** words or sentences to other ones;
5. **Add a new paragraph** with a new content, that is not mentioned in the resolution;
6. **Propose an alternative version to the paragraph**, which means that the idea of a paragraph is kept but the amendment change the way it is written.

Attention!

Amendments will not be debated or negotiated during the line-by-line review.

The amendments will only be debated and negotiated after the line-by-line review, when delegates will negotiate the changes proposed in the document.

Amendments will not be voted on at any moment during the informal consultations.

ANNEX 3 – SAMPLE RESOLUTION

United Nations

A/HRC/RES/57/30



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 October 2024

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-seventh session

9 September–11 October 2024

Agenda item 3

Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 11 October 2024

57/30. Youth and human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, in which it is stated that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 32/1 of 30 June 2016, 35/14 of 22 June 2017, 41/13 of 11 July 2019 and 51/17 of 6 October 2022 on youth and human rights, and resolution 48/12 of 8 October 2021 on the human rights implications of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on young people,

Recalling all previous relevant resolutions, including the most recent, namely, General Assembly resolution 78/179 of 19 December 2023, on policies and programmes involving youth, Assembly resolution 50/81 of 14 December 1995, by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and its subsequent resolution 62/126 of 18 December 2007,

Acknowledging that the World Programme of Action for Youth provided a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people,

Recalling the holding of the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, in Lisbon, in August 1998, and the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth 2019 and Youth Forum Lisboa+21, also in Lisbon, in June 2019, and recalling also their Declarations on Youth Policies and Programmes, especially with regard to empowering youth and their representatives and the commitment to protect, respect and fulfil the human

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Please recycle



A/HRC/RES/57/30

rights and fundamental freedoms of all young people, protecting the most disadvantaged and those in vulnerable situations and contributing to the creation of indicators to assess the impact of youth policies and programmes,

Encouraging States to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and reaffirming the need to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere, including those in vulnerable situations, real opportunities to enable their full, effective and meaningful participation in society and in relevant decision-making processes and monitoring in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, including in designing and implementing policies, programmes and initiatives, in particular those for implementing the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling the high-level event held by the General Assembly on 29 May 2015 to mark the twentieth anniversary of the World Programme of Action for Youth, which offered an important opportunity for States and other relevant stakeholders to take stock of the progress made in its implementation and to identify gaps and challenges and the way forward for its full, effective and accelerated implementation,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 76/6 of 15 November 2021 on the follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,¹ and noting the Secretary-General’s call to action for human rights,

Welcoming also the panel discussion entitled “Young people’s engagement with climate change and global environmental decision-making processes”, held at the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2023, pursuant to Council resolution 51/17, and the summary report prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights thereon,²

Taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on solutions to promote digital education for young people and ensure their protection from online threats,³ in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 51/17,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 76/306 of 8 September 2022 on the establishment of the United Nations Youth Office as a dedicated office for youth affairs in the Secretariat, integrating the Office of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, and its work in addressing the needs of and making young people a cross-cutting priority of the United Nations,

Recognizing the importance of human rights education for youth, particularly on equality and non-discrimination, in building inclusive and peaceful societies, and taking note with appreciation of the plan of action for the fourth phase (2020–2024) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, focusing on youth,⁴

Taking note of the United Nations Youth Strategy entitled “Youth 2030: working with and for young people”, launched at a high-level event held in September 2018 at United Nations Headquarters, as a tool for the empowerment of young people and the advancement of all human rights,

Taking note also of the inputs from recent relevant conferences, forums and global initiatives relating to youth at the international, regional and subregional levels, inter alia, the World Youth Forums held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022 and 2023,

Taking note further of the Human Rights 75 Youth Declaration, led by the Human Rights 75 Youth Advisory Group, and launched at the Human Rights 75 high-level event, held on 11 and 12 December 2023 in Geneva, and welcoming the call for the meaningful participation of youth in public affairs and in United Nations human rights mechanisms,

¹ A/75/982.

² A/HRC/55/40.

³ A/HRC/57/28.

⁴ United Nations and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *World Programme for Human Rights Education: Fourth Phase – Plan of Action* (New York and Geneva, 2022).

Encouraging contributions by the High Commissioner, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies and other relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as the United Nations Youth Office, headed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs, in identifying and addressing obstacles to the enjoyment of all human rights by youth,

Underlining the important role that youth can play in the promotion of peace and security, particularly in the implementation of the youth, peace and security agenda, sustainable development and human rights and the importance of the active, meaningful, safe and inclusive participation of youth in decision-making processes,

Emphasizing the need to empower all young people in order to achieve sustainable development, including poverty eradication, noting that, globally, in 2023, the youth unemployment rate of 13.3 per cent far exceeded the rate of 3.9 per cent for adults,⁵ and stressing in this regard the commitment made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training and to develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment,

Recalling that, in its resolution 76/137 of 16 December 2021, the General Assembly urged Member States to take all measures necessary to combat all forms of discrimination, neglect and abuse of and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, against young people and to address the barriers to their social integration and full, equal, meaningful and safe participation, bearing in mind that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by young people empowers them to contribute as active members of society to the political, civil, economic, social and cultural development of their countries,

Expressing concern about the barriers faced by young people, inter alia, those living in rural and remote areas, in accessing digital education, particularly the digital divide, including the lack of access to adequate digital devices and services and reliable infrastructure, which exacerbates educational and social inequalities and affects their full and equitable participation in society,

Noting with concern the considerable barriers faced by young persons with disabilities, including stigma, discrimination and lack of accessible assistive devices and technologies and adapted digital platforms, putting at risk their enjoyment of the right to education in an equitable and inclusive manner,

Expressing concern about the persistent gender digital divide, often experienced by women and girls living in rural and remote areas, which limits young women's access to digital education and the necessary digital skills, perpetuating gender inequalities and hindering employment and educational opportunities for young women and girls,

Expressing concern also about gaps in legal and regulatory frameworks that ensure the security of young people's personal data, amid emerging cybersecurity threats, exposing them to potential violations of their privacy,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on youth, and recalls the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the recommendations contained therein on strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of young people;⁶

2. *Stresses* the fundamental importance of equal opportunities, education, including digital literacy, and technical and vocational training and that lifelong learning opportunities and guidance for youth are necessary for the realization of all human rights for young people;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly to convene a one-day high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government and with the full and effective participation of youth, during the general debate of the eightieth session of the Assembly, in 2025, to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the World

⁵ International Labour Organization, *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2024* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 2024), p. 28.

⁶ A/HRC/39/33.

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Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, with a view to addressing the challenges still faced by young people in the realization of their full potential and human rights;

4. *Recognizes* that the participation and representation of youth in institutional political processes and policymaking are low compared with those of other age groups and that young people are not proportionately represented in political institutions, such as parliaments, political parties and public administrations;

5. *Urges* States, in consultation with youth-led and youth-focused organizations, to promote new initiatives for the full, effective, structured, sustainable, safe and meaningful participation of young people in relevant decision-making processes and monitoring, in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, including in designing and implementing policies, programmes and initiatives, in particular while implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

6. *Calls upon* all States to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for young people, including by taking measures to combat age discrimination, the exclusion of young persons with disabilities, neglect, abuse and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and to address issues relating to barriers to social integration and active, full, equal, meaningful and safe participation, bearing in mind that the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by young people empowers them to contribute as active members of society to the political, civil, economic, social and cultural development of their countries;

7. *Urges* States to promote equal opportunities for all, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against young people, including that based on age, race, colour, sex, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;

8. *Calls upon* all States to guarantee a safe and enabling environment for meaningful youth participation that fully respects the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, in accordance with relevant and applicable international human rights instruments;

9. *Also calls upon* all States to take the steps necessary to ensure that the right of young people to freedom of expression and their safety are respected in the digital space, including by better educating them on the digital environment and by developing youth-friendly digital tools, as well as by protecting young people effectively from online threats;

10. *Recognizes* the potential of new and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, to empower young people and to help them to develop their full potential, and encourages States to adopt specific measures to ensure that young people can enjoy all their rights safely and without fear of intimidation in the digital space and that they have access to justice and effective remedies when violations occur;

11. *Calls upon* all States and other relevant stakeholders to develop initiatives on human rights education for youth, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the plan of action for the fourth phase (2020–2024) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, and to engage youth as key partners in those efforts;

12. *Urges* States to address the challenges faced by girls and young women, as well as gender stereotypes that perpetuate all forms of discrimination and violence against girls and young women, including harmful practices, both online and offline, and the stereotypical roles of women and men that hinder social development, by reaffirming the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality and the human rights of all women and girls, and to engage, educate, encourage and support men and boys to promote gender equality;

13. *Also urges* States to address the barriers faced by young persons with disabilities, including by ensuring access on an equal basis to productive employment and decent work, economic and financial resources and disability-inclusive infrastructure and services, in particular in relation to health and education, as well as by ensuring that their priorities and needs are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, through, inter alia,

their participation in relevant decision-making processes, so that they are actively involved in all aspects of public, political, economic, cultural, social and family life, on an equal basis with all others;

14. *Encourages* States to conduct coherent youth-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with youth and relevant youth-led and youth-focused stakeholders and social development partners in the interest of developing integrated, holistic and inclusive youth policies and programmes, as well as coherent cross-sectoral efforts, based on the World Programme of Action For Youth and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which human rights are mainstreamed, and to evaluate them regularly as part of the follow-up action on and implementation of the Programme of Action at all levels;

15. *Urges* States to consider addressing, through the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies, issues pertaining to the full and equal enjoyment of all the human rights of youth and to share the best practices that they have developed in dealing with the realization of the human rights of young people;

16. *Encourages* States, United Nations bodies, especially the Human Rights Council, and the Office of the High Commissioner to collaborate broadly with the United Nations Youth Office, headed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs, in implementing the United Nations Youth Strategy and other youth-focused activities in order to guarantee the empowerment of young people and the full enjoyment of their human rights;

17. *Decides* that the theme of the next biennial panel discussion, to be held during the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council, will be the role of youth in fostering peaceful societies and creating an enabling environment for the enjoyment of human rights by all, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to organize the panel discussion following consultations with youth and youth-led organizations and to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion for consideration by the Council at its sixty-first session;

18. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, in consultation with States and relevant stakeholders, including relevant United Nations agencies, the United Nations Youth Office and the Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, national human rights institutions, civil society and representatives of youth organizations, to conduct a detailed study on the impact of mental health challenges on the enjoyment of human rights by young people and to submit the study to the Council for consideration prior to its sixty-third session;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

*49th meeting
11 October 2024*

[Adopted without a vote.]

ANNEX 4 – VERBS USED IN RESOLUTIONS

Preambular phrases in resolutions

Preambular paragraphs describe the problems that need to be solved as well as the past actions taken by the UN. Select a preambular phrase and italicize it to start your preambular paragraph. End the preambular paragraph with a comma.

<i>Acknowledging</i>	<i>Guided by</i>
<i>Acting</i>	<i>Having considered the report</i>
<i>Adhering</i>	<i>Hopeful that</i>
<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Indignant at</i>
<i>Agreeing with the observations</i>	<i>Inspired by</i>
<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>
<i>Appreciating</i>	<i>Mindful of</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Noting that</i>
<i>Aware that</i>	<i>Noting with appreciation</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the principle</i>	<i>Noting with regret</i>
<i>Bearing in mind the results</i>	<i>Persuaded</i>
<i>Believing that</i>	<i>Reaffirming</i>
<i>Concerned about</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Concurring with the proposals</i>	<i>Recognizing</i>
<i>Condemning</i>	<i>Regretting</i>
<i>Conscious of</i>	<i>Reiterating</i>
<i>Conscious that</i>	<i>Sharing the concern</i>
<i>Considering that</i>	<i>Stressing</i>
<i>Convinced that</i>	<i>Striving to</i>
<i>Deploring</i>	<i>Taking into account the</i>
<i>Desirous of</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>
<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Taking note of the</i>
<i>Encouraged</i>	<i>observations</i>
<i>Expressing concern</i>	<i>Taking note of the report</i>
<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Underlying</i>
<i>Faithful to</i>	<i>Viewing with concern</i>
<i>Fearing</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>
<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Wishing to</i>

Operative phrases in resolutions

Operative paragraphs describe solutions in detail. Select an operative phrase to start your operative paragraph. Make sure the operative paragraph is numbered accordingly. End the operative paragraph with a semicolon, except end the last operative paragraph with a period.

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Deplores</i>
<i>Accepts with appreciation</i>	<i>Designates</i>
<i>Accepts with deep appreciation</i>	<i>Determines that</i>
<i>Accepts with gratitude</i>	<i>Dissolves the Committee</i>
<i>Acknowledges</i>	<i>Draws the attention of</i>
<i>Adopts</i>	<i>Elects</i>
<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Emphasizes</i>
<i>Agrees with the observations</i>	<i>Empowers the Mediator</i>
<i>Appeals to all States</i>	<i>Endorses the Declaration</i>
<i>Appoints</i>	<i>Endorses the urgent appeal</i>
<i>Approves</i>	<i>Entrusts the Committee</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Envisages</i>
<i>Believes that</i>	<i>Establishes a special fund</i>
<i>Calls attention to</i>	<i>Establishes a target of</i>
<i>Calls the attention of</i>	<i>Exhorts all Member States to</i>
<i>Calls upon Member States</i>	<i>Expresses concern over</i>
<i>Commends</i>	<i>Expresses its appreciation</i>
<i>Compliments</i>	<i>Expresses its concern</i>
<i>Concurs with the observations</i>	<i>Expresses its confidence</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Expresses its deep appreciation</i>
<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Expresses its deep concern</i>
<i>Congratulates</i>	<i>Expresses its firm conviction</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Expresses its gratitude</i>
<i>Decides</i>	<i>Expresses its profound indignation</i>
<i>Decides accordingly</i>	<i>Expresses its satisfaction</i>
<i>Decides also</i>	<i>Expresses its solidarity with</i>
<i>Decides further</i>	<i>Expresses the hope</i>
<i>Declares that</i>	<i>Expresses the opinion that</i>
<i>Demands</i>	<i>Extends the mandate</i>
<i>Denounces</i>	

Firmly supports the people
Insists that
Instructs the Committee
Invites
Invites once again
Invites the attention of
Is of the opinion that
Looks forward to the
meeting
Makes an urgent appeal to
Mandates the Secretary-
General
Notes that
Notes with appreciation
Notes with interest
Notes with regret
Notes with satisfaction
Pays tribute to
Proclaims
Proposes
Reaffirms
Realizes
Reasserts
Recalls
Recognizes
Recommends that
Refers the report to
Regrets
Reiterates
Rejects
Reminds the States parties
Renews the mandate
Requests the Secretary-
General
Resolves
Solemnly adopts
Stresses
Suggests that
Supports the efforts

Takes note of the
observations
Takes note of the report
Transmits
Trusts that
Underlines
Urgently requests the
Committee
Urges all States
Welcome



acesse o
nosso site
pelo QR code

 famunfacamp

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