

XXXIX

TECMUN

International Criminal Police
Organization

XXXIX TECMUN
Session schedule

Wednesday, November 12th

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

Thursday, November 13th

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

Friday, November 14th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h
Ninth Session	12:30 – 13:45 h
Lunch	13:45 – 14:30 h
Closing Ceremony	15:00 – 17:30 h

XXXIX TECMUN

General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Undersecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez

General Coordination Supervisor for Secretary Co.: Ana Sofía Castañeda Hornedo

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López

Coordination Supervisor: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez

Reunión de Alto Nivel Para la Asamblea General

Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

Tópico A) Medidas para frenar el reclutamiento y la utilización de niños y adolescentes por actores armados no estatales del G9 Fanmi e Alye en la República de Haití.

Tópico B) Acciones para frenar la producción, distribución y monetización transnacional de pornografía infantil en el Sudeste Asiático.

Cuarta Comisión Política Especial y de Descolonización

Presidente: Valentina Reyes Pardo

Topic A) Mecanismos para prevenir el traslado de la población Israelí al territorio sirio de los Altos del Golán debido a la ocupación militar del Estado de Israel.

Topic B) Estrategias para frenar la fragmentación territorial de la República del Yemen debido al control del territorio por parte del movimiento hutí Ansar Allah

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

Tópico A) Mechanisms to regulate the application of immunity of State officials in Sub-Saharan Africa, with emphasis on international criminal jurisdiction.

Tópico B) Measures to control and address the transboundary environmental crimes in the Amazon with emphasis on international State responsibility and due diligence obligations.

World Health Organization

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia

Topic A) Confronting the maternal and neonatal mortality emergency in Sub-Saharan Africa, driven by fragile healthcare systems, limited medical infrastructure, and deep social and economic inequalities.

Topic B) Responding to the health consequences of environmental disasters, resource scarcity, and climate-driven displacement with emphasis on the Pacific Ring of Fire.

League of Arab States

President: David Trujillo Loza

Tópico A) Strategies to mitigate the conflict between the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the Extremist group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) in the region of the Levant.

Tópico B) Strategies to eradicate the attacks by the Houthies held on the Red Sea, keeping an aim on shipments from the United States of America and the European Union.

Comité des Disparitions Forcées

Président: Marian Robles Ortiz

Subjet A) Mesures pour cesser les disparitions forcées et promouvoir la recherche des personnes concernées aux États-Unis Mexicains provoquées par le Cártel del Noreste dans la région nord-est du territoire.

Subjet B) Stratégies pour arrêter la disparition forcée dans la République d'Albanie en raison de la détention arbitraire et de l'emprisonnement sans processus judiciaire sous le régime du premier ministre Edi Rama.

Organización Marítima Internacional

Presidente: José Guillermo Ramírez Fulgencio

Tópico A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la introducción y propagación de especies marinas invasoras a través de la bioincrustación y el agua de lastre en Asia Oriental y el Sudeste Asiático.

Tópico B) Medidas para el fortalecimiento de la seguridad marítima y de las operaciones de búsqueda y rescate en el Mar Mediterráneo ante el aumento de embarcaciones irregulares

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Droga y el Delito

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

Tópico A) Mecanismos para frenar el desvío de precursores químicos hacia redes de drogas sintéticas operadas por la 'Ndrangheta italiana entre Asia Oriental, América Latina y la Unión Europea.

Tópico B) Estrategias para combatir la impunidad de la violencia sexual vinculada a redes de tráfico ilícito de armas con participación de organizaciones criminales de Europa del Este, en el contexto del conflicto entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar

Coordination Supervisor: Arantza Estrada Rios

Comisión en Justicia y Prevención del Crimen

Presidente: Valentina Ramírez Galindo

A) Estrategias para combatir la trata de personas mediante plataformas digitales en América Latina, con énfasis en la captación de menores

B) Estrategias para fortalecer programas de justicia restaurativa juvenil en América Latina, con énfasis en contextos de violencia comunitaria y debilidad institucional en Honduras y El Salvador

Historical United Nations Program on AIDS/HIV

President: Emiliano Bautista Sosa

Topic A) Strategies to Address the Ongoing Public Health and Social Crisis Related to HIV/AIDS in Haiti, with Emphasis on Reducing Stigmatization and Strengthening Health Infrastructure beginning in 1981.

Topic B) Strategies to Strengthen Early-Epidemic Detection and Community Protection Mechanisms, with Emphasis on the New York HIV/AIDS Outbreak of 1981–1984.

Convención de las Naciones Unidas en Contra de la Corrupción

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

Tópico Único) Estrategias para regular la transparencia financiera y control electoral en América Latina con énfasis en el flujo de recursos económicos de origen ilícito en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

Topic A) Strategies to Stop the Femal Genital Mutilation as a Mechanism of Social Control over Indigenous Girls and Women in Rural Communities of Eastern Africa with Limited State Presence.

Tópico B) Measures to mitigate the use of indigenous territories as sacrifice zones, focusing on extreme violence and structural failures in the protection of rights in the Darién Gap.

Departamento de las Operaciones de la Paz

Presidente: Galia Sofía López Chacón

A) Medidas para la protección de civiles y el establecimiento de mecanismos operativos seguros para el acceso humanitario con énfasis en la atención a víctimas de acoso sexual, derivados del conflicto armado interno en la República de Sudán.

B) Medidas para la protección de la población civil y la reducción de la violencia interétnica en Etiopía del Norte, mediante el fortalecimiento de la seguridad comunitaria y la presencia operativa de las misiones de paz de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia Occidental

Presidente: Yaretzi Benítez Mendoza

A) Estrategias para fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional infantil debido al uso de alimentos inadecuados y la sedación farmacológica como respuesta al hambre aguda en contextos de conflicto, con énfasis en la República de Yemen

B) Acciones para erradicar y prevenir la explotación infantil laboral en Asia Occidental, con énfasis en la República Islámica de Irán

Caribbean Community

President: Valeria Oropeza Pérez

A) Measures to reduce youth unemployment in Barbados, Guyana, and Saint Lucia through regional access to education and technical training programs, addressing economic inequality and limited workforce opportunities.

B) Regional cooperation to address the activities of organized criminal networks involved in the trafficking of illegal firearms affecting Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Haiti, with emphasis on cross-border coordination and information sharing.

Comitte of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

President: Sofía Paola Jiménez de la Cruz

A) Mechanisms to regulate the reception of hazardous waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of ensuring its correct disposal and preventing damage.

B) Strategies to reinforce safety standards and operational practices in the storage and distribution of refined petroleum products in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with an emphasis on reducing spills, fires, and damage caused by gasoline and diesel fuel.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Coordination Supervisor: Hannia Nieves José

Oficina De Las Naciones Unidas Para La Prevención Del Genocidio Y La Responsabilidad De Proteger

Presidente: María Fernanda López Islas

A) Acciones para detener la segregación forzada y la limpieza étnica en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, con énfasis en la comunidad Rohingya.

B) Medidas para frenar el aumento de la violencia sistemática y el abuso generalizado contra la población civil por parte de bandas armadas en la República de Haití.

Consejo de Europa

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

A) Estrategias para la protección de los derechos humanos de los refugiados ucranianos desplazados por el conflicto bélico con la Federación Rusa en los Estados miembros receptores.

B) Mecanismos para limitar la trata de personas mediante el abordaje del contexto económico en la región de Schengen.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Ingrid Carrilo García

A) Actions to prevent emerging security and economic threats through multinational cooperation between NATO member and non-member allies, focusing on the Indo-Pacific region.

B) Actions to enhance maritime and undersea capabilities in order to protect critical infrastructure and mitigate security risks in the Baltic Sea region.

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidente: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

A) Measures to decrease the environmental crimes in the Amazon due to the illegal exploitation of the natural resources in order to protect vulnerable communities and preserve environmental security.

B) Measures to combat the trafficking of young women for sexual exploitation in the Thailand–Cambodia border region in order to protect vulnerable migrant women and dismantle trafficking networks.

Banco Mundial

President: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

A) Financiamiento de la infraestructura de transporte sostenible en la región Subsahariana de África.

B) Intervención financiera internacional en economías en crisis: el caso de la República de Cuba.

Security Council

Presidente: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Strategies to prevent an armed invasion between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China limiting the military posturing and international involvement arising from the unresolved tension across the Taiwan Strait.

B) Measures to halt the emergent Kashmir dispute involving the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan centralizing on the nuclear threats, attacks and humanitarian violations.

Comité de Estado Mayor

President: Leonardo Senties Carmona

A) Mecanismos de prevención de conflictos y cooperación internacional para mitigar las tensiones entre la República de Serbia y el Estado de Kosovo, con el objetivo de evitar un conflicto armado.

B) Acciones de contención del conflicto armado en la región de Chechenia y la Federación de Rusia

Corte Internacional de Justicia

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

A) Aplicación de la Convención de la Prevención y la Sanción del Delito de Genocidio en relación a la población Palestina en la Franja de Gaza (República de Sudáfrica vs Estado de Israel).

B) Incumplimiento de la Convención de Viena sobre relaciones diplomáticas con respecto al asalto a la embajada de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Quito (Estados Unidos Mexicanos vs República del Ecuador).

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.” — Eleanor Roosevelt

Dear reader,

Today, after six years at TECMUN, my story here comes to an end. What once began as a moment filled with uncertainty has transformed into one of the most defining journeys of my life. This path has demanded more from me than I ever imagined — countless hours of work, unwavering commitment, silent sacrifices, and yes, even moments where tears spoke louder than words. But within every challenge, I discovered something far greater: the strength to rise, the courage to be heard, and the realization that my voice is not only valid — it is powerful enough to create change. TECMUN did not just shape the way I speak, it shaped the way I believe in myself.

My journey in TECMUN has never been easy, but it has been deeply meaningful. Along the way, I was never alone. I was surrounded by people who believed in me when I struggled to believe in myself — people who guided me, supported me, and reminded me why I started, just like Zu did for me. For them, for you, for every advisor who trusted me, and above all, for my Secretariat, I gave my absolute best in everything I did. This last year, especially, challenged me in ways I never thought I would face. It pushed me beyond my limits, forced me to confront my fears, and taught me that growth is never comfortable — but always worth it.

Never stay silent in the face of injustice. Speak up, act, and make choices — because the power to create change lies both in the decisions you take and in the ones you choose not to. Educate yourself, because nurturing your mind will help you understand yourself and others. Help those who need it most, because you hold privileges that many people around the world do not — and using them to serve others is one of the noblest forms of leadership. Do everything with passion, with love, and with purpose — every single day, for yourself and for others. Inspire and be inspired, because you never know if your words or your actions might be the push someone needs to believe in themselves.

Everything I have lived through here has taught me that leadership is not about titles, recognition, or standing at the front of a room — it is about impact. It is about choosing to show up, even when it is hard. It is about lifting others as you grow, and understanding that the greatest legacy you can leave behind is not what you achieve, but who you inspire along the way. And that is what I hope to leave with you, dear reader: the certainty that your voice matters, that your actions carry weight, and that you are far more capable than you think.

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
XXXIX TECMUN

“Your origin does not define your destiny.”

-Marcus Rashford.

Dear Participant:

Today I say goodbye to the project of my life called TECMUN. From the bottom of my heart, I can say thank you infinitely. Perhaps today you are entering your first Model UN without knowing exactly what to expect, or maybe you come with some doubts, nerves, or even without much enthusiasm. But let me tell you something: you are about to live one of the most incredible experiences of your life. TECMUN, which is not just a Model United Nations, is a place where we always grow, where you challenge yourself, and where you discover what you are truly capable of.

This project was built with effort and dedication from all of us, but above all, with and for people like you. Because without each delegate, minister, judge, without each idea, without each voice, this simply wouldn't exist. Thank you for daring to be a part of this thing that I have loved for so many years. Thank you for being interested in topics that many ignore and for always seeking solutions to problems that, at our age, we don't consider so relevant.

Along this journey, you'll learn not only about politics and debates, but also about life itself. You'll meet people who will leave a mark on you, encounter ideas that will change you, and experience moments you'll never forget. You'll step outside your comfort zone and begin to see the world with new eyes.

Today, I have to close this chapter, but it's your turn to write yours. Seize every second, make mistakes, get back up, enjoy life, laugh, learn, and leave your mark. Don't be afraid to be different, to express your opinion, to try new things. Always remember: it doesn't matter where you come from, but how far you want to go.

Thank you for continuing this dream.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Jefe de Coordinación para el
XXXIX TECMUN

“When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves.”

-Viktor Frankl

There is a lesson that can only be learned in defeat: life is often unfair and, at times, it snatches away what we value most just when we believe we have finally reached it. In those moments of darkness, when decline feels inevitable and it seems there is nothing left, the opportunity for a true ascent emerges. It is only when you are stripped of everything that you finally discover your true worth.

My journey here was not a straight line. I began as a delegate and served as a member of the dais, eventually becoming President of HOPAQ and UNOOSA. Today, I close this chapter as Under-Secretary for Specialized Agencies and Regional Organizations, with the certainty that my greatest achievement was not the title, but the resilience to stand back up every time the path became difficult.

Do not fear the falls or the injustices of the journey; they are what temper our character and force us to evolve. I leave full of gratitude for those who shared this journey with me, carrying the memory of having turned every obstacle into a stepping stone toward my best self. Take risks and live intensely, because the end of one stage is merely the momentum for something much greater. Only you determine whether adversities are obstacles or stepping stones.

Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organizations for
the XXXIX TECMUN

“I want to be the kind of person who does things because they mean something.”
– *Taylor Jenkins Reid*

To whoever needs this,

Filled with nostalgia, I write my last letter, with which I say goodbye to Tecmun and close this chapter of my life. But not before trying to leave behind something meaningful: a lesson, a reflection, or the inspiration to take the risk. Because, like you, I was once afraid; but it was by not letting that fear define my path that I am here today.

I have been in Tecmun for the past 2 years, and I wouldn't change a single second for anything in the world. I could never have guessed everything I would experience thanks to it. Along the way, I learned, I raised my voice, I failed, I grew, I made lasting friendships, and above all, I found the courage to try. It was a rough road, but it was magical, and thanks to Tecmun, I became who I am today, and I hope this model can help you in the same way it helped me.

A model of the United Nations, whether you're chair or a delegate, is always challenging. But the fact that we're still here means that we care, and that's more than enough to start making a difference. So, during these three days of the model, don't be afraid to express your opinions, raise your placard and speak up for those who can't. Make mistakes, get up, make mistakes again, and get up again, because we learn from our mistakes, but not so much from success. Now it's your turn to make your mark and be the leader the world needs. Do it even if you're afraid, but do it anyway; when you do what you love, there's no way you can fail.

Tecmun, you will always be a part of me, and I will always carry you in my heart. Thank you for everything, and thank you, delegate, for being part of this adventure.

Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

President of the International Criminal Police Organization

for this XXXIX TECMUN

Background

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an autonomous international organization that works in cooperation with the United Nations. It was created in 1923 to promote international police collaboration and combat transnational crime. Additionally, INTERPOL has 195 member countries and provides exchange of information and support to help strengthen their national police forces. Therefore its primary goal is to enhance global security and to achieve international order.

Faculties

In support of global security and an international cooperation, the International Criminal Police Organization has the following faculties:

- Implement and coordinate international police cooperation between member countries, law enforcement agencies, international organizations, and the private sector to prevent and combat transnational crime to enhance global security;
- Manage and maintain global criminal databases to facilitate the secure exchange of information between national police authorities;
- Provide technical assistance, training, and operational support to member states in order to strengthen law enforcement capacities;
- Support investigations and coordinated operations related to extremism, organized

crime, cybercrime, human trafficking, and financial crimes;

- Facilitate the use of international notices, such as Red Notices, to support the identification, location, and provisional detention of individuals wanted for serious crimes.

Topic A

Measures to decrease the environmental crimes in the Amazon due to the illegal exploitation of the natural resources in order to protect vulnerable communities and preserve environmental security

Introduction:

The Amazon is located in South America, being the biggest rainforest of the world which encompasses the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Peru, the Republic of Colombia and other 7 countries. This is the reason why it represents one of the most vital ecosystems on the planet, due to its crucial role in climate regulation, biodiversity preservation and the sustenance of millions of people. It's home to numerous Indigenous and local communities whose cultural, social, and economic survival is directly linked to the health of that forest. However, throughout the years illegal logging and the trade of protected species have increased in these regions due to high global demand for wood, wildlife, and other natural resources. As a consequence, illegal activities were created and connected to organized crime.

Furthermore, the government has a fragile presence in many Amazon regions, along with social inequality, corruption, and few economic opportunities for local communities. Environmental crimes in the Amazon are linked to organized crime across countries. That's why international cooperation is necessary to deal with national security, given that these criminal groups operate across national borders, posing severe threats not only to the environment but also to human security. These activities are driven by the global demand for natural resources and facilitated by weak governance, corruption and limited law enforcement capacity.

In 2024 the Federative Republic of Brazil represented 42% of global loss of primary rainforest. Although, what is often overlooked is that the recent fires in primary tropical forests are not a natural disaster at all. Rather, the conflagration¹ represents a perfect storm of climate change induced environmental conditions, governance failures, and unchecked organized crime. Actually, 91% of the losses were due to human beings and they were related

¹ **Conflagration:** A large, destructive, and often rapidly spreading fire that causes significant damage to buildings, land, or property. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023)

to criminal activities. Environmental crime has long been an ignored but growing driver of deforestation in the Amazon, and it is now advancing into new territories. Therefore, implementing effective measures to reduce environmental crimes is essential to protect vulnerable populations, preserve environmental security, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the Amazon region.

Background

Throughout history the environmental crimes in the Amazon have been very present, all linked to the exploitation of natural resources since the XIX century, when the region began to be intensively exploited during the rubber rush. However, this evolved in the 1980s: Illegal Gold Mining, with the gold diggers that started to devastate areas such as those of the triple border. One of their main methods was the use of local labor, indigenous communities and heavy machinery, with criminal networks to launder the gold. Afterwards, from the 1990s into the 2000s, deforestation intensified due to the expansion of new economic activities such as agriculture and livestock farming, which drove the agricultural frontier to advance through forest burning and land clearing. Also, illegal logging and also road construction were implemented in these years, mainly to open access to remote areas for further exploitation.

Starting in the second half of the XX century, the coca cultivation and cocaine production led to drug trafficking in the region, profoundly transforming the Amazon into a strategic corridor for organized crime. Due to the perfect conditions for illicit cultivation that offered and the insufficient governmental supervision made the Amazon the perfect place to strengthen transnational criminal networks. With income from drug trafficking, illegal mining, illicit logging and land grabbing increased both to launder money and to control territory. These activities have become more focused in remote forest and river areas where the presence of the state is still quite limited.

Socioeconomic Impacts

The illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Amazon has serious socioeconomic impacts on local and indigenous communities, disrupting their traditional ways of life and aggravating poverty. Activities like illegal mining, logging, and land grabbing often lead to the destruction of forests that these communities rely on for food, medicinal plants, and other essential needs for their survival. This forces families to leave behind their ancestral lifestyles and search for unstable jobs in extractive industries, decreasing their quality of life. In many regions, precarious settlements form near areas of illegal mining activity, bringing with them issues like human trafficking, forced prostitution, and violence, which significantly disrupt social structures and community bonds. Indigenous populations are hit the hardest, facing displacement, being forced into dangerous work, and suffering from increased health risks due to pollution and the decrease of the resources.

Environmental crimes really had a negative impact on economic stability by polluting water sources with harmful substances like mercury from illegal gold mining. This makes fishing and farming unsafe or even impossible for local communities. When rivers and forests get contaminated, it not only harms people's health but also limits opportunities for sustainable economic activities, such as ecotourism and agriculture, and increasingly forces local communities to rely on informal or illegal sources of employment. On top of that, governments miss out on income from these illegal activities, which weakens public investment in essential services like education and healthcare services that are already insufficient in many parts of the Amazon. This creates a cycle of structural inequality, making it even tougher for communities to break free from poverty, while criminal networks expand on weak governance and the high demand for resources.

In addition, the environmental crimes are driving forced migration and social

disruption as families flee violence, insecurity, and loss of access to land and resources. This displacement reshapes community structures, as people move toward towns and cities where they often face overcrowded housing, limited services, and increased socioeconomic vulnerability. Indigenous women and leaders are disproportionately affected, reporting heightened threats, restricted freedom of movement, and social fragmentation as criminal actors trespass on their territories, making traditional ways of life unsustainable. For example, Indigenous families in the Brazilian and Colombian Amazon have moved from riverine villages to urban centers due to threats and environmental degradation, with women often leading these migrations for their families' safety. This flow of displaced people not only alters demographic patterns but also strains existing cultural and social networks within and beyond the Amazon.

The environmental impact

The Amazon is home to 10% of the world's biodiversity, containing a variety of endemic species who are more likely to extinction. Scientists even consider that a lot of species are yet to be discovered deep in the rainforest. Even so, the value of the Amazon is not only its substance, but also the impact it has on the atmosphere and the functioning of the planet. Continuous extraction without regulation accelerates deforestation, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem degradation, reducing the capacity of the forest to recover (World Bank, 2023). This big concentration of trees and other different types of plants play a very important role in Earth's balance.

Due to its biological processes, trees and other species of plants only expel a little part of the carbon dioxide they absorb from the atmosphere, and the rest is stored inside the trunk. This way, when the Amazon rainforest is cut down, years and years of carbon dioxide is released, causing an immense temperature increase and for the same reason, fires that damage

even more the biome. As if that wasn't enough, deforestation has many more consequences and not only environmental, but also social and even economic. Furthermore, there's a disruption in the water cycle, less trees to preserve the humidity in the air and generation of clouds, which can provoke droughts in the absence of rain. Flooding is also a consequence of this disruption, since the soil is meant to absorb rainwater; however, in the absence of plant roots, it loses much of its capacity to do so.

On the other hand the Amazon River is the longest and the most abundant river in the world. Just like its size, this river regulates salinity levels, alters currents and transports nutrients to the Atlantic Ocean and its ecosystems. In addition, its presence in South America provides wetness and the needed conditions for agriculture to surrounding countries. If this river stops working accurately, aquatic ecosystems in the Atlantic Ocean and in the Amazon itself would collapse, leading a lot of species to extinction, and the rainforest would become a savannization² short of water and nutrients. Even countries like the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Republic of Paraguay would face a lack of rainfall.

Consider that the damage inflicted not only affects the flora and landscape of the Amazon, but also millions of animal species. In addition, fires entail smoke and toxic gases that lead to suffocation; deforestation, the destruction of their homes; and the contamination of rivers with petroleum or mercurium to extract gold, to poisoning. For this reason, the loss of the Amazon would represent a global catastrophe. It would lead to major changes in climate patterns, serious ecological imbalance, and significant risks to current human ways of life.

² **Savannization:** The transformation of a rainforest into a savanna-like ecosystem due to deforestation and climate change. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023)

Illegal exploitation of natural resources and trade

The illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Amazon is strongly connected to transnational criminal networks that operate across borders and take advantage of weak governance. The lack of effective control and the scarce presence of the State in large areas of the Amazon have allowed parallel illegal economies to emerge. These dynamics have created a structural link between resource exploitation, violence and environmental degradation. Over time, the Amazon has become a territory especially vulnerable to large scale illicit activities.

Illegal trade routes in the Amazon are frequently linked to other criminal activities, including corruption and money laundering. Profits obtained from illicit timber, gold, and wildlife products are often integrated into the formal economy through fraudulent permits and falsified documentation (INTERPOL, 2022). This undermines legal markets and places law-abiding producers at a disadvantage, while criminal organizations strengthen their influence over local territories. In several Amazonian countries, illegal resource exploitation has become a reliable source of income for criminal groups due to the high global demand for raw materials (FAO, 2020). Without effective monitoring, these networks continue to operate with minimal risk.

Another critical issue is the role of international demand in sustaining illegal exploitation and trade. Consumer markets in developed economies indirectly contribute to environmental crimes when illegally sourced products enter global supply chains (OECD, 2021). Weak traceability³ systems and limited cooperation between exporting and importing countries allow these goods to circulate freely. This demonstrates that environmental crime in the Amazon is not only a regional issue but a global responsibility. Addressing illegal trade

³ **Traceability:** The ability to track and verify the origin, movement, and processing history of a product throughout the entire supply chain. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023)

requires stronger cooperation between states to improve transparency, share intelligence, and enforce regulations along the entire supply chain.

The role of The International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has an essential role in the fight against environmental crimes in the Amazon, as it facilitates cooperation between the countries of the region and its border areas. Crimes such as illegal logging, mining and trading of protected species, are not restricted by borders. That's why it operates in close coordination with authorities from countries like the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Ecuador, as well as 6 other countries, to generate a comprehensive, data based response. In this way, the ability of the countries to confront the organized transnational crime networks improves.

In the Amazon, INTERPOL contributes by supporting investigations and easing the exchange of strategic data among Amazonian countries, as well as realizing analysis about organized environmental crime networks to drive the investigations and strategies. With its advanced intelligence it provides authorities information to identify and dismantle the financial and logistical system behind some illegal activities. Furthermore, it coordinates world scale law enforcement operations against environmental crimes. These actions reduce the capability of criminal networks to evade the law and it improves the effectiveness of the operations.

Ultimately it reinforces the capacity of the forces of the Amazonian countries through training, with the purpose of enhancing their efficacy to tackle environmental crimes. Recent operations in the Amazon show that cooperation between countries, sharing information, and working together in law enforcement are essential to identify and stop criminal organizations and to reduce the illegal trade that causes deforestation, which is increasing rapidly. That's the reason why it is directly connected to the committee's role in supporting international

security, environmental protection, and cooperative solutions. Because of this, taking effective action against environmental crimes is necessary to protect vulnerable populations and preserve environmental security. It is also key to ensuring the long term sustainability of the Amazon region.

References

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Topic B

Measures to combat the trafficking of young women for sexual exploitation in the Thailand–Cambodia border region in order to protect vulnerable migrant women and dismantle trafficking networks.

By: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza and Milena Nahiara Barrera

Introduction

Human trafficking, especially sexual exploitation, is one of the most severe human rights violations. Unfortunately, young women or even little girls are the most vulnerable due to their lack of education or resources and gender inequality. In Southeast Asia, migration searching for work is very popular, which increases the risk of falling into trafficking networks, and if you add the weak governance it's even worse. Actually, the main way of getting victims is offering them false jobs or they are forced into exploitation through threats and debt, affecting not only the young women but entire families or communities.

The Thailand- Cambodia Border is an 885 km boundary stretching from the Gulf of Thailand northwards, generally following the Dângrêk Mountains' crest before meeting Laos. Located in northern Cambodia is an important migration corridor in the region. Thousands of people cross this border year after year looking for better job opportunities. However, the irregular migration and the weak border control makes it an excellent place for criminal networks. Traficants can take advantage of the migrants that do not have economic resources, documentation or any type of legal protection to threaten them, becoming an easy target for sexual exploitation.

Background

For many years, the Southeast Asia region has been marked by deep economic inequalities, wars, forced migrations and weak social structures that created conditions conducive to human exploitation and it continued growing intensely from the end of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI. One of the main causes of this growth was the unregulated cross border labor migration between countries such as the Kingdom of Cambodia, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the Kingdom of Thailand. From 1990 to 2000 many young people, especially young women, started to move to the

Kingdom of Thailand searching for a job due to the limited economical opportunities in rural areas and the inefficient system of social protection. Thanks to this debility the traffickers offer fake jobs or induce a debt that later on it will be impossible to pay off so they are forced to join prostitution or sexual exploitation networks.

Furthermore, the socioeconomic and political history of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the region influenced this vulnerability. After decades of internal conflict, including the Cambodian Civil War and violence of the Khmer Rouge regime that was in 1975 to 1979, millions of people were left displaced, without access to education or stable employment, and with communities devastated. Although these events did not directly create modern trafficking, they did generate generational poverty and lack of social infrastructure that decades later would facilitate the taking advantage of migrants in situations of need. The country became a destination for migrants from neighboring countries, and although prostitution has been formally illegal since 1956, its practical tolerance and persistent demand maintained exploitative markets that transnational criminal groups exploited for illicit profits.

Historically, the trafficking in this border really took off in the 1990s, largely due to a surge in regional labor migration that lacked proper legal pathways and protections. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the high poverty levels and limited rural job opportunities and its neighboring countries pushed many migrants to seek work in the Kingdom of Thailand, often through risky and irregular means that made them easy targets for exploitation and debt bondage. The irregular status of these workers, along with their dependence on unregulated brokers, has been a major factor that traffickers exploit to trick and force women into labor and sexual manipulation. The persistent demand for cheap labor, especially in the sex industry, coupled with weak enforcement of anti-trafficking laws, has allowed organized crime networks to thrive under these conditions

for many years. Additionally, these criminal groups have evolved to adapt to shifting economic landscapes, intertwining trafficking with other illegal activities like fraud and forced labor, which complicates efforts to safeguard migrant women. All these historical socioeconomic challenges have significantly shaped the trafficking dynamics in this specific border region.

Migrant women's vulnerability at the border

Migrant women who cross the Cambodia-Thailand border are often doing so through irregular channels, and this usually means the lack of the official documentation needed leaving them without legal protection and being their main vulnerability. As a result, these women are more exposed to deception, coercion, and utilization than migrants who enter via legal routes. The main reason they migrate is due to the poverty of their own country, the terrible education system, lack of stable employment, among others, yet these same factors reduce their bargaining power and ability to protect themselves. Studies show that even if a woman manages to find an actual job it is in a low skilled and undervalued sector such as domestic labour, restaurants, or factories, where wages are lower and their rights are poorly enforced. Without access to social services or a consistent income, they are more likely to be sexually exploited, compounded by gender inequality, which restricts women's choices and increases their dependence on risky migration paths.

Migrant women crossing this border face a tough reality filled with not just economic challenges, but also threats of gender prejudices, violence and not just physical but also emotional and coercion throughout their journey. Human rights and anti-trafficking organizations have reported that these women often suffer physical and sexual abuse at the hands of brokers, contrabandists, or employers. The general use of unsafe recruitment practices, coupled with a lack of awareness about their rights and safe migration options,

only heightens these dangers at every turn. In the end, these vulnerabilities create a dangerous environment for trafficking and abuse, leaving them in a cycle of debt with no way out.

Trafficking networks and sexual exploitation

Trafficking networks that operate along the Thailand–Cambodia border are incredibly organized, relying on intricate systems for recruitment and transportation. These networks often enlist brokers or intermediaries who target young women in rural or economically struggling areas, luring them in with promises of legitimate jobs in domestic work, hospitality, or factory positions. Once these women are recruited, they are moved across borders using both legal and illegal methods, often with the help of forged documents or corrupt facilitators to evade detection. Many women find out they've been misled and are forced into sexual exploitation through threats, physical violence, or debt bondage. To maintain their grip on these victims, the networks often confiscate their identification documents and limit their freedom of movement and communication.

Sexual exploitation within trafficking networks takes place in a variety of settings, such as entertainment venues, massage parlors, bars, and hidden brothels, where victims face harsh working conditions. Women are often coerced into meeting daily quotas, enduring long hours, and suffering physical and emotional abuse if they don't meet the demands placed on them. The money made from these operations is usually funneled through a web of criminal enterprises, which helps trafficking networks grow and adapt to the pressures from law enforcement. Moreover, traffickers are increasingly turning to digital platforms and social media to recruit victims and promote their exploitative services, making it even harder to detect these activities. The international scope of these networks allows them to operate across different jurisdictions, complicating investigations and highlighting the need for strong global cooperation to effectively dismantle them.

Protection of migrant women and dismantling networks

Trafficking is a process of well structured, systematic operations conducted by organized networks, making prevention and suppression increasingly complex. Therefore, the protection of migrant women in the Thailand-Cambodia border is not yet sufficiently effective due to gaps in the law enforcement and structural limitations. Victims of this crime often endure extreme hardship, in which their health and wellbeing become at risk. Physical violence, sexual abuse, harassments, threats and coercion are common, some even lose their lives at the hands of ruthless traffickers who exploit their victims' vulnerabilities. But besides the immediate harm there are psychological consequences for these people.

The mental health impact includes anxiety, depression, PTSD, suicide ideation, self-harm, somatic complaints, aggressive behaviour, memory loss and cognitive problems. These repercussions don't only affect the victims, but the whole communities and their social systems, normalizing structural violence and reducing government accountability. There are also economical implications, some like the cost of health services, prosecutions and the ongoing care or support of victims. Lastly in the political field, human trafficking networks or organizations represent a challenge for the state of these countries, as they take advantage of legal loopholes.

Consequently, national governments have a crucial role to play in dismantling traffic networks and protecting the victims. National agencies and international organisations, as well as civil society, have suggestions like the control of migration flows and the development of comprehensive labour migration policies. Which requires political willingness to face the challenges and obstacles that may come with it, alongside human and financial resources that collect and analyse data for the purposes of policy development and then turn policy goals into practical measures. With these actions effectively implemented, migration could produce real benefits to local communities, industries and the national economy of both Thailand and Cambodia.

The role of The International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) remains active in the face of this problematic, coordinating transnational strategies that involve the analysis and exchange of information, monitoring of suspicious networks and also security force training. All this processes lead to concrete interventions focussed in victim rescue, the arrest of sexual exploiters and the disassembly of sexual abuse infrastructure. The best example of this is the Blackwrist Operation, carried out in the Kingdom of Thailand, the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia, after detecting sexual abuse content on a dark web site. The deep analysis and investigation allowed cooperating with the authorities of these countries, resulting in the raid that recovered 50 minors and caught those responsible.

Beyond the immediate successes of these operations, the data gathered offers crucial insights that help authorities spot trends and connections within prostitution and trafficking

networks. This information can uncover how individuals are recruited, the routes used for transportation, financial dealings, and the key players behind these criminal enterprises. When paired with INTERPOL's ability to issue international alerts, like Red Notices, law enforcement agencies in member countries can swiftly track down and arrest those involved in trafficking. Additionally, INTERPOL's extensive databases allow National Central Bureaus to exchange biometric data, criminal histories, and travel details, which enhances cross-border investigations. These collaborative resources boost coordination among nations and make it easier to dismantle organized crime groups. Ultimately, the combination of intelligence sharing and international policing is vital in disrupting trafficking operations and safeguarding victims of sexual exploitation.

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XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

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

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ⁴	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ⁵	Armed conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ⁶	Afrodescendant

⁴ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

⁵ The word *War* can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

⁶ The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

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

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

