

XXXV

TECMUN

International Criminal
Police Organization

XXXV TECMUN
Sessions Schedule

Wednesday, march 16

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, march 17

Master conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Forth session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, march 18

Seventh session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eight session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Nineth session	12:30 – 14:30 h.
Meal	14:30 – 16:00 h.
Closing ceremony	16:00 – 18:00 h.

XXXV TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

Chief of General Coordination: Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
Coordinating Supervisor: Anahí Amairany Pérez Escobedo

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta

- A) Estrategias para abordar las políticas aplicadas dentro de la región Xinjiang que constituyen una violación directa al Derecho Internacional por parte de la República Popular China
- B) Medidas para evitar el empleo de diamantes de sangre como fuente de financiamiento de grupos guerrilleros en la región africana

Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues

President: Anael Oliveros Aguilar

- A) Strategies to cope with the various social constraints that people with disabilities face in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean
- B) Strategies to approach the current sanitary and humanitarian crisis in the region of Cuba with emphasis on the acquisition of the citizen's basic human needs

Sexta Comisión Jurídica de la Asamblea General

President: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

- A) Estrategias para fortalecer el derecho internacional humanitario con el objetivo de regular y limitar la proliferación, así como la creación de Sistemas de Armas Letales Autónomas en Asia y Europa
- B) Medidas para garantizar la seguridad y asistencia a grupos kurdos desplazados debido a la ofensiva de las fuerzas militares turcas y sus aliados generada a raíz del Conflicto Turco-Kurdo con énfasis en el cumplimiento de las normas ius in bello y el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos

International Criminal Police Organization

President: Emilio Díaz López

- A) Strategies to decrease bioterrorism activities, focusing on the potential use of biological weapons and enforcing biosecurity measures in Africa

B) Measures to dismantle and control the impact caused by organized crime groups in the region of the Caucasus, focusing on the decrease of violence and security of the population

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: Regina Montserrat Villalpando Camberos

A) Estrategias para detener el ingreso ilegal de armas a los Estados Unidos Mexicanos provenientes de Estados Unidos de América mediante el clandestino “Operativo Rápido y Furioso” con énfasis en su relación con el narcotráfico mexicano (2013)

B) Estrategias para concretar el fin de la intervención estadounidense en la República de Panamá como consecuencia de la “Operación Causa Justa” en búsqueda de la revocación del mandato de Manuel Antonio Noriega (1990)

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Maria Fernanda Casillas Monroy

Coordinating Supervisor: Cinthya Paulina Chávez Hernández

Commission on the Status of Women

President: Valeria Loera Gómez

A) Strategies to eradicate threats, harassment, and violent attacks against female journalists and activists in Latin America and the Caribbean

B) Mechanisms to reduce maternal mortality due to the inaccessibility of medical supplies in Sub-Saharan Africa

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

A) Estrategias para garantizar la justicia penal a menores de edad detenidos por el delito de robo de hidrocarburos en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, teniendo en cuenta la Ley General de los Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes

B) Medidas para atender la crisis en la región de Crimea, derivada de las acusaciones entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia por el financiamiento de grupos extremistas, considerando el Convenio internacional para la Represión de la Financiación del Terrorismo

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

President: Ana Lourdes García Nila

A) Estrategias para frenar la esclavitud sexual infantil en la región asiática con énfasis la asistencia a las víctimas

B) Acciones para salvaguardar a los niños y niñas sin tutores a consecuencia de la pandemia del Covid-19 en los Estados Unidos de América

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

President: Chiara Trejo Infante

- A) Acciones para prevenir las discriminación y las barreras sistemáticas de los refugiados, solicitantes de asilo e inmigrantes en el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte a partir del proceso del Brexit
- B) Medidas para realizar la respuesta de la Unión Europea ante la crisis de refugiados provenientes del Emirato Islámico de Afganistán

World Trade Organization

President: José Pérez Jiménez

- A) Measures to limit the economic repercussions of the trade conflict between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China focusing on the European Union
- B) Actions to digitalize the economy of Latin America through the employment of regulations for electronic commerce

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Javier Márquez Saucedo
Coordinating Supervisor: Andrea Lizet Martínez Olvera

Organización Marítima Internacional

President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

- A) Medidas para prevenir la contaminación de los mares y océanos a causa de los derrames de buques tanque pertenecientes a la industria petrolera, enfocado en el Golfo Pérsico
- B) Acciones para impulsar una transición energética segura y eficiente en la industria naval mediante el uso de nuevas tecnologías, combustibles alternativos e infraestructuras en Latinoamérica y el Caribe

Convención de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Corrupción

President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

- A) Medidas para la regulación de la crisis política de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela a consecuencia de la inestabilidad del régimen y el debilitamiento del sistema democrático con énfasis en el movimiento sindical
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la criminalización de defensores de derechos humanos con énfasis en comunidades indígenas de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos

Liga de Estados Árabes

President: Elena Ramírez Sandoval

- A) Estrategias para confrontar al grupo extremista Wilayat Sinaí a fin de prevenir inestabilidad política en la República Árabe de Egipto
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar los ataques a médicos en zonas de conflicto, con enfoque en la República Árabe de Siria

Security Council

President: Diego Márquez Sánchez

- A) Actions to restrain the Russian Federation's military expansion on Republic of Belarus' territory as a result of borderline disputes with the Republic of Poland
- B) Measures to limit the military development of the People's Republic of China focusing on the tensions with Taiwan

International Court of Justice

President: Elías Dávila Martínez

- A) Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Armenia v. Azerbaijan)
- B) Dispute over the Status and Use of the Waters of the Silala (Chile v. Bolivia)

*“If we lay a strong enough foundation, we’ll pass it on to you
We’ll give the world to you, and you’ll blow us all away”
-Lin Manuel Miranda*

For the present, the moment you read this,

The word revolution can be defined as a rapid, profound, and generally violent change that can occur in anything or anyone, although sometimes, in our daily lives, we tend to forget this last and important subject. What do you call a revolution? Maybe the first ideas that come to our mind come from what we know as an event of change that historically marked a region, however, if we break this concept down further, we will find a word that I hope will resonate in you and this is nonconformity.

There are few moments in life when the noise of an injustice overcomes the calm of our daily lives, whether by brief words or scandalous actions, none of us is exempt from feeling nonconformity. The difference lies in what we decide to do with this feeling, our first impulse is to complain, to find more and more factors that justify this discomfort and feed our need to complain. The second is more complex, as it requires courage and bravery, which is our action. And it is this little recognized event that we call revolution, that spark of change that leads us to fight for what we believe is right and to defend with every word, thought and movement what we are passionate about. Whether big or small, the dimension of your revolution can only be measured in its impact and in how many brave people like you have decided to take that first step towards change. I hope that after these three days, having faced the challenges of a debating room, you will give yourself the opportunity to draw inspiration from the world around you. Whether it is from friends, strangers, the committee you were part of or even the street you walked down, being the voice of change knows no boundaries and no place. Think about what moves you, because it is perhaps that brief moment of introspection when we truly understand why we change, and that is all we need to start our own revolution.

This is my last chance to reaffirm to you that a model of nations is not your greatest challenge, but only a tool to begin to challenge your fears. You will find your true challenges every day and then, and only then, will you decide what it is that drives you to fight for what you believe in. Three days are not enough to change the world, but I hope they were enough to make you feel inspired.

TECMUN is a different journey for all of us, but as someone dear to me once said "this journey lasts more than three days; it perpetuates in the minds and in the soul", although mine has been full of folders, badges, unexpected laughter, tears, songs, an office, hundreds of zooms, friendships, chaffis, inspiration, debates, uncertainty, love, fear, change and learning, today I leave all of this in your hands. I hope your journey takes you to a destination of success and that you continue to be the hope of many, just as you have been mine for the past three years.

The words that changed the course of my life came from a room like the one you are about to meet, so today I share them with you: *you are doing well, keep going*. I hope you remember that you are capable of more than you think, and that even when the only constant is that nothing remains, you find in these six words a small impulse to live a new day.

Thank you TECMUN for changing my life, this last trip will always be in my heart.

Vanessa Arroyo Jerez
Secretary General for the
XXXV TECMUN

“I want to be defined by the things that I love. Not the things I hate. Not the things I’m afraid of. Not the things that haunt me in the middle of the night. I just think that you are what you love.”
- Taylor Swift

Participante,

Últimamente he pensado sin parar en principios y finales. Admiro ampliamente la idea de arrancar la última página de un libro, para así dejar una conclusión abierta a millones de posibilidades. Y si pudiera arrancar la última página de este capítulo, lo haría sin duda alguna. En su lugar, me encuentro escribiéndola, mientras me admito a mí misma que sin importar cuánto tiempo tuviese, ninguna cantidad de horas, minutos ni segundos sería suficiente. Ese es el efecto que TECMUN tiene en una persona. Habrán quienes digan que son tres días de un debate tedioso, o un viaje que te abre los ojos, pero lo que yo verdaderamente pienso es que es inefable.

Si tuviera que definirlo podría decir que TECMUN ha sido dos cosas para mí. La primera es una zona de peligro; me ha forzado a hablar, a superarme a mí misma, pero, sobre todo, me ha ayudado a vencer mis inseguridades y mi ansiedad. Irónicamente, también ha sido mi lugar seguro, donde entré a una pequeña oficina que se convertiría en uno de mis sitios favoritos en el mundo entero, donde surgieron mis más grandes sonrisas (incluso por simples palabras como “peces fritos”), donde conocí a las mejores amistades que el universo me pudo haber otorgado, donde creé la voz que he pasado mi vida anhelando, donde tuve la oportunidad de compartir y dejar una parte de mí en las personas que tuve el placer de guiar, y donde descubrí la razón y el propósito por los que me encuentro aquí. Suelo decir que entré a TECMUN para correr, literalmente. Aunque, en retrospectiva, creo que había cierta alegoría en esa declaración, especialmente al decir tan equivocadamente que nunca llegué a hacerlo. Ahora sé que corrí y nunca dejé de hacerlo. Creo que simplemente cambié de dirección. Me cansé de intentar escapar de todo lo que tenía detrás y delante. Paré de preguntarme si saldría del bosque y aprendí que hay monstruos que tan solo son árboles. Di vueltas y vueltas, hasta que la pequeña coordinadora de UNICRI encontró a la Jefa de Coordinación General.

La edición XXXV de TECMUN es una que se perdió debido a la imprevisibilidad del mundo que nos rodea. Es la última de la que formaré parte, al igual que fue la primera. Me agrada pensar que tanto ella como yo encontramos el camino cuando era el momento, así como estoy convencida de que TECMUN es el lugar en el que debía estar, y que fue una fuerza superior la que preparó cuidadosamente los acontecimientos que me llevaron a llenar ese primer registro, todo para llegar hasta este momento. Ojalá puedas sentirte de esa manera cuando salgas de tu última sesión de debate, y desees repetir la experiencia hasta que esa decisión no esté en tu poder, ya que mi única petición para ti es que hagas de TECMUN lo que quieras, excepto un recuerdo. Llévalo en las lecciones que aprendas, en las relaciones que forjes, en las preguntas que te haya sembrado y en las vidas que tengas la oportunidad de cambiar. Sé que yo lo haré, así como lo portaré como la más bella casualidad con la que pude haberme cruzado. Son insuficientes las palabras que existen en un idioma para despedirse del lugar que he llamado mi hogar por los últimos años, así que solo diré gracias. Gracias Coordinación, eres mi orgullo, mi pasión, mi corazón y lo mejor que ha sido mío. Y gracias TECMUN, los mejores momentos de mi vida los pasé contigo.

Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández
Jefa de Coordinación General para el
XXXV TECMUN

*“No podemos retroceder en el tiempo y hacer un nuevo comienzo, pero sí podemos
empezar ahora y hacer un nuevo final”
Prince Ea*

Hace cinco años mi hermano me registró en TECMUN, no estaba muy consciente de lo que era, o de lo mucho que en el futuro cambiaría mi vida. El primer día del modelo me temblaban las manos, estaba ansiosa y no tenía idea de lo que iba a hacer o decir. Entré a la sala de la mano de la persona más importante en mi vida, Aldo, mi hermano, encontré mi lugar y por primera vez dije “Presente y votando”. Algo pasó en ese momento, es algo inexplicable pero maravilloso, que al día de hoy puedo decir que lo recuerdo como el momento exacto en el que mi vida tomó un giro inesperado. Me costó solo un modelo darme cuenta de que quería más, que quería luchar, quería gritar, y quería que todos supieran que mis ganas de cambiar al mundo eran más fuertes que nunca. Tiempo después mi hermano llegó con la noticia de que el registro para el siguiente TECMUN ya estaba abierto, para eso probablemente yo había sido la primera delegada en inscribirme al modelo. Pasaron dos, tres, cuatro simulaciones como delegada, en las cuales pasé de los mejores días de mi vida, donde aprendí, crecí y sentí demasiado, pero nunca imaginé que eso únicamente era el comienzo. Tanto impacto tuvo TECMUN en mi vida que hoy puedo decir que gracias a ese modelo hoy estoy aquí. Tenía un objetivo muy claro: ser parte del comité organizador. ¿Por qué? Porque quería ver a más delegadas de la República de Guatemala, de la República Árabe Siria, de la República de Yemen y del Reino de los Países Bajos, que como yo encontraron su pasión en este modelo. Decidí entrar a TECCM para poder formar parte del Secretariado, en mi primer semestre fui Vicepresidenta, y en mi tercer y cuarto semestre cumplí el objetivo de ser presidenta de la International Criminal Police Organization y de la Historical Trusteeship Council; todo era nuevo y diferente, lloré, me estresé, grité, pero ahora era yo quien tenía que guiar y hacer disfrutar de esta hermosa experiencia a los delegados, tenía que transmitir todo ese amor por TECMUN, y lo hice. Mi trayectoria como presidenta nunca la voy a olvidar, porque me formó a lo que soy ahora, y eso no hubiera sido así sin las personas que conocí aquí, mis presidentes pasados, mis mesas, y mis amigos muners que me apoyan hoy y siempre. Fue un viaje extraordinario, sí, pero aún había más. Cumplí mi sueño, la razón de todo, hoy formo parte del Comité Organizador del modelo de Naciones Unidas más grande de Latinoamérica, siendo Subsecretaria para la Asamblea General. Ha sido inolvidable esta experiencia, más por las personas que me han apoyado en este transcurso, mis dos familias, la de sangre y la que hice en este grupo estudiantil. Todo empezó como un sentimiento de paz, y hoy, cinco años después, ha llegado el momento de decir adiós; hay un final, y el mío ha llegado. He soñado tantas veces con esta carta que francamente no sé como acabar. Esto ha sido mi vida y mi mayor inspiración. No sé qué pasará en el futuro, pero sé que aquí lo viví todo. Logré mi mayor meta: cambiar vidas como lo hicieron con la mía. Anhele con mi alma seguirlo haciendo, dentro o fuera de este grupo. Yo me voy de TECMUN, pero TECMUN no se irá ni de mi alma ni de mi corazón. Gracias por tanto, te llevaré hasta el final.

Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
Subsecretaria para la Asamblea General
para el XXXV TECMUN

Delegates,

First, I want to welcome you into this wonderful experience TECMUN represents. It does not matter if it is your first or even third time participating, I know that you will get nervous, and I want to tell you that it is normal and that I admire your courage to enter this competition. I was in your place some years ago, entering my first session of the first day I got there. But let me tell you something, once it starts, it is a rollercoaster of emotions. Stress, anxiety, but also joy, passion and a feeling of wanting those three days to never end. People enter TECMUN for many reasons, but one of the most important is to inspire change, and act to make a difference in the world. The time we live in urges for change, in all aspects, and developing the skills to achieve that may be difficult, but it is worth it. Also, I want you to know that TECMUN is not just about information and debate, it is also about making friends, meet new people with different perspectives on a single topic. You never know, but maybe some of the people you meet here will change your life completely. That happened to me, I entered my second TECMUN when I was in middle school, opened myself to meeting the others in my committee, and I still have some of the friendships that those three days of hard work gave me. Your life can go in many directions, but I still consider TECMUN as one of the best things that could happen to me. Thanks to these models, now I know the path I want to follow, and how I want to achieve change. Among many of the things that it gave me was a second family, caring for each other and unconditionally supporting one another. I want to finish this letter to transmit a message I always try to pass on. The world may not always be fair, but it is our duty as human beings to search for better opportunities and conditions for the ones who need the most. Anything you want to do, do it with passion, happiness and the most important, giving all your heart to it. I'm excited to meet you all in the days of the model. The best of luck to all of you.

Emilio Díaz López
President of the International Criminal Police Organization
para el XXXV TECMUN

Background

Counting 195 member countries gathered once every year, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an intergovernmental organization supervised by the General Secretariat of the United Nations. The idea of INTERPOL was developed in 1914 in Monaco, but it was until 1923 that the International Criminal Police Commission was established. Its main objective is international cooperation among its members to give proper treatment to crimes, like human trafficking, extremist activities, capital laundering, organized crime, cybercrime, among others. Enabling police departments worldwide to access and share data on lawbreakers and delinquency, also offering technical and operational support. Moreover, it manages 19 police databases, offers investigative support such as analysis and forensic data, and follows the evolution of crimes through research and development in international crime and trends. Each member country counts with a National Central Bureau (NCB), which provides a direct point of contact between the country and INTERPOL. The NCB is run by local police officials and helps to create a secure cooperative network.

Faculties

To guarantee cooperation among countries around the world, INTERPOL offers investigative support, tools, and services, being:

- The National Central Bureau, acting as an essential point of contact;
- Criminal information analysis (trends, modus operandi, etc.) searching for possible links between crimes;
- Use of police data between countries such as: fingerprints, documents, DNA profiles of suspects and fugitives to support their search;

- The creation of special projects to solve specific problems, such as organized crime, human trafficking, cybercrime, capital laundering, etc.

Topic A

Strategies to decrease bioterrorism activities, focusing on the potential use of biological weapons and enforcing biosecurity measures in Africa

Background

Biosecurity refers to the implementation of strategies for both management and disease prevention, caused by the eruption of a biological agent in a specific territory. Biological weapons are microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, or other contaminants that are intentionally generated and released in humans, animals, or plants to cause disease. These can be a serious public health concern as they will cause a large amount of fatalities in a short period of time and are difficult to contain. The use of biological agents is a severe issue, and the risk of these means being used in a bioterrorism assault is expanding.

Handling an organic force are the ways the government limits the infection and spreading of a disease, which can be managed by the resources granted to a public health plan. The challenge presented in Africa consists mainly in the lack of resources given, since public services, as well as a police force, require tools they do not have. Countries located in this continent focus only on the implementation of biosecurity measures for livestock, since they represent a notorious amount of their financial profits. As a consequence, extremist groups take advantage of the situation by striking in these countries, disrupting the safety of the population causing diverse outbreaks of disease. International organizations urge for cooperation to limit the number of strikes done by extremist groups, and consider the implementations of new strategies in order to decrease the threats that a possible spreading of disease may cause.

Bioterrorism and chemical agents

Bioterrorism refers to the “intentional release of biological agents or toxins for the purpose of harming or taking the life of humans, animals or plants with the intent to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population to further political or social objectives” (INTERPOL, n.d.). These activities symbolize danger in an international panorama since extremist groups have the intention and capability to use biological agents

to harm society, with no regard to the civilian population. The spread of any kind of contagious disease, mainly by toxic means, can happen with no warning, making it difficult to act quickly, either being accidental or deliberate, henceforth, there is a need for structured prevention and a correct plan of action, with specific response strategies to guarantee the safety of the territory affected. Bioterrorism has a wide range of possible harmed countries since the main objective of many extremist activities consists in disabling governments by diverting resources, in response strategies, and other financial means to counter-attack the problem.

As an example of this kind of attack, there exists one organism that is very used in a bioterrorism attack, bacillus anthrax, the bacteria that causes anthrax. It can be found in the wild nature but also, it can be produced in a laboratory, making this dangerous bacteria very easy to find and use. Bacillus anthracis has some specific characteristics like being very versatile to use in sprays, water, or even the air; adding their ability to live on surfaces, these bacteria become extremely easy to spread in the environment to hurt people. Extremist organisms often sell and transfer this kind of organic agents to buyers in the platform known as the dark net, which has been also addressed by the International Criminal Police organization as a danger to safety in all the world.

Actions for biosecurity in Africa

The risk of an attack involving biological agents typically includes a possible outbreak, making the population vulnerable to getting infected. Speaking specifically of the African continent, the main problem resides in the lack of a solid operational response, starting from a low budget, that does not cover capacity building and training, making these countries an easy target for extremist groups. Several measures are needed to manage in order to prevent organic incidents. This is what is known as biosecurity, which is an integrated strategic approach for the management of the hazards to human, animal, and

plant life. These approaches are based on recognition of the critical links between sectors and the potential dangers that involve system-wide consequences.

In the same manner, there have been efforts to increase biosafety in Africa, since Africa's Center for Disease Control (CDC) has developed a programme that allows member states to develop a consensus regarding high-consequence pathogens. Other types of support will be given by the National Action Plans for Health Security, involving "an inventory of dangerous biological agents, actions required for shared responsibility, methods to better evaluate risks posed by biological research or advances in technology, and how to ensure the safe transfer of biological agents" (African Union, n.d.). To prevent possible bioterrorism attacks, governments need to focus on the prevention and regulation of epidemic outbreaks, securing people's health. There is also a need to dismantle the use of the darknet for the smuggling and transferring of weapons and information in Africa, detecting and collecting evidence associated with the people who work in extremist activities. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) recognizes that bioterrorism represents a worldwide threat, therefore counts with a Bioterrorism Prevention Unit, which is designed to reduce the threat of an extremist act where biological agents are used as a weapon. This consists of a wide range of workshops, exercises, and multiple projects in order to conduct proper assessments of regional or country needs, as well as to offer operational support on that matter. INTERPOL concludes that there is an urge to find a way to reduce the effects of biological material, and preventing bioterrorism acts should be an equal priority.

International cooperation to enhance biosecurity

The International community has recognized some main challenges in the cooperation to enhance biosecurity, such as the lack of a shared global language, risk assessment methodologies and standards in biosafety and biosecurity, and more. In an effort to get a

resolution, the International Council for the Life Sciences (ICLS), was created as an organization formed by some countries in 2005 with the objective to help enhance biological safety and security through international standards and the sharing of best practices. The ICLS uses global experts in science in order to ensure global public health, safety, and security by safeguarding the opportunities offered by advances in the life sciences and their application through the promotion of best practices, standards, and codes of conduct.

Efforts have been done both globally and by any country in a private way, believing that by implementing several, more strict norms, biosafety plans will be safer. In the People's Republic of China, for example, the government systematically implemented long-term plans, which include a complete worldwide framework for biosecurity management. Although these plans were adopted only by the People's Republic of China, many regulations included in its framework could also be adapted and implemented in other countries, enhancing biosafety around the globe. Another measure, now from the United States of America, consists of immediate and long-term "sweeps", in which facilities working with any human, animal, or plant infectious agent are verified that all Biological Select Agents and Toxins in their possession were appropriately registered, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution WHA58.29, which was mainly about improving the laboratory conditions in research centers that treat biological agents. The World Health Organization's (WHO) Member States "recognized that the containment of microbiological agents and toxins in laboratories was a major global public health issue, and critical to preventing outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases" (World Health Organization, 2021). In that year, several countries like the United States of America, the Republic of India, the Republic of France, the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland, among many other countries had to review their programmes, facilities and controls in an attempt to encourage the development of biosafety practices. The WHO recognized that countries do not always need the same things in order to enhance biosafety. While some governments lack financial resources to improve their research centers, others need the implementation of better equipment, or safety protocol and practices, which is why in resolution WHA58.29 experts evaluated the conditions of all member countries, concluding that there were some areas that all the governments need to focus their efforts on, which are: “the development and updating of a biosafety and biosecurity regulatory framework and guidelines; national coordination and oversight mechanisms; proper collection, transportation, handling, management and disposal of pathogens (...)” (World Health Organization, 2021). The key to having efforts worldwide is international cooperation, since WHO has highlighted that there is no country that does not need to upgrade their biosafety protocol or framework.

Regional approaches for biosecurity

Regional approaches have also been adopted by the World Health Organization. For instance, in Latin America, efforts include specific guidance in support containment facilities, as well as diagnosis of high-threat pathogens. In the Western Pacific Region, their main objective is to develop national biosecurity and biosafety guidelines. WHO concluded that attempts to enhance biosecurity should be focused also on strengthening their systems and processes for active monitoring, searching for both dangers in their protocols and their safety standards against extremist activities in their region. There have also been increased international efforts to improve awareness of modern practices and concerns with regard to the safe pursuit of life sciences research, and to optimize current oversight frameworks, thereby resulting in decreased risk of extremist acquisition of

deadly pathogens or accidental release of a biological agent, and increased safety of laboratory workers.

In the same matter, the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) “is a nonprofit, nonpartisan global security organization focused on reducing nuclear and biological threats imperiling humanity” (Nuclear Threat Initiative, n.d.). This association focuses on preventing global catastrophe, by propelling systemic solutions to both nuclear and biological threats for humankind. The NTI works together with other organizations and governments to advocate, raise awareness and implement solutions for urgent potential dangers. This initiative also produces financial statements and annual reports for governments to evaluate their budget into promoting international cooperation against bioterrorism, accidental outbreaks, as well as their plan of action to prevent a worse scenario.

Finally, with the participation of countries such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the European Union, Republic of Singapore, Republic of India, the Russian Federation, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including their positive and active responses to the problem, other organizations as the "World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC) & Biosecurity" were created, bringing more effective solutions to this problem. Its objective consists in the promotion and development of collections of cultures of microorganisms and cultured cells. Additionally, the WFCC provides assistance and advice to help new collections become established, retaining its purpose of new discoveries and its possible uses for the well-being of the population.

INTERPOL's response

The International Criminal Police Organization counts with a Bioterrorism Prevention Unit that is in charge of some projects designed to reduce the risk of terrorist acts where biological materials are used as a weapon to hurt innocents. An example of the measures of one of these programs, is the facilitation of targeted training for law enforcement

agencies on how to prevent, prepare and respond to a bioterrorist attack. In these programs, INTERPOL offers courses that include capacity building workshops and table-top exercises, to prevent and train the specific organisms into solutions and measures for these situations. As a result of the programs, the strengthening of cooperation among law enforcement bodies and other sectors was increased, facilitating information and common practices in these cases for the civilians and the ordinary population.

There are different actions and projects to enhance biosecurity all around the world, for example, Project Rhino was implemented as a direct response to the Ebola crisis of 2016, aiming for the strengthening of Guinea's capacity to control large epidemic outbreaks effectively. The project strengthens the capacity of member countries to implement effective measures to control large epidemic outbreaks and adequately ensure public safety, focusing on multi-agency collaboration and continuous training. Although Project Rhino was implemented for a specific outbreak years ago, the idea of having a solid operational response and correct analysis methods are still needed to enhance biosafety and prevent catastrophic events. INTERPOL urges for international cooperation, providing intelligence analysis for all its Member States, propelling the use of support networks between countries.

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Topic B

Measures to dismantle and control the impact caused by organized crime groups in the region of the Caucasus, focusing on the decrease of violence and security of the population

Background

Following the demise of the Soviet Union, Caucasus countries have battled to overcome a slew of internal and foreign conflicts, ranging from the need for economic and political change to the emergence of violent and deadly conflicts. Organized crime, human trafficking, and proliferation continue to pose security risks to the region. These threats raise serious concerns about regional stability and highlight the importance of policing criminal and corrupt networks. In the decade of 1990, the region of the South Caucasus was engulfed in a wave of instability as separatist conflicts erupted into full-fledged armed conflicts: Georgia entered a civil war as Abkhazia and South Ossetia seceded from the rest of the country, while Armenia and Azerbaijan clashed over Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian-populated region. As the struggling institutions in each state were too weakened and preoccupied with other outstanding military dangers, new networks of crime and corruption grew against this backdrop of conflict. During the 2008-armed conflict in Georgia, the Russian government prohibited monetary transactions that Georgians living in the Russian Federation sent as remittances back to their native country. As a result, the criminal organizations in that country were eager for the belic conflict to end quickly, despite the fact that this did not appear to be the official position of the Georgian government at the time.

Additionally, the yearly turnover of organized criminal activities in the Caucasus is by far the largest enterprise in those nations, barring the energy industry, and exceeds 10 billion Euros per year. Furthermore, because of the interplay between crime and politics, particularly at the local level, the Caucasus' organized crime problem has broader political ramifications. The opening of the Armenian–Turkish border could be the most important obstacle in battling crime and corruption in the future. Beyond basic border patrols by border guards and military observation, there has been no genuine requirement

for border security since both Turkey and Azerbaijan closed their borders with Armenia in 1993. However, as the speed of diplomatic attempts to end the conflict between Armenia and Turkey has quickened substantially in the last two years, there is a new necessity for planning and coordination. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) considers that there is a need for law endorsement in the region so that criminal groups will be treated and decrease its effects in violence. To guarantee people's security, international support needs to act as a key element, since there are multiple links within the Caucasus. Acting as a security organ, INTERPOL has decreased the felonies that gangs or other groups of delinquents commit all around the world, ensuring safety and supporting the population.

Organized crime groups and their impact

Organized crime is defined as a group of individuals either local, national, or international, engaging in illicit activities, usually searching for an economic benefit. These groups are involved in many diverse types of criminal activities spanning several countries as for example, human trafficking, drugs, illicit goods and weapons, armed robbery, counterfeiting¹, and capital laundering. These kinds of organizations make targeted efforts at keeping their crimes and organization under the radar of law enforcement authorities in many countries. With revenues estimated in the billions, criminal enterprises may start to look like legitimate international businesses. They have operating models, long-term strategies, hierarchies², and even strategic alliances, all serving the same purpose: to generate the most profits with the least amount of risk. These groups are typically insular and protect their activities through corruption, violence,

¹ **Counterfeiting:** made to look like the original of something, usually for dishonest or illegal purposes. (Cambridge University, n.d.)

² **Hierarchies:** a system in which the people within a company or organization are organized into levels according to the authority they have. (Cambridge University, n.d.)

international commerce, complex communication mechanisms, and an organizational structure exploiting national boundaries.

These types of activities have an important impact in many areas of a country or region, these can come from the economic, social, political, or cultural spheres. As this phenomenon is highly changeable and even flexible, its impact and the areas of society affected by it are many, such as the growth of insecurity, violence, and human casualties in areas where organized crime dominates and controls the capital course and even the same security forces as the police. Crimes such as drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, firearms trafficking, illegal gambling, extortion, counterfeit products, smuggling of wildlife and cultural property, and cybercrime, do not generate income legally recognized by banks or public organizations, so these organized groups usually convert these profits into physical assets that are difficult to track through an account, such as cars, houses, lots, among others, altering the economy not only of the area but the world economy.

Regarding the social and cultural sphere, the crimes caused by these groups such as migrant smuggling, human trafficking, extortion, and kidnapping directly affect the population and threaten the life and integrity of the victims, not only in concentrated areas of violence, these trafficking and crime networks reach many countries, turning them into international networks. The civilian population of the areas most influenced by these groups is frequently low-income, with economic deficiencies that lead to young people, adults, and even children being forced to join this group seeking to solve their home and protect themselves from the wave of violence that it hits their homes, generating an uninterrupted cycle of growth in violence and opportunities for organized crime.

Lack of information and tools against organized crime

Crime groups often in long-established states and posed considerable threats and challenges to national and international peace and security. These groups usually developed along with their state and are dependent on existing institutional and financial structures to carry out their crimes and increase their capital. Transnational organized criminal groups take advantage of increased travel, trade, rapid money movements, telecommunications, and computer links for growth. They also proliferate as a result of conflict zones, poverty, and corruption. Thus, transnational crime groups are terrorizing virtually every part of the globe, and nowhere in the world is immune from the onslaught of their activities and effects. And thanks to this international phenomenon, it is exceedingly difficult to look for a specific group or organization because most of them are hidden and keep in secret their identities, location, bank movements, etc. being invisible to the international security organizations.

Organized forms of transnational crime are the most dangerous in that they have the capacity to survive, sustain themselves, continue to exist and expand their activities to an extent enough to pose some considerable threats and challenges to world peace and security (Albanese, 2011, 2008; Reinares and Resa, 1999). Facilitated by the processes of globalization, criminal groups especially the organized ones are now increasingly engaging in a much wider range of criminal activities including but not limited to the trafficking of drugs, human parts, trading in weapons and firearms, stolen vehicles, forced labor, and sexual exploitation of smuggled illegal migrants, dealings in stolen artifacts and endangered species, nuclear material, gambling, usury, forgery, and prostitution; the sale of stolen property, especially luxury cars, credit card fraud, money laundering, advance fee fraud, helping out legitimate companies in illegal matters such as breaking environmental or labor laws; the use of legal networks for illicit activities such as the management of transport companies for drug trafficking or construction

investment; and systematic predatory action such as piracy, extortion, and kidnapping. This extensive list of crimes is extremely difficult to track due to their flexibility and their speed, and it is even more difficult trying to track the responsibility in an unknown region with a big illegal network, where all the organized groups from gangs to mafias, work in secret as if they did not exist.

International cooperation against organized crime

Organized crime requires an international coordinated response. Since illicit networks transcend the world, measures to combat them must also cross borders to guarantee that these do not simply divert their activities to regions where justice system cooperation is poor. International participation in the ongoing situation should be envisioned and exploited as an instrument for enhancing rather than losing sovereignty and security. Therefore, both countries and various organizations have already taken action to address the effects of organized groups in the Caucasus region.

The Russian Federation created the Federal Security Service (FSB) in 1994 intending to address the issue. The FSB is a federal agency entity with the authority to implement government policy in the Russian Federation's national security, counterterrorism, protection, and defense of the Russian Federation's state border safeguard of internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, contiguous zone, and their environmental assets, maintaining Russia's cybersecurity and carrying out the core tasks of the federal security services as defined by the legislation, as well as coordinating the counterintelligence activities of the executive authorities with the authority to do so. The Russian Federation's President is the head of its operations.

Georgia's government, for instance, has made a number of changes to promote the rule of law, with a focus on preventing and confronting organized crime. The National Strategy for Combating Organized Crime and its action plan has been updated,

coordinated, and implemented by the Interagency Coordinating Council on Fight Against Organized Crime since 2013. The initiative aims to improve cross-border and international law enforcement collaboration. The goals are also associated with the Visa Liberalization Action Plan, which has established many duties and benchmarks for its implementation under Georgia's Ministry of Interior's jurisdiction (DAI, 2018). Meanwhile, in the Azerbaijani Republic, various measures have been implemented that are of great impacts, such as implementing steps requiring public officials to submit financial disclosures, improving legislation, and establishing processes for regular risk evaluations of systems to prevent money laundering and terrorism funding, as well as increasing collaboration with foreign organizations specialized in anti-corruption. President Aliyev, from Azerbaijan, signed a proclamation authorizing the 2020-2022 National Action Plan (NAP) for the Promotion of Open Government on February 27, 2020. The NAP's overarching goal has been to increase openness in government processes, decrease corruption, and enhance anti-money laundering and terrorism financing efforts.

Likewise, the Republic of Armenia signed a strategic cooperation agreement to increase collaboration in combating cross-border criminal activity with Europol. Europol and Armenia inked a strategic cooperation agreement on September 16 to increase collaboration in combating cross-border criminal activity. The agreement allows both sides to collaborate on major issues such as illegal migration, cybersecurity, narcotics trafficking, money laundering, organized property crime, and human trafficking. Except for private information, the treaty provides for such exchange of broad strategic intelligence, as well as technical data. The signing of the Agreement on Strategic Cooperation brings to a close Armenia's and Europol's successful deliberations on how to effectively combine forces to combat severe and organized crime (Europol, 2021).

INTERPOL's response

The International Criminal Police Organization counts with diverse strategies to try to end the problem, one of which is the creation and development of Project Millennium. It assists INTERPOL member countries in exchanging prosecutorial³ data that allows the identification of individuals and businesses behind multinational Eurasian organized crime (which predominantly derives from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus). Based on statistics provided by the National Central Bureaus, the Millennium project team conducts regular evaluations of the Eurasian organized crime landscape. A joint committee meets on an ongoing basis to assure law enforcement officers to give their opinion, share information, as well as identify emerging trends and study the groups' modus operandi. To ensure optimal implementation and thus achieve the project's mission, Working Group Meetings have been established in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Georgia, and Czech Republic (INTERPOL, n.d.).

The necessity to find "Thieves in Law", also called "Thieves professing the code," the highest-ranking members of organized crime who supervise the actions of rather powerful criminal gangs, was of major importance in the project. Their impact can span⁴ for many crime networks and encompass a wide range of illicit activities, including financial and property offenses, as well as drug and human trafficking. Speaking of felonious financing of legitimate businesses, where "Thieves in Law" manipulate businesses and regulate sectors of a country's economy, representatives have seen how proactively sharing and facilitating intelligence to the new Millennium Analysis File (MAF) is critical in enabling the world's police to counterattack this regional issue from a global perspective. The phenomena have been acknowledged as a priority area of

³ **Prosecutorial:** relating to the process of prosecuting someone, officially accusing them of a crime. (Cambridge University, n.d.)

⁴ **Span:** to exist or continue for a particular length of time. (Cambridge University, n.d.)

Targeting Transnational Organized Crime investigations by Project Millennium, particularly because they provide common illegal finances worth billions of dollars to launder illicit-gotten capital.

The Operation Never Peace that took place in September 2017, and involved police in the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Italian Republic, and the Kingdom of Spain, coordinated their activities towards a transnational Eurasian organized crime network targeted by INTERPOL's Project Millennium. "At the request of the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in Rome, the committee deployed a team of experts from its Project Millennium and Fingerprints units to Turin, to provide operational support and help identify suspects via its global databases" (INTERPOL, 2017). A large number of those apprehended in the operation were Georgian citizens who were allegedly at the top of the Eurasian criminal hierarchy and were presumed to be establishing a string of break-ins and thefts across Europe. A cache of stolen goods, including jewelry, luxury watches, and technological goods, were also recovered. Automobiles, motorcycles, forged identification documents, and cash were also seized. The information and forensic evidence acquired during the operation have been entered into Project Millennium's intelligence database, which will aid in future investigations and connect operations around the world.

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Glossary for Resolution Papers

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

XXXV TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Papers

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It 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