

XXXIV

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations Interregional
Crime and Justice Research
Institute

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Session schedule

Wednesday, November 11th

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

Thursday, November 12th

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

Friday, November 13th

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

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: David Trujillo Loza

GENERAL COORDINATION

Undersecretary of General Coordination: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jimenez
General Coordination Supervisor for Secretary Co: Ana Sofia Parra Meza y Narda
Regina Rentería Martínez

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate
Coordination Supervisor: Maria Fernanda Granados Martínez

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Andrea Teresa Romero Bravo

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

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

First Committee on Disarmament and International Security

President: Marco Omar Montemurro Spano

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

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Jeshua Isaí Jordan López

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

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

Comisión del Derecho Internacional
Presidenta: Alexa Ortiz Van Der Graaff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Maritime Organization
President: Isabella Buendía Ramírez

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

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

Special Political and Decolonization Committee
President: Ariadna Joseline Pacheco Spirina

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

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

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Diane González Martínez

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

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia

Coordination Supervisor: Aitana Rodríguez Hernández

Organización Internacional de la Policía Criminal

Presidenta: Andrea Guadalupe Zaldívar Escamilla

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

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

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

President: Sara Vázquez Zamora

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

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

Comité de los Derechos del Niño

Presidenta: Camila Aimee Castañeda Espinoza

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

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

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

Presidenta: Danna Valeria Márquez Mejía

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

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

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Emiliano Sánchez Dorantes

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

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

Consejo de Derechos Humanos

Presidenta: Andrea Meza Hernández

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

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

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

Presidenta: Regina Hernández Caballero

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

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

Food and Agriculture Organization

President: Mariana Jiménez Zamudio

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

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

Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Sofía López Rodríguez

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

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

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

Coordination Supervisor: Romina Valle Velázquez

Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Emilio Gutierrez

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

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

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

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

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

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Joaquín Pérez y Rodríguez

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

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

Fondo Monetario Internacional

Presidente: Daniel Emiliano Morales Ramírez

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

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

Organización Internacional de Energía Atómica

Presidenta: Natalia García Olmos

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

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

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Santiago Castañeda Castro

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

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

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

President: Mauricio Alejandro Salazar López

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

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

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidenta: Andrea Vázquez Zamora

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

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

International Criminal Court

President: Marco Bourget Alvarez

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

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

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

- Joseph Ratzinger

Dear reader,

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

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

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

David Trujillo Loza
Secretary General for the
XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

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

- Harriet Tubman.

Querido soñador:

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

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

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

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

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

Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez
Subsecretaría de Coordinación para el
XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

"Just because you have rights today does not mean you will have rights tomorrow"

- Sheryl Lee Ralph

Queridos visionarios:

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

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

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

María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia
Subsecretary for the Economic and Social Council for the
XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

“Here's to the ones who dream, foolish as they may seem”

- Lalaland

Dear Delegate,

I am beyond excited to write to you this welcoming letter to the XXXIV TECMUN Jr, and as your president I know this will be a fulfilling experience for the both of us. I can not stop thinking about how only a few years ago I was in the same position you find yourself today. In the two models I participated in as a delegate, seeing other people join together for a bigger cause inspired me to do more. That is why in my first semester at Prepa Tec I decided to join TECMUN as part of the secretariat and seeing the other side of everything made my love for it grow even bigger. I met people that I wouldn't have met otherwise, I made friends that I know will last me for a lifetime, and now, I have something that I had only imagined in my wildest dreams; my first presidency.

Delegate, always remember that TECMUN is a place for dreamers that believe in change, in the power of their voice and in what they are capable of achieving with it. Fight for what you think is right, be kind, have fun and don't forget that everything in this world can be accomplished through dialogue and diplomacy. These 3 days will only be a small peak into what this amazing thing called life is about. I wish you the best of luck during the debate and thank you very much, not only for letting me live this incredible experience by your side, but for being part of the history of this model.

Sara Vázquez Zamora

President of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute for the
XXXIV TECMUN Jr

Background

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was founded between 1965 and 1967 through a series of resolutions and agreements focused on improving crime prevention, justice research, and social defense policies under the name United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI). After being officially established, its headquarters were set in Rome, and the institute was formally inaugurated in 1969. Moreover, in the modern world, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute provides technical assistance and policy support for countries to respond to global and rapidly evolving threats. It has since worked through international cooperation with United Nations member states and international organizations to address issues such as cybercrime, corruption, non-generative use of artificial intelligence , transnational organized crime and security threats worldwide.

Faculties

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) pursues the improvement of actions against crime and the correct implementation of criminal justice to achieve peace throughout the application of the following measures:

- Conduct research, data collection, and risk assessments to identify emerging security challenges and criminal trends;
- Provide technical assistance for the development of security protocols and public policy strategies;
- Strengthen institutions through specialized training programs for law enforcement, judicial actors, government officials and technical experts;

- Promote multilateral cooperation by facilitating coordination among States, United Nation bodies, the private sector and civil society organizations;
- Develop innovative technologies while providing recommendations and practice guidance for its effective implementation.

Topic A

Actions for enhancing multilateral efforts to address human trafficking and cross border fraud and cybercrime with emphasis in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

By: Sara Vázquez Zamora & Alexa Daniela Garcia Esquivel

Introduction

In the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, citizens have become increasingly vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking, particularly in the country's most isolated areas. Many are forced to migrate in search of a better life due to the ongoing political instability and the lack of opportunities, conditions that have worsened over the last decade because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the military coup of the government in 2021. Traffickers frequently confiscate the victim's passports and identification documents in order to restrict their freedom of movement and prevent them from returning home. This demonstrates how the issue extends far beyond borders, involving the *cross-border*¹ movement of victims and how criminal enterprises are able to operate across South Asia.

Most of the recruitment efforts rely on messaging through social media, although some are also conducted face to face, where vulnerable individuals are usually recruited by false employment opportunities before being transported across national borders. There, the victims are forced to participate in online fraud and cyber scam compounds operated by transnational organized criminal networks, including Chinese criminal syndicates and armed groups such as the Karen Border Guard Force (BGF). Estimates suggest that at least 300,000 individuals across 66 countries have fallen into these operations, which demonstrates the increasingly global scale of the issue. Moreover, even after being rescued, many survivors still struggle with challenges such as the limited access to justice and inadequate psychiatric and reintegration support.

Background

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar has experienced one of the most significant political crises in Southeast Asia due to years of conflict in its government. In 2020, general elections

¹ **Cross-border:** Between different countries, or involving people from different countries. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

took place, and the National League for Democracy (NLD), led by Aung San Suu Kyi, secured its third electoral victory. However, the military, supported by the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), claimed that electoral fraud had occurred and challenged the *legitimacy*² of the results. On February 1, 2021, the armed forces, led by Min Aung Hlaing, detained senior government officials, declared a state of emergency, and assumed control of the government. Since then, the region has faced significant political instability and escalating conflict between the military, opposition groups, and ethnic armed organizations. The ongoing crisis continues to have a serious impact on regional security and humanitarian conditions.

The uncertainty in the region has allowed organized crime groups to establish and expand their operations. This is because, for decades, border regions have been under the control of ethnic groups and local *militias*³ and therefore the government had little influence. As criminal groups, particularly those operating in the People's Republic of China, faced anti-corruption campaigns on cross-border gambling and laundering of the proceeds of crime, they began to relocate their operations across the continent. Upon realizing that the Republic of the Union of Myanmar could operate with relative freedom and move economic resources and people without the proper supervision they took advantage. After the coup, the military government focused its resources on the conflict against rebel groups which caused institutions to deteriorate and for the economy to weaken. Since criminal organizations required territories with little state control to set up scam centers, armed groups that control the territory allowed these operations to take place in exchange for economic benefits obtained through fees or informal "taxes."

Human trafficking and scam operations in the Republic of Union of Myanmar

² **Legitimacy:** The fact of being allowed by law or done according to the rules of an organization or activity. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

³ **Militias:** A military force that operates only some of the time and whose members are not soldiers in a permanent army. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

Criminal organizations began recruiting individuals through false job opportunities in technology, sales, or customer service that promised high salaries. They undergo fraudulent interviews and signing employment contracts, they were transported to Southeast Asia, believing they were about to begin a new professional career. After accepting these offers, victims originating not only from Asia but also from Africa and Latin America, are provided with all covered travel arrangements that include flights and migrations arrangements. Once they arrived in countries such as the Kingdom of Thailand, they were relocated to compounds where their documents were confiscated and they were forced to participate in online scams. Those who attempted to escape or refused to work were subjected to physical punishment, threats, starvation, or were even sold to other exploitation centers.

As an example, KK Park is one of the most notorious centers associated with cybercrime and human trafficking, located in Myawaddy, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, near the border with the Kingdom of Thailand. Investigations and survivor testimonies have revealed that thousands of victims have been held there under prison-like conditions, where they are forced to work up to 17 hours a day carrying out scams, investment frauds, and *phishing*⁴ attacks targeting online users around the world. These fraud syndicates use cryptocurrencies to move and launder millions of dollars obtained through online and cyber fraud, making it difficult for authorities to trace the funds. In addition, they rely on satellite communication services to continue their operations even in remote areas and evade government restrictions and law enforcement.

Although governments and organizations have begun investigating these centers and rescuing victims, the problem continues to grow. It is estimated that at least tens of thousands of people remain trapped in fraud complexes. Due to the lack of state control in the country's most isolated regions, alongside the involvement of local armed groups has further

⁴ **Phishing:** An attempt to trick someone into giving information over the internet or by email that would allow someone else to take money from them, for example by taking money out of their bank account. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

complicated the efforts to dismantle these operations. Many of these compounds continue their operations despite law enforcement actions and international attention. As a result, human trafficking and online scam operations remain as one of the most significant challenges across Southeast Asia.

Although recent operations have led to the release of thousands of victims, many remain trapped under rough conditions in remote areas with lack of government and law cooperation. An additional challenge authorities face when locating trafficking victims is to accurately distinguish whether the victim is acting voluntarily or under force; since they are forced to participate in fraud they are usually perceived as offenders rather than victims. When the passports and identification documents are confiscated, the individual's freedom of movement is limited and hinders the process of identification during rescue. Even after being liberated from the scam compounds, survivors face psychological and financial difficulties that complicate their reintegration into society. International organisations have emphasized the need for medical care, legal support and employment opportunities to restrain the limitations when returning to their home countries.

Cybercrime networks and digital fraud in the Republic of Union of Myanmar

Cybercrime has become one of the major sources of revenue for sustaining criminal operations. Unlike the traditional forms of crime, scam compounds established in territories with limited state control have evolved into centers dedicated to online fraud, financial schemes and digital exploitation targeting victims across multiple countries while maintaining their operations in isolated regions. These operations commonly include investment scams, phishing attacks, identity fraud and other forms of online deception designed to generate large profits. Criminal groups have taken advantage of digital technologies and *encrypted*⁵ communication systems to coordinate activities across borders

⁵ **Encrypt:** To change electronic information or signals into a secret code. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

while reducing the risk of detection. In addition, the use of cryptocurrencies has made it more difficult for authorities to trace transactions and identify where the funds ultimately goes.

The expansion of these cyber operations in the Republic of Union of Myanmar demonstrates how a fragile political environment can facilitate the growth of digital crime. As these scam compounds become more organized and profitable, they continue adapting their methods and expanding their operations even with increasing international attention. This has created additional challenges for those governments and NGOs seeking to investigate the financial crimes. Therefore, addressing the problem requires strengthening regional coordination and the mechanisms to combat transnational cybercrime.

The financial dimension of scam compounds has become increasingly significant due to the amount of economic resources gathered through fraud scams. These profits are laundered through false bank accounts, then converted into cryptocurrencies and moved before re-entering the formal financial system, as well, they use shell companies and corporations to hide the ownership of the funds. The criminal networks use these methods to disguise the origin of the resources and make them difficult to track. International financial cooperation and information sharing between government and law enforcement agencies has become essential to help identify suspicious transactions, financial laundering schemes and foundations of cybercrime and human trafficking.

UNICRI and international efforts to address transnational crime

As cybercrime and human trafficking networks expanded across Southeast Asia, different United Nations bodies increased their involvement in supporting prevention and response efforts. Among them, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) has worked on promoting international cooperation and developing strategies to address emerging forms of transnational crime. UNICRI has contributed by carrying out research and supporting cooperation between governments to improve responses against

transnational crime. Its work has focused on helping countries strengthen institutions, share information more effectively and adapt policies to challenges created by new technologies. Since cybercrime and trafficking operations often involve several countries at the same time, UNICRI also promotes international dialogue and cooperation to encourage more coordinated responses. These efforts emphasize that addressing the issue requires not only national action but also stronger multilateral cooperation and long term prevention strategies.

The international community has developed diverse legal instruments to address transnational organized crime, of which the Palermo Protocol is considered of the most significant. It establishes common standards for preventing trafficking, prosecuting offenders and protecting victims. These frameworks also encourage cooperation between states through measures such as information sharing, mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements. In addition, the anti-illicit financial flows standard promoted by organisations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) helps governments and institutions to detect suspicious transactions linked to criminal activity. Despite the existence of these mechanisms, their implementation remains challenging in countries affected by political instability, weak institutions and limited law enforcement capacity, conditions that have contributed to the persistence of trafficking and cybercrime networks.

Governments and international organizations have increased efforts to respond to the situation, especially neighboring countries have carried out rescue operations, strengthened border controls and promoted greater cooperation to identify criminal enterprises and support victims. The United Nations has repeatedly expressed concern regarding the deterioration of security conditions in the Republic of Union of Myanmar and their impact on regional security and human rights. Through agencies and international initiatives focused on transnational crime prevention, efforts have centered on strengthening victim protection, improving regional coordination and promoting legal frameworks against organized crime. In

recent years, operations involving authorities from the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China have contributed to the rescue of trafficking victims and the rupture of several fraud centers, which demonstrates the importance of cross-border cooperation in addressing the issue.

Authorities have announced investigations and participated in certain operations aimed at closing scam compounds and reducing illegal activities. Nevertheless, progress has remained limited due to the ongoing political instability, weakened institutions and limited government control. Despite international attention and intervention efforts, cybercrime and trafficking networks continue to operate, which affects victims originating from more than 66 countries and demonstrates the consequences of these crimes and how they extend far beyond the Republic of the Union of Myanmar's borders. Factors such as political instability, economic incentives, limited enforcement capacity and the ability of criminal groups have made the problem difficult to resolve. For this reason, many experts argue that stronger multilateral cooperation and the implementation of legal instruments through bodies such as UNICRI remains necessary to strengthen international coordination against transnational organized crime and address the issue in the long term.

References

1. Bayer, J., Pineda, J., & Li, Y. (2024). How Chinese mafia are running a scam factory in Myanmar. Deutsche Welle (DW). Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.dw.com/en/how-chinese-mafia-are-running-a-scam-factory-in-myanmar/a-68113480>
2. Connelly, A., & Loong, S. (2024). Introduction: New answers to old questions: Myanmar before and after the 2021 coup d'état. International Institute for Strategic Studies. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2024/06/introduction-new-answers-to-old-questions-myanmar-before-and-after-the-2021-coup-detat/>
3. Fong, C., & McGowan, A. (2024). How Myanmar became a global center for cyber scams. Council on Foreign Relations. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.cfr.org/articles/how-myanmar-became-global-center-cyber-scams>
4. International Criminal Police Organization. (2023). *INTERPOL operation reveals further insights into globalization of cyber scam centres*. INTERPOL. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2023/INTERPOL-operation-reveals-further-insights-into-globalization-of-cyber-scam-centres>
5. International Criminal Police Organization. (2025). *INTERPOL releases new information on globalization of scam centres*. INTERPOL. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2025/INTERPOL-releases-new-information-on-globalization-of-scam-centres>

6. International Organization for Migration. (2023). Southeast Asia trafficking for forced criminality: Update [Report]. International Organization for Migration (IOM). Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: https://roasiapacific.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1671/files/documents/2024-03/iom-southeast-asia-trafficking-for-forced-criminality-update_december-2023-1.pdf
7. INTERPOL. (2020). *INTERPOL report highlights key cyberthreats in Southeast Asia*. INTERPOL. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2020/INTERPOL-report-highlights-key-cyberthreats-in-Southeast-Asia>
8. Jain, B. (2026). Chinese criminal groups linked to scam compounds in South East Asia: FBI. The Times of India. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/chinese-criminal-groups-linked-to-scam-compounds-in-south-east-asia-fbi/articleshow/131647093.cms>
9. Not For Sale. (n.d.). Myanmar scam centers: The hidden crisis of human trafficking in Southeast Asia. Not For Sale. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://wearenotforsale.org/blog/myanmar-scam-centers/>
10. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (n.d.). Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>
11. OHCHR. (n.d.). UN Human Rights Office. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <http://ohchr.org/en/stories/2026/02/matter-survival-human-cost-cyber-scam-operations-south-east-asia>

12. Robinson, W. C., Branchini, C., Weissberg, L., & Percy, K. (2018). Estimating trafficking of Myanmar women for forced marriage and childbearing in China [Summary report]. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health & Kachin Women's Association Thailand. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://cdn.freedomfund.org/app/uploads/2024/03/estimating-trafficking-of-myanmar-women-for-forced-marriage-and-childbearing-in-china-summary.pdf>
13. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. (2025). *What we do*. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://unicri.org/what-we-do-strategic-priorities>
14. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2022). *Partnership Against Transnational-crime through Regional Organized Law Enforcement (PATROL)*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.unodc.org/roseap/en/myanmar/2022/01/patrol/story.html>
15. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2023). *Trafficking in persons for forced criminality in Southeast Asia: Policy report*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2023/TiP_for_FC_Policy_Report.pdf
16. UN report exposes torture, rape in Southeast Asia's multi-billion-dollar scam centres The United Nations Office at Geneva. (2026). The United Nations Office at Geneva. Retrieved June 20, 2026, from: <https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2026/02/116099/un-report-exposes-to-ture-rape-southeast-asias-multi-billion-dollar>

Topic B

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

Introduction

Across Latin America, transnational organized crime has increasingly adapted to technological developments in order to expand and conceal its financial operations. One of the most relevant changes in recent years has been the use of *cryptocurrencies*⁶ in illegal financial activities. Even though digital currencies were created for legitimate financial innovation, their decentralized and difficult-to-trace nature has also made them attractive for criminal organizations. This development has raised concerns for governments and international institutions trying to keep financial systems secure. As a result, the processing and laundering of criminal proceeds has become a growing challenge in global security discussions.

In the United Mexican States, drug trafficking organizations have relied on traditional illicit financial methods such as cash-based systems, informal networks and *shell companies*⁷ to launder economic proceeds; since their beginnings, drug cartels have engaged in these operations to make illegally obtained profits appear genuine. However, in recent years, they have increasingly adopted cryptocurrencies as a tool to hide profits through digital wallets, direct exchanges between users and crypto to cash systems, making their operations harder to detect across borders. This trend has become significant given the growing influence of criminal groups such as the Sinaloa Cartel (CDS), the Jalisco Nueva Generacion Cartel (JNGC) and the Tijuana, Arellano-Felix, Cartel (AFO), whose financial resources are obtained from illicit fentanyl and other narcotic sales. This shift has complicated efforts to trace illegal financial flows linked to organized crime. Consequently, international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the United Nations Office

⁶ **Cryptocurrency:** A digital currency produced by a public network, rather than any government, that uses cryptography to make sure payments are sent and received safely. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

⁷ **Shell company:** A company that does not itself do or own anything, but is used to hide a person's or another company's activities, sometimes illegal ones. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have emphasized the need for stronger global regulatory frameworks and monitoring mechanisms for virtual assets (VA).

Background

During the decades of 1960 and 1970, the United Mexican States experienced a significant transformation and emerged as a key actor in the transnational narcotic dealing, evolving from being a supplier of marijuana to a strategic transit route for trafficking other drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, into its neighboring country, the United States of America. The emergence of powerful organizations in Mexican territory expanded the scale of illicit drug trafficking operations. Moreover, the expansion and growth of drug trafficking networks, corruption and *smuggling*⁸, allowed these groups to gain financial and territorial influence. In response, the Mexican and United States authorities intensified anti-drug trafficking operations against cartels, which led to the arrest of several cartel leaders, including the founders and brothers Benjamin, Fransisco Javier and Eduardo Javier Arellano Félix from the Tijuana Cartel. Nevertheless, these actions were perceived as direct threats by criminal organizations, contributing to an increase in violence not only against national authorities but also among rival cartels that were competing for route control.

Afterwards, drug trafficking in the United Mexican States developed over decades and became one of the country's most significant security and economic challenges. During the second half of the twentieth century, the United Mexican States' strategic geographic location between drug-producing and consumer markets facilitated the expansion of criminal networks involved in the transportation and distribution of illicit substances. Over time, these organizations increased their influence and transformed into highly structured groups with the financial capacity to operate both nationally and internationally. As their activities expanded,

⁸ **Smuggling:** The act or process of taking things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

managing and concealing substantial illicit profits became crucial for sustaining their operations.

For many years, the concealment of illicit profits has become a central component of cartel activity and has commonly been carried out through methods such as cash smuggling, front businesses, real estate investments and informal financial networks. In response to these practices, national and international authorities gradually strengthened anti-laundering policies and financial oversight. Criminal organizations like JNGC and the Medellin Cartel in the Republic of Colombia have continued to adapt their strategies to changing economic and technological conditions while continuing to move funds across borders. This historical evolution created the conditions that later allowed new financial technologies, including cryptocurrencies, to become integrated into existing financial laundering systems.

Cryptocurrencies and their emerging role in profit laundering

The incorporation of cryptocurrencies into cartels' financial operations generally follows the structure of transnational organized crime rather than replacing traditional laundering methods, which may include the only use of cash, this can make the funds look either legitimate or its origin not traceable at all. However, as time has passed, criminal organizations and cartels across Latin America have increasingly exploited virtual assets to facilitate international payments between suppliers, intermediaries, and distributors associated with the trafficking of fentanyl and other narcotics. In this way, instead of transferring large amounts of cash, the proceeds are converted into digital currencies and are then transferred through multiple digital wallets. By fragmenting these funds across numerous wallets and currencies the organizations seek to obscure their origins and destinations.

The growth of cryptocurrencies is closely related to the characteristics of *blockchain*⁹ technology. Most digital currencies, such as Bitcoin (BTC) and Ethereum (ETH), operate through decentralized finance (DeFi), allowing transactions to occur without the direct involvement of banks or financial institutions. In addition, transactions are generally pseudonymous, meaning that they are linked to digital wallet addresses rather than the users' real identities. While blockchain records remain publicly accessible, tracing the individuals behind complex financial transactions frequently requires advanced analytics and international cooperation. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Bitcoin became the first decentralized cryptocurrency that allowed users to transfer value directly without relying on financial intermediaries. Additionally, the UNODC reported in an online trafficking report that cryptocurrencies are widely used in the dark web marketplaces, where illicit narcotics are purchased using digital currencies due to the relative anonymity nature provided by these platforms. It was stated in the same report that illicit cryptocurrency activity represented only 0.34% of all transaction volume in 2020. This still amounted to approximately USD 10 billion in transactions, which demonstrates the significant financial scale of digital cybercrime.

As financial authorities strengthened regulations on illicit financial flows and increased supervision in traditional financial systems, criminal organizations have incorporated new technologies into their operations. Consequently, cryptocurrencies have become an attractive instrument to transfer, conceal, and launder funds. Although these virtual assets were originally developed to facilitate legitimate digital transactions, criminal cartels and networks have used them to disguise the origin of illicit profits and move assets without the proper supervision. As a result, cryptocurrencies have become a preferred payment method in cybercrimes, especially those involving organized crime. These

⁹ **Blockchain:** A system used to make a digital record of all the occasions a cryptocurrency (= a digital currency such as bitcoin) is bought or sold, and that is constantly growing as more blocks are added. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

characteristics have encouraged criminal groups, including cartels operating throughout Latin America, to incorporate cryptocurrencies into laundering schemes rather than replacing traditional methods. Recognizing these emerging challenges, the UNODC has promoted specialized training initiatives for prosecutors, financial investigators and law enforcement authorities, emphasizing that investigations involving virtual assets require technical expertise in blockchain analysis, digital evidence collection, and international cooperation to effectively identify and recover criminal proceeds.

Challenges in detecting and regulating illicit virtual assets and transactions

Even though cryptocurrency transactions are permanently recorded on the blockchain, they are not directly associated with any specific individual or organization, but rather with pseudonymous wallets¹⁰, which makes it considerably more difficult for authorities to identify illicit assets. Criminal groups take advantage of this limitation by moving funds throughout multiple digital wallets, allowing these assets to be fragmented and transferred across numerous transactions before reaching their final destination. These assets are often transferred through different Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) which are businesses or platforms that facilitate cryptocurrency-related activities. While many VASPs operate under strict anti-laundering requirements, the regulatory standards of these may vary and therefore, some providers remain under limited oversight. These differences complicate the exchange of information between governments, United Nations bodies, among other authorities, and the tracing of illicit transactions.

Alongside the regulatory challenges, the emergence of decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms and cryptocurrency mixers have introduced additional obstacles. Many DeFi services allow users to lend, borrow, and exchange assets without relying on a centralized

¹⁰ **Pseudonymous wallets:** Cryptocurrency addresses identified by an alphanumeric code rather than a real name. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

intermediary or operator such as banks to oversee transactions or respond to requests from law enforcement authorities. At the same time, cryptocurrency mixers combine assets from multiple users into new transactions, making it difficult to trace the original flow of funds or establish a direct connection between the sender and the recipient. These technologies and methods not only increase the complexity of blockchain analysis but also reduce the ability of authorities to identify the ownership of illicit proceeds and determine how they are moved across blockchain networks.

The increasing adoption of virtual assets has created significant challenges for national authorities in tracking illicit transactions due to the lack of effective transaction control and monitoring mechanisms, which facilitates the concealment of illegal funds and their origins. Moreover, the rapid evolution of digital financial technologies has outpaced the development of regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, creating legal gaps that criminal actors can operate to evade regulatory oversight. Investigating cryptocurrency-related crimes requires specialized knowledge of blockchain technology and digital asset tracing. However, many national authorities still lack trained personnel, technical tools, and the experience necessary to investigate these cases effectively.

Legal frameworks , UNICRI's posture and International response

The rapid expansion of virtual assets has exposed significant regulatory challenges, as financial transactions continue to operate transnationally while legal frameworks remain primarily national, creating opportunities for criminal actors to exploit the system and move funds across borders. In response, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established an international framework that requires countries to monitor and help identify illegal laundering and financing associated with virtual assets. The FATF promotes a neutral technology and risk-based approach, encouraging the application of anti-laundering and extremist financing measures to the cartel groups. These efforts are further supported by the United Nations

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), which provides an international framework to combat criminal organizations and strengthen international cooperation against growing adversities. Another emerging technology is the use of smart contracts, which are automatic computer programs that perform predefined actions once certain conditions are met. Smart contracts are widely used for legitimate purposes within DeFi, including asset exchanges, without the need of an intermediary. However, since these transactions are executed automatically, they may require additional evaluation and assessment from authorities to ensure that these regulatory frameworks remain effective.

The United Nation Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) plays a significant role in strengthening the capacity to combat illicit financial flows involved with transnational organized crime. In the United Mexican States, the institute seeks to reinforce national security by providing technical assistance for financial research and coordinated responses against criminal networks and organizations. Furthermore, UNICRI works with governments, judicial institutions, and law enforcement agencies to strengthen the investigation of cybercrimes while providing expert guidance. Through these initiatives, UNICRI amongst its members aims to reinforce international cooperation against rapidly evolving financial crimes.

Addressing the use of cryptocurrencies in money laundering is essential to prevent organized criminal groups from strengthening their financial and operational capabilities. Since cryptocurrencies transactions can rapidly cross multiple jurisdictions, international cooperation is necessary for governments to effectively identify, investigate and trace illicit financial flows. Collaboration between governments, financial intelligence units, law enforcement agencies and international organizations enables the sharing of relevant information, technical expertise and investigative resources when tackling transnational financial crimes. Organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and INTERPOL support these efforts by promoting international standards, providing technical assistance and facilitating the exchange of information. Strengthening these mechanisms can empower countries to enhance their regulation of virtual assets and prevent criminal organizations from exploiting disparities between national systems to conceal and move illicit proceeds.

References

1. Community, E., & Community, E. (n.d.). Introduction to smart contracts. ethereum.org. Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: <https://ethereum.org/smart-contracts/>
2. *Countering criminal enterprises, illicit financial flows, and corrupt practices* | UNICRI :: United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. (n.d.). Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: <https://unicri.org/organized-crime-illegal-trafficking-and-illicit-financial-flows>
3. Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2026). Drug cartel. Britannica. Retrieved June 21, 2026, from: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/drug-cartel>
4. Financial Action Task Force. (2021). *Updated guidance for a risk-based approach to virtual assets and virtual asset service providers*. Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/content/dam/fatf-gafi/guidance/Updated-Guidance-VA-VAS-P.pdf.coredownload.inline.pdf>
5. Financial Action Task Force. (2022). *Money Laundering from Fentanyl and Synthetic Opioids*. Retrieved June 21, 2026, from: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/content/dam/fatf-gafi/reports/Money-Laundering-Fentanyl-Synthetic-Opioids.pdf.coredownload.inline.pdf>
6. International Monetary Fund. (2023). Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Retrieved June 21, 2026, from: <https://www.imf.org/en/topics/financial-integrity/amlcft>
7. INTERPOL. (2021). Cryptocurrency crime: Preventing the misuse of virtual assets by organized crime for money laundering. INTERPOL. Retrieved June 21, 2026, from: <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-Events/News/2021/Cryptocurrency-crime-preventing-the-misuse-of-virtual-assets-by-organized-crime-for-money-laundering>

8. United Nations. (2000, November 15). Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Retrieved August 12, 2026, from: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>
9. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2018). Discussion guide: 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Kyoto, Japan, 20–27 April 2020 (A/CONF.234/PM.1). United Nations. Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/congress/Documentation_14th_Congress/DiscussionGuide/A_CONF234_PM1_e_V1806329.pdf
10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2022). *Documents of the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes*. Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/Cybercrime/AdHocCommittee/Second_session/Documents/V22_1AC.pdf
11. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2021). *Synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/21-02920_LAC_drug_assessment_Ebook.pdf
12. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2022). *Online trafficking of synthetic drugs and synthetic opioids in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Retrieved June 29, 2026, from:

https://www.unodc.org/res/opioid-crisis/index_html/08_OnlineTrafficking_Report_Revised.pdf

13. United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime. (2019) *UNODC donates drug identification technology to Mexico to help combat the global threat of synthetic drugs in the region.* Retrieved June 21, 2026, from: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2019/November/unodc-donates-drug-identification-technology-to-mexico-to-help-combat-the-global-threat-of-synthetic-drugs-in-the-region.html?ref=fs3>
14. U.S. Department of Justice. (2003). *12 leaders of Mexican narcotics cartel indicted.* Retrieved June 29, 2026, from : https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2003/July/03_ag_403.htm
15. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center. (2008). *Money laundering in digital currencies.* Retrieved June 29, 2026, from: <https://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs28/28675/sub.htm>

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

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

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ¹¹	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹²	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 ¹³	Afrodescendant

¹¹ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

¹² 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.

¹³ The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
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

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

