

XXVIII

TECMUN Jr.

International Criminal
Police Organization

XXVIII TECMUN Jr.
Horario de sesiones

Miércoles 18 de noviembre

Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Receso	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Segunda Sesión	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Comida	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Tercera Sesión	15:00 – 16:30 h.

Jueves 19 de noviembre

Conferencia Magistral	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Quinta Sesión	12:00 – 13:30 h.
Comida	13:30 – 14:30 h.
Sexta Sesión	14:30 – 16:00 h.

Viernes 20 de noviembre

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Octava Sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Novena Sesión	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Comida	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Ceremonia de Clausura	15:00 – 17:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM ¹	18:00 – 19:00 h.

¹ TECMUN GLOOM es una experiencia únicamente para los delegados donde habrá actividades en las que los delegados y las mesas se podrán conocer.

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Agenda

Secretaria General: Nuria Vidal Castillo

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretaria General: Aiko Valeria Aguilar Jiménez

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

Presidente: Javier Márquez Saucedo

- A) Medidas para controlar la creciente crisis social en Estados Unidos de América con enfoque al reciente movimiento *Black Lives Matter*
- B) Estrategias para la erradicación de los combates en el territorio de Libia provocados por los grupos del Gobierno de Acuerdo Nacional y el Ejército Nacional Libio

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidenta: Daniela Mejía Salgado

- A) Medidas para regular la fabricación, comercialización y el uso de armas letales autónomas (LAWS) para evitar una futura carrera armamentística a través de un marco legal a nivel internacional
- B) Estrategias para evitar la militarización del océano Ártico como producto de nuevas rutas de navegación

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: Manuel Alejandro Rosales Portillo

- A) Medidas para asegurar la integridad del pueblo migrante de Rohingya en su proceso de traslado hacia Bangladesh
- B) Problemáticas de la migración norcoreana causadas por el gobierno de la República Popular Democrática de Corea

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Presidente: Germán Osvaldo Nuñez Benitez

A) Suppression from the government of the People's Republic of China upon human rights, focusing on the use of economic power, censorship, indoctrination and heavy surveillance in Xinjiang

B) Oppression of women, the LGBT+ community and civil society activists in Iran, focused on the extreme measures applied by the national penal code and the Supreme Court

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Ángel Daniel González Jasso

A) Estrategias para una segura reactivación de la economía en países de América Latina y El Caribe ante la reciente crisis causada por el COVID-19

B) Medidas para mejorar los servicios de salud pública en Yemen a causa de la presente catástrofe humanitaria

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Presidenta: Alejandra Bañuelos González

A) Measures for the regulation of space tourism and passenger safety

B) The increasing threat to the global astronomic and space observation community from the rise of satellite constellations and the number of space debris

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretario General: Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

Presidenta: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

A) Estrategias para brindar apoyo y medidas adecuadas de salubridad y nutrición a niños desterrados a causa del conflicto bélico en la República Árabe Siria

B) Medidas para prevenir la existencia del matrimonio infantil forzado y sus consecuencias en las niñas con enfoque en África Occidental

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Arturo Rubio Díaz Vázquez

- A) Medidas para evitar la sexta extinción masiva de fauna silvestre con énfasis en los incendios del bosque tropical de la Amazonia y el bosque de Malacura en Australia
- B) Medidas para disminuir la pérdida de agua potable causadas por el fenómeno de la industria de la moda rápida en la República Popular China y la República Popular de Bangladesh

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidenta: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

- A) Measures to contain and dismantle the triads, the Korean criminal organizations, and groups of organized crime in the Golden Triangle
- B) Strategies to prevent radical acts that involve the use of chemical and nuclear weapons by extremist groups, focusing on the Middle East

Commission on the Status of Women

Presidenta: María Fernanda Casillas Monroy

- A) Measures for the attention of female victims of acid attacks due to its accessibility in the Middle East and United Kingdom with emphasis on the social consequences
- B) Measures to provide opportune prevention and support for women affected by female genital mutilation as sexual repression in regions of Northern and Western Africa

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Presidenta: Samaria Sánchez Ramírez

- A) Acciones para garantizar un avance en materia de equidad e igualdad de género educativa ante situaciones de crisis en países de América Latina y el Caribe
- B) Medidas para asegurar la libertad de expresión y estabilidad artística, como parte de la diversidad cultural, ante la pandemia de COVID-19 con enfoque en América Latina y el Caribe

United Nations World Tourism Organization

Presidenta: Rebeca Ávila Delgado

- A) Measures to improve the development of alternative touristic areas in Latin American local communities and get rid of overtourism

B) Measures to reactivate the Latin American tourism sector after the global pandemic caused by the spread of COVID-19

Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe

Presidenta: Lianny Hernández Pérez

A) Stratégies pour la protection et le placement des réfugiés Syriens en Europe pour éviter des problèmes sociaux et économiques dans l'Union Européenne, en mettant l'accent sur la République Fédérale d'Allemagne

B) Le développement des politiques pour soutenir la promotion de l'indépendance économique des femmes et l'éradication du fossé salarial dans les pays sous-développés de l'Europe du sud-est

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretaria General: Montserrat Olivas Ramos

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidenta: Paola González Zapata

A) Repercusiones sociales y políticas tras la censura de medios de comunicación en México, con énfasis en la persecución de periodistas por grupos de narcotráfico

B) El neocolonialismo como un obstáculo para el desarrollo económico de las comunidades indígenas en América Latina

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

Presidente: Victor Daniel Meza Castillo

A) Estrategias para mejorar el estado de derecho y reducir la impunidad de las autoridades latinoamericanas con enfoque en la violación de derechos humanos y la ineficacia de las garantías constitucionales presentes en los movimientos sociales

B) Medidas para erradicar las prácticas de tortura en las cárceles africanas con base en Las Reglas Mínimas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de Reclusos

United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Presidente: Santiago Makoszay Castañón

A) Measures to ensure radiation protection in case of a nuclear reactor accident. A study based on novel information on the effects and risks of radiation exposure due to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station

B) Assessment of the biological mechanisms relevant to the inference of cancer risk after exposure to low-dose radiation

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Presidenta: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

A) Political and military measures to prevent further naval and territorial conflicts between Ukraine and Russia

B) Reaffirm diplomatic and military strategies to increase the security of Afghanistan's inhabitants facing the current terrorist attacks by the Taliban

Security Council

Presidenta: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

A) Strategies to suppress the resurgence of the Islamic State in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq

B) Prevention mechanisms against the illicit trafficking of nuclear material within the Black Sea region

International Court of Justice

Presidenta: Carolina Elizabeth Vásquez Regalado

A) Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America)

B) Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)

“Make the most of yourself by fanning the tiny, inner sparks of possibility into flames of achievement”.
-Golda Meir.

Delegada/o, Ministra/o, Juez,

Lo peor que puedes hacer es subordinarte al contexto en el que resides. Esta es tu oportunidad de demostrarte que por medio de tu investigación, ideas, trabajo e innovación puedes y vas a cambiar al mundo. Entre más conocimiento adquieres, más te das cuenta de que la sociedad en la que vivimos está lejos de ser perfecta. Lo que necesita un mundo en crisis es a personas como tú que están dispuestas a alzar la voz en contra de injusticias, violencia, inequidad, fobias, machismo, entre muchas otras cosas. Necesita a personas que, a pesar de vivir durante una pandemia mundial, toma tres días para participar en un modelo en línea. Sé esa persona que el mundo anhela, esa persona que va siempre un paso más allá.

Este modelo es una muy pequeña representación de lo que en verdad está sucediendo alrededor del mundo y que decidimos ignorar porque vivimos en una posición de privilegio donde podemos asumir que nada ni nadie nos va a hacer daño; Sin embargo, como el último año nos ha demostrado, esto puede cambiar en cuestión de segundos. Así que aprovecha y toma ventaja de tu posición de privilegio y de todas las oportunidades que se te presentan gracias a ella. Porque si decides ignorar los problemas, te conviertes en una gran parte de ellos. Pelea con todo lo que tengas por lo que crees y sé la voz por los que son silenciados. Cualquiera puede quitarte lo que sea, menos el poder de alzar tu voz.

Delegada/o Ministra/o, Juez, es tu oportunidad de pensar fuera del estatus quo, de romper tus estándares y esos de toda la gente que te rodea, de ser tú misma o mismo, de romper o mejorar el sistema, de expresar tus ideas únicas y creativas y de salir de tu zona de confort que lo único que te está haciendo es nublarlo. Sí, da miedo, pero no dejes que esos pensamientos frenen tu capacidad de expresarte; Úsalos a tu favor y véncelos, porque la falta de confianza, la duda y el miedo siempre van a ser las cosas más difíciles de sobrellevar, pero, el hacerlo genera el verdadero cambio. Espero que confíes en el modelo y en el Secretariado, pero especialmente, espero que confíes en ti, que abras tu mente, que aprendas sobre una gran variedad de temas, que salgas de este modelo con una visión completamente distinta del mundo a la que tenías antes. Quiero que salgas con la capacidad de analizar críticamente y empatizar con otras personas y situaciones para que llegues a tener la habilidad de resolver estos problemas de la mejor manera posible no solo dentro de las salas de debate, sino en la vida real.

Finalmente, quiero que aproveches el momento, tu momento. Lucha contra el problema y haz la diferencia en esa sala de debate, porque esta es una simulación del mundo real, y lo que hagas ahí dentro representa lo que haces y harás por el mundo si no permites que se quede en esas 4 paredes. Recuerda que no hay experiencias que se repitan dos veces y que la que estás a punto de vivir, te marcará de por vida. Confío en ti y en tu capacidad, porque estás aquí por una razón; porque hay una chispa en ti esperando ser encendida y puede que esta sea tu única oportunidad de hacerlo. El mundo está en las manos de ti, de la juventud; si no aprendemos a tomar ventaja de esto y hacer del planeta un mejor lugar, nadie lo va a hacer. Encuéntrate en esta experiencia y cree en ti, en lo que puedes aportar al modelo y en el gran impacto que esto tendrá en las personas, porque yo te aseguro que confío ciegamente en ti.

Nuria Vidal Castillo
Secretary General for the
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“Success without fullness is the ultimate failure”

-Tony Robbins

Dear Delegate:

We are about to achieve something great that will remain through the years and it is going to change our lives forever. For three years I've been part of this experience, TECMUN, as delegate, chair, president, subsecretary, and friend. I can tell you that the one who was at your sit is not the same person as the one who is writing this letter. TECMUN changed my life in ways that I couldn't imagine; it gave me friends, family, humility, and a purpose. Now, you and I are part of this history and our work is to leave a legacy on it. For legacy, I am not referring to a prize, a trophy or a paper. A valuable legacy is a long friendship, an experience, an unforgettable feeling, a romance if you want to, or even the notion of saving the world in only three long days. Today my only goal is to help you build that legacy in order to give you what TECMUN gave me, to change your life. Nowadays, we are facing the most difficult problems that our world has ever faced. Terrorism, climate change, feminicides, homophobia and indifference are some of the challenges that we need to face and solve. Maybe you can think that they are impossible or irrelevant to solve but be sure that they are real. The most important element to face them is you. You are smart enough to understand, greatly empathic to face them and sufficiently human to know that you cannot do it alone; that is why you're here reading this. With these words I want you to notice something, your legacy is not about yourself, it is for everyone else. Whatever it is, make sure that it remains in others and that it is powerful enough to send a message. Make sure that each word, each motion, each feeling you experience on these days is valuable. At the end you will get the most precious prize that anyone can ever win, fullness. Finally, I want to thank you for being brave to speak your truth and wise to listen to others than yours. For me it is an honor and a great responsibility to be your Subsecretary, guide and friend during these three days. I hope, with all my heart, that you'll learn and that you leave this model with that prize I've told you before. As I mentioned you, now we are part of something greater than us. Delegate, thanks for changing my life one last time; let me do the same with yours. Because you are about to do something great that will remain through the years.

Armando Daniel Navarro Sánchez

Subsecretary for the Economic and Social Council for the

XXVIII TECMUN Jr.

“If you can't fly then run, if you can't run then walk, if you can't walk then crawl, but whatever you do you have to keep moving forward.”

Martin Luther King

Delegado:

Quiero que sepas que ya estuve en tu lugar, ya viví lo que estás apunto de experimentar, ya viví esos nervios, ese estrés, esa incertidumbre y esa emoción al entrar a la sala, y puedo asegurarte que todo valdrá la pena. Puede que este sea tu primer modelo, el tercero, o incluso el último, y si es así sabrás de lo que hablo, porque te puedo garantizar que la persona que entró por primera vez a la sala no es la misma que salió de ella. Desde el primer día, cuando la sesión esté formalmente abierta algo pasara dentro de ti, es algo inexplicable pero maravilloso, que al día de hoy recuerdo como el momento exacto en el que mi vida tomó un giro inesperado y cambió por completo. Es una realidad que vivimos en un mundo alimentado por el crimen, la misoginia y la ignorancia, pero el hecho de que tu estés aquí representa mucho más de lo que crees, ya que además de debatir problemáticas reales y tratar de buscar una solución, poco a poco te estas convirtiendo en un agente de cambio, así que te invito a que no dejes tus ideas en una sala o plasmadas en una hoja de papel, porque el mundo te necesita, necesita personas con coraje, con ambición, con ganas de ir siempre un paso adelante y de ser un líder. En verdad me entusiasma mucho ser quien esté estos tres días acompañandote y guiándote en esta trayectoria tan importante en tu desarrollo no solo como delegado, sino también como persona. Realmente ningún premio se compara con la felicidad y satisfacción que siento de ser parte de este momento tan especial que cambiará totalmente tu vida, y es por eso que te recuerdo que un premio o una mención honorífica no te define como delegado, y no se compara con toda la experiencia y aprendizaje que te llevaras, así que no te desilusiones, que al estar aquí ya ganaste algo más: la oportunidad de ser el cambio. Estos tres días de trabajo arduo te irán enriqueciendo en muchas formas, pero te pido delegado, dalo todo y no tengas miedo, confía en tus habilidades, confía firmemente en que tu puedes, confía en ti. Finalmente, me gustaría cerrar diciendo lo siguiente: por favor no te conformes, recuerda que el éxito no se mide únicamente por lo que logras, también se mide por todos los obstáculos y las barreras que pudiste superar. Espero con todo mi corazón que después de esta experiencia no puedas ver las cosas de la misma manera, espero haberte enseñado e inspirado algo, espero que tus ganas de querer cambiar al mundo sean más fuertes que nunca, porque de eso se trata, de abrir tus ojos para tener esa sed de transformar al mundo, así que anímate a no solo dejar lo mejor de ti en una sala, anímate a superar tus habilidades, anímate a ser parte del cambio.

Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
President of the International Criminal Police Organization for the
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Background

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), is an inter-governmental association founded in 1923. This organism was created with the strategic objective of preventing and fighting extremists acts, organized crime, money laundering, and international security matters. By the same token, in 1997 a Cooperation Agreement between the INTERPOL and the United Nations (UN) was formalized, with the purpose of ensuring human rights. INTERPOL's headquarters are in France, where the General Secretariat coordinates activities to fight different crimes. However, INTERPOL has 194 active member countries and each nation hosts a National Central Bureau (NCB) acting as a link between the global network.

Faculties

The INTERPOL aims to facilitate and encourage police communication to ensure international security. In this regard, INTERPOL officials work in each specialized criminal area and carry out a variety of different activities together with member countries. The INTERPOL activities include:

- Manages access to databases through the secure global police communications system, which contains information and makes the member countries link.
- Provides a range of services to member countries, such as field operations, staff training, and networking.
- INTERPOL's Integrated Border Management Task Force (IBMTF) manages operations at air, land and sea border points during which it provides access to databases.

Topic A

Measures to contain and dismantle the triads, the Korean criminal organizations, and groups of organized crime in the Golden Triangle

By: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano

Paola Varela Hernández

Ana Laura Rodríguez Trujillo

Background

Organized crime is a global phenomenon that involves a high threat to international security since it includes different types of criminal activities, such as trafficking people, drugs, weapons, armed robbery, and counterfeiting². A triad is a form of a secret society that first appeared in the 17th century in Southern Asia as an opposition to the emperors of the Qing Dynasty, which is the inter-institutional form most associated with Chinese organized crime. In recent years, the activities of these Chinese criminal groups have increased the alarm among law enforcement officials in various regions such as North America, South Africa, Southeast Asia, and Western Europe. Criminal groups have established different narcotics connections in the Golden Triangle (located in the Kingdom of Thailand) adjacent to the Yunnan province, as well as are involved in the strong demand regarding migrant trafficking in Fujian and Zhejiang provinces (People's Republic of China).

The Asian Transnational Organized Crime estimates that triads now represent a third part of the transnational Chinese crime. These groups have expanded their territory and their range of criminal activities such as money laundering³, prostitution, sex tourism, weaponry, and illicit⁴ substances trafficking. Further, Asian criminal groups are involved in numerous crimes that have caused serious effects worldwide, such as the emergence of Vietnamese gangs, and narco-insurgent groups such as, *14k triad*, and *Tai Huen Chai*. According to the report of 2013 regarding Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific made by the United Nations, it is estimated that criminal groups make profits of around 90 billion dollars each year

² **Counterfeiting:** the crime of making an exact copy of something to trick people into thinking that it is the real thing (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

³ **Money Laundering:** the crime of moving money that has been obtained illegally through banks and other businesses to make it seem as if the money has been obtained legally. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁴ **Illicit:** something that is not allowed by the law. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

in illegal activities ranging from human trafficking to trafficking in heroin and endangered animal and plant species.

The Golden Triangle and Chinese criminal groups.

The Golden Triangle of Southern Asia is where the borders of the Kingdom of Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Union of Myanmar meet at the *Ruak* and *Mekong* rivers. It is considered to be the place where the largest heroin exchanges take place worldwide. According to UK Informa, this location holds around 60 % of the illicit production of opium⁵, which are narcotics that have had insidious and corrosive⁶ effects on the population of Southeast and Northeast Asia. These substances have increased the criminal groups range to the people and with it, they have made an advantage out of the recruiting of people on vulnerable situations in those regions. Additionally, this section is not only focused on illicit drug trafficking, but it has also been a key place for criminal gangs to commit other illegal activities such as extortion, kidnapping⁷ for ransom, human trafficking, and money laundering. In the 19th century, Chinese criminal gangs began to get involved in illegal drug trafficking of heroin and opium; as a consequence, the Golden Triangle positioned itself as one of the most important locations for drug dealing.

The Golden Triangle began to be more influential when the economic reforms and new markets in the western territory changed and expanded their horizons, this indirectly encouraged triads and criminal groups to expand their operations to the southern provinces of the People's Republic of China as, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, and Yunnan. The

⁵ **Opium:** a powerful drug made from the juice of a type of poppy and it was used in the past in medicines to reduce pain and help people sleep. Some people take opium illegally for pleasure and can become addicted to it. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

⁶ **Corrosive:** a substance that causes damage and bad feelings by a chemical reaction. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁷ **Kidnapping for ransom:** the crime of taking somebody away illegally and keeping them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

establishment of these new connections facilitated narcotic links and also the strong demand for migrant smuggling, therefore causing the expansion of the criminal groups. Furthermore, triads such as the *14k* and the *Tai Huen Chai* are now the third-largest source of Chinese transnational crime since they constructed the largest producer of heroin in the entire territory. On one hand, the *14k* triad is the criminal group responsible for one of the most extensive trafficking routes of heroin and opium on the People's People's Republic of China and Southeast Asia. On the other hand, the *Tai Huen Chai* has been one of the most influential organizations in Asia. The *Tai Huen Chai* originated from the Chinese paramilitary Red Guard after they were sent to prison in Southern China. Some of the members escaped and managed to infiltrate into some triads in Hong Kong where they were allowed to expand their military influence with different criminal groups. Nowadays, this group controls much of the heroin trade in central China, and their main activities in the Golden Triangle are fentanyl distribution businesses. All of the current Asian leader triads such as the *14k*, the *Tai Huen Chai*, and *Wah Kee* started their operations on Asia in the 20th century and keep spreading throughout the years to Europe and specifically to North America.

Causes and consequences of the organized crime operations

The criminal phenomenon, like any other social fact, is closely related to the realities that surround it. Throughout the history of criminal groups, it is recognized that much of its current success is caused by their "legislative capacity" while establishing relationships with those who, directly or indirectly, have benefited from their illegal acts. Nowadays, the crime scene in the People's Republic of China is undergoing a dangerous transformation. Criminal organizations are acquiring enough strength to overcome the crime suppression structures, despite the repressive⁸ policies in Asia. Either through corruption or the use of violence, spaces

⁸ **Repressive:** (of a system of government) controlling the people by force limiting their freedom (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

of impunity and instability are detected all across the Chinese territory, especially in the periphery⁹ and the border areas where several criminal groups had been detected. Also, the triads tend to operate between specific ethnic groups, which allow them to remain invisible to the police. The slow economic development and the instability of the governments also increase the traffic of weapons, humans, and narcotics since the countries affected by a transnational organized crime need to enlarge their security budget, which negatively affects their foreign investment. Moreover, other reasons for these illegal actions continue happening are the rampant illicit markets and unchecked transportation.

Impact of the Chinese triads and criminal groups on civil security

For Chinese authorities, the most worrying organized crime problems are drug distribution, prostitution, and violence.

The Chinese government is alarmed by the dramatic increase in the number of heroin addicts in the People's Republic of China, and the authorities believe that local and foreign-based drug syndicates are responsible for importing heroin from the Golden Triangle and distributing it throughout China. (Zhao and Ke, 2003).

As crime groups are becoming better armed and more violent, Chinese authorities are also concerned with violent acts committed by mobsters¹⁰ against rival gang members, ordinary citizens, business owners, and government authorities. In Taiwan provinces, the main organized crime issue is *heijin*: the penetration of mobsters into the legitimate business sector and the political statehouse. Besides *heijin*, Taiwanese authorities are also concerned with “traditional” organized crime activities such as gambling, prostitution, loan sharking, debt-collection, extortion, and gang violence.

⁹ **Periphery:** The outer edge of a specific area. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁰ **Mobsters:** a member of a groups of people who are involved in organized crime. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

In the same way, Hong Kong has a long tradition of being home to triads, as well as prosecuting them. In order to achieve this, it has one of the most sophisticated and well-resourced operations in the world, known as “City Lights”, which lasted two years and covered the People's Republic of China, the United States of America and the Republic of India. City Lights ended with the first dismantling of a criminal organization dedicated to transnational drug trafficking between the People's Republic of China and North America. According to the elite Organized Crime and Triad Bureau (OCTB), some of the leading organized crime problems in Hong Kong are vehicle crime and human smuggling, and drug trafficking. Laos is now the second largest world producer of poppies that are grown for heroin production. Laotian poppy cultivation is controlled by Chinese syndicates who refine and smuggle them to Australia for distribution.

The international threat of organized crime and Chinese triads

Currently, around the world, the wrong government management, civil conflicts, and the ease of acquiring weapons have led to a progressive weakening of state power and social control structures. The actions taken by the Chinese triads in Asia have had a global impact on illegal activities. In Europe, the triads have established people-trafficking routes through the East where thousands of Chinese have moved to the Republic of Hungary, Romania, and the Czech Republic in order to handle their criminal groups away from the Asiatic competition. The consequences of triads not only affect Europe and Asia. In the late ‘90s, a large number of migrants moved from the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Honduras, and the Republic of Costa Rica. Also in that decade, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) identified 18 local Chinese gangs in Central America countries such as Guatemala, Panama, and Honduras that were being ruled by the *Fa Yen* triad. In 2000 the National Institute of Justice stated that Panama represented a significant location for the transit of immigrants smuggling into the

United States of America. Migrants that move to the United States of America through the Republic of Guatemala pay approximately 25,000 dollars to the Chinese traffickers in order to cross the borders.

On the other hand, many international programs have been created with the main objective of combating and eradicating organized crime, such as The Global Program for Strengthening Capacities of Member States to Prevent and Combat Organized and Serious Crime. This program provides technical assistance to the member states that are able to effectively establish themselves in the Organized Crime Convention in order to deal with criminal groups. It also supports four ongoing international judicial cooperation networks: The West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors (WACAP), the International Cooperation Network for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus (CASC), the Great Lakes Regional Judicial Cooperation Network (GLCJN), and the Southeast Asia Justice Network (SEAJust). This program acts as a global facilitator for international cooperation in criminal matters.

Measures taken by the INTERPOL

The organized crime unit of the International Criminal Police Organization works closely with all of the police services of the same body to identify key figures involved in transnational crime, associated criminal networks, and their activities. The main objective of the organization is to disable criminal groups from their general structure to their illicit projects. Therefore, INTERPOL has the capacity to carry out criminal information analysis based on reports provided by member countries, such as biometric data, images, and known associations. The International Criminal Police Organization also has several projects that focus on different types of criminal networks, targeting national and international law enforcement agencies, which are responsible for operational data exchanges, practices, and training to dismantle criminal groups.

In 2016, INTERPOL established a strategy to defy organized crime and new criminal trends help its 194 member countries on identifying, analyzing, and responding to threats posed by criminal groups. The Organization helps its member countries to tackle¹¹ down organized crime, and neutralize criminal trends using the following lines of action:

- Identification of criminal networks: Identifying major figures engaged in serious transnational crime, the associated criminal networks, and their key activities.
- Illegal traffic and illicit markets: Combating the criminal networks involved in all forms of illegal trafficking and identifying and address new trends and illicit markets.
- Support crimes and criminal convergences: Identifying links between seemingly unrelated types of crimes and how one crime can be used to support another.
- Illicit flows of money and assets: Disrupting¹² the profits of organized criminal networks by tracing and preventing the movement of criminal assets, as well as freezing and confiscating them.

INTERPOL manages a project known as Asian Organized Crime (AOC) since 2006 to fight the continued worldwide expansion of criminal groups in Asia. Besides, the Organization created an AOC Project database to serve as an international platform to share intelligence with member countries. This project also prioritizes the fight against these complex and ubiquitous¹³ crime networks, where an Asia-Pacific group of organized crime experts meets regularly to exchange information on current trends. Furthermore, the AOC Project provides a forum for law enforcement agencies across the entire globe.

The Organization also has the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), which seeks to strengthen the capabilities of international airports around the world to detect and intercept drugs, high-risk passengers in countries of origin, and illicit products. As well as promotes the

¹¹ **Tackle:** to try to stop a problem (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹² **Disrupt:** to interrupt something and stop it from continuing as it should (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹³ **Ubiquitous:** seeming to be everywhere or in several places at the same time. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

collection and exchange of information among law enforcement agencies, with the general objective of eradicating illegal criminal networks internationally. AIRCOP is funded mainly by the European Union through the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (Cocaine Route Programme), also receiving additional contributions from Canada, the French Republic, Japan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, and the United States of America. Besides, this project supports the governments of 30 countries in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East, and also is a multi-agency project jointly implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

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Topic B

Strategies to prevent radical acts that involve the use of chemical and nuclear weapons by extremist groups, focusing on the Middle East

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Background

Nuclear and other radiological¹⁴ materials have been beneficial to society in areas such as medicine, agriculture, industry, and energy provision. However, armed conflicts caused by extremist groups in the Middle East region have become a high threat to the world, focusing on the use of chemical and nuclear weapons in their attacks. At the beginning of the XXI century, the potential threat of the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the Middle East reached a new dimension due to the development and acquisition of these arsenals by extremist groups, such as Hezbollah, Daesh, and Al-Qaeda. The attacks with explosives, nuclear, and chemical substances are endangering international security on a large scale and can have serious consequences on the economic and political stability of countries.

According to a BBC report of 2018 on the increasing use of chemical weapons, at least 106 chemical attacks have occurred in the Syrian Arab Republic since September 2013. On behalf of this event, the United States of America threatened retaliatory military action, but the Syrian president relented when the Russian federation persuaded him to accept the removal of Syria's chemical arsenal. Despite the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations (UN) destroyed 1,300 tonnes of chemicals that the Syrian government declared, chemical weapons attacks in the country have continued. Similarly, this situation compromises the lives of civilians as extremist groups have found new opportunities for illicit profits, like the possession of weapons; a crime that is commonly associated with a wide range of crimes, such as corruption, human trafficking, maritime piracy and organized crime. As a consequence, these acts have translated worldwide into a deterioration of security.

Extremist groups and the use of nuclear and chemical weapons in armed conflicts

¹⁴ **Radiological:** a medical specialty using radiation for diagnosis and treatment. (Cambridge dictionary, n.d)

Chemical weapons

A chemical weapon (CW) is any toxic substance used to cause injury, severe damage, disability, and sensory irritation. This type of armament can be deployed¹⁵ in a delivery system, such as an artillery¹⁶ shell, a rocket, or a ballistic missile. Another CW design is gravity bombs, which are detonated on the ground or in aerial bursts, and are also often dropped by a stationary device or aircraft. According to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction, chemical weapons are considered weapons of mass destruction, and their use in armed conflict is a violation of international law which was administered by the OPCW. Besides, the elemental forms of chemical weapons include different agents that are classified according to their effects on the human body.

Chemical weapons can be produced in different ways. For example, ammunition and ballistic devices are specially designed to cause injuries through the release of toxic chemicals. For example the ballistic missiles carry chemical weapons in filler tanks or submunitions¹⁷ that use a blast of air to disperse chemical agents over a large area. The use of submunitions increases the range of the dispersion of chemical agents. Cruise missiles use explosives to send the agent and disperse chemical agents in a gradual and controlled method.

Nuclear weapons

Nuclear weapons are one of the most dangerous high power explosives on Earth. They can destroy an entire city and potentially murder millions of people, endangering the natural environment and lives of future generations through its long-term catastrophic effects. These

¹⁵ **Deploy:** to use something or someone, especially in an effective way. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁶ **Artillery:** large guns, especially those fixed on wheels used by an army. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁷ **Submunitions:** any weapon that includes bomblets, grenades, and mines filled with explosives or chemical agents.(Global Security, n.d)

weapons have only been used twice in battle history. The first one was the catastrophe in Hiroshima, Japan. This bomb was made of uranium, and it razed around 70 % of all buildings and murdered 140,000 civilians in the city. The second one was a plutonium bomb that exploded over Nagasaki, Japan, murdering 74,000 people and led to radioactive rain over the region.

Since these both events, different governments around the world had developed various types of nuclear weaponry. On the one hand there are fission bombs. A fission¹⁸ bomb is a highly enhanced plutonium or uranium core that releases large amounts of radiation. These are the only elements that can achieve a self-sustaining chain reaction. In nuclear power plants, the chain reaction is controlled by absorbing additional neutrons, but when delivered abroad, this chain reaction becomes critical and uncontrollable, concluding in a wide explosion after the elements collide with a solid or liquid surface. On the other hand, fusion bombs are of deuterium and tritium, which fuse to create atoms. This reaction can only occur at too high temperatures and pressures. In a nuclear weapon, the reaction created through a fission explosion (which is the beginning of an atomic bomb) triggers¹⁹ the fusion reaction. There is no theoretical limit to explosive strength of this type, making it more dangerous.

Extremist groups that are involved in the use of chemical and nuclear weapons

In the Middle East, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (ISIS but commonly known as Daesh), had concerned the international community due to its inhumane activities, such as the mass destruction attacks. This group is also known to be the first non-state actor to manufacture chemical warfare agents and fuse them with a projectile. In 1999, they established a training camp in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and started a toxin production

¹⁸ **Fission:** the process of dividing the nucleus of an atom, resulting in the release of a large amount of energy. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹⁹ **Trigger:** to make something happen suddenly. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

experiment. Later in 2004, Daesh also attempted to use chemicals by incorporating them with a makeshift²⁰ explosive device into a vehicle to create a toxic cloud on Jordanian land, but the Jordanian authorities halted this attack. Nowadays, security researchers believe that the group has been recovering massive chemical warfare agents from Iraq's former chemical weapons facilities. In the same way, ISIS has recently developed dangerous agents that contain chlorine and sulfur mustard.

Besides, according to the Center for Peace and Security Studies, the group Al-Qaeda has also attempted to purchase nuclear, biological, and radiological sources to use them in WMD. However, there has never been any allegation or physical proof of nuclear effects to claim the successful purchase or production of this weaponry as they continue operating with general firearms. Finally, Hezbollah is an Islamic militant group that is on an armed conflict with the Syrian Arab Republic. According to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Hezbollah obtained a crucial position in the Syrian Arab Republic with the help of their ally, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Simultaneously, they became a threat for the United States of America, the State of Israel, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and other countries in the same region. According to General Sha'arq Zuhair al-Skeit, in 2018 Tehran was building from short to medium-range missiles with chemicals in Syrian warheads, most of these were hidden from international monitors, by Hezbollah. In an interview in Paris, French Republic, the Syrian general Zuhair al-Saqitsaid declared that his purpose was to warn European governments that, opposite to public opinion, the problem of chemical weapons was not off the table.

Consequences of the chemical and nuclear weapons

²⁰ **Makeshift:** used temporarily for a particular purpose because the real thing is not available. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

Nowadays, chemical radicalism is a high threat to international security, stemming²¹ from the range of impact on the use of the most modern firearms. During the 20th century, 70 different chemicals were used or stockpiled²² as agents for Chemical Warfare. Among the Chemical Warfare agents, chlorine, phosgene, and cyanides are frequently used in the manufacturing processes of various chemical or pharmaceutical industries. CW agents are also classified in many ways according to their volatility, either as persistent or non-persistent agents. The CW agents used in warfares are classified as:

- Nerve agents: These are highly toxic substances that can cause death within a few minutes to a few hours after exposure, depending on the concentration, and slightly more slowly if exposure is the result of skin contamination. The most critical effects are paralysis of the respiratory muscles and inhibition of the respiratory center. The eyes of the affected people turn white, since the pupil's contract, in addition to suffering seizures, drooling, and in the worst case leads to coma.
- Blood agents: The term "blood agent" is a misnomer²³ because these substances do not typically affect the blood, although they may interrupt the production of blood components. Avoiding the normal use of oxygen by body tissues so that vital organs stop working in a matter of minutes, which can lead to death.
- Choking agents (pulmonary agents): Choking agents injure an individual mainly in the respiratory tract, in the nose, throat, and particularly, the lungs. Chlorine and phosgene are the best known among this class, although diphosgene and nitric oxide also belong to this group.

Deficiencies in the Middle East to protect against chemical and nuclear aggression

²¹ **Stem:** to stop something that is flowing from spreading or increasing. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

²² **Stockpile:** a large amount of food, goods, or weapons that are kept ready for future use. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

²³ **Misnomer:** a name or a word that is not appropriate or accurate. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

The Middle East continues being the focus of numerous conflicts, militarization of foreign powers, and humanitarian crises. Thousands of people have lost their lives, and millions have been displaced from their lands. As a consequence of the dictatorial governments and extremist groups, it has not been possible to compromise a stable state without disturbances. The vast majority of the Arab countries still experience the consequences of the 2003 invasion of the Islamic State of Iraq by the United States-led coalition and the complex relationships and rivalries between regional powers. In 2016, seven countries in this region used the military force of the states to attack other groups on their territory, and 11 used it in the territory of other countries. This conflict has affected the security of the countries and their ability to defend themselves against chemical weapons. In the same way, between 2007 and 2016 the Middle East armament imports had increased by 86 %. This region was considered for 29 % of global armament imports in the years 2012 to 2016. Many countries in this area have gained modern military systems ever since, and they seem likely to increase their fighting capacity. Weaponry imports have likely contributed to the increase the instability, violent conflicts, and human rights violations in the area.

The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic had caused the division of the population and also weakened its reinforcements. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, there have been more than 4.8 million refugees and more than 6.3 million internally displaced people. In 2016, in the middle of the Syrian conflict, the balance of power increased considerably in favor of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. At the end of that year, countries such as the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran were at the forefront of the discussions on the Syrian Arab Republic and Assad's future. The State of Libya and the Republic of Yemen are two countries with one of the most complex relationships in their region, representing a threat to the area place between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This problem has affected the association between the Republic of

Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The instability of the relationship with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Arab forces have been involved on the intern conflict of the Republic of Yemen since 2015, and it was until the end of 2016, the Saudi intervention was consolidated as a major humanitarian crisis and had failed to deliver decisive setbacks on Houthi forces.

At least 12 countries in the Middle East such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Turkey, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, have announced plans, such as the creation of new nuclear power plants and the establishment of alliances between countries to investigate atomic energy. Each of these countries has explicitly stated that they are only interested in peaceful uses of nuclear technology. However, Middle East nations are increasingly apprehensive about the threat of a nuclear conflict in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the failure of the international community while taking decisive actions to prevent Tehran, Republic of Iran from achieving its nuclear ambitions. The Iraqi foreign minister, Ibrahim al-Jaafari, requested help from nuclear countries to build an atomic reactor for peaceful fissionable power purposes at the meeting of the United Nations in 2017.

Likewise, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed an agreement with the Russian Federation in June 2015 to cooperate on nuclear energy development. Later on, this country announced its intention to develop a “military nuclear program” within a decade. On the other hand, in 2011, Turkey’s government declared its intentions to build three nuclear power plants with four reactors each, all to be operational by 2030. Equally, in November 2013, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conducted an Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review and concluded that the Republic of Turkey had taken appropriate steps in preparation for a new nuclear power program. In 2010, the Arab Republic of Egypt formally requested nuclear energy training assistance from the Korea International Cooperation Agency, and also

signed an agreement in 2015 for the Russian Federation to build a nuclear power plant on its territory, which is expected to be completed by 2022.

International response against nuclear and chemical weapons

The production and stockpiling of chemical weapons have been banned since 1997 under the terms of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). However, their documented use in current conflicts, both by states and non-state actors, have shown up bigger concerns. The American Chemical Society (ACS) endorses the efforts by international bodies, such as the Organisation for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations Security Council, to investigate and hold accountable those determined to be responsible for the use of chemicals as weapons in armed conflicts. The ACS supports the efforts of the United States of America, the international community to improve the safety of manufacturing processes. In this regard, ACS supports engagement with people in the communities in which they live to minimize the misuse of chemicals. The ACS also supports chemical practitioners' informed and coordinated engagement with policymakers and with people in the communities in which they live to minimize the misuse of chemicals.

The first-time nuclear extremism was recognized by the United States of America was at the Washington "Nuclear Security Summit" of April, 2010. At that meeting, the government stated that access to nuclear weapons by extremist groups was the biggest threat to the United States' security in the long term. Their perspective of this issue considers that it compromises international politics, especially Iran-U.S relations, in future years. However, in 2019, experts from the French Republic and the United States of America engaged a meeting in Paris, French Republic to focus the use of simulations of a radical attack involving chemical weapons. This practice focused on an active investigation for states to learn how to collaborate during a CW attack. In the same way, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production,

Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction was signed in Paris, French Republic in 1993.

Measures taken by the International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) collaborates with its member countries to prevent criminals from diverting, smuggling, and using biochemical warfare agents, toxic industrial substances, and explosive precursors. INTERPOL carries out operations at air, land and sea border points in collaboration with member countries. These operations focus on illicit chemical smuggling that the criminals use to make weapons designed to murder and injure indiscriminately. The International Criminal Police Organization also offers diverse training courses to counter these crimes, which require high training and specialized knowledge, especially while handling evidence.

In the same way, INTERPOL manages many projects to combat radical acts that involve the use of chemical and nuclear weapons, such as the Project Watchmaker, which is a global program that offers specialized support to member countries by using INTERPOL's notice and diffusion system to alert law enforcement officials worldwide about people using or manufacturing improvised explosive devices. Besides, INTERPOL's Watchmaker dataset contains profiles of over 3,500 people and 38,750 entities associated with chemical, biological, and Improvised Explosive Device (IED) activities, it also includes information on individuals responsible for extremism acts with bombs perpetrated worldwide. Additionally, the Project Crimp offers a platform where law enforcement and the chemical sector can cooperate, exchange knowledge and experiences, and identify solutions to combat chemical threats.

On the other hand, the Geiger Database is an analytical platform that collects police information about incidents involving radiological or nuclear material. It is used to analyze patterns and trends, risks and threats, routes and methods, weak and vulnerable points. Also, the Geiger database provides member countries with information related to their investigations

into terrorist attacks and criminal acts in which they have used radiological and nuclear materials. Finally, INTERPOL has developed the Response to Radiological and Nuclear Incidents training course, which is intended for researchers and experts responsible for the first intervention in places where crimes with nuclear or other radiological materials have been committed.

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XXVIII TECMUN Jr.
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

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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 affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Considers	Further recommends	Supports
Declares accordingly	Further requests	Takes note of
Deplores	Further resolves	Transmits
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts