

**XXXI**

**TECMUN Jr.**

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International Criminal  
Police Organization

XXXI TECMUN Jr.  
**Session Schedule**

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**Wednesday, November 15th**

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

**Thursday, November 16th**

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Friday, November 17th**

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

XXXI TECMUN Jr  
**General Agenda**

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*Secretary General: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo*

**COORDINACIÓN GENERAL**

Chief of General Coordination: *Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas*  
Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: *Emiliano Avalos Hernández*

**ASAMBLEA GENERAL**

*Subsecretary General: Monserrat Ríos Fernández*  
*Coordinating Supervisor: Juliette Abby Orihuela Núñez*

**Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General**

*Presidente: Regina Covarrubias Rosales*

- A) Medidas para regular la crisis humanitaria en la República de Haití, partiendo de los desplazamientos forzados ocasionados por la violencia por parte de grupos criminales.
- B) Estrategias para regular la crisis social en la República Islámica de Irán y contrarrestar el uso de pena de muerte como medio de represión, partiendo de las protestas antigubernamentales contra las leyes de moralidad de 2022.

**Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional**

*Presidente: Paulo Souto Núñez*

- A) Estrategias para imposibilitar la posesión y desarrollo de armamento nuclear en la República Islámica de Irán garantizando la seguridad internacional.
- B) Estrategias para evitar el uso de armamento y fuerza hostil en el conflicto fronterizo entre la República de Armenia y la República de Azerbaiyán por el enclave del Alto Karabaj en el Cáucaso del sur.

**Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados**

*Presidente: Arantza González de la Peña*

- A) Acciones para reforzar la respuesta internacional con el fin de garantizar la seguridad y el acceso a servicios básicos de los refugiados provenientes del llamado Cuerno de África como consecuencia de la sequía y los conflictos internos en la República Democrática de Somalia.
- B) Medidas para proteger y asegurar el cumplimiento de los derechos humanos de las personas desplazadas internamente, solicitantes de asilo y refugiados como consecuencia de la crisis social en la República Democrática del Congo.

**United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**

*President: Nuri Valentina Galindo Gutiérrez*

- A) Measures to guarantee the economic empowerment of women in the Middle East with an emphasis on the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan after the ban of work for Afghan women and its consequences.
- B) Procedures to reinforce and protect reproductive rights for women in Africa as a consequence of the HIV and AIDS pandemic.

## **Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente**

*Presidente: Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcantara*

- A) Mecanismos para frenar la desertificación en el continente africano, con énfasis en la sequía y las prácticas agrícolas no sostenibles en la región del Sahel.
- B) Acciones para mitigar el impacto ambiental de la industria textil en países del sur de Asia, abordando la producción de moda rápida.

## **Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos**

*Presidente: Abril Victoria Rodríguez Aguirre*

- A) Medidas para conciliar la paz entre las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP) y el gobierno de la República de Colombia con énfasis en salvaguardar los derechos humanos de los ciudadanos.
- B) Estrategias para frenar las hostilidades desencadenadas por el control de las islas Malvinas entre Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte y la República de Argentina con énfasis en proteger los derechos de soberanía y los intereses de los poblado.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

*President: Valeria Arroyo Jerez*

- A) Strategies to curb and counter migrant smuggling coordinated by criminal organizations, with emphasis on the South and Central America to North America route.
- B) Approaches to prevent and counter the spread of Xylazine and Fentanyl in North America with preeminence in Philadelphia's "Zombie zone".

## **CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL**

*Subsecretary General: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora*

*Coordinating Supervisor: Brenda Noreña Mejía*

## **Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal**

*Presidente: Miranda Senties Carmona*

- A) Estrategias para disminuir la actividad del crimen organizado transnacional en la Triple Frontera, entre la República del Paraguay, la República Argentina y la República Federativa de Brasil debido al problema del control territorial ocasionado por la insuficiencia en el imperio de la ley y corrupción.
- B) Acciones para erradicar cualquier sistema de tortura a prisioneros en los centros penitenciarios efectuado por el personal de seguridad en la República Árabe Siria.

## **Organización Mundial de la Salud**

*Presidente: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero*

- A) Medidas para mejorar la salud mental en adolescentes con énfasis en la eliminación de trastornos psicológicos tras los efectos del confinamiento de la pandemia de COVID-19.
- B) Estrategias para priorizar el acceso a los servicios de salud sexual reproductiva en zonas rurales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe.

## **Human Rights Council**

*President: Regina Lacorte Mariscal*

- A) Measures to stop the displacement of families caused by organized crime in vulnerable communities in the United States of Mexico.
- B) Actions to ensure the human rights of prisoners after the approval of the Exception Regime in the Republic of Salvador, focusing on the so-called "war against gangs" headed by the government of Nayib Bukele.

## **Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico**

*Presidente: Giovanna Gamboa Molina*

- A) Estrategias para implementar un desarrollo de proyectos que aumenten el comercio e infraestructura en Asia y el Pacífico debido a que las zonas productivas se han visto afectadas por los desastres naturales.
- B) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de las personas de bajos recursos en las estructuras institucionales de salud y vivienda debido a los conflictos territoriales entre la República Kirguisa y la República de Tayikistán.

## **United Nations Convention Against Corruption**

*President: William Vázquez Hernández*

- A) Measures to reinforce and criminalize any act deemed corrupt in Latin America on the police department focusing on the systematic and police-citizens variants.
- B) Measures to stop the theft of assets executed by the government in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea coming from the oil industry causing a defunding on education and health sectors.

## **Foro Político del Alto Nivel para el Desarrollo Sostenible**

*Presidente: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz*

- A) Medidas para detener y prevenir el impacto que tiene la moda rápida en Europa y Asia, con énfasis en las tres dimensiones de desarrollo sustentable.
- B) Acciones para impulsar el turismo sostenible con énfasis en los Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo del Caribe.

## **Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

*President: María José Parra Meza*

- A) Strategies to replace animal testing with new technological developments in the makeup industry in Latin America, the European Union and the People's Republic of China.
- B) Measures to improve the challenges of the labor market due to new sciences and technologies, adapting workers to them with an emphasis on Europe and North America.

## **AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES**

*Subsecretary General: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata*

*Coordinating Supervisor: María Fernanda García Bautista*

## **Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial**

*Presidente: María Sigaru Alcantara Nieva*

A) Medidas para reducir los efectos adversos por desastres ecológicos a causa de la industrialización química con énfasis en la República de la India, Japón y el Estado de Kuwait

B) Estrategias para impulsar el desarrollo industrial sustentable con el fin de reducir los altos índices de gases de efecto invernadero en América Latina y el Caribe

### **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

*President: María Fernanda Vázquez Trejo*

A) Measures to solve the multiple attacks of chemical weapons on the Syrian Arab Republic, focusing on the chemical problem of Khan Sheikhou in 2017

B) Measures to prevent the usage of neurotoxins as weapons, emphasizing the novichok attacks led by the Russian government

### **International Criminal Police Organization**

*President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate*

A) Measures to halt the growth of human trafficking networks in Southern Asia, with emphasis on organ trafficking

B) Strategies to cope with the massive firearms trafficking in Latin America, focusing on the triple border between Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina

### **Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja**

*Presidente: Yamir Bandala González*

A) Medidas para proteger a las víctimas y desplazados después de la toma de control del partido Frente de Liberación Popular de Tigré en la República Democrática Federal de Etiopía.

B) Acciones para garantizar el bienestar y salvaguardar la dignidad de los afectados por el conflicto civil en la República Árabe Siria en los campos de refugiados, así como en las rutas utilizadas.

### **Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte**

*Presidente: Paulette Mayen Álvarez*

A) Fortalecimiento de estrategias para la protección de civiles en el conflicto armado entre la República de Serbia y la República de Kosovo, con énfasis en el mantenimiento de la paz

B) Estrategias para contrarrestar los ciberataques hacia la República de Ucrania en el ciberespacio; dentro de la problemática de la Federación de Rusia y sus consecuencias, con el fin de salvaguardar la información del Estado y la OTAN

### **Security Council**

*President: Yésika Pamela García Trejo*

A) Actions to mitigate the crisis in Lake Chad Basin, addressing violence, economic recovery and security restoration

**B)** Strategies for the prevention of nuclear accidents with an emphasis on Russia, France and the United States of America

**International Criminal Court**

*President: Manuel Alejandro Grajales Santillán*

**A)** The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

**B)** The Prosecutor v. Patrice-Edouard Ngaissona Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein

*"When one does something with one's heart, one should feel proud."*

*-Fernando Alonso Diaz*

*For you:*

6 years ago I was starting my adventure in the world of Model United Nations. I remember very much my first model, I was the delegate of Guinea Bissau in a UNESCO committee. We were looking for solutions for the theft of marine archaeology. That sixth grader, who almost cried his first time going to the list of speakers, today is the Secretary General of the largest Model United Nations in Latin America, TECMUN.

When I started in Model United Nations it was a world full of uncertainty, but little by little I got deeper, until I got here, it has been a long road, but it has been worth it. Along the way I have met many people who have inspired me, now it is your turn to inspire me. Thanks to you, I am still here, I want to thank you for inspiring me to continue to stand in front and follow a dream.

For you, delegation, embassy, judge, agent or defender; whether it's your first time in a model or your tenth, I hope these 3 days of debate and hard work will pay off. First of all, I would like you to feel **proud** of the work you have done, standing up in a forum is not easy, and you are the **brave** ones who do it. Feel even braver for becoming, even if only in 3 days, agents of change, for daring to raise your placard in moderate caucus, for having **initiative** to negotiate in simple caucus and for making your proposals, that, even if they sound very crazy, try to **change the world**.

I invite you to take advantage of this opportunity, to enjoy these 3 days and not to take this model as just another task or as an obligation of your school, but to **have the initiative and be brave enough to dare to change the world**.

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Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo  
Secretary General for the  
XXXI TECMUN Jr.



*“Be a lover. Give love. Choose love. Always”  
- Harry Styles*

Dear participant:

I hope these three days will be more than a United Nations model, you have probably heard this at TECMUN before, or if it is your first time here, prepare to hear over and over again that TECMUN will change your life, or at least the following years. Maybe the phrase sounds very cliché, or maybe you think it is not true, but let me tell you that at least for me, it did change my course. You do not realize the great impact that something has on your life until it starts to end, and this being my penultimate TECMUN after two years as part of the Secretariat, I can say that nothing would have been the same without this family.

This United Nations model goes beyond assuming the role of a delegation and maintaining a position, it is also about recognizing alternate realities to our own and being able to recognize the power we have. In such a chaotic world, it is important that we always keep in mind that not all people live in the same reality, unfortunately, some face difficulties day by day, while others live in comfort and luxuries. Today more than ever we must raise our voices as new generations, it is of the utmost importance that we fight for a better world for ourselves and for the generations to come; because this is not about being selfish and looking out only for ourselves, but also taking care of the future of the next people who will be in this world.

It is very easy to hate something or someone, hate something you do, create a hate speech, promote discrimination, but the most difficult thing will always be to love, to love what you do, to love who you do it for, or to love yourself. And when you manage to love yourself, love what you do and for whom and why you do it, then you will have won.

If there is something that I want you to take into account during these three days, I want you to know that there is nothing more valuable than fighting for what you love, be it a cause or a hobby, never allow anything or anyone to take away your love for what you are doing. From my own experience, please never give up on what you are passionate about, because for a reason you have come so far and for a reason you are putting so much effort into what moves your soul and mind every day.

I hope with all my heart that you enjoy these three days of the model to the fullest, I hope that you meet new people, realities that are different from yours, or better yet, that you find that motivation to continue wanting to change the world. Believe me, there is no more satisfying achievement than impacting those around us.

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Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas  
Chief of General Coordination for the  
XXXI TECMUN Jr.

Dear participant,

It takes a lot of courage to pass to the front and speak for one minute, to stand up in front of a full committee filled with eyes fixed on you waiting for your delegation's position about a certain topic. However, once you start speaking, information starts flowing and you realize that all the time and effort dedicated to your investigation, to discovering a new topic, to adopting and adapting to a country's position despite possibly not being identified by it

completely, all of the interest that you applied on your preparation for those kind of moments become totally worth it. TECMUN is not only a simulation of a United Nations committee, TECMUN goes from discovering new people and making new friends to discovering new abilities that maybe you would not have discovered if it weren't for that first step you took by researching about your delegation and raising your hand to participate and to express your delegation's point of view, or even by participating in your resolution projects and leading your fellow companions into various and diverse ideas.

For me, TECMUN has opened many doors to incredible opportunities and fabulous people. I hope it does the same to you, remember the most important thing about this kind of experience is not a meaningless trophy or a distinction that sooner or later will be forgotten. The most important thing is to enjoy this experience and take the best from it in order to grow as an individual. I wish for you to have an amazing experience in this edition, meet new people, participate, and most importantly enjoy the now.

My best regards,

Bruno

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Bruno Ramírez Barcelata  
Subsecretary for the Specialized Agencies and Regional Organisms for the  
XXXI TECMUN Jr.

“I think a lot of people want to be someone, but we are scared that if we try, we won’t be as good as everyone imagines we could be.” - Love letters to the dead by Ava Dellaira

Dear delegate,

I know that when we are afraid to be ourselves or when we do not even know for sure who we are, it is hard to believe that we can change destiny, that our actions really mean something to the world. I want you to believe me when I tell you that throughout life, we are presented with different situations that help us form our character, create our criteria and choose the principles on which we are going to base our life goals. The Tecmun model, if you know how to take advantage of it, will teach you to investigate, reason and compare information, work as a team, negotiate and defend your point of view; even when you face different opinions. Do not be afraid to express it, even if it does not belong to the majority. I promise this is a safe place where at every step I will be there to support you, just like my presidents supported me to find my own voice and make my way in this world full of voices.

Remember that hard work does pay off and that you don’t have to prove anything to anyone but you. Once I was like you, a delegate who came to the rooms hungry to express herself and create an impact. A delegate who dreamed of one day sitting on the other side of the table just like I am now. Finally, let me congratulate you for starting this journey towards awareness about the world in which you will live and the actions that will improve it. You are the future and the root of a change.

Let me give you a piece of advice, remember that we are not immortal but the words and actions that we leave behind will remain alive... find your own voice!

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Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárte

President of the International Criminal Police Organization

para el XXXI TECMUN Jr.

# Background

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), was founded in 1923 as an inter-governmental organization with the objective of achieving further cooperation between police forces across countries. INTERPOL's headquarters are located in Lyon, France, counting with seven regional offices around the world and 194 active members. Its goal is to maintain international cooperation to preserve security and give proper treatment to the fight against organized crime, preventing and tackling extremists acts, money laundering and global security matters. This by providing, police worldwide forces, to access data on delinquency and, offering operational and technical support. For this purpose, every country member counts with an INTERPOL National Central Bureau, which is responsible for connecting their national law enforcement with the justice administration bodies and police forces of the other country members; via the secure global police communication network.

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## Faculties

Aiming to facilitate and guarantee, cooperation and communication among countries around the world, INTERPOL offers different facilities being:

- The National Central Bureaus (NCBs) as an essential point of contact between world police forces.
- The innovation of certain projects to solve specific problems, such as capital laundering, organized crime, cybercrime, human trafficking, etc.

- Access to databases through the secure global police communications system, that contains information like fingerprints, DNA profiles of suspects and fugitives, and police documents to support their search.

# Topic A

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Measures to halt the growth of human trafficking networks in Southern Asia, with emphasis on organ trafficking

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*By: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate  
María Fernanda Valdes Rangel*

## ***Background***

International criminal organizations have sought<sup>1</sup> to establish markets that allow them to maximize profits and minimize control by the authorities of each country. In this sense, there are currently illegal markets of drugs, weapons, organs, and people among many others. According to the United Nations, human trafficking is “*the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring<sup>2</sup> or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit*” (United Nations, 2018). Human trafficking and smuggling have increased dramatically in recent years due to the difficult living conditions in the developing countries and the tightening of migration policies in the industrialized countries. Conditions of vulnerability, such as a lack of economic stability and migration, are factors that usually victims of human trafficking have in common and as a matter of a fact, led them to become victims of organized crime networks in the first place.

Human trafficking is made up by a whole process in which not only the traffickers and the victims are involved. In order for the process to be completed, traffickers must resort to recruitment, transportation, transfer, and reception of persons. Taking this into account, it is known that almost every country in the world is affected by human trafficking, as a point of origin, transit or destination, and victims from at least 127 countries are exploited within their own country, neighboring countries or between continents. As reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), almost 22 million people are victims of human trafficking in the world, of which 20 million are unidentified and half are minors. In addition, 50% of detected victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation purposes, 38% were exploited for forced labor and the remaining 12% is part of other types of exploitation such as organ removal. Although human trafficking represents a serious violation of human rights, including their dignity and freedom, currently this problem is estimated to claim approximately 800,000 victims per year and to move annually between 5 and 7 billion US dollars worldwide.

## ***Purposes of human trafficking***

Human trafficking appears as a global challenge and there are a huge variety of purposes behind it, nevertheless all share a common characteristic: the denial of the dignity and fundamental rights of the people involved, making a direct impact on the principles of equality and freedom. While certain traffickers seek for financial gain by taking advantage of the vulnerability and desperation of their victims like in forced labor or forced criminal activities, others seek to satisfy illegal demand, such as sexual exploitation or organ

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<sup>1</sup> **Sought:** Past tense, past participle of seek. (Oxford Dictionary, 2023)

<sup>2</sup> **Harbouring:** to protect someone or something bad, especially by hiding that person or thing when the police are looking for him, her, or it. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)



trafficking. One of the main reasons why human trafficking occurs around the world is forced labor in which persons are imposed to work in labor intensive jobs such as mining, agriculture, construction work or fisheries. People are compelled to work in shameful conditions, without receiving a fair amount of remuneration<sup>3</sup> and without exercising their basic labor rights. While domestic servitude is still a form of forced labor, the difference is the victim performs work in a private residence, where their employer usually controls their access to food, transportation, and housing, leading them to isolation. Taking into account this, domestic servitude also seeks to slavery where the victims are treated like merchandise and brought under inhuman conditions. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), it is estimated that there are approximately 25 million people involved in forced labor all over the world, with Asia hosting the highest percentage of these victims, with around 18.7 million people affected.

Further, trafficking people for sexual purposes is a situation that affects thousands of men, women and children, by being obligated into prostitution or participating in the production of pornographic material. It can be carried out in private homes, brothels, massage parlors, and hotels, as well as on the internet. Victims are deprived of their identification documents, restricted in their movements, and directly exposed to psychological harm, debt manipulation, reputation harm, and physical threats. In addition, organ trafficking targets not only people that are seeking to enhance their economic situation as voluntary illegal donors but also victims that didn't give their consent, such as kidnapped and threatened people. In addition, a report from the Global Commission on Drug Policy estimates that between 10,000 and 20,000 organs are illegally trafficked each year in this region. Therefore, many different types of human trafficking mean that there is no typical victim profile, and although the majority of victims are women, victims can be targeted regardless of their gender, age, or background.

Besides, in Asia human trafficking has experienced alarming growth due to the increasing levels of poverty, migration and violence. Also most of the victims in this area are individuals who are seeking to migrate to neighboring countries in order to achieve a better economy. According to the report published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), South Asia stands out as one of the main regions of the world involved in human trafficking with 150,000 people trafficked annually. In fact, approximately 56% of human trafficking victims originate from Asia of which 44% are women, and 21% are girls. Moreover, human trafficking encompasses various aspects, including sexual exploitation, forced labor, and organ trafficking. In 2014, nearly 60 % of the victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation and it is estimated that \$3-\$20 billion dollars were generated just in that region.

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<sup>3</sup> **Remuneration:** Payment for work or services. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

## ***Organ trafficking***

Organ trafficking is usually linked to human trafficking and consists of the donation, sale, and transportation of organs for the purpose of obtaining economic benefit. This issue increased due to the fact that in many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminal groups have seen this as an opportunity to take advantage of people in need. There are two types of organ trafficking: the first is the product of the theft of organs by criminal organizations, while the second refers to the willingness of a person to sell their organs due to their economic situation. In many cases this consent is given out of ignorance and the need of the victims. Some regions of the world have a greater number of people who voluntarily participate in this trafficking, usually coming from developing countries, in consequence to their lack of resources to educate their citizens on the negative effects of donating organs illicitly, as well as their higher rates of poverty and violence. Organ victim donors frequently come from countries in Central America, South America, and Asia, especially the Philippines, India, Iran, Iraq, China and Pakistan which has been recognized as the “great bazaar of cheap organs”.

In this illicit market, not only the victim and the trafficker are involved, since it is only possible if they count with a very complex network of specialist doctors, surgeons, nurses and health centers such as analysis laboratories, clinics and operating rooms. Many times the countries where these transactions are carried out do not have what is necessary to execute a transplant, which leads us to the so-called “Transplant Tourism”. According to the Declaration of Istanbul, “*transplant tourism refers to the transfer of organs, donors, recipients or professionals of transplantation outside jurisdictional borders aimed at performing a transplant*” (Declaration of Istanbul, 2008). Thus, more than 153,000 organ transplants are performed globally, according to the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation. The World Health Organization estimated that between 5 and 10 percent of these transplants are performed using illegally sourced organs from paid donors each year.

### ***Background of the principle countries involved in organ trafficking in Southern Asia***

The Philippines had over 20% of the population living under the poverty line in 2015, exemplifying the hardships numerous Filipinos face in their developing country. In consequence to this high statistics, people become exploited in many ways, including organ trafficking, specially kidneys. Making the Philippines one of the five top designations for organ commerce in the world with the lowest costs for kidneys internationally. Due to the fact that the Philippines doesn't have strict transplant regulations, it was revealed by a study that 98% of the donors were male aged around thirties, and over 90% belonged to the lowest income classes. Moreover, in 2012, Philippine National Bureau of Investigation reported that Filipino parents were selling their children for the harvesting of organs that were transplanted into patients from the Middle East.

China takes a different approach in organ trafficking as their government partakes in the foreign organ trade, encouraging the international black market. Consequently to the high secrecy of the Chinese government, statistics and data on organ trafficking is limited. Despite the aforementioned, some sources confirmed that between 1990 and 2008, over 8,700 Chinese prisoners were executed with the purpose of removing their organs. Additionally, in 2006, China had over 500 organ transplant centers, conducting over 8,000 kidney transplants and 4,000 liver transplants from executed prisoners. Later on, the Chinese Deputy Minister of Health accepted that over 95% of transplanted organs per year are from executed prisoners.

Another Asian country with strong ties to the international black market is India, as it is home to one-third of the world's impoverished people, and holds over two million undernourished<sup>4</sup> citizens. India has the lowest organ donation rates globally, with twenty-six hundredths organ donations per million people, with these astronomically low organ donation rates, thousands of people are currently on India's organ waiting lists. Therefore, human trafficking with organ extraction purposes grew monumentally promoting the trade of human organs in the black market for profit. Since, in India the donation of kidneys to foreigners is too close to a normal event, it was estimated that around 2,000 kidneys are sold per year. Besides, between 1997 and 2002, over thirty million dollars were collected from the organ trade and the Confederation of Indian Industry estimated medical tourism to be worth over \$2 billion dollars.

On the contrary, Iran is currently the only country in the world where the buying and selling of kidneys is legal, with the only condition that the payment is seen as a "compensated giving". Iran's laws and policies are based on the Islamic religion. Therefore, as the Qu'ran<sup>5</sup> states, "whosoever saves the life of one person it would be as if he saved the life of all mankind", exemplifying the Islamic religion's approval of organ donation. For this reason, the Iranian government created a compensation program in 1997, with the hope to increase donation rates. Fortunately, the program worked and by 1999, Iran's wait list for kidney transplant was eliminated. Later on, in order to assure the country didn't appear to be linked in an international organ trafficking market, Iran placed a regulation program which prohibits the donation of an organ to another with a different nationality.

### *INTERPOL's response*

Human trafficking is a crime under international law, additional to many national and regional legal systems. Taking into account that organized crime is constantly changing due to demand and profitability, a wide variety of strategies are required to cope with the

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<sup>4</sup> **Undernourished:** Not eating enough food to continue to be in good health. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

<sup>5</sup> **Qu'ran:** The Koran - the central religious text of Islam. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

problem. INTERPOL supports the national police of different countries in tactical deployments on the ground, provides staff training, the use of specialized equipment, and coordination between customs administrators and the police forces of each country. It promotes the use of their notification system to locate missing persons and grant access to their databases where they can find information about known traffickers and routes. Lastly, in affiliation with non-governmental organizations and the police forces of each country, INTERPOL seeks to reinforce the security of customs, carry out rescues and give the victims adequate treatment.

In addition to the aforementioned, INTERPOL carries out different projects against human trafficking around the world, such as the "Project Turquesa " whose general objective is to identify cases of human trafficking and to dismantle the organized criminal groups responsible. One of the operations of this project was carried out throughout Latin America achieving the rescue of 128 women and the apprehension of more than 260 people suspected of trafficking. Another example is the "Rock Project" which was launched by INTERPOL in 2022, due to the fact that the Horn of Africa is a region of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking and migrant smuggling. As a matter of fact, in this area a huge amount of migrants are victims of sexual violence, torture, forced labor and extortion. This project will help African Union police forces to dismantle criminal networks involved in human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Furthermore, traffickers are taking advantage of technological advances such as social networks, instant messaging and real-time geolocation to facilitate their illegal business. In addition to the fact that the dark web represents a challenge to law enforcement agencies and allows criminals to hide their real identities. INTERPOL launched an action plan called "Project CCISOM : new technologies". This project's purpose is to combat the criminal use of new technologies applied to migrant smuggling and the human trafficking perpetrated from Asia to Canada. Starting up with improving the understanding of online services used to facilitate human trafficking, and testing innovative tools and methods for analysis and investigative support.

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## Topic B

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Strategies to cope with the massive firearms trafficking in Latin America, focusing on the triple border between Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina

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*By: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate  
María Fernanda Valdes Rangel*



## ***Background***

Arms trafficking is defined as the clandestine introduction into national territory of arms, ammunition, cartridges<sup>6</sup>, explosives, and materials for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy, and Air Force or subject to control (PRG, 2008). It is one of the main problems impacting human security nowadays since it fuels a large part of organized crime, contributes to violence, amplifies the incidence of armed conflicts and terrorism, and reinforces illicit markets around the world. Due to the fact that illegal arms trade is linked to drug and human trafficking, the Global Organized Crime Index 2021 positioned it as the third most prevalent criminal market with highest income in the world. For instance, around the world between 170 and 320 million dollars a year are generated through illegal markets, of which the sale of arms represents approximately between 10% and 20%.

Unfortunately, access to firearms, whether legal or illegal, has become easier in recent years; especially in regions with a higher rate of violence, homicides, and poverty, such as Latin America, Africa, and the Caribbean. According to investigations carried out by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC), it has been discovered that military arsenals and police or private security institutions are some of the most common sources of weapons. Furthermore, most firearms in circulation nowadays were made by licensed manufacturers and at some point in their life cycle were shipped to illegal markets, recycled from previous conflicts, or diverted from government inventories so that later on, they could be introduced into areas where its supply is legal and accessible. For example, in the United States, it is estimated that citizens own 393.9 million firearms, of which 72% have

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<sup>6</sup> **Cartridges:** A small tube containing an explosive substance and a bullet for use in a gun. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

been acquired legally and 28% illicitly. Moreover, according to data given by the Small Arms Survey one billion firearms were in circulation in 2017 worldwide, of those 85% were in civilian hands, 13% in military arsenals, 2 % owned by law enforcement agencies and only 17% of them were registered.

In fact, firearms allow criminal groups to fight for territorial control, confront authorities, threaten communities, carry out robberies, request extortion payments and kidnappings; fomenting violence. Consequently, gun violence is not only a social problem but also a problem that directly affects human rights, for example the right to life and the right to security. As a matter of a fact, more than 500 people die every day from firearms violence and that 44% of the homicides committed worldwide involve violence with illegal firearms. An analysis by the Small Arms Survey revealed that homicide rates increased nearly 35% between 2019 and 2020, specifically affecting black men.

### ***Important data about arms trafficking in Latin America***

Central and South America, accounted for more than 80% of the traffic destinations; these areas share alarming characteristics such as high levels of violence and criminal conflicts. Another factor could be that in Latin America there are countries that are heavily armed by tradition, that is to say that the possession and use of weapons is daily in families with the justification of increasing their security. Moreover, in these countries obtaining firearms legally or illicitly is facilitated due to the little regulations that exist in the market, the non follow-up on their use and the corruption in security systems. Although Europe is emerging as the main firearms manufacturing region, the most prominent subregion where their illicit origin is identified is North America, specifically the United States. Actually, arms trafficking

between neighboring states gave rise to large illicit markets within the same continent, such as the different routes between the United States and Latin American countries.

The United States is one of the countries involved in this problem for many reasons: it is one of the main producers and exporters of firearms worldwide, access to firearms is easy, which facilitates their diversion to the black market; their geographic proximity to Latin America, the variations that exist in the regulations for the sale and possession of weapons in their different states, etc. As a matter of fact, according to studies carried out by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), more than 15,400 weapons seized<sup>7</sup> in Central American countries were traced back to the United States. In addition, more than 6,000 weapons recovered in the Caribbean also came from this country, reinforcing the fact that this country uses the same existing drug trafficking routes for arms trafficking; taking advantage of the countries that, due to their geographical location, serve as a bridge between the United States and South America. Furthermore, most illegally manufactured weapons in the United States are later trafficked across the border with Mexico and later on through the triple border between Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

On the contrary, Brazil has experienced significant challenges in relation to this market, being a country associated with the purchase of illicit weapons and the violence linked to their use. Apart from the international trade, this country also faces challenges related to the manufacture and internal trafficking of illegal weapons. For example, clandestine workshops have been discovered to be in charge of producing handmade weapons. In accordance with an investigation made by the UN, supported by a Brazilian security programme launched in 2007 called PRONASCI, half of the weapons circulating in

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<sup>7</sup> **Seized:** When police or other officials, take possession of something with legal authority. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

Brazil were illegal. In addition, data from the same investigation showed that 34,300 murders per year are caused by firearms violence in this region. In fact, from the illegal fireguns that are in circulation around the country, almost 60% come from the United States, while the other 17.4 percent come from countries like Spain, Belgium, and Germany.

Currently, Paraguay has been identified as a transit and destination country for illegal weapons. An important factor that fosters this problem is the long border it shares with Brazil, where these products enter the country clandestinely, supplying criminal groups. Consequently, in 2010, the Paraguay government decided to implement a modern-firearms-control-regime, and later on, in 2018, the country imposed a general prohibition on the importation of firearms. On the other hand, Argentina is the main destination for illegal trafficking from Paraguay and Brazil. For this reason, nearly 140 illegal arms crossing points have been found on the border between Basil and Argentina, some of which belong to the triple border between these two countries and Paraguay; also it is estimated that currently around two and a half million weapons circulate in this region, of which only 40% are registered.

### ***INTERPOL's response***

INTERPOL helps member countries identify illicit firearms, their illegal circulation and detect those responsible for trafficking. It can also help discover the relationship that could exist between arms trafficking with other crimes and international suspects. They provide three main tools to their members: starting with the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), a worldwide database of stolen, lost or trafficked firearms. The INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table (IFRT) an interactive online tool used to accurately identify firearms through a regulatory framework, and the INTERPOL Ballistic

Information Network (IBIN) which allows members to compare images of ballistic traces such as shell casings and projectiles to find links between crimes globally. Finally, the notification system to alert about imminent dangers has two types: the orange notification to notify members of the police and public organizations of a possible threat posed by camouflaged firearms, and the purple one to exchange information on specific weapons, parts, related objects, arms trafficking or modus operandi.

INTERPOL has different projects in conjunction with the police forces of the member countries that help fight this problematic. Project Disrupt, whose objective is to combat the illicit trafficking of firearms in Latin America and Central Africa by strengthening the countries' ability to learn through police operations based on intelligence information and to determine the routes used to traffic these products. Due to the fact that arms trafficking represents a serious problem in the Western Balkans, the Project CALIBER was created in conjunction with the ministers of interior and foreign affairs. It aims to fight against the illicit possession, misuse and trafficking of firearms, while promoting police cooperation in the Balkans. Also, seeking to increase global security in the Caribbean, West Africa and the Sahel region the Target Project improves countries skills in gathering information and conducting firearms investigations, as well as providing a national point of contact to analyze and compile information on illegal weapons and the crimes in which they are linked.

On the other hand, INTERPOL holds a symposium<sup>8</sup> in conjunction with Ultra Electronics Forensic Technology every few years. In it, experts in ballistics, forensic scientists, law enforcement professionals and political leaders meet to discuss matters

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<sup>8</sup> **Symposium:** An occasion at which people who have great knowledge of a particular subject meet in order to discuss a matter of interest. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023)

involved with firearms, such as international and national trends in firearm violence, innovate in better practices to combat the threat of firearm crimes and explore forensics analysis and investigations. Due to the pandemic, the event was held virtually in 2021 and topics such as building sustainable crime-gun strategies and understanding offenders were discussed. Finally, INTERPOL works in partnership with various regional and international organizations to more effectively attack the causes of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Some examples are the United Nations, World Customs Organization, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, European Union, Organization of American States, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, etc. References

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**Glossary of Forbidden Words**

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***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.*

<b>Forbidden Words</b>	<b>Permitted equivalents</b>
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War <sup>9</sup>	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
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 <sup>10</sup>	African American

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<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

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**Glossary for Resolution Projects**

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***Preambulatory Phrases***

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

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

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**Glossary for Resolution Projects**

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***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 attention	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