

XXXIV

TECMUN Jr.

Historical Commision on
Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Session schedule

Wednesday, November 11th

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

Thursday, November 12th

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

Friday, November 13th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h
Lunch	14:40 – 16:00 h
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:00 h

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

General Agenda

Secretary General: David Trujillo Loza

GENERAL COORDINATION

Undersecretary of General Coordination: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jimenez

*General Coordination Supervisor for Secretary Co: Ana Sofía Parra Meza y Narda
Regina Rentería Martínez*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

Coordination Supervisor: Maria Fernanda Granados Martínez

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Andrea Teresa Romero Bravo

Topic A) Strategies to address the transnational financing networks and arms smuggling mechanisms sustaining the operations of Al-Shabaab in the Horn of Africa.

Topic B) Addressing Cross-Border protection measures and legal frameworks for climate displaced populations especially in the Bay of Bengal and South Asia.

First Committee on Disarmament and International Security

President: Marco Omar Montemurro Spano

Topic A) Measures to restore military transparency and reduce the operational preparation of nuclear arsenals between the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

Topic B) Strategies to confront the illicit trafficking of commercial explosives and military grade weaponry within South America, with emphasis on regional cooperation, stockpile security and the logistical capabilities of transnational criminal networks.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Jeshua Isai Jordan López

Topic A) Measures to address human trafficking for forced criminality in scam compounds across the Mekong sub-region, with emphasis on transnational cooperation and the protection of trafficking victims.

Topic B) Strategies to dismantle the laundering of drug trafficking profits enabled by corruption in the Sahel region, with emphasis on the cocaine route between South America and Europe.

Comisión del Derecho Internacional
Presidenta: Alexa Ortiz Van Der Graaff

Tópico A) Estrategias para abordar la difusión transfronteriza de contenido sintético generado por inteligencia artificial, que compromete la integridad electoral y la estabilidad diplomática internacional.

Tópico B) Medidas para fortalecer la protección jurídica internacional de personas desplazadas por desastres naturales y crisis climáticas en regiones vulnerables del Sudeste Asiático y el Pacífico.

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies Pour les Réfugiés
President: Mauricio Antillón Mota

Sujet A) Actions visant à renforcer l'accès aux services essentiels dans les camps de réfugiés rohingyas situés en République Populaire du Bangladesh, en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur les défis climatiques.

Sujet B) Stratégies pour renforcer l'assistance humanitaire destinée aux personnes déplacées internes en République du Soudan, dans le contexte du conflit armé entre les Forces armées soudanaises et les Forces de soutien rapide.

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo de la Infancia
Presidenta: Andrea Hernández Caballero

Tópico A) Estrategias para abordar la desinformación en línea y la amplificación algorítmica de contenido dañino que socava el acceso de los niños a información confiable en entornos digitales en Latinoamérica y el Caribe.

Tópico B) Estrategias para garantizar el acceso humanitario infantil en la Franja de Gaza durante los conflictos armados.

International Maritime Organization
President: Isabella Buendía Ramírez

Topic A) Mechanisms to strengthen international regulatory frameworks addressing the deployment of autonomous and AI-assisted maritime systems and their implications for maritime safety, accountability and international coordination.

Topic B) Measures to strengthen occupational safety and environmental sustainability in international ship recycling practices.

Special Political and Decolonization Committee
President: Ariadna Joseline Pacheco Spirina

Topic A) Measures to strengthen international cooperation for environmental remediation and humanitarian assistance in territories affected by the legacy of nuclear testing in the Pacific and Central Asia.

Topic B) Measures to address the legal and political implications of climate-induced territorial loss affecting Low-Lying Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Diane González Martínez

Topic A) Measures to strengthen international cooperation for environmental remediation and humanitarian assistance in territories affected by the legacy of nuclear testing in the Pacific and Central Asia.

Topic B) Measures to address the legal and political implications of climate-induced territorial loss affecting Low-Lying Non-Self-Governing Territories.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia

Coordination Supervisor: Aitana Rodríguez Hernández

Organización Internacional de la Policía Criminal

Presidenta: Andrea Guadalupe Zaldívar Escamilla

Tópico A) Acciones para fortalecer la cooperación policial internacional en la identificación y desarticulación de organizaciones criminales transnacionales responsables de ataques de ransomware contra infraestructuras críticas en Europa, con énfasis en el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del norte .

Tópico B) Mecanismos para fortalecer la cooperación policial internacional en la identificación y desarticulación de redes criminales transnacionales dedicadas al tráfico ilícito de migrantes a través de rutas terrestres irregulares entre América Latina y América del Norte.

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

President: Sara Vázquez Zamora

Topic A) Actions for enhancing multilateral efluencia to address human trafficking and cross border fraud and cybercrime with emphasis in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Topic B) Measures to address the use of cryptocurrencies in the laundering of criminal proceeds conductas by drug cartels in Latin America with an emphasis in the United Mexican States

Comité de los Derechos del Niño

Presidenta: Camila Aimee Castañeda Espinoza

Tópico A) Medidas internacionales para prevenir el reclutamiento forzado de menores por grupos armados en la República de Haití frente al aumento de violencia de pandillas y crisis institucional.

Tópico B) Estrategias regionales para proteger a menores migrantes no acompañados en la frontera entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de América frente al tráfico humano y la violencia del crimen organizado.

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

Presidenta: Danna Valeria Márquez Mejía

Tópico A) Estrategias para fomentar el empoderamiento económico y la inclusión laboral de las mujeres migrantes y refugiadas por motivos de violencia sistemática en América Latina.

Tópico B) Medidas para garantizar la igualdad económica y el derecho a la propiedad de tierras de las mujeres en la reconstrucción de zonas post-conflicto en África, con énfasis en la República Democrática del Congo.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Emiliano Sánchez Dorantes

Topic A) Security risks associated with the transfer, proliferation, and regulation of military artificial intelligence systems in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Topic B) Counterspace capabilities, including cyberattacks and jamming against satellite networks, and their impact on communications, navigation, and strategic systems in Eastern Europe.

Consejo de Derechos Humanos

Presidenta: Andrea Meza Hernández

Tópico A) Medidas para garantizar la protección de periodistas y el acceso libre a la información en situaciones de conflicto armado, con énfasis en la región de Oriente Medio.

Tópico B) Acciones para garantizar la protección de las infancias y adolescencias frente al reclutamiento forzado y las violaciones a los derechos humanos en la región del Sahel ante la expansión de grupos extremistas.

Comité de Expertos de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Gestión Global de la Información Geospacial

Presidenta: Regina Hernández Caballero

Tópico A) Reducción de la brecha tecnológica geoespacial en los Estados Insulares del Pacífico.

Tópico B) Fortalecimiento de la gobernanza ética de datos en sistemas de prevención y respuesta ante desastres naturales en Estados insulares del Caribe.

Food and Agriculture Organization

President: Mariana Jiménez Zamudio

Topic A) Strategies to address bioprospecting and genetic patenting inciting biopiracy that undermines traditional agricultural knowledge and smallholder seed sovereignty in Southern Asia.

Topic B) Confronting the causes of child labour and exploitative practices within West African cocoa supply chains with emphasis in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Sofía López Rodríguez

Topic A) Mechanisms to counter the transnational growth of the Primeiro Comando da Capital while addressing the systemic prison crisis in the Federative Republic of Brazil (1993-2016).

Topic B) Mechanisms to combat the transnational trafficking of women and sexual exploitation networks operated by the Russian Mafia (Bratva) in Post-Soviet states (1991-2005).

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

Coordination Supervisor: Romina Valle Velázquez

Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Emilio Gutierrez

Tópico A) Medidas para enfrentar las crecientes tensiones internacionales, así como la amenaza de un posible conflicto bélico en la región del Medio Oriente, con énfasis en el crecimiento del programa nuclear de la República Islámica de Irán y sus posibles implicaciones para la seguridad global

Tópico B) Medidas para responder al incremento de las tensiones en Europa Oriental, así como a sus posibles repercusiones en la seguridad y estabilidad de la República de Polonia y la República de Lituania, con especial énfasis en la militarización del enclave de Kaliningrado por parte de la Federación de Rusia.

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

Tópico A) Acciones para fortalecer la vigilancia, prescripción responsable y acceso regulado a fármacos antimicrobianos en los centros hospitalarios de la Unión Europea, con énfasis en la resistencia bacteriana a los antibióticos, el uso inadecuado de fármacos y las fallas estructurales asociadas.

Tópico B) Medidas para apoyar la recuperación de la infraestructura sanitaria y reforzar la protección del personal de salud en zonas de conflicto armado, con un enfoque crítico en la desnutrición aguda infantil en la República de Sudán.

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Joaquín Pérez y Rodríguez

Tópico A) Estrategias para contrarrestar el conflicto armado en Sudán, haciendo énfasis en el genocidio y los crímenes de guerra cometidos en Darfur y las amenazas que representa para la estabilidad del África Oriental.

Tópico B) Medidas para frenar los ataques militares de los Estados Unidos de América y el Estado de Israel contra el territorio de la República Islámica de Irán, poniendo especial atención en el riesgo de escalada a un conflicto armado generalizado en Medio Oriente.

Fondo Monetario Internacional

Presidente: Daniel Emiliano Morales Ramírez

Tópico A) Estrategias para mitigar el impacto económico global causado por el conflicto en el estrecho de Ormuz tras las tensiones en Oriente Medio,

Tópico B) Mecanismos para enfrentar las repercusiones de las políticas arancelarias de Estados Unidos de América en las economías comerciales asociadas.

Organización Internacional de Energía Atómica

Presidenta: Natalia García Olmos

Tópico A) Reforzamiento de los mecanismos internacionales de verificación y no proliferación en relación con el programa nuclear de la República Islámica de Irán.

Tópico B) Fortalecimiento de las medidas y mecanismos internacionales para mitigar los riesgos ambientales, garantizar la seguridad nuclear y reforzar la protección tecnológica de las instalaciones nucleares en Ucrania.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Santiago Castañeda Castro

Topic A) Measures to address the humanitarian and security crisis in Cabo Delgado, with emphasis on the violent campaign of Ahlu Sunnah Wa-Jamo (ASWJ) and extremist recruitment prevention.

Topic B) Mechanisms to eradicate the security vacuum in Somalia as a consequence of the transition from ATMIS, in the context of the operational resurgence of Al-Shabaab.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

President: Mauricio Alejandro Salazar López

Topic A) Measures to address the threat of undeclared chemical weapons stockpiles and the proliferation of dual-use chemical substances in the Syrian Arab Republic after the fall of the Assad government.

Topic B) Measures to strengthen international emergency response and assistance mechanisms in relation to alleged chemical weapons incidents in the Republic of the Sudan.

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidenta: Andrea Vázquez Zamora

Tópico A) Mecanismos para la supervisión del uso de vehículos aéreos no tripulados en zonas con altas tasas de crimen organizado en Latinoamérica con énfasis en la República de Haití.

Tópico B) Medidas para la regulación del uso de Inteligencia Artificial (IA) enfocado en la manipulación de procesos electorales en Latinoamérica con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil.

International Criminal Court

President: Marco Bourget Alvarez

Case A) The Prosecutor v Rodrigo Roa Duterte for alleged crimes against humanity in the Republic of the Philippines.

Case B) 2017 Clearance Operations in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, with emphasis on the application for a warrant of arrest against Min Aung Hlaing, Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services at the time of the operations, for alleged crimes against humanity.

“The world offers you comfort. But you were not made for comfort, you were made for greatness”

- Joseph Ratzinger

Dear reader,

Five years ago, I began this project without knowing what it would become. I arrived at TECMUN thinking that it was only an academic event; three days later, that perception had completely changed, and eight models later, they made me realize that the meaning I once saw in it does not come close to what I see it as today and what it truly is. Like many others, I began with the belief that TECMUN was a model of agents seeking to change and solve the problems that develop in our world. However, diplomacy and communication are only a small part of what this model is about and what it gives you to go out and truly make a difference.

The problem in our days does not lie in the lack of knowledge we have about them, but in the lack of willingness of those who know and do not act. The human fear of attempting that which we know makes us uncomfortable surpasses the desire we have to do it and, in an attempt to change that mindset, TECMUN came to shape and change those who hesitate to act out of fear of transcending and facing realities. The agents of change that I thought were formed through formality were, in reality, being shaped through adversity and setbacks, with people willing to embrace what is difficult, people willing to empty themselves of what they have in abundance and fill themselves with what they lack.

Understanding this, I invite you, delegate, advisor, and secretariat, to empty yourself of what is simple and fill yourself with what is complex. I invite you to leave conformity behind and choose transcendence for these three days. Because if you long for change as much as I do, there is no better initiative than starting with oneself. In this way, many Model United Nations conferences can teach you communication and diplomacy, but few seek a transition the way TECMUN does. Love change and work with love for it, because only then will greatness prevail over conformity.

David Trujillo Loza
Secretary General for the
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"Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world."

- Harriet Tubman.

Querido soñador:

Siempre he pensado que cada uno de nosotros llegó a este universo con un mismo propósito: cambiar el mundo. Estoy segura de que debes tener miles de sueños y metas que anhelas cumplir en un futuro; yo vengo a pedirte que nunca te rindas. Hoy en día el mundo está lleno de noticias sobre cómo la humanidad está siendo gobernada por el poder y la ambición, y yo sé que eso puede llegar a desanimar e incluso desviar nuestros propósitos, pero, por favor, nunca dejes que los retrocesos sean una razón para dejar de intentar; al contrario, que se conviertan en el porqué de tus pasos hacia el cambio.

Hace algunos años mis sueños seguían borrosos, no era muy consciente de mis alrededores y tampoco tenía herramientas para comprenderlo del todo, pero el día que entré a Tecmun fue como si hubiera visto con lentes por primera vez. Tecmun me ha enseñado que el primer paso para el cambio es el volvernos conscientes; con esto me refiero a no hundirnos en la ignorancia y empezar a ver el mundo desde cualquier perspectiva posible, empezar a investigar sobre todo lo bueno y lo malo y formar un criterio de ello.

Si me preguntaran cómo describiría a Tecmun, diría que es un espacio para descubrir; dentro de este eres capaz de pensar más allá e intentar buscar soluciones para problemáticas que gente real vive día con día. No solo analizas, te vuelves un poquito más empático con cada propuesta que realizas. Tecmun es un lugar para soñadores; está basado en un modelo de naciones que surgió para evitar futuros conflictos, pero yo considero que Tecmun es aún más que eso.

Para mí, Tecmun se ha convertido en los tres días que espero con ansias cada semestre. El motivo eres tú; trabajar durante todo el semestre para llegar al modelo y poder verte list@ para adentrarte en un mundo lleno de ideas y soluciones, de creatividad y pasión, hace que todo mi esfuerzo valga la pena. Mi propósito es que te enamores de Tecmun al igual que yo lo hice; busco transmitirte mi pasión y hacerte ver este proyecto como lo hago yo, como el lugar en el que los sueños se hacen realidad.

Como jóvenes debemos luchar por un mundo mejor; somos el futuro de nuestra sociedad y debemos actuar como tal. Nuestro deber como estudiantes es querer ser mejor cada día, pero no por los demás, sino porque esa alma soñadora que tenemos en nuestros corazones nos vea triunfar y ser la persona más feliz del mundo, siempre apegada a nuestros valores, siempre perseverante, siempre libre. Luchemos por tener un mundo mejor, pensemos en grande y no dejemos que nunca nadie nos quite lo más importante que poseemos, nuestra humanidad. Gracias por estar aquí, por hacer el cambio, por no rendirte.

Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez
Subsecretaría de Coordinación para el
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"Just because you have rights today does not mean you will have rights tomorrow"

- Sheryl Lee Ralph

Queridos visionarios:

Seamos honestos: las problemáticas globales que están frente a nosotros no son sólo simulaciones; son un reflejo de la fricción exacta que define nuestro presente. Deben considerarse afortunados de poder tener una voz con la cual expresar sus ideas, opiniones y descontentos. Sean mentes revolucionarias y recuerden que el simple hecho de cuestionarse el mundo en el que viven es un acto puro de rebeldía. Vivimos en un mundo donde cada vez nos preocupamos menos por el de al lado, y ustedes son quienes deben recordar que, al estar aquí, participando en este modelo, han adquirido un compromiso con la transformación social.

Desde que empecé mi camino en TECMUN, nunca me hubiera imaginado ser la persona que soy ahora. Ser parte de este modelo te lleva a lugares increíbles, pero lo más importante son las cosas que te llevas de él. El hecho de que la mayoría de nuestra sociedad no se preocupe por lo que pasa al otro lado del mundo, mientras que ustedes tienen la oportunidad no solo de conocer estas problemáticas, sino también de buscarles solución, habla muy bien de lo valientes que pueden llegar a ser. Una vida puede cambiar si tan solo se decide actuar. Por eso, el consejo más valioso que puedo darles es que no tengan miedo de expresarse ni de alzar la voz, porque no saben el poder que tienen. Luchen y hablen por las personas que hoy no pueden hacerlo o a quienes su voz les fue arrebatada. Puede que sean pequeños, pero no dejen que eso los defina y, mucho menos, que se convierta en un limitante para soñar en grande.

Les deseo mucha suerte en este modelo y espero que salgan de cada sesión satisfechos y felices de sí mismos. No vean desde el privilegio, atrévanse a más y recuerden que el verdadero cambio empieza aquí y empieza en ustedes.

María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia
Subsecretary for the Economic and Social Council for the
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How are we supposed to know how to fix our world if we don't even know what is happening?

Imagine a world where our voices don't matter simply because we don't even know what we are talking about. Dear Delegate, by being here you are taking the next step, proving that there is a need to speak up and there are still people that care. Yes it can be intimidating and it may seem difficult, and at times you may question whether your voice is worth hearing. But believe me, it is. Be confident in your work but mostly, be proud of it.

In my experience the things we don't say are often the ones we regret the most. So trust your opinions and be willing to participate. You will make mistakes and that is okay. There may be people who seem smarter than you, or more confident than you. But remember; you are in that room too. You worked for your place there, and your voice holds the same value.

You don't have to be right all the time. That is not the point of TECMUN. The point is to learn, to collaborate and to discover new perspectives you may have never considered before. It is about challenging the way you think and growing into the person you want to become. Don't let fear keep you away from success. Every person in this room will bring a different perspective and that is what will make this committee worth being in.

Your President.

Sofia López Rodríguez
President of the Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the
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Background

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established in 1992 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at the request of the General Assembly. It is the principal policymaking body in the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice. The Committee prioritizes international cooperation to fight national and transnational delinquency, including organized crime, economical illicit activities, and money laundering, while strengthening the role of criminal law in environmental protection, enhancing urban and juvenile crime prevention, and improving the efficiency, accountability and fairness of criminal justice administration systems worldwide. The CCPCJ holds annual sessions in which all of its 40 Member States participate in discussions and policy development.

Faculties

In order to guide the United Nations activities regarding crime and prevention and criminal justice; The Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is enabled to:

- Develop international normative frameworks and provide guidance to Member States to improve their justice systems and prevent crime;
- Encourage Member States to review, modernize and strengthen national laws and penalties, while respecting each country's legal system;
- Facilitate communication channels and forums to all members in order to share, negotiate and discuss policy development to fight crime;
- Act as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by reviewing its budget and recommending how to allocate funds to promote technical assistance;

- Establish specialized working groups and request expert missions, training, or data analysis from the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI);
- Operate with other United Nations agencies to create joint strategies to counter international crime.

Topic A

Mechanisms to counter the transnational growth of the Primer Comando da Capital while addressing the systemic prison crisis in Federative Republic of Brazil (1993-2016)

Introduction

The *Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC)*¹ was established in 1993 inside the *Casa de Custódia de Taubaté*², one of the most dangerous and overcrowded detention facilities in Brazil, in response to the violent and degrading conditions that inmates faced daily. The government attempted to weaken this criminal organization by transferring its leaders to different correction facilities; however, this strategy facilitated the expansion of the group's influence, allowing it to establish relationships with other criminal groups and spread its ideology, contributing to its control over more than 70 prisons across the country by 2006. Operating within a Brazilian prison system marked by severe overcrowding, abuse, and deep institutional corruption, the PCC took advantage of the government's inability to maintain order and developed its own parallel system of authority within numerous correctional facilities. By 2010, the organization had expanded well beyond Brazil's national borders, developing drug trafficking routes through the Republic of Paraguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic, establishing working relationships with Italian criminal groups such as the *'Ndrangheta*³, moving financial resources through Chinese financial networks, and securing trafficking corridors across West Africa.

A prison-based survival structure rapidly evolved into one of the most sophisticated transnational criminal networks in the Western Hemisphere. The strength of this criminal organization became increasingly concerning as it expanded its transnational relationships even outside its continent having presence in Europe, West Africa and even Asia, making it a major transnational security concern. During the coordinated attacks of May 2006, the PCC organized more than 70 prison riots and various separated assaults on banks, public

¹ **Primeiro Comando da Capital:** The largest and most organized criminal syndicate in Brazil (InSight Crime, 2022)

² **Casa de Custódia de Taubaté:** A maximum-security prison and psychiatric facility in São Paulo state, Brazil (Memorial da Resistência de São Paulo, 2025)

³ **'Ndrangheta:** A criminal organization from Calabria, Italy, that has become one of the world's most powerful organized crime syndicates. (Britannica, 2026)

transportation, and police stations across São Paulo state. Resulting in 172 casualties, plunged entire cities into fear and made the international community fully aware of the extraordinary reach and organizational strength of a group that had grown directly out of years of *state neglect*⁴. By this point, the PCC had ceased to be solely a domestic security concern and had become a transnational criminal enterprise requiring a coordinated international response.

History of the PCC

The PCC originated in São Paulo, Brazil, within one of the country's most notorious detention facilities. The organization was formed following a football match on August 31st, 1993, at the Taubaté penitentiary, a small group of inmates had scheduled a match with a rival group, the Commando Caipira. However, instead of playing, the group brutally ambushed and decapitated their opponents, leaving their heads on the field to assert their dominance over the correctional facility. The eight prisoners who formed this organization declare that their primary adversary would not be other inmates, but the system itself, framing their actions as a response to the 1992 Carandiru Massacre, during which 111 inmates were slain by Brazilian security forces. The PCC also expressed solidarity with another prison-based organization, the Red Commando (*Comando Vermelho*)⁵, which is another organization based on self-protection for prisoners, and they adopted their slogan “peace, justice, freedom.”

In this manner, prison by prison and favela by favela, the PCC steadily expanded its influence; it was a way to protect the rights of the inmates while satisfying their own criminal interests. Members operating outside prison were required to contribute 500 *reais*⁶ per month, while incarcerated members paid 25 reais; these funds were used to finance legal assistance,

⁴ **State neglect:** A type of maltreatment that refers to the failure by the State to provide needed, age-needed care although financially able to do so or offered financial or other means to do so. (Child Rights International Network, 2011)

⁵ **Comando Vermelho:** Brazil's oldest criminal group, created in Rio de Janeiro prison in the 1970s (InSight Crime, 2022)

⁶ **Reais:** Monetary unit of Brazil (Britannica Money, 2026)

bribe prison guards and police officers, and acquire drugs and weapons. In 1999, the group carried out one of the largest bank robberies's history, stealing over 32 million reais, the Insight Crime organization states. The government attempted to weaken the organization by transferring its leaders to different correctional facilities; however, this facilitated facility connections and the indoctrination of their ideology. In 2001, the PCC rebellions in 29 state prisons across the country, resulting in 16 casualties and solidifying their control over a significant portion of the prison population.

By 2002, Marcos Willians Herbas Camacho, known as 'Marcola', was established as the dominant leader of the PCC's second generation consolidating power by eliminating rival centers of influence. Under his leadership, the PCC expanded significantly, establishing dominance in states like Paraná, Piauí, and Mato Grosso do Sul, while using its control over prison systems to regulate criminal markets and smuggling routes into the Federal Republic of Brazil. The organization also maintained a prolonged truce with the Red Commando (Comando Vermelho) with each group refraining from operating within the other's territory and engaging in mutually beneficial criminal exchange. However, by the mid-2010s, competition over drug trafficking routes from the Republic of Paraguay began to strain this relationship, contributing to the outbreak of open conflict in 2016.

Organization and Modus Operandi of the PCC

The PCC operates through a system of coordinating bodies known as *sintonias*⁷, specialized committees that provide organizational structure and perform distinct functions within the group. One of these components is the leadership structure, leaders operating within São Paulo, and members responsible for activities outside of the Federative Republic of Brazil. Another area focused on prisoner assistance, as different *sintonias* support inmates' families

⁷ **Sintonias:** The decentralized, specialized committees or task forces that govern the PCC operations. (Journal of Illicit Economies and Development, 2020)

by providing legal defense for members and financial assistance to see their relatives in prisons; the administrative branch, responsible for maintaining membership records, managing finances and regulates the violence within their internal justice systems. Finally, the criminal economy encompasses the *sintonias* responsible for coordinating the distribution of drugs and weapons. The relationship among the *sintonias* has been described as collegial rather than submissive, illustrating how the PCC organization is highly effective. Furthermore, the porous nature of São Paulo prison system, where cell phones and contraband frequently circulate and visits are facilitated by the organization, has enabled the PCC to maintain regular communication both within the prison system and with members cooperating operating outside correctional facilities.

The PCC's primary source of income is drug trafficking, which accounts for the vast majority of the organization's revenue. Its control over strategic routes, including the Port of Santos, responsible for as much as 80 percent of cocaine, led to Europe, according to the InSight Crime organization report about the rise of the PCC. Secondary sources of revenue include cigarette smuggling, cargo theft, trafficking of weapons, and bank robberies. The structure that is responsible for the functioning of the PCC is the way that it replaces the governing authority in The Federative Republic of Brazil for the most marginalized communities. The organization has portrayed itself as a defender of prisoners and the most vulnerable against state oppression, which is widely present in Brazil, with the explicit goal of maintaining distance from law enforcement and protecting its illicit activities. This system applies the same for prisons as for favelas, where some residents have relied on these informal systems to resolve disputes through the PCC laws rather than calling the police.

Brazil's Prison Crisis

Brazilian prisons were not originally conceived as spaces for rehabilitation and reintegration into society, but rather as instruments of social control and exclusion, used disproportionately

against enslaved populations, indigenous communities, and impoverished sectors of society. The Penal Execution of Law of 1984 sought to improve facilities conditions and to showcase the prisoners rights; however, these normative advances rarely translated into real improvements. Mass incarceration was driven by the drug crisis, going from 90,000 inmates in the early 1990s to more than 726,000 by 2016, despite limited expansion in infrastructure, staffing, or rehabilitation programs. The Federative Republic of Brazil holds the world's third largest prison population, surpassing 850,000 people; most prisons units hold on average 70% more inmates than their capacity allows as identified by the International Bar Organization.

The conditions inside these facilities are outrageous and by every decent standard, inhumane. The United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture visited Brazil in 2011 and concluded that torture and mistreatment were widespread and systematic across detention centers across all the nation. When the body returned in 2015, it found that nothing had changed, overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, extensive violence and a lack of proper oversight leading to impunity were still present. Former United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, Juan Méndez in an interview for the International Bar Organization, stated, “greatly impacts the living conditions of inmates and their access to food, drinking water, health care, family visits, legal defence, psychosocial support, and work and education opportunities, as well as sun, fresh air and recreation.” Similarly, the Catholic Church National Pastoral Commission, which monitors prison conditions in The Federal Republic of Brazil, published ‘Torture in times of Mass Incarceration’ in October 2016. After analyzing 105 cases of torture, the report concludes that none of them a state agent had been punished or resposibilized.

Following the 1992 prison massacre, the Brazilian state's response was to make excuses, saying that it was unfortunate, but prisons were run by private contractors. In 2006, the drug law, firstly designed to distinguish between users and traffickers, failed to establish

clear criteria, leaving the decision to police consideration which unfolded in 62% increase in drug related incarceration between 2007 and 2010 alone according to the InSight Crime Organization, with drug offenders growing from 9% to 28% of the total prison population by 2014. As the International Bar Association reports, approximately 40% of prisoners are in pretrial detention, Brazil has fewer than 6,000 public defenders against over 10,000 inmates. There is also a lot of racial stigma in detentions, Afro-Brazilians make up 64% of the prison population despite being 53% of the general population.

Sidney Salles, a man who spent six years in Carandiru prison for robbery and witnessed the rise of the PCC, stated that the conditions within the detention facility were vicious, those who had more funds lived better and subjugated others, the wardens allowed the assault of indebted prisoners wives, special abuse of vulnerable inmates and the sale of cell to the highest bidder. This failure on the system was what allowed the PCC to emerge and thrive. According to national penitentiary data, approximately 40% of prison units in Brazil suffer from influence by criminal groups. Ironically, the arrival of the PCC improved the conditions for many prisoners, regulating violence, prohibiting assault and establishing rules of coexistence in spaces where previously only brutality was conquered.

International Containment Efforts

The global participation to combat the expansion of the PCC developed gradually and unevenly during the period, which only allowed the organization to grow further. In South America, the main example is the failure of border security in the Republic of Paraguay in 2012, when the 1,365 kilometer border with the Federative Republic of Brazil allowed the entrance of the PCC and lead to the “baptism” of members in Paraguayan prisons, as the organization took advantage of weak institutional capacity and limited oversight along established smuggling routes for marijuana. Despite repeated diplomatic engagement and cooperation between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Paraguay, these

efforts were insufficient; according to the InSight Crime, authorities estimated that only 10-50 percent of the PCC members incarcerated in Paraguayan prisons were Brazilian, demonstrating that the organization had become embedded in both Paraguayan and Brazilian contexts. The scale of this relationship was reflected in trafficking data from the same report of InSight Crime; an estimated 40% of all cocaine seized in the member states of the European Union transited through the Republic of Paraguay, while corruption alongside its southern border routes was estimated to cost approximately 10% of the total value of smuggled contraband, suggesting that the PCC was not only infiltrated Paraguayan territory, but had become structurally integrated into its criminal economy.

For most of the 1900s to early 2000s, the criminal organization was treated as an isolated prison-related problem. It was only in 2013 when Federal Police began investigating the systematic involvement of the PCC in international drug trafficking networks, gradually identifying the Port of Santos as a key link in cocaine export routes in the nation with South American and transatlantic trafficking webs. By this time, the organization had already established working relationships with Bolivian and Peruvian cocaine producers. In addition, the PCC began forming early connections with foreign criminal organizations, including the 'Ndrangheta from the Italian Republic.

Reports from the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, which visited the Federative Republic of Brazil in 2011 and again in 2015, documented the relationship between prison system failure and the growth of organized crime, issuing recommendations to the government that produced little meaningful change. Likewise, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) had already identified the Federative Republic of Brazil as a structurally important hub for international cocaine trafficking. Data collected between 2009 and 2014 showed that the country accounted for approximately 7% of South America's cocaine seizures, while the Port of Santos served as a crucial transit point

through which an estimated 80% of cocaine destined for Europe passed. In addition, smaller trafficking groups linked to the First Capital Command transported cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamines to Europe, Africa, and Asia, while the PCC itself reportedly trafficked around 40 tons of cocaine annually through the Port of Santos. Corruption remained a key factor in facilitating PCC drug shipments; during a 2014 Federal Police undercover operation, an official working at a *Recinto Especial para Despacho Aduaneiro de Exportação*, (REDEX)⁸ facility in Santos was arrested for collaborating with the PCC providing information regarding ship arrival dates, routes, and cargo types. The investigation revealed that corrupt officials received approximately US\$1,500 for facilitating the smuggling of drugs into shipping containers, and in March 2016, two port security guards were arrested on related charges.

Global Urgency

The PCC case demonstrates the profound consequences of a malfunctioning justice system, particularly within correctional facilities, which can destabilize both a nation and its neighboring countries. The state's failure to provide safety, dignity, and due process within its own prison system allowed the organization to gain power and expand beyond national borders, while initial attempts to dismiss its existence only aggravated the problem. This reveals why prison policy and transnational security cannot be treated as separate issues. The international community was not blind to this problem, but it lacked coordinated mechanisms capable of effectively addressing it.

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is deeply concerned and recognizes that its involvement is highly necessary. This issue extends far beyond the problem of an isolated prison within the Federative Republic of Brazil, as systematic failure

⁸ **REDEX:** A space destined for the customs clearance processes of goods that are waiting to be exported. (Wilson, Sons, 2022)

contributed to the rise of one of the largest criminal networks in the country. Furthermore, the PCC operates well beyond the nation's borders, with transnational crime constituting one of the most significant dimensions of the issue, including weapons smuggling, drug trafficking and capital laundering, affecting the nation but countries even outside their continent. Additionally, corruption among public authorities has been one of the primary factors that enabled the organization to expand over time.

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Topic B

Mechanisms to combat the transnational trafficking of women and sexual exploitation networks operated by the Russian Mafia (Bratva) in Post-Soviet States (1991-2005)

Introduction

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the region had experienced an intense economical transition, resulting in hyperinflation, mass unemployment and the collapse of the social safety net, contributing to an inequality for the female population. This gap of power and financial instability allowed that criminal transnational nets, known as the Russian Mafia, consolidated their control over strategic economical sectors and the state apparatus⁹, through systemic corruption. Operated by 'hierarchies of thieves in the law', and powerful brotherhoods such as the Solntsevskaya bratva¹⁰. These networks industrialised the trafficking of women into international sex markets, using tactics to trick their victims by using fake job offers, and marriage services from agencies. The conflict is characterised by the tension between these unions and the emerging combat mechanisms that include the delayed adoption of laws against trafficking (Reforms from Ukraine in 1998, and Russia in 2003). The labor of non-gubernamental organisations by supporting the protection of survivors and the development of international strategies to reduce the demand for exploitative sexual services.

The transformation of the Russian Mafia, of criminal syndicates from the Soviet era to a transnational criminal-politic link, has presented significant obstacles for the security and international justice. After the URSS collapse in 1991, the criminal hierarchies, *Vori v Zakone*, were integrated into the political and economical structures of the region, taking control of state-owned enterprises and strategic sectors of economy. There have been multiple allegations due to its implication in criminal enterprises which covers from weapons trafficking, narcotics to sexual exploitation from an industrial scale. The judicial local systems in the postsovietic states have fought for punishing these figures due to the intimacy of witnesses, the institutional weakness and a systemic corruption that has blurred dangerously

⁹ **State apparatus:** The complex system of institutions, organizations, and personnel that a society uses to maintain order, enforce laws, and administrate political power. (Collins, 2026)

¹⁰ **Solntsevskaya bratva:** The mightiest organized crime group to emerge from the wreckage of the Soviet Union. (ResearchGate, 2011)

the lines between the organised crime and the state apparatus. As a result, a system of impunity has let criminal leaders become legitimate tycoons or elite members protected by official power. In response to the crisis of organised crime and human trafficking the international community and several ONG promoted external justice mechanisms and new laws against. Nevertheless these measures had resulted partially effective because of the corruption and influence of powerful people of the state.

Industrialization of trafficking

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, in the Post-Sovistic states, the economical and institutional instability created conditions that contributed to the expansion of organized crime. The increasing rates of unemployment, situations of lack of resources, and weaknesses in social protection organizations led into a vulnerable period for multiple sectors in the population, specifically in women. While this was happening a large number of criminal groups such as the Russian Mafia had the opportunity to expand their network and evolved into a complex structure of human trafficking. Criminal networks systematized their operations through various specialized tasks, recruitment, document forgery, transportation and victim control at their destination while maintaining databases of potential victims with photographs and physical characteristics, Hughes & Denisova reports that traffickers in Ukraine received from US \$800 to \$2000 per woman.

These conditions ended up positioning human trafficking as one of the most lucrative criminal activities in the region. As the profit of this type of enterprise grew, its power and positioning also increased. The corruption complicated legal consequences and effective administration of justice for these organized criminal organizations. As a result, the international community recognized the importance of enhancing the cooperation between states and developing new strategies to fight human trafficking and transnational organized crime.

Transnational routes of trafficking

Russian organized crime networks, particularly the Solntsevskaya Bratva, industrialized the trafficking of women by constructing transnational routes that traversed Eastern and Western Europe, the Balkan, Central Asia, The United States of America, the State of Israel, and parts of Asia through a structure designed to evade law enforcement. They operated with ease due to their political-criminal nexus which included various legal registered enterprises, corrupt government officials, law enforcement personnel and individual traffickers. Traffickers relied primarily on legally registered travel agencies and jobs as fronts of recruitment, the article of Hughes & Denisova reveals that approximately 70% of victims traveled with authentic tourist visas that were obtained by corrupt officials or forged by specialized criminal networks. The operation of transport of the victims was established prioritizing efficiency; the women with authentic documents travelled alone to a contact address in the destination country, while groups were transported collectively when bribes could be distributed across multiple victims.

The countries where victims arrived included Republic of Türkiye, the Czech Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Baltic states, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Israel, and the Republic of South Africa, the International Organization for Migration highlights that the geographical spread of the trafficking of Russian and Ukrainian women is known to be between 40 and 50 countries worldwide. Russian criminal groups also used the United Mexican States as a transit point to move the victims towards the United States of America, operating widely in the New York Brighton Beach district. In destination countries, corruption among police and officials enabled the trafficking of women by facilitating illegal border crossing, returning escaped victims to brothels¹¹, and providing information about law enforcement operations. Alongside legal front business and adaptive logistics, these corruption allowed Russian trafficking networks to function with substantial impunity.

¹¹ **Brothels:** A place where men go and pay to have sex with prostitutes. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

Recruitment Mechanisms

The recruitment of women into trafficking networks across post-Soviet states, relied primarily on the economic downfall of the nation. Traffickers selected cities and regions based on the ease with which they could recruit women taking advantage of the widespread unemployment and lack of financial resources present following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Criminal networks had databases of potential victims collected from applications to beauty pageants and marriage agencies, they extracted photographs, personal data, physical details and personality traits, it was an industrial process. Around 70% of victims were unemployed at the time of their recruitment, their ages were between seventeen and twenty-six, they were recruited under fake offers of work abroad as waitresses, dancers or models.

All the operation structure of recruitment was designed to appear undoubtedly legitimate. Traffickers, as mentioned before, worked through legally registered travel and employment agencies, they usually posed as representatives of foreign modeling schools or religious missionary groups creating the trap until victims were already in transit or at their destination. Former victims at one point became the recruiters, approaching friends, acquaintances, and relatives in communities where they were trusted, which lowered the suspicion of the other counterparts. The CIA's¹² Center for the Study of Intelligence, documented that traffickers established businesses that seemed authentic both in victim's local counties and abroad to deceive the law and the victims more effectively. Once recruited, many women were unaware of who was responsible for their trafficking because several intermediaries and transit points were used to hide the criminal network.

Control and exploitation of victims

¹² **CIA:** The Central Intelligence Agency, collects, evaluates and disseminates vital information on economic, military, political and scientific, and other developments abroad to safeguard national security. (USA.gov, 2026)

When women arrived at their destination, traffickers subjected them to three forms of coercion: physical, psychological, and economical, in order to maintain absolute control over them. One of the first measures used to impose control was the confiscation of their identity documents, leaving women without legal status in the country where they were located and trapping them in a situation in which they feared deportation more than the exploitation itself. Debt bondage was the primary mechanism of economic control. During the recruitment process, traffickers offered to pay for flights, accommodations, and documents, but these costs were grossly inflated, forcing women into prostitution to repay debts that they could never realistically settle. *Pimps*¹³ further reinforced economic abuse through an elaborated system of fines, penalizing victims for infractions such as drug use, disobedience, or failure to maintain their physical appearance, thereby ensuring that women remained permanently indebted and financially dependent on their exploiters.

The violence and psychological degradation was designed to break the victims and manufacture compliance. Women were subjected to beatings, sexual harassment, and threats against their families, while pimps used photographs of the victims in degrading situations as blackmail to prevent them from seeking help or contacting relatives. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) article on international trafficking documented that traffickers created a climate of fear through both psychological and physical abuse to make victims believe that they had no alternative but to continue performing sexual services. Victims who attempted to escape found meager institutional protection; Ukrainian embassies in their destination countries lacked the resources to repatriate them, and women who were deported were regularly intercepted by criminal networks and returned to prostitution within 48 hours.

Global Urgency

¹³ **Pimps:** A man who controls prostitutes, especially by finding customers for them, and takes some of the money that they earn. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2026)

During the late 1990s, driven by the alarming scale of trafficking rates and pressure from civil society organizations, the international response to the phenomenon began to take shape. The European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties conducted a study in 2000 documenting that approximately 500,000 victims of trafficking entered Western Europe annually, leading the organization to advocate for harmonized legislation across the member states of the European Union and the expansion of programs such as STOP and DAPHNE, which funded prevention initiatives and victims assistance networks. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Palermo Protocol, opened for signature in 2000, established the first globally binding legal framework specifically addressing trafficking in persons by defining the crime and responsabilizing the states that signed to criminalize it, protect victims, and enhance cross-border cooperation. The 1977 U.S.- Russia Conference on Criminal Justice and the Exploitation of Women represented an earlier effort to coordinate investigative strategies and promote legislative reforms in the Russian Federation.

Ukraine enacted initial anti-trafficking legislation in 1998; however, its implementation remained severely dismissed because of the systematic corruption, institutional weaknesses, and the infiltration of organized crime into the state. The Russian Federation, on the other hand, delayed the criminalization of trafficking until 2003, a gap that was extensively exploited by criminal networks to maintain the flow of women into domestic and international sex industries. The United States of America, in response to CIA records estimating that between 45,000 and 50,000 women and children were trafficked annually into its territory, passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in 2000, creating a comprehensive legal framework that increased penalties for traffickers, provided protection for victims, and introduced a global monitoring mechanism through the annual Trafficking in Persons Report. Despite the legislative advances, the transnational Russian criminal corporations of human

trafficking demonstrated the national legal measurements were not enough, making the international cooperation and involvement essential to combat human trafficking.

The transnational trafficking of women operated by Russian organized criminal networks throughout 1991 to 2005 constitutes a threat to international security, a violation of human rights, and a challenge to the integrity of not only one country but several nations, including Germany, Türkiye, Israel, the Czech Republic, Greece, the United States of America, and the United Arab Emirates. The structure and functioning of these criminal organizations have also proven to be a problem within the justice system of affected countries, which continue to struggle with corruption ranging from border officials to politicians. Thousands of women are subjected annually to economic abuse, systematic violence, and sexual slavery, while trafficking generates billions of dollars that are used to finance criminal enterprises such as arms trafficking, drug smuggling, and economic resources laundering. Therefore, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is compelled to address this global emergency and emphasize the importance of international cooperation in countering this problem.

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XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ¹⁴	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹⁵	Armed conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ¹⁶	Afrodescendant

¹⁴ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

¹⁵ The word *War* can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

¹⁶ The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts

[illegible]

