IAEA

Study Guide

PROMOTING THE PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND PROTECTING NATURE FROM NUCLEAR WASTE

I. Introduction to the Committee

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous international organization established in 1957 under the auspices of the United Nations. Its creation was inspired by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's landmark "Atoms for Peace" speech, which called for the global use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes rather than military ones. The IAEA's headquarters are located in Vienna, Austria, and it currently brings together 178 member states.

The agency's primary mission is to promote the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear science and technology. It helps member states harness nuclear energy to advance development goals in fields such as healthcare, agriculture, energy production, and environmental protection. At the same time, the IAEA enforces safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials are not diverted toward weapons programs, thereby supporting the objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

The IAEA operates through three main pillars: nuclear safety and security, science and technology, and safeguards and verification. It provides technical assistance, conducts inspections, and sets international standards to strengthen global nuclear governance. In addition, the agency plays a vital role in addressing modern challenges such as radioactive waste management, environmental contamination, and the responsible disposal of nuclear materials.

By fostering cooperation, transparency, and innovation, the IAEA remains at the forefront of global efforts to ensure that nuclear energy contributes to sustainable development while minimizing risks to people and the planet.

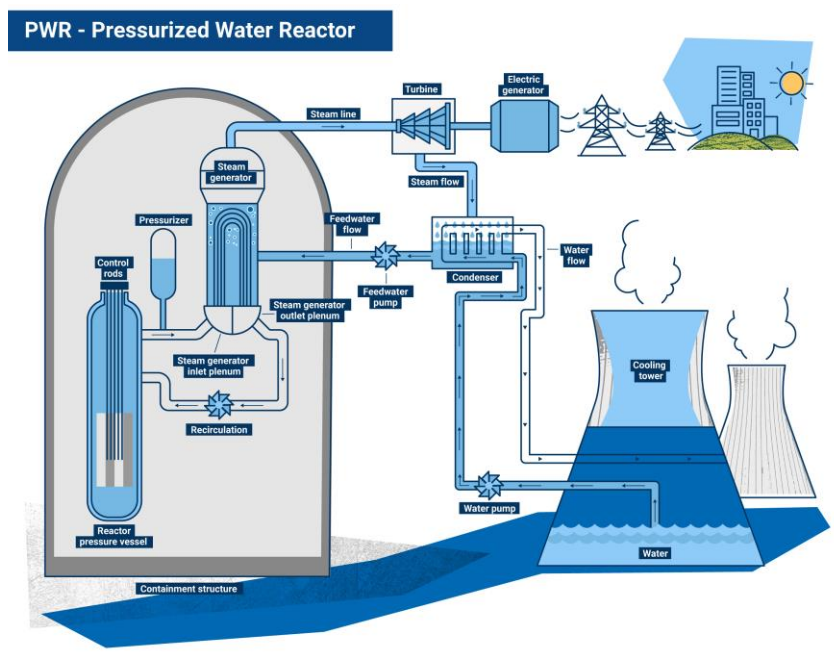
II. Introduction to the Topic

III. Definition of Key Terms

A. Nuclear Energy

Nuclear energy is the energy released from the nucleus of an atom. It can be produced in two ways:

- Nuclear Fission: The process currently used worldwide to generate electricity. It involves splitting the nucleus of a heavy atom (like uranium) into two or more smaller nuclei.
- Nuclear Fusion: The process of fusing atomic nuclei together, which is still in the research and development phase for commercial electricity generation.



The nuclear reaction used for power is a controlled chain reaction. When a neutron strikes the nucleus of a fissile atom, such as uranium-235 (which makes up less than 1% of natural uranium), the nucleus splits. These splitting releases energy (heat and radiation) and two or three new neutrons. These released neutrons then hit other uranium-235 atoms, perpetuating the chain reaction in a multiplying effect.

Within a nuclear power plant, nuclear reactors are designed to contain and control this chain reaction, fuelled primarily by enriched uranium-235. The process is as follows:

- Heat Production: The controlled fission process generates intense heat.
- Steam Generation: This heat warms a cooling agent (typically water) within the reactor core, producing high-pressure steam.

- Electricity Production: The steam is channelled to spin large turbines, which in turn activate an electric generator to create electricity.

1. Fuel Cycle and Waste Management

1. Fuel Preparation: Natural uranium must undergo enrichment to increase the concentration of the fissile uranium-235 isotope, making it effective as nuclear fuel.
2. Fuel Use: Enriched uranium can power a reactor for three to five years. The used fuel, known as spent fuel, remains radioactive and must be disposed of following stringent environmental guidelines. Spent fuel can also be recycled into new fuel for specialized reactors.
3. Waste: Nuclear power plants produce radioactive waste that is managed based on its level of radioactivity. Future advanced reactors are expected to generate significantly less nuclear waste.

2. Climate Impact and IAEA Role

Nuclear power plays a crucial role in addressing climate change. It is a low-carbon source of energy because nuclear power plants produce no CO2 emissions during their operation. Nuclear reactors currently generate nearly one-third of the world's carbon-free electricity.

The IAEA is responsible for establishing and promoting international standards for the safe and secure use of nuclear energy. The agency provides technical support to countries developing or decommissioning nuclear programs and, through its safeguards and verification activities, ensures that nuclear material and technologies are used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

B. Nuclear Waste

Radioactive waste is a type of hazardous waste that contains radioactive materials—unstable atoms that emit ionizing radiation as they decay. These wastes arise from a variety of sources including the generation of nuclear power, the operations of nuclear medicine and research facilities, the decommissioning of nuclear weapons and plants, and naturally occurring radioactive materials concentrated by industrial processes.

When we speak about radioactive waste, one important aspect is how it behaves over time. The atoms in this waste have characteristic "half-lives"—the time it takes for half of them to decay into more stable atoms. Some isotopes decay in a matter of days, while others may take thousands or even millions of years. The longer the half-life and the more radiation emitted, the greater the potential risk to health and the environment.

Waste is often classified into various levels based on how radioactive it is and how difficult it is to manage:

- **Low-level waste (LLW):** Includes items like paper, rags, tools, and clothing that have been lightly contaminated. These pose lower risk and require minimal shielding or containment.

- **Intermediate-level waste (ILW):** Contains higher radioactivity; it may require shielding but not usually active cooling. Examples include resins, chemical sludges, or reactor components.

- **High-level waste (HLW):** This is very radioactive—usually spent fuel from nuclear reactors or waste from reprocessing spent fuel. It generates heat and requires careful containment, and although it makes up a small volume of all waste, it holds most of the radiation.

Managing radioactive waste is one of the major challenges of nuclear technology. The goals are to treat it to reduce risk, then store or dispose of it in a way that it remains isolated from the biosphere (the parts of Earth where life exists) for as long as required. Some strategies include solidifying waste into stable forms like glass or ceramics, then disposing of it deep underground in geological repositories.

Despite progress, long-term disposal of high-level waste remains unresolved in many places. Countries are still seeking reliable geologic sites and safe methods to guarantee that the waste will remain contained for thousands of years. One of the most advanced projects is the deep repository in Finland (the Onkalo spent nuclear fuel repository), planned at 400-450 m depth.

In conclusion, radioactive waste is an unavoidable by-product of nuclear technology and requires rigorous scientific, engineering, and policy solutions to ensure it does not harm human health or the environment—both now and for many generations into the future.

C. Non-Proliferation

The NPT is an international agreement created to address three connected goals:

(1) stop more countries from developing nuclear weapons,

(2) allow for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and

(3) move toward global nuclear disarmament.

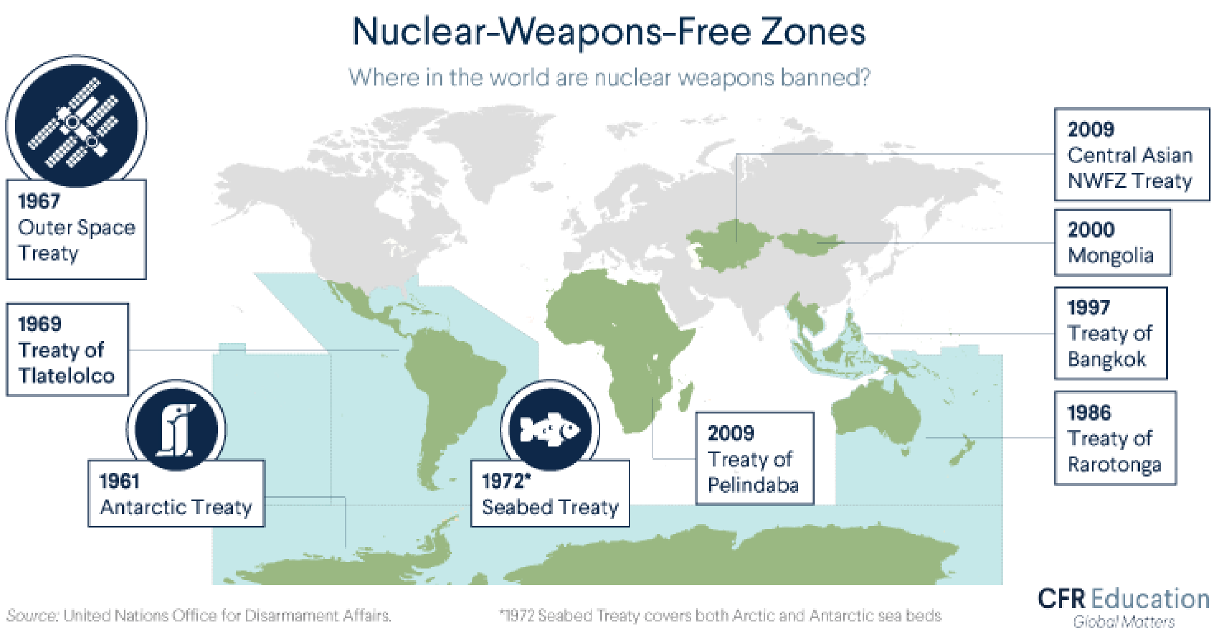
It was opened for countries to sign on 1 July 1968 and became legally effective on 5 March 1970. More than 190 countries have joined, making it one of the most widely accepted arms-control treaties.

One of the key features of the NPT is that it divides states into two categories: those that already had nuclear weapons before 1 January 1967 (often called the “nuclear-weapon states”) and all others (the “non-nuclear-weapon states”). The treaty obliges non-nuclear-weapon states not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons. At the same time, the nuclear-weapon states commit not to transfer nuclear weapons or assist other states in acquiring them.

Another essential element is that every state party has the right to participate in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (for example, in medicine or power generation)—but this right must be exercised under international safeguards so that nuclear materials are not diverted to weapon programmes. Also, the nuclear-weapon states agree to pursue negotiations in good faith toward nuclear disarmament and general disarmament under effective international control.

The NPT has been extended indefinitely (in 1995) rather than having a fixed end-date. It is often described as the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime because so many countries subscribe to it, and it serves as a foundation for other treaties and institutions.

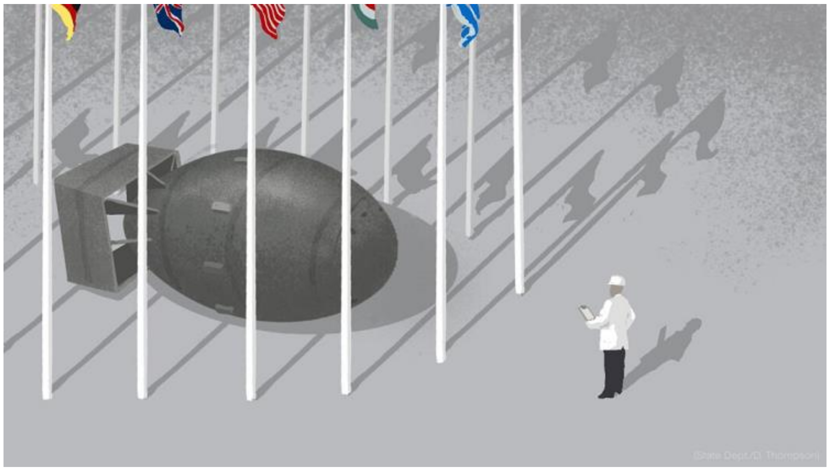
Despite its wide reach, the treaty also faces challenges. Some nations with nuclear weapons have never joined the NPT, and at least one country withdrew. Moreover, questions remain about how quickly disarmament is being pursued and how effectively verification and compliance are working.



D. Radioactive Contamination

Radioactive contamination occurs when radioactive substances end up in places they should not be — for example, on surfaces, in air, water, soil, or even inside the human body. When these unwanted radioactive materials are present, they emit ionising radiation (such as alpha, beta, gamma rays) which can damage living tissues and the environment.

There are many sources of this kind of contamination. Some are natural (radioactive elements existing in rocks, soil, or the atmosphere) and others are man-made (for example from nuclear power plants, nuclear weapons tests, or leaks/spills of radioactive materials). When contamination happens, it matters not only how much radioactive material is present, but also how close it is to people or ecosystems, what type of radiation it emits, and how long it remains active.



A key distinction to understand that contamination is different from mere exposure. Exposure means being subjected to radiation (for example, being in the presence of a radioactive source) but not necessarily having radioactive material deposited on or in you. Contamination means the radioactive material *is* on or in a surface, object, or person. For example, if someone breathes in radioactive dust or if a surface is covered with a thin film of radioactive particles, that is contamination.

Radioactive contamination can spread through many paths. It can be external — such as particles on skin or clothing — or internal, when the material enters the body through breathing, swallowing, or an open wound. Once inside, the material may stay in the body, irradiating tissues over time. Because of this, contamination is serious: even if the amount seems small, it can have long-term effects on health and the environment if not managed properly.

Cleaning up or managing radioactive contamination is often a major challenge. In addition to removing or isolating the radioactive material, one must prevent further spread (e.g., by dust or water movement) and monitor long-term effects. Some contamination remains dangerous for an extraordinarily long time, depending on the isotopes involved and their half-lives.

IV. Historical Background of Peaceful Nuclear Use

The peaceful use of nuclear technology began soon after World War II, when scientists recognized that nuclear reactions could generate large amounts of energy and also support research, medicine, and agriculture. In 1953, United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered his famous "Atoms for Peace" speech to the United Nations General Assembly. He proposed that nuclear knowledge and materials should be shared for peaceful purposes—such as electricity generation, scientific research, and medical treatment—under international supervision to prevent misuse for weapons development. This vision led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1957, with the mission to promote safe, secure, and peaceful nuclear technology.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, many countries began developing nuclear power plants to meet growing energy demands. Nations such as the United States, the Soviet Union, France, and the United Kingdom became pioneers in civilian nuclear energy. The 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) further shaped global nuclear governance by distinguishing between nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon states, while affirming the right of all signatories to access nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under strict safeguards.

The IAEA established global standards for safety and verification, ensuring that nuclear materials used for electricity generation or research were not diverted for military use. Over the decades, nuclear energy contributed significantly to technological advancement, from cancer radiotherapy and agricultural improvements to space exploration. However, accidents such as Chernobyl (1986) and Fukushima (2011) highlighted the environmental and humanitarian risks involved, pushing the international community to strengthen safety protocols, transparency, and environmental protection measures.

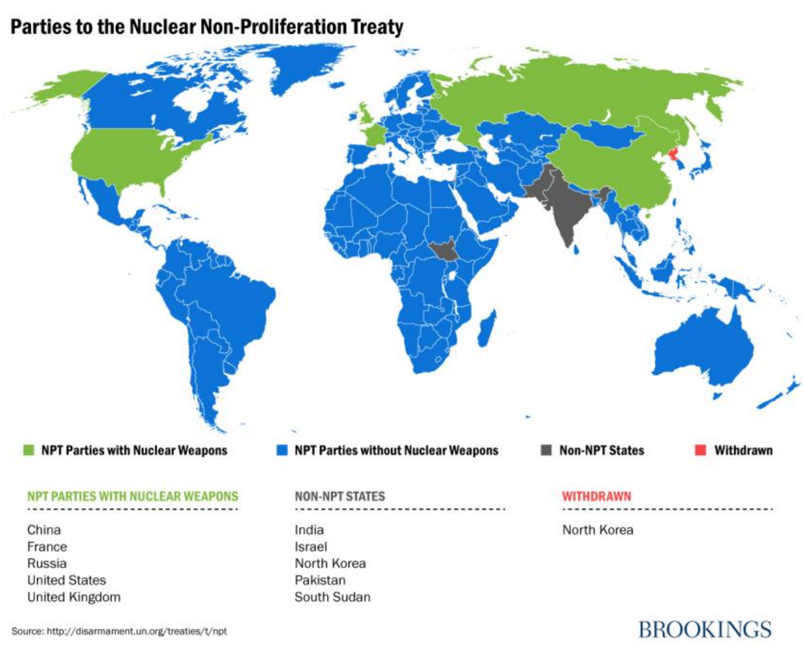
A. Current Trends in Global Nuclear Energy Development

Today, nuclear energy remains one of the most powerful and controversial energy sources. As of the 2020s, over 30 countries operate about 440 nuclear power reactors worldwide, supplying 10 percent of global electricity. While some nations, including France, China, and Russia, continue to expand nuclear power generation, others, like Germany, have decided to phase it out due to safety and environmental concerns.

A major trend in the 21st century is the search for clean and sustainable energy to combat climate change. Nuclear power produces incredibly low greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels, making it an attractive option for achieving global net-zero targets. Many experts argue that next-generation nuclear technologies—such as *mall Modular Reactors (SMRs) and fusion research—could make nuclear energy safer, more efficient, and easier to manage.

At the same time, managing radioactive waste and ensuring nuclear security remain global challenges. Long-term storage solutions, like deep geological repositories, are being developed to safely contain waste for thousands of years. The IAEA also collaborates closely with member states to improve safety standards, assist developing countries with nuclear capacity-building, and prevent the illicit use of nuclear materials.

Finally, the conversation around nuclear energy is becoming more inclusive of environmental and social impacts. Policymakers are focusing not only on energy production but also on how to protect nature, ensure transparency, and gain public trust. The future of peaceful nuclear technology therefore depends on international cooperation, technological innovation, and a shared commitment to sustainability and safety.



B. Nuclear Energy and the Integrated Pursuit of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development, as originally articulated by the Brundtland Commission, is fundamentally defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This objective necessitates a holistic approach that simultaneously addresses the three pillars of environmental protection, economic growth, and social equity. In the 21st century, the production and consumption of energy represent the most defining challenge to achieving this balance, particularly given the urgency imposed by climate change and the imperative of eradicating global energy poverty.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 integrated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), formalized the global commitment to this trajectory. Central to this agenda is **SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)**, the achievement of which is intrinsically linked to progress across numerous other goals, including climate action (SDG 13), good health (SDG 3), and industry (SDG 9). As global energy demand continues its trajectory of increase, driven by population growth and industrialization in developing nations, the required energy transition must prioritize technologies that are proven, scalable, reliable, and capable of deep decarbonization.

Nuclear energy, by virtue of its unique characteristics, presents a compelling proposition for the realization of these integrated sustainable development objectives. An analysis of the nuclear sector reveals its contributions are largely consistent with the core aim of enhancing human capital and minimizing environmental burdens for successive generations. The most prominent contribution of nuclear energy to sustainable development is its efficacy as a non-fossil fuel source in mitigating climate change (SDG 13) and preserving air quality.

1. Low-Carbon Footprint and Decarbonization

Nuclear power generation is categorized as a low-carbon energy source, releasing virtually no greenhouse gases (GHGs) during operation. Life-cycle assessments, which account for emissions from construction, mining, fuel processing, and decommissioning, consistently place nuclear energy's emissions among the lowest of all electricity generation methods. Studies often estimate the life-cycle carbon intensity of nuclear power at a median value of approximately **12 grams of (gCO_2eq/kWh)** a figure comparable to onshore wind and significantly lower than fossil fuels. This cumulative contribution is profound; over the past five decades, global nuclear power operations have collectively averted the emission of tens of gigatonnes of **CO_2**, equivalent to several years of total global energy-related emissions.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emphasizes that deep and rapid decarbonization of the electricity sector is essential to limit global warming to **1.5 ºC** above pre-industrial levels. In this context, nuclear power functions as an indispensable **baseload** technology, capable of providing continuous, high-output, low-carbon electricity around the clock. This reliability allows for the massive scaling up of intermittent renewable energy sources (like solar and wind) without relying on fossil fuels for grid stability, a characteristic vital for meeting ambitious national decarbonization targets.

2. Resource Efficiency and Waste Management

Beyond climate considerations, nuclear energy offers distinct advantages in resource efficiency. Due to the extremely high **energy density** of uranium fuel, nuclear power facilities demand significantly less physical space compared to renewable installations of equivalent capacity. For example, generating a substantial amount of electricity using nuclear power requires approximately 31 times less land than a solar farm and 173 times less than a wind farm. This small environmental and land footprint minimizes impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity (SDG 15), particularly important in heavily urbanized or ecologically sensitive areas.

Furthermore, the nuclear industry is uniquely positioned as the only electricity-generating sector that fully internalizes and takes complete responsibility for managing all of its operational waste. While the disposal of high-level radioactive waste remains a public concern, the established international scientific consensus favours disposal in deep geological repositories, with the first such facilities already nearing operation. The stringent regulatory frameworks and long-term management strategies applied to nuclear waste demonstrate a commitment to intergenerational equity by isolating waste from the environment for its entire hazardous lifetime.

The economic case for nuclear power is predicated on its capacity to provide **reliable, stable, and affordable energy** (SDG 7) while fostering long-term economic development (SDG 8) and minimizing price volatility.

3. Baseload Reliability and Economic Stability

Nuclear power plants boast the highest capacity factors among all electricity generation technologies, routinely operating at over 90% utilization. This resilience provides reliable baseload power that is not subject to diurnal or seasonal variations. For countries and large industrial economies, this reliability translates directly into grid stability and minimizes the economic risk associated with power fluctuations or blackouts.

While nuclear power facilities require substantial upfront capital investment (often multi-billion-dollar projects), their operational costs are comparatively low and highly predictable over a long operational lifespan—often extending up to 60 or even 80 years through lifetime extensions. This structure shields consumers and industries from the volatile fuel prices typical of natural gas, coal, or oil, providing a crucial hedge against global commodity market fluctuations and contributing to macroeconomic stability. The development of advanced reactor designs, such as Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), aims to further reduce capital costs and construction times through standardized, factory-built components, thereby enhancing financial feasibility and accelerating deployment.

4. Energy Independence and Strategic Assets

For many nations, particularly those with limited domestic fossil fuel reserves, the implementation of a nuclear program significantly enhances energy security. Although uranium fuel must be imported, its high energy density means that only small quantities are required, and the fuel can be stockpiled easily for years of operation. This resource profile allows nations to diversify their energy supplies, reduce reliance on strategically sensitive imports, and maintain greater autonomy over their energy system (SDG 7.a), a key factor in geopolitical resilience.

Moreover, the nuclear sector's extensive supply chain drives innovation in high-technology manufacturing and engineering, creating valuable, durable human and physical capital assets that contribute to industrial modernization (SDG 9).

The social dimension of nuclear energy’s contribution to sustainable development often extends beyond simple electricity provision, touching on public health, high-skill employment, and global equity.

5. Employment

The planning, construction, and operation of nuclear facilities necessitate a highly skilled, specialized workforce. A single power plant can support hundreds of permanent, well-paid technical and engineering positions, often providing salaries significantly higher than the average in other generation sectors. This investment in human capital is crucial for quality education (SDG 4) and decent work (SDG 8), generating long-term careers and stimulating economic activity in local and regional communities through tax revenues and increased demand for local services. Nuclear organizations actively engage in educational initiatives and partnerships with local institutions to ensure the continuous development of this specialized expertise.

6. Public Health and Non-Electric Applications

Nuclear energy contributes indirectly to public health (SDG 3) by displacing fossil fuel generation, thereby eliminating emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that fossil fuel pollution is responsible for millions of premature deaths annually; by avoiding these emissions, nuclear power offers a significant societal benefit that far outweighs other perceived risks.

Furthermore, nuclear technology provides essential non-electric applications that directly support sustainable development:

Health: Radioactive isotopes produced in reactors are indispensable for nuclear medicine, enabling the diagnosis and treatment of millions of people globally through procedures like diagnostic imaging and radiotherapy for cancer.

Water Security: Nuclear reactors can be coupled with **desalination plants**, providing large-scale, low-carbon sources of clean water (SDG 6) for regions experiencing acute water scarcity.

Nuclear energy holds a demonstrably integrated and necessary position within the global strategy for achieving sustainable development. Its unique profile as a low-carbon, high-capacity baseload power source directly addresses the environmental imperative of climate change mitigation while simultaneously providing the economic stability and energy security essential for poverty eradication and industrial advancement. By fostering high-skill job creation and supporting critical applications in health and water management, nuclear technology contributes holistically to the social pillars of the 2030 Agenda.

Moving forward, the global community must ensure that policy and financial frameworks adequately recognize the integrated value proposition of nuclear energy to facilitate the large-scale investment required to expand its deployment. Failure to harness this proven, scalable technology would render the collective goals of affordable energy, economic resilience, and a climate-safe future significantly more difficult, costly, and ultimately, riskier to attain.

V. What to watch

You can watch these YouTube videos to better understand the topic.

1. Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in Less Industrialized Countries: Challenges, Opportunities, and Acceptance

   (https://youtu.be/E5Ae4Nk08Xw)

   This video discusses how nuclear energy and technologies can be used in countries that are less industrialised and it's the opportunities, the challenges and public acceptance issues.

2. Nuclear waste is reusable. Why aren't we doing it?

   (https://youtu.be/hiAsmUjSmdI)

   This video explains that a large portion of nuclear "waste" is technically reusable, but only a few countries exploit that — it talks about recycling nuclear fuel and how that could reduce the waste burden.

3. The NPT and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy: a …

   (https://youtu.be/LS-PMHEBfeo)

   This video covers the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in promoting peaceful nuclear uses — including legal/regulatory frameworks.

4. Nuclear Waste - Handling With Care

   (https://youtu.be/9HADmKZ47zw)

   This video shows how a particular facility in Ontario manages nuclear waste — how the waste is handled, stored, monitored to ensure safety of people and the environment.

5. The Peaceful Application of Nuclear Science and Technology …

   (https://youtu.be/3RQt1zyOnAs)

   Focuses on the application of nuclear science/technology for peaceful uses in Africa through institutional regulation and cooperation.

VI. Questions to be Addressed

1. How can the international community balance the promotion of peaceful nuclear technology with the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation?
2. Should there be a universal framework under the IAEA to regulate and monitor the disposal and storage of nuclear waste to protect the environment?
3. What measures can developing countries adopt to safely expand the use of nuclear energy without compromising environmental and public health standards?
4. How can the IAEA encourage transparency and data sharing among member states regarding nuclear safety and radioactive waste management?
5. Should nuclear energy be considered a sustainable energy source under global climate agreements such as the Paris Accord?
6. What role should international partnerships and technology transfers play in helping nations develop peaceful nuclear capabilities responsibly?
7. How can the world ensure long-term containment of nuclear waste and prevent contamination of ecosystems, water sources, and human settlements?
8. Should the IAEA or a new UN mechanism be empowered to impose sanctions or incentives to ensure compliance with global nuclear safety and waste management standards?

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Session 1: Opening Speech
Sample:
Honorable Chair and Esteemed Delegates,
It is an honor for our country to attend this significant meeting. Oceans, vital for regulating the climate and supporting ecosystems, face serious threats, with over 8 million tons of plastic entering them annually.
Efforts must focus on solutions such as banning single-use plastics, promoting recycling, and creating marine protected areas. International cooperation is essential to clean up oceans and ensure sustainable practices.
By working together, steps can be taken to protect marine life and build a cleaner, healthier future. Thank you.

Session 2: GSL
1) Sharing a Fact
"Honorable Chair and Fellow Delegates,
Every year, over 8 million tons of plastic waste enter the oceans, harming marine animals and polluting habitats. This growing issue threatens biodiversity and the livelihoods of millions who rely on the oceans. We must act to protect marine life and ensure a sustainable future."
2) Sharing a Problem
"Honorable Chair and Fellow Delegates,
Marine pollution, including plastic waste and chemical spills, is destroying ecosystems and endangering species like turtles and coral reefs. This is not just a threat to the oceans—it is a global problem that impacts everyone. Collaborative efforts are essential to find a solution."
3) Giving a Solution
"Honorable Chair and Fellow Delegates,
Solutions like banning single-use plastics, creating marine protected areas, and promoting biodegradable alternatives can significantly reduce ocean pollution. Working with governments and organizations can make these efforts successful."
4) Asking for Support
"Honorable Chair and Fellow Delegates,
Let us all work together to support actions that reduce marine pollution. By passing resolutions and taking concrete steps, it is possible to protect marine life and preserve the oceans for future generations."
Yields:
We would like to yield our remaining time to the chair.
We would like to yield our remaining time to the questions.
We would like to yield our remaining time to the delegate of …

Session 3 – Motions for moderated caucus

As the delegate of [country], we would like to give a motion to discuss how governments can use less plastic and help people switch to eco-friendly options in a moderated caucus.
Individual speaker time is 1 minute, and total speaking time is 10 minutes.

As the delegate of [country], we would like to give a motion to discuss how countries can ensure proper trash collection and management to prevent waste from ending up in the ocean in a moderated caucus.
Individual speaker time is 1 minute, and total speaking time is 10 minutes.

As the delegate of [country], we would like to give a motion to discuss how countries can work together to clean up large piles of trash in the ocean, such as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, in a moderated caucus.
Individual speaker time is 1 minute, and total speaking time is 10 minutes.

As the delegate of [country], we would like to give a motion to discuss what rules can be made to stop overfishing and save endangered ocean animals in a moderated caucus.
Individual speaker time is 1 minute, and total speaking time is 10 minutes.

As the delegate of [country], we would like to give a motion to discuss how schools and communities can teach people, especially kids, about ocean pollution and how to help in a moderated caucus.
Individual speaker time is 1 minute, and total speaking time is 10 minutes.

As the delegate of [country], we would like to give a motion to discuss how governments can encourage companies to make products that do not harm the ocean, such as biodegradable plastics, in a moderated caucus.
Individual speaker time is 1 minute, and total speaking time is 10 minutes.

Resolution

RESOLUTION

JMUN HARVARD RoP

1) Heading

Committee:
Agenda Item:
Sponsor(s):
Signatory or Signatories:

The General Assembly,

Put a comma after the subject.

2) Pre-ambulatory

Put a comma after the pre-ambulatory clauses..

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992,
Recognizing that rates of economic growth vary between countries,
Concerned by the global nature of poverty and inequality,
… ,
.. ,
. ,

Italic

3) Operative

Operative clauses ends with semi-colon ;

Put numbers at he beginning of the operative clauses.

1. *Takes note of* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty;
2. *Calls upon the international community to keep fighting poverty:*
    a. *Asks for more schools and clinics,*
    b. *Wants better jobs for parents;*
3. *Emphasizes* that education and training are among the critical factors inempowering those living in poverty;
4. … ;
5. .. ;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.

Sub-clauses ends with a colon :

Sub-clauses end a comma ,

Italic

If it is the last sub-clause, it ends with a semi-colon;

Resolution ends with a full stop.

Perambulatory Phrases

Acknowledging	Expecting	Noting with appreciation
Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with approval
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Observing
Bearing in mind	Fully believing	Pointing out
Confident	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Congratulating	Further recalling	Realizing
Contemplating	Guided by	Recalling
Convinced	Having adopted	Recognizing
Declaring	Having considered	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having considered further	Reminding
Deeply conscious	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having received	Taking note
Deploring	Having studied	Viewing with appreciation
Desiring	Keeping in mind	Welcoming
Emphasizing	Noting further	

Operative Phrases

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