

**XXXVIII**

**TECMUN**

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United Nations

Interregional Crime and  
Justice Research Institute

XXXVIII TECMUN  
Session Schedule

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**Wednesday, April 9th**

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
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h

**Thursday, April 10th**

Master 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
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h

**Friday, April 11th**

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h
Eight Session	10:00 – 12:00 h
Break	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

XXXVIII TECMUN  
**General Agenda**

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*Secretary General: Paulo Souto Núñez*

**GENERAL COORDINATION**

*Subsecretary of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía*  
*Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro*  
*Herrera Tapia*

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*General Subsecretary: William Vázquez Hernández*  
*Supervisor of Coordination: Mauro Carrillo Gálvez*

**United Nations General Assembly**

*President: Guillermo Pacheco Infante*

**A)** Measures to counter the forced displacement of citizens of Idlib in the Syrian Arab Republic due to attacks by the extremist group Hayat Tahrir al Sham (HTS) through regional dynamics involving support for Bashar al-Assad by the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

**B)** Actions to counter the influence of the Grey Wolves in Europe, in order to mitigate ethnic tensions within Turkish expatriate communities, with emphasis on the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria and the French Republic.

**Histórico Comité Especial de los 24**

*Presidenta: Yésika Pamela García Trejo*

**A)** Medidas para frenar el colonialismo en el territorio Ruanda-Urundi, actualmente República de Ruanda y República de Burundi, por parte de la República Federal de Alemania y el Reino de Bélgica, con énfasis en la reducción de prácticas discriminatorias entre los grupos étnicos Hutus y Tutsis. (1950-1962)

**B)** Acciones para examinar la solicitud de África Oriental Portuguesa, hoy República de Mozambique, para su independización de la República Portuguesa, buscando fortalecer la estructura económica y detener la explotación de recursos agrícolas y minerales dentro del territorio por parte de empresas del sector privado. (1964-1975)

**Sixth Legal Committee**

*President: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz*

**A)** Measures to address human rights violations, including extrajudicial executions and sexual violence, in the ongoing conflict in the Republic of Sudan and their global implications for civilian protection in armed conflicts.

**B)** Strategies to address the legal implications of the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for Palestinian militias in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with emphasis on state sovereignty and application of international law.

## **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

*President: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez*

**A)** Actions to cease the migrant smuggling networks in the Central Mediterranean Route of Europe, with focus on border security and dismantling of criminal networks in the frontier states of the Italian Republic and the Republic of Malta.

**B)** Strategies to counter human trafficking with emphasis on labor exploitation currently committed by the Albanian Mafia in Western Europe in the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## **Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA**

*Presidente: Emiliano Melchor Romo*

**A)** Estrategias para prevenir la transmisión vertical del VIH en mujeres embarazadas, así como mitigar el impacto que tiene en los niños y adolescentes que lo portan en la región subsahariana de África.

**B)** Acciones para contrarrestar los crecientes casos de VIH en la comunidad LGBTQ+ latina que reside en los Estados Unidos de América, priorizando el acceso a los tratamientos necesarios dentro del sistema de salud.

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

*Presidenta: Abril Valdés Calva*

**Tópico Único)** Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos y la seguridad de los refugiados somalíes afectados por la crisis humanitaria en el Cuerno de África a causa de la división étnica en la República Federal de Somalia.

## **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**

*President: Paulina de la Victoria Patiño*

**A)** Measures to regulate and eliminate the trafficking routes and production of synthetic drugs in laboratories, with emphasis on the fabrication of methamphetamines and cultivation of opium in the Golden Triangle in Asia.

**B)** Strategies to cease the trafficking and smuggling of firearms across the border states between the nations that compose the Sahel region in Africa due to the presence of several organized crime groups and lack of governance.

## **Oficina del Representante Especial del Secretario General sobre la Violencia**

### **Sexual en los Conflictos**

*Presidenta: Ana Paula García López*

**A)** Acciones para fortalecer el marco legislativo y la cooperación internacional sobre los grupos de apoyo y las misiones de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas con base a la violencia sexual por parte de los Cascos Azules en la República de Haití.

**B)** Estrategias para prevenir el uso de la violencia sexual como táctica militar por parte de grupos armados en el conflicto bélico entre la Federación de Rusia y Ucrania, con énfasis en el reforzamiento de servicios de atención y rendición de cuentas.

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*General Subsecretary: Miranda Senties Carmona*

*Supervisor of Coordination: Aarón Badillo Aguilar*

### **Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer**

*Presidenta: Paulette Mayen Alvarez*

A) Mecanismos para la implementación de reformas sobre la crisis de las niñas y las mujeres relacionada al consumo de sustancias nocivas agravada por la violencia de género, haciendo énfasis en la situación de la expectativa de género del Reino de Arabia Saudita.

B) Acciones para erradicar la marginación hacia las mujeres y niñas en naciones afectadas por conflictos y desigualdad de género dentro de Asia Meridional y África Subsahariana.

### **International Organization for Migration**

*President: Ana Mercado Garduño*

A) Measures and strategies for enhancing security and protection of Syrian refugees transitioning in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Türkiye.

B) Strategies for reintegration of incoming migrants in Central America, focusing on the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Honduras.

### **United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

*President: Diego Ortiz Martínez*

A) Actions to combat crimes linked to exploitation of critical minerals derived from weak law enforcement in the states of Africa, emphasizing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

B) Measures to counter organized criminal groups nexus with firearms trafficking networks in the Latin American region with emphasis in the Triple Frontier.

### **Organización Mundial del Comercio**

*Presidenta: Mariana Méndez Cruz*

A) Estrategias para mitigar el comercio ilícito y fraudulento de productos médicos y farmacéuticos en la región de Asia y el Pacífico.

B) Medidas para contrarrestar el conflicto político relacionado al comercio de minerales energéticos y esenciales de América latina y el Caribe.

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

*Presidenta: Natalia Forcada Nava*

A) Estrategias para prevenir la trata de personas perpetuada por el grupo terrorista Tren de Aragua, con un enfoque en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y la República de Colombia

B) Mecanismos para terminar la influencia del grupo terrorista Hizbulá en el Medio Oriente y América Latina, con énfasis en la República Libanesa y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

*President: Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos*

A) Measures to counter the environmental and economic impacts of sea levels' rising, and the climate change on island nations, through new technologies and sustainable solutions with emphasis on the Republic of the Maldives and Tuvalu.

**B)** Strategies to boost Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education and increase investment in scientific and technological development in Latin America, with emphasis on the United Mexican States.

**Instituto de las Naciones Unidas de Investigación sobre el Desarme**

*Presidenta: María José Parra Meza*

**A)** Acciones para neutralizar el conflicto armado dentro de la región del Sahel, con énfasis en los ataques de grupos extremistas yihadistas.

**B)** Acciones para neutralizar el conflicto armado dentro de la República de la Unión de Myanmar causado por el enfrentamiento de grupos religiosos dentro de la región.

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

*President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate*

**A)** Strategies to reduce the trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs within Latin American prisons due to the inadequate penitentiary security systems, with an emphasis on the Federative Republic of Brazil.

**B)** Measures to reduce the production of synthetic drugs due to the presence of drug trafficking groups in rural areas of Latin America, focusing on illicit coca leaf in the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Colombia.

**SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS**

*General Subsecretary: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero*

*Supervisor of Coordination: Sofía Torres Escalante*

**United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs**

*President: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua*

**A)** Strategies to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence in outer space to ensure global peace, development and prevent militarization.

**B)** Measures to promote fair and sustainable utilization of space resources, seeking equitable access, and collaboration among nations to foster global development in the space economy.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

*President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez*

**A)** Strategies to address security challenges and environmental responsibilities in the Arctic, countering militarization and fostering regional stability.

**B)** Measures to enhance NATO's role in the Serbia-Kosovo conflict, foster reconciliation in the Balkans, and mitigate Russian influence.

**Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja**

*Presidenta: María José Zárraga García*

**A)** Medidas para garantizar la protección de las minorías étnicas de la República de la Unión de Myanmar frente al uso de minas antipersonales, debido al actual conflicto armado civil.

**B)** Estrategias para mitigar el impacto del conflicto armado en la infraestructura sanitaria de la República del Sudán, priorizando el acceso a servicios médicos para las comunidades afectadas.

### **International Criminal Police Organization**

*President: Fátima Fuente del Campo González*

**Unique Topic)** Measures to address transnational trafficking networks responsible for human trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation of women and girls.

### **Security Council**

*President: Samantha Salgado Nájjar*

**A)** Measures to mitigate the maritime security crisis in the Republic of Yemen, with emphasis on the Red Sea violence and security restoration.

**B)** Strategies to prevent a possible military deployment from the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America to the People's Republic of China, due to recent territorial disputes in the South China Sea.

### **Conseil des Droits de l'Homme**

*Président: Oscar Avila Pérez*

**A)** Actions visant à renforcer l'enquête sur les homicides et les crimes de haine envers les femmes trans aux États-Unis Mexicains, mettant en évidence l'inefficacité du système judiciaire à rendre justice et à garantir leur sécurité.

**B)** Dispositifs légaux pour arrêter les atteintes aux droits des femmes en République Islamique d'Afghanistan en raison des lois talibanes, en portant une attention particulière à la violence sexuelle subie.

### **Histórica Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático**

*Presidenta: Daniela Alexa Alcántara Sosa*

**A)** Acciones para frenar las violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas por el Tatmadaw en la Unión de Birmania a causa del conflicto civil, con énfasis en los abusos sufridos por el grupo étnico Rohinyá y el incumplimiento de la Carta de la ASEAN. (1968)

**B)** Estrategias para regular la migración de refugiados vietnamitas con énfasis en los desplazados provenientes de las ciudades de Saigón y Hanoi a países del Sudeste Asiático, a causa del conflicto bélico entre la República Democrática de Vietnam y la República de Vietnam. (1955-1975)

### **Corte Penal Internacional**

*Presidenta: Andrea Abigail Salazar López*

**A)** Acusación contra Benjamín Netanyahu, primer ministro del Estado de Israel, por presuntos crímenes de guerra perpetrados en Gaza.

**B)** Investigaciones contra Nicolás Maduro y el gobierno de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela por posibles crímenes de lesa humanidad.

Dear participant,

Our goal is to shape you into an exemplary person, who through dialogue, analysis, and debate, becomes a role model and a leader. But you must know that being a leader is not only about directing, but about inspiring, igniting the flame of change, and forging a future where cooperation and understanding are the foundation of our world. As Secretary-General for this edition of TECMUN, it is a pleasure to welcome you one last time to this Model.

Unfortunately, our world faces an enormous number of challenges, injustices, and adversities every day. Take a moment and appreciate all the good things you have in your life: friends, family, opportunities, and recognize the privilege of being who you are and having the life you have. Always take advantage of this opportunity, strive to improve yourself every day, seek to raise your voice for all those who, unlike you, cannot, always fight for a better place where we can all live, and shape yourself into someone intelligent, upright, and above all, a good person.

As one of the most important Model United Nations in Latin America, we hope you enjoy another edition of TECMUN to the fullest. The entire Secretariat has worked hard to ensure that during these three days of debate, we open the doors for you to learn, question, and build, but above all, to become the agent of change that the world needs. Always remember that today you have the valuable opportunity to make a difference.

Thank you for everything TECMUN

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paulo Souto Núñez', is written over a horizontal line.

Paulo Souto Núñez  
Secretary General for the  
XXXVIII TECMUN



*“We don’t have to do everything in order to be everything, because we are already infinite.  
While we are alive we always contain a future of multifarious possibility.”*

— The Midnight Library

Dear participant:

Being here today, addressing these words to you, is the result of a series of coincidences that led me to this position. Just like you, I was once a delegate, feeling anxious about the experience ahead, doubting whether I was prepared enough, and allowing my own shyness to hold me back from participating and sharing my ideas. However, I made the decision to try, to push past that deeply rooted fear. Even though I never won any awards as a delegate, I discovered that simply being in a room debating global issues helped me realize that my voice mattered and that my ideas could contribute something valuable. That said, do not take part in this solely with the goal of earning recognition. By engaging in this debate exercise, you develop communication and leadership skills. Moreover, you demonstrate your commitment and passion for the change our society needs, strengthening your value as an individual.

From my own experience, I can tell you that success requires more than just discipline, it also demands sacrifice and, above all, passion. Do things with love, and always strive to give your best, even when faced with tasks that may not be to your liking. To be honest, I used to find Model United Nations tedious and unappealing. However, I chose to change my perspective and focus on the areas that fulfilled me and allowed me to truly enjoy what I was doing. With this, I encourage you to shift away from the pessimistic mindset that is often tied to human nature and instead explore the wonders our world has to offer. Embrace your curiosity, challenge your own limits, innovate solutions for today’s global issues, laugh, create unforgettable memories, make friends, love, make mistakes, try again, make mistakes once more, but never give up on pursuing your goals and dreams.

This edition marks the end of an important chapter in my life, as I bid farewell to TECMUN with a deep sense of nostalgia. Despite this, I carry in my heart all the experiences I have lived, the laughter, the moments, and most importantly, the friendships I have built over these three years of participation. Make the most of the opportunity you have in this Model to challenge the perspectives presented worldwide and enrich your knowledge by learning from others. Remember that success is a path never walked alone, it is traveled alongside those who inspire and support us. TECMUN has had a profound impact on my life, and I hope you will come to love it as much as I did. Take my experience as proof that life has great things in store for you, so let them unfold and embrace every stage of your journey. I wish you great success in these days of hard work and hope you achieve all your goals. TECMUN, thank you for allowing me to be part of your story; I leave my mark on you, and I take a piece of you in my heart,

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Brenda Noreña Mejía  
Subsecretary of General Coordination for the  
XXXVIII TECMUN

*“There comes a time in your life when you have to choose to turn the page, write another book or simply close it.” — Shannon L. Alder*

Dear Delegate,

Filled with a thousand emotions, I write this letter, my last one. There are no words to truly say goodbye to this model, one of my greatest dreams, but I will try.

Eight years ago, I discovered what a Model United Nations was. Did I like it? Honestly, fear and confusion outweighed any other feelings at first. But the mere thought that, for at least those three days, my voice represented thousands who could not speak, knowing that I had the power to create change and seek solutions to global issues, filled me with a deep sense of purpose. Purpose grew stronger with each model, becoming a force that shaped Miranda, motivating me, and enriching me with new lessons that forged a part of my character and vision.

However, my greatest love for MUN truly emerged when I entered high school. I met so many people, great friends and incredibly important individuals who have accompanied me throughout this journey. They have been a fundamental part of my growth: some as older partners who guided and inspired me to strive for more, others as younger ones who allowed me to be their guide. Dreaming of even writing one of these letters was once a distant aspiration. Without a doubt, everything that led to this moment was a tremendous challenge, a wonderful experience that no words could ever fully capture. Every model is magical, and that is why I ask you to never close off. Allow yourself to experience a United Nations Model, and you will understand what I mean. Because it goes beyond just speaking in a forum, cause you have the power to leave **your** mark, to use your voice and actions to fulfill dreams and achieve what you once thought was impossible. I firmly believe that when we desire something with all our hearts, it becomes reality. **TECMUN** has given me countless memories to carry with me forever, and I treasure every lesson it has taught me. Delegate, thank you for being part of this dream, and I ask you to fight for yours as well.

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Miranda Senties Carmona  
Subsecretary of the Economic and Social Council for the  
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*“Don't ever doubt yourselves or waste a second of your life. It's too short, and you're too special.”*

*- Ariana Grande*

Dear delegate,

In my wildest dreams did I imagine I would be here writing this message to you. When I first participated in TECMUN as a delegate, just like you, I had too many emotions. Possibly you may be a beginner and will go through nervousness and have doubts. But this UN model has taught me that practice makes perfect. Even if you are an experienced delegate, let yourself be impressed, have a good time supporting others and do not settle for less. No matter how many times you fall and make mistakes, keep going on and fight your fears. What I want for you in this edition of TECMUN is for you to have an opportunity to learn something new, develop different skills, but mostly to become a better version of yourselves.

TECMUN is a great community which has made me feel I belong somewhere. It has become almost like a family to me. It is an extraordinary experience, one which I hope with all my heart you will enjoy. During this TECMUN, you will meet new people, encounter different ways of seeing global issues and problems which call urgently for a solution. Seek to use your own skills, the ones which make you unique, in order to change the world for the better. The complete chair of UNICRI, welcomes you wholeheartedly, thanks you for your participation and encourages you to give your complete best. The chair desires that at the end you feel satisfied with your development and that you will have been changed, for good.

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Diego Ortiz Martínez

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

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# Background

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute was created based on the Bulletin ST/SGB/134 in 1968. This was reached along with international cooperation between the United Nations and the Italian government through an agreement for the establishment of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI). In 1969, UNSDRI headquarters were officially inaugurated in Rome, Italy. During the UNSDRI years, the committee entrusted international and transnational research to promote a global criminal policy, focusing on emerging issues such as illicit drug abuse and traffic, migration and crime and other aspects of crime justice. In 1989 through Resolution No. 1989/56 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) the institute took the name of United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). In 2000, UNICRI moved its new Headquarters to Turin, Northern Italy. Furthermore, UNICRI's projects enhance the collaboration with other international organizations, governmental institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations to achieve the institute's goals.

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## Faculties

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) seeks the prevention of illicit practices, improvement of measures against crime and the correct implementation of criminal justice through the application of the following measures:

- Establishment of international policies and installation of programs, which include effective and sustainable education campaigns;

- Conduction of research and data collection projects, based on international cooperation with organizations, national governments and civilians;
- Provide technical assistance to governments for the increasement of judicial personnel, policymakers, and other workers in the justice system;
- Promotion of financial transparency and cooperation among nations through the development of legal frameworks and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs);
- Formation of training bodies and workshops for the improvement in knowledge and skills of government workers, police officers and guardians in prisons.

## Topic A

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Actions to combat crimes linked to exploitation of critical minerals derived from weak law enforcement in the states of Africa, emphasizing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

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*By: Diego Ortiz Martínez, Daniela Zistecatl Díaz and Karina Martínez Zaldivar*

## ***Introduction***

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which is Africa's second-largest country by land area, is wealthy in natural resources and it is known for the abundance of minerals, especially copper and cobalt. The extraction of resources has always been present in the history of the DRC and helped to position it worldwide; since nowadays, it is home to 70% of the reserves of cobalt in the world and has several of the best quality reserves<sup>1</sup> of copper and its the fifth largest producer of it, as reported by the International Trade Administration (ITA) in 2022. In recent years, due to economy, technology and climate change, the demand for these minerals in the region has increased causing mining to escalate too. Moreover in 2021 the ITA documented an increase from 10,000 tons to 1 million tons in the production of mining resources. As a result, international mining companies seek high quality at low costs and also to expand themselves within the territory. In spite of the big presence the DRC has in mining, it still continues to be a developing country with weaknesses in its law making it vulnerable to conflicts and perpetuation of crimes.

Copper and cobalt have high demand for the necessity and desire to start incorporating clean energy technologies and they play an important role in it as they are key components in the creation of rechargeable batteries. The implementation of the batteries could help the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy that is another method of obtaining and supplying energy. The usage they can have is extensive and diverse since they can be converted to be used in electrical vehicle batteries, solar panels and wind turbines. They are present in the electric vehicles, and electronic devices which we rely on and are crucial in our daily life. Simultaneously, the transition to renewable energy helps the growth of industries meaning a growth in the economy also.

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<sup>1</sup> **Reserve:** The act of keeping something or a supply of something until it is needed, or a supply that you keep. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

The interest on the critical materials has led the exploitation and supply of them to become a worldwide problem due to its geopolitics and economic influences, apart from the fact that it attracts international investors, states and private companies. This has brought negative environmental consequences since it causes the destruction of ecosystems and pollution. However, the most concerning aspect is the inequalities it has provoked because of the bad salary and low working conditions, no job security in terms of health and safety and home demolition which forces residents to leave or move from their homes. Ascribed to the fact that control or supervision lack regulations to ensure that working conditions comply with international standards, in addition to all the workers that are employed by illegal means.

### ***Artisanal mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo***

Artisanal<sup>2</sup> Mining includes a largely informal economy sector of workers around the world, who use the most basic tools to obtain precious resources like gold and other gemstones to other strategic metals such as copper, cobalt, tin and tungsten. Artisanal mining is relevant in the mining industry of the Democratic Republic of Congo as it accounts for the major output<sup>3</sup> of mineral extraction in the nation. Artisanal mining in the DRC is characterized by the lack of formal policies for salaries, income and social security, causing lack of political and legal stability. In addition, the qualifications of critical mineral extraction personnel at every level of operation are deficient. This leads to low levels of productivity, within difficulties to legalize mines.

The DRC has a wide variety of untapped deposits of raw minerals, for this reason illegal artisanal mining points have appeared in the DRC. The newspaper Al-Jazeera estimates that these mining areas have a value of more than 24 trillion dollars. However

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<sup>2</sup> **Artisanal:** made in a traditional way by someone who is skilled with their hands. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>3</sup> **Output:** the amount that is produced by a person, machine, factory, country, etc.. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)



these areas have not been assigned the appropriate permissions by the government to execute the extraction of minerals. The unsupervised exploitation has perpetuated weak working conditions for miners within these areas. Despite the great efforts of the authorities to reduce these cases, most mining groups in the nation have refused authority's warnings to stop exploiting unassigned areas.

One of the minerals with most demand in the DRC is coltan<sup>4</sup>, which due to its properties is useful for the production of technological gadgets. The Enhancing Africa's Response to Transnational Organised Crime (ENACT) program reported that 90% of the minerals produced in the DRC are produced by artisanal miners and in most cases these miners operate without legal permits. Additionally, more than 60% of minerals worldwide production is retracted by artisanal means. Regulations for artisanal mining, established in the DRC's Mining Code 2018 (Law No. 18/001), allow small producers and artisanal miners to purchase mining cards from the government to work in specific areas called *zones d'exploitation artisanal* (ZEA). In these zones, state control is inadequate, almost non existing and regulations on the amount permitted for miners are not established. As the quantity of minerals extracted is not monitored, critical minerals such as coltan and cobalt remain untraced<sup>5</sup>.

### ***Smuggling of critical minerals from the DRC to other neighboring countries***

The Global Witness anti-corruption organization has documented smuggling networks of strategic minerals such as gold, copper, cobalt and coltan extracted from illegal mining points in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to other neighboring nations. After these minerals enter other countries, they are sold onward<sup>6</sup> to global markets and then are used

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<sup>4</sup> **Coltan:** a dull black ore that consists of a mixture of columbite and tantalite and is a minor source of tantalum. (Mirriam Webster Dictionary, 1999)

<sup>5</sup> **Untraced:** to not find the origin of something. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>6</sup> **Onward:** further on in place or time. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

for the production of multiple goods, like technologic devices. Smugglers first purchase these minerals to organized criminal groups, which run small artisanal mining points, as these groups produce minerals which are almost impossible to trace as they are extracted without any regulations. An analytical report from the International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL in 2021 documented the existence of smuggling networks which consist of the transportation of metals to the capital cities of the Republic of Burundi and the Republic of Uganda, Gitega and Kampala respectively, in order to be sold to buyers in the United Arab States. Additionally, border control measures are devoid<sup>7</sup> of enforcement, as a result low paid security officials are easily bribed<sup>8</sup> and allow the trafficking of minerals into other countries such as the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Burundi.

In 2023, the Congolese finance minister Nicolas Kazadi, declared that the DRC had lost almost 1 billion U.S. dollars worth in minerals through the illicit trade and smuggling. The DRC should be by now one of the most developed nations in the world, given by its multiple untapped reserves of precious metals and minerals. It is estimated that materials including coltan, cobalt, zinc, tin, gold and diamonds in the DRC make up to 24 trillion U.S. dollars. Nevertheless, the economic resources obtained through smuggling to other nations and illicit trade have been used to finance belic conflicts. During two civil conflicts in the DRC in the 1990s, military forces from other nations like the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Rwanda entered the east of the DRC and took control of existing mining points.

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<sup>7</sup> **Be devoid of something:** to lack or be without something that is necessary or usual. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>8</sup> **To bribe:** to try to make someone do something for you by giving them economic resources, presents, or something else that they want. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

### ***Weak governance systems (collusion and state embedded actors)***

Moreover, most illegal artisanal mining businesses are created by criminal organizations, which has drawn the authorities' attention. In spite of this, the lack of law enforcement measures allows the proliferation<sup>9</sup> of illegal artisanal mining. Furthermore, relocating artisanal miners has become increasingly challenging due to the sheer number of individuals engaged in such informal and illegal occupations. In addition, corruption involved with extraction systems plays a key role in mineral exploitation among the DRC. The International Peace Information Service reported in 2019 that many government officials are part of collaboration networks with rebel leaders and companies to perpetuate these illicit actions. Causing instability in the mineral supply chain jurisdiction and increasing the difficulty for authorities to enforce the law and maintain order, given by the occupation of territories by non-state armed groups.

The ENACT reported in 2022 that systems of low-level corruption and illegal trading are perpetuated due to collusion within state officials, security forces and chieftaincy officials. The DRC has had its own anti-corruption law since 2004 and later the DRC became part of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in 2010. Although, there is evidence of interference by corrupt state officials in mining sites. Illicit interventions by officials include collection of illegal taxes without issuing official receipts and bribery networks to tag mineral production. On the other hand, not only state officials are colluded<sup>10</sup> with criminal activities but also the mining police, intelligence services and anti-fraud units involved in illegal artisanal mining. For instance, the mining police in the region of Rubaya has reportedly required small financial sums from artisanal miners to

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<sup>9</sup> **Proliferation:** the fact of something increasing a lot and suddenly in number or amount. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>10</sup> **Colluded:** to act together secretly or illegally in order to deceive or cheat someone. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

release illicit permits for the development of mining activities during legally unauthorized periods of time.

### ***Organized criminal groups involved in the mining industry***

Likewise, criminal organizations continue their extraction operations without any restrictions and take advantage of the impossibility for authorities to trace the minerals obtained to smuggle these minerals to fulfill illicit trade and finance criminal operations. Organized criminal groups are deeply embedded<sup>11</sup> in the illegal mining sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and they have played a significant role in perpetuating the exploitation of several minerals. These groups often operate in the most remote and weakly regulated mining zones, where state presence is minimal or non-existent. They operate along the entire supply chain from financing and production to trade coordinating activities across source, transit, and destination countries. According to an ENACT research paper, illegal gold mining in the African continent is dominated by clandestine criminal consortia, where political, economic, criminal, and armed actors intersect, allowing them to control both legitimate and illicit markets for their own benefit. These organizations often act as intermediaries, facilitating the extraction and smuggling of minerals such as gold, cobalt, and coltan. In many cases, the true power brokers or the so-called kingpins<sup>12</sup>, behind these operations remain hidden behind a complex web of intermediaries, making it difficult for authorities to dismantle the networks.

Criminal groups are not only involved in illegal mining but also fund and protect the illicit extraction process, using violence and intimidation to control mining territories. They receive financing from a variety of sources, including non-state armed groups which

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<sup>11</sup> **Embedded:** attached to a military unit or group for some purpose (such as covering a conflict or providing expert advice). (Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2024)

<sup>12</sup>**Kingpin:** the chief person in a group or undertaking. (Merriam Webster Dictionary, 2024)

get involved in conflict zones by controlling mine sites, smuggling routes and extorting<sup>13</sup> gold through illegal taxation<sup>14</sup>. As a result, the illegal mineral supply chains are well-organized and systematic, allowing these minerals to flow out of the DRC with little to no intervention. Despite efforts to formalize the sector, the entrenched criminal synergy continues to make it nearly impossible to regulate mining activities effectively, ensuring that the economic benefits from these resources remain in the hands of organized criminal networks rather than local communities or the state.

### *United Nations response*

The United Nations has recognized the significance of the illegal exploitation and trafficking of critical minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially concerning its impact on regional security, human rights, and economic development. One of the key responses from the UN has been its peacekeeping and stabilization efforts through the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Established in 1999, MONUSCO has sought to maintain peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing on protecting civilians from violence, supporting the government in managing its resources, and fostering national reconciliation. It has been particularly active in the eastern regions of the country, where armed groups often control mining areas and perpetuate violence. The mission's involvement in securing mining areas has been crucial, although its effectiveness has been hindered by logistical challenges, limited resources, and the complex dynamics between state actors, armed groups, and criminal networks. While MONUSCO has achieved some successes in curbing violence and disarming militia groups, the broader problem of mineral exploitation remains a significant challenge.

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<sup>13</sup> **Extort:** to get something by force or threats. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>14</sup> **Taxation:** to get something by force or threats. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

In addition to peacekeeping efforts, the UN has also taken a strong stance on the illicit trade and smuggling of minerals from the DRC. Through the Security Council, the UN has imposed sanctions on individuals and groups involved in the illegal exploitation of minerals. The UN has also called on international corporations and consumers to take greater responsibility for sourcing minerals from conflict zones and has supported efforts to implement traceability systems that can track the origin of critical minerals such as cobalt, coltan, and copper. Furthermore, the UN has been involved in supporting efforts to improve governance and the rule of law in the DRC, which are crucial to addressing the root causes of illegal mining. Efforts have included providing technical assistance to the government to implement better management practices in the mining sector and enhancing the capacity of national institutions to enforce laws and regulations effectively.

Despite these efforts, the UN's response has faced significant limitations. The lack of political will among some of the DRC's political elite, entrenched corruption, and the presence of armed groups that control key mining regions have made it difficult for the UN to achieve long-term success. Additionally, the UN has had to contend with the complex geopolitical interests surrounding the DRC's mineral wealth, as foreign governments and multinational corporations are often complicit in or benefit from the illicit trade. As part of this effort, the UN has encouraged the DRC to implement international frameworks such as the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. These frameworks aim to ensure that companies sourcing minerals from the DRC do so in a way that does not contribute to human rights abuses or armed conflict. While these efforts show promise, the UN's response must be continuously adapted to the evolving nature of the conflict and the challenges posed by illegal mining in the region.

## Topic B

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Measures to counter organized criminal groups nexus with firearms trafficking networks in the Latin American region with emphasis in the Triple Frontier

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*By: Diego Ortiz Martínez, Daniela Zistecatl Díaz and Karina Martinez Zaldivar*

## ***Introduction***

The Latin American region and the Caribbean account for one third of the amount of homicides worldwide, as reported in 2024 by the Center for Strategic and International Studies. In addition, various Brazilian cities located in these zones, such as the port city of *Natal*, *Feira de Santana* and the coastal city of *Fortaleza*, are included in the list of most violent zones documented by the Citizens Council for Public Security and Criminal Justice of the United Mexican States. Insecurity is mostly caused by criminal organizations, which are involved in drug trade. This leads to an uncontrolled flow of illicit firearms throughout the region. The circulation of illicit firearms and weapons is a considerable threat globally; specifically the black market of weapons in Latin America is a large-scale phenomenon since it is a big part of violent crimes and undermines authorities' efforts to maintain citizen security.

Moreover, multiple firearms are used by organized criminal groups to carry out campaigns of intimidation in the population, develop drug trafficking activities and combat other enemy criminal organizations. Automatic rifles, M2 machine guns and Ar-50 action rifles are some common firearms used by the main criminal organizations, along with cartridges<sup>15</sup> necessary for the operation of these weapons. These criminal groups are the two biggest criminal organizations in the Federative Republic of Brazil, the First Capital Command (*Primeiro Comando da Capital* – PCC) and the Red Command (*Comando Vermelho* – CV). In spite of the creation of restrictions and regulations for weapon possession for civilians such as licenses to acquire guns, that entail criminal background analysis and physiological evaluations. As well as a control on the number

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<sup>15</sup> **Cartridge:** a small tube containing an explosive substance and often a bullet for use in a gun. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)



and type of guns that are purchased by citizens, a large amount of weapons are circulating and are in the hands of criminal organizations.

Furthermore, emphasizing the usage of firearms in the Latin America region they are used to protect cartel activities, drug operations and trafficking routes. Latin America is one of the most violent regions due to the presence of active criminal groups meaning that there are firearms circulating in these zones that have caused a rise in casualties. The Global Organized Crime index has documented an increase of the criminality rate in the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Paraguay. The considerable growth of organized crime in Latin America is deeply connected to the surge of firearms. Criminal organizations operating in the territory are powerful, influential and transnational, as a consequence the flow of firearms is endless.

Firearms are portable arms that expel a shot or bullet by the action of an explosive, their trafficking encompasses the import, export, purchase, distribution, transport or transfer of these as well as their components, parts and ammunition<sup>16</sup>. Criminal groups depend on the availability of firearms so the majority of times they get them through illegal trafficking. Due to demand, traffickers take advantage of the shortage of distribution of firearms and weapons. States with weak regulation in terms of weapons are the source for obtaining these for states with stricter firearm policies, as stated by Everytown that mentions that 74% of traced guns came from states without background check laws. Nonetheless, firearms make an entrance into illegal markets through various pathways such as straw purchases, unlicensed or corrupt gun sellers, loss or theft from sellers, among other ways.

### ***Triple Frontier: A Nexus for Organized Crime***

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<sup>16</sup> **Ammunition:** objects that can be shot from a weapon, such as bullets or bombs. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

The well-known geographical intersection borders zone of the countries of the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Paraguay is recognized as the Triple Frontier. Since the countries are delimited by the Paraná river and Iguassu river, it allows and facilitates trade between them as well as international trade thanks to their connections. The Treaty of Itaipu was established formally in 1973 owing to a negotiation which started in the 1960's between the governments of the Republic of Paraguay and the Federative Republic of Brazil. This agreement solidified cooperation between both nations for the construction and operation of the Itaipu Binational Hydroelectric Dam, one of the largest energy production projects in the world.

The Argentine Republic was not a direct signatory of the Treaty of Itaipu. To address these concerns, the Argentine Republic later signed the Tripartite Agreement in 1979 with the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Paraguay. This agreement ensured that the operation of both the Itaipu Dam (Brazil-Paraguay) and the Yacyretá Dam (Argentina-Paraguay) would not adversely affect the interests of any of the three countries. This region started to be recognized as the Triple Frontier in the 90's and from then on, the name has been associated with extremism and smuggling. Through these 3 delegations people circulate as well as goods, however there isn't control in the jungles and the rivers which lets the development of a variety of forms of trafficking.

The triple frontier area has been considered as a network for criminal activities for a long time. The geographical proximity of three main cities; *Ciudad del Este* in the Republic of Paraguay, *Foz do Iguaçu* in the Federative Republic of Brazil and *Puerto Iguazú* in the Argentine Republic, allows criminal groups and extremist groups to take advantage of public institutions. The various activities carried out by these criminal groups in the triple border area are: drug trafficking, illegal migrant trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, arms trafficking, counterfeiting, environmental crimes, crimes against

intellectual property and assets, and there are even crimes related to cybersecurity. The secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), Luis Almagro established that those criminal groups are funded through drugs, arms and humanand warned of the destabilizing effects on the democracies.

### ***Organized Criminal Groups operations***

The organization of criminal groups has been increasing, initially they only maintained control over their own localities but a scenario of transnationalization of crime with extensive border areas has risen. Criminal organizations have started to settle in gray areas<sup>17</sup> building extensive and powerful networks that surpass institutional control. These organizations go beyond institutional organizations in order to control border crossings. The large flow of people in the Triple Border Area (TBA) facilitates the sale of illegal objects likewise due to this large flow of people the controls of custom agents are reduced making the smuggling of weapons simpler. In addition, corruption and weaknesses in governance systems exacerbate the issue, with arms traffickers often bribing<sup>18</sup> officials to bypass regulations. Criminal enterprises in the region collaborate with larger organizations, enabling the continuous trafficking of weapons across land, air, and river routes, taking advantage of the area's porous<sup>19</sup> borders and lack of effective oversight.

One of the most common illegal practices for smuggling along the border is to do small-time trades to cross the border with goods obtained in the Republic of Paraguay, to later sell them in Brazilian territory. These traders are known as *sacoleiros* account for the majority of the 30 to 40 thousand people who cross the *Ponte da Amizade* daily. Although most *sacoleiros* work on their own, there are larger criminal enterprises which work in the

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<sup>17</sup> **Gray area:** a situation that is not clear or where the rules are not known. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>18</sup> **Bribe:** to try to make someone do something for you by giving them money, presents, or something else that they want. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

<sup>19</sup> **Porous:** not protected enough to stop people going through. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

Triple Frontier. These traders are sent by organized criminal groups to *Ciudad del Este* from multiple Brazilian cities, which are located kilometers away, to fulfill transactions that are placed on the internet. These operations are very risky for traders, since they represent a great chance of being caught by police officers. According to a report from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, in 2004 these *sacoleiros* charged about 10 to 15 percent of the total fee from the smuggled goods.

Arm trafficking is not the only mechanism by which Organized Criminal Groups can get illicit weapons. Furthermore, the Americas Program has highlighted the security risks posed by the increasing accessibility of 3D printing technology. As reported by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in 2022, U.S. and Brazilian authorities collaborated to dismantle a gun-trafficking ring that smuggled ammunition and gun parts from the United States of America into the Federative Republic of Brazil. The traffickers used 3D printing to produce key firearm components, completing the weapons locally. While 3D-printed guns are still a relatively minor aspect of arms trafficking, their ability to facilitate the manufacturing of firearms—such as printing receivers, the critical component classified as the firearm itself under U.S. law—has made "ghost guns" a growing focus of small-arms control efforts.

### ***Impact of Firearms trafficking on Organized Crime***

Firearms are a primary source for organized criminal groups to carry out their illegal activities, increase fear and to control and deprive adversaries of their life. The proliferation of trafficking helps criminal activities flourish<sup>20</sup> as they play a crucial role in accomplishing a higher level of violence since apart from aggravating conflicts, they allow and facilitate other illegal activities to occur. Based on GI-TOC's Global Organized Crime

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<sup>20</sup> **Flourish:** to grow or develop successfully. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

Index in 2021, arm trafficking was ranked as the third most prevalent criminal market globally. Nowadays, according to Homeland International Security, ghost guns that are guns put together with trafficked weapons components, smooth the way for crimes.

Firearm trafficking makes possible the obtaining of good quality and clandestine armament so organized groups have the benefit of doing crimes without being tracked. Owing to that, it has been possible that networks of organized crime from around the globe connect. Since these organizations obtain their equipment through this method, they prevent their weapons from being confiscated or destroyed causing them to have greater economic power. Considering that these types of armament are light and easy to transport and hide, it can result in a profitable business that in turn, fuels and finances other forms of crime. On the other hand, also through the illicit exchange of arms other illicit materials can be acquired for the reason that arms can be used as an alternative form of payment.

### *Arm trafficking trade chains to South America*

In the Federative Republic of Brazil, the management of police stockpiles<sup>21</sup> poses significant challenges. According to a survey conducted by the Brazilian NGO Instituto Sou da Paz (ISDP), only 9 state police forces relied on paper records to manage their stockpiles, while 20 utilized electronic systems with varying methodologies. However, 4 states did not respond to the survey, leading to an incomplete understanding of firearm diversion at the national level. The ISDP found that firearm diversion from police stockpiles remains a critical issue, with 185 cases of diversion recorded across the states of Bahia, Pernambuco, and São Paulo alone. The Republic of Paraguay and the Federative Republic of Brazil are central to the arms trafficking challenges in South America. The

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<sup>21</sup> **Stockpile:** a large amount of food, goods, or weapons that are kept ready for future use. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

Republic of Paraguay, in particular, has faced scrutiny<sup>22</sup> for its role as a major transit point for illicit firearms. According to the Insight Crime organization, between 2016 and 2023, the Republic of Paraguay imported approximately 130,000 weapons, with imports peaking in 2022, following a temporary suspension of weapons imports from 2018 to 2021. In that year alone, nearly 29,000 firearms were imported, a figure considered excessive for a population of just 7.4 million people; these imports have been linked to concerns over high-profile arms trafficking cases.

In December of 2023, Brazilian, Paraguayan, and US authorities carried out a joint-operation, dubbed “Operation Dakovo,” in which they uncovered a significant arms trafficking pipeline existing between the European Continent and the Republic of Paraguay; these weapons originated from countries such as the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, and the Czech Republic. These firearms were imported into the Republic of Paraguay, often facilitated by corrupt officials within the Directorate of War Material (Dimabel). Once in Paraguay, a substantial portion of these weapons is trafficked into Brazil, where they end up in the hands of major criminal organizations like the PCC and the CV. This illicit trade underscores Paraguay's role as a logistical hub for international arms trafficking in South America. At the end of November of 2023, a joint investigation by Última Hora and Telefuturo uncovered that Dimabel had lost track of over 17,300 legally imported weapons between 2022 and 2023. This figure represents 40% of all weapons imported into the Republic of Paraguay during that period, according to customs data.

Moreover, the economic dynamics of the arms trade present a lucrative opportunity for traffickers. Firearms are frequently exchanged for drugs or sold at exorbitant prices,

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<sup>22</sup> **Scrutiny:** the careful and detailed examination of something in order to get information about it. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

fueling a cycle where organized crime amasses wealth and influence. This interconnectedness between narcotics and arms trafficking creates a mutually reinforcing network that is difficult to dismantle. Law enforcement efforts are often hindered by the sophisticated logistics employed by traffickers, including the use of encrypted communication, falsified documentation, and diversified smuggling routes. The increasing militarization of organized crime groups poses a significant challenge to regional stability.

### ***International Response***

Brazilian authorities estimated in 2003 that more than 6 billion dollars per year in illegal funds are laundered in the TBA. The Inter-American Committee on Terrorism (CICTE) has implemented projects to support OAS member states to prevent extremist groups, between these projects and the support of the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Paraguay these countries are starting to address extremism in the Triple Frontier. In November, 2019 the three governments of the countries had a meeting hosted by the Argentine Foreign Ministry to discuss a new initiative “strengthening operational capabilities for preventing and combating terrorism in the Tri-Border Area”.

CICTE has made possible the exchange of information and cooperation to facilitate the implementation of certain international standards to battle crimes. Similar to the forum established by Mercosur in 2002, targeting the analysis of data of illicit activities. The Federative Republic of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Paraguay and the United States of America united by holding meetings every 6 months where information was shared to investigate and find a solution to security problems, including firearms trafficking. Thanks to this and that the United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM)

found ungoverned spaces for extremists groups, the ties and cooperation between the United States of America and the Federative Republic of Brazil strengthened.

In terms of neighboring countries, in 2003, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Republic of Ecuador, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Panama signed an agreement in regards to the extremism and drug trafficking which demonstrates their concern towards the present existence of criminal groups in the region. Since 2016, due to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) operations, there has been confirmed the presence of important cartels operating in the area. There is the existence of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) by the United Nations (UN) alarmed by the manufacturing, transference and circulation of illicit arms. With the previous programme, international cooperation to prevent and eliminate illicit trafficking is highly requested.



XXXVIII TECMUN  
**Glosary 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 <sup>23</sup>	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War <sup>24</sup>	Belic 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 <sup>25</sup>	Afrodescendant

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<sup>23</sup> The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

<sup>24</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>25</sup> 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.

XXXVIII TECMUN  
**Glosary 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

XXXVIII TECMUN  
**Glosary 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 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

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