

XXXIX

TECMUN

North Atlantic Treaty
Organization

XXXIX TECMUN
Session schedule

Wednesday, November 12th

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

Thursday, November 13th

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

Friday, November 14th

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

XXXIX TECMUN

General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Undersecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López

Coordination Supervisor: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez

Reunión de Alto Nivel Para la Asamblea General

Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

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

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

Cuarta Comisión Política Especial y de Descolonización

Presidente: Valentina Reyes Pardo

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

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

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

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

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

World Health Organization

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia

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

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

League of Arab States

President: David Trujillo Loza

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

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

Comité des Disparitions Forcées

Président: Marian Robles Ortiz

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

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

Organización Marítima Internacional

Presidente: José Guillermo Ramírez Fulgencio

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

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

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Droga y el Delito

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

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

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar

Coordination Supervisor: Arantza Estrada Rios

Comisión en Justicia y Prevención del Crimen

Presidente: Valentina Ramírez Galindo

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

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

Historical United Nations Program on AIDS/HIV

President: Emiliano Bautista Sosa

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

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

Convención de las Naciones Unidas en Contra de la Corrupción

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

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

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

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

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

Departamento de las Operaciones de la Paz

Presidente: Galia Sofía López Chacón

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

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

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia Occidental

Presidente: Yaretzi Benítez Mendoza

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

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

Caribbean Community

President: Valeria Oropeza Pérez

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

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

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

President: Sofía Paola Jiménez de la Cruz

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

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

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Coordination Supervisor: Hannia Nieves José

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

Presidente: María Fernanda López Islas

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

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

Consejo de Europa

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

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

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

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Ingrid Carrilo García

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

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

International Criminal Police Organization

Presidente: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

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

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

Banco Mundial

President: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

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

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

Security Council

Presidente: Mariana Méndez Cruz

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

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

Comité de Estado Mayor

President: Leonardo Senties Carmona

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

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

Corte Internacional de Justicia

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

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

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

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

Dear reader,

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

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

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

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

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
XXXIX TECMUN

“Your origin does not define your destiny.”

-Marcus Rashford.

Dear Participant:

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

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

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

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

Thank you for continuing this dream.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Jefe de Coordinación para el
XXXIX TECMUN

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

-Viktor Frankl

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

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

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

Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

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

“We have nothing to lose, nothing to gain, nothing we desired anymore, except to make our lives into a work of art.”

- Lana del Rey

For those who feel inspired,

Dear delegate, it's a privilege to participate alongside you and serve as your president in this TECMUN model. I never imagined how meaningful being part of Model United Nations would become for me. TECMUN it's not only a place to grow academically, but also a space where you learn to overcome challenges, become stronger and never give up, even when life presents obstacles. This may be your first model, or your second, third or even your last, like mine. You might feel nervous, blocked, frustrated or even insecure, and that is completely fine. If I could give you one piece of advice, it would be this: never be afraid to show who you are and what you are capable of.

Many times, our greatest obstacle is ourselves, when fear holds us back from speaking, acting or being authentic. Believe me, you have far greater abilities than you think. You don't have to be perfect: if you want to say something, say it; if you want to do something, go for it; if you want to imagine something, imagine it. Let all your qualities shine. Never give up, never let anyone underestimate your thoughts, and never stay silent just to fit in. Remember that if life were easy, it would lose its meaning. Believe in the person you want to become, because authenticity is what defines us, don't waste it. Life is only a moment.

Enjoy this model. Go after what you want to achieve, because as I have said, life is too short not to live it intensely. And as my personal motto says, you can choose to give up and sink, but honestly, that would be a very boring ending for someone as brilliant as you. Here, you will meet people, make friends, share ideas and most importantly, learn to think big. I genuinely hope this experience leaves a lasting mark on you, and that TECMUN makes you feel the way it makes me feel, important, heard and valued. Step forward with confidence. I wish you the very best in this model, and, above all, may you make this experience your own, speak, lead and grow!

Ingrid Carrillo Garcia

Background

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an intergovernmental military and political alliance formed by 32 countries from North America and Europe. Established on April 4, 1949, with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C, in response to the threat posed by the Soviet Union expansionism after World War II. NATO operates under 14 articles that define its principles and objectives, aiming to safeguard the freedom and security of its member states through collective defense, based on core values of individual liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. In the present day, NATO has increased its cooperation with international organizations to support reconstruction and civil society development, while reminding the importance of its core mission: collective defence.

Faculties

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization promotes democratic values, freedom and security for its members on purpose of preventing armed conflicts, terrorism and security threatens, through the application of the following measures:

- Establish strategic frameworks to organize multinational forces, ensure defense mechanisms and operate effectively in response to terrorist threats and armed attacks;
- Provide technical assistance to enhance operational effectiveness through real time information exchange, technological cooperation and the use of digital systems against cyberattacks and extremism;

- Enable political and military support for collective defense in order to restore security, develop force protection and stabilize conflict zones as is established in Article 5 of the Treaty;
- Coordinate training programs for security forces and governmental institutions to combat extremism, strengthen national security, and enhance capacities for peace and stability;
- Support defense protocols by supplying cyber, nuclear and missile defense capabilities to ensure member forces, protect territorial integrity and security against hybrid attacks;
- Provide a forum for consultation among member and non-member countries to address security concerns and threats, in accordance with Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Topic A

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

By: Ingrid Carrillo García, Luisa Fernanda López Reséndiz, Valentina Sofía Campos

Gaytán, Gael Hernández Sosa and Paola Salazar Hernández

Introduction:

The Indo-Pacific, a vast maritime region interconnecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans and encompassing¹ Southeast Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Oceania and parts of Africa. Since World War II, it has emerged as a central pillar of global geopolitics due to its strategic relevance. This importance is driven by its economic influence, critical trade routes, technological development and regional security dynamics. Currently, the Indo-Pacific represents the world's economic center, hosting approximately half of the global population and accounting for a significant share of global GDP.² As a result, stability in the region is essential to international economic prosperity and global order.

Moreover, the region hosts the seven world's major military powers and serves as a key corridor for global maritime trade through strategic passages such as the South Chinese Sea. Consequently, maritime and airspace security have become critical concerns for regional and global actors. The Indo-Pacific region has increasingly turned into a primary arena of strategic competition, particularly among major powers including the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, Japan and the Commonwealth of Australia. Additionally, developments in the Indo-Pacific have gained growing relevance for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as instability in the region directly affects global security and trade networks. Therefore, ongoing tensions underscore the strategic importance of the region and highlight the need for enhanced multinational cooperation among NATO member states and non-member allies.

¹ **Encompassing:** To surround entirely (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

² **GDP:** The sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (World Bank, n.d)

Post-World War II and early Chinese developments

After World War II in 1945, the United States of America established rules-based international economic order to ensure the free flow of commerce, promoting efforts to support international stability and peaceful resolution of disputes. At the same time, the United States of America had the necessity to create a security structure to prevent any Asian nation projecting power into the Pacific, as Japan had done previously. Consequently, the United States of America increased its military presence in Asian and Pacific nations. During the Chinese Civil War (1927-1949), the conflict between the Communists and Nationalists intensified after 1944, culminating in 1949 with the victory of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The Nationalists retreated to Taiwan, founding their *own China*, which the People's Republic of China claims as its territory, while the Republic of China is not widely recognized as a sovereign country. In 1949, the People's Republic of China was officially established.

During the Korean War, the United States of America's involvement in the Asia-Pacific solidified its security presence in the region. The People's Republic of China's growing need for raw materials, such as oil from the Persian Gulf, led it to secure maritime routes through the South China Sea, and in order to safeguard these interests, the People's Republic of China began constructing artificial islands with military bases and developing aircraft carriers, projecting naval power along strategic maritime routes. Furthermore, by the late 1970s and 1990s, the People's Republic of China benefited from United States of America's policies that encouraged economic reform. By the 1990s, the United States of America included the People's Republic of China in global institutions and supported market reforms to ensure a peaceful rise. Between 1992 and 2008, American companies sought access to the Chinese market, using Chinese manufacturing³ to reduce production costs. Moreover, in 1993, the

³ **Manufacturing:** To make a product, good, etc. (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

World Trade Organization (WTO) announced that the People's Republic of China would overtake Japan as the second largest economy in the world.

However, the People's Republic of China's integration into the WTO did not fully meet obligations and expectations. In the United States of America, during the presidency of William Jefferson (1993-2001), more known as Bill Clinton, efforts to build a partnership with the People's Republic of China included military cooperation during the Taiwan security crisis in 1995-1996. By 2001, the United States of America experienced extremist attacks coordinated with Asian states, especially Japan and the Republic of Korea, to support counterviolence operations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq. While the People's Republic of China was restricted in the use of force, its defense modernization accelerated, raising concerns throughout the region. In 2007, Japan announced its concerns due to the People's Republic of China's growth, highlighting the importance of the Pacific and Indian Oceans as central areas for regional cooperation and security.

Economic expansionism in recent geopolitical transformation

Since the late 1970s, two major events transformed the People's Republic of China into a global economic powerhouse: Emergence of global value chains (GVCs) and People's Republic of China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001. These developments allowed the People's Republic of China to expand its exports and become a major manufacturing hub, generating both economic growth and suspicion among neighboring states and traditional powers. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping, a Chinese revolutionary politician who served as supreme leader of the People's Republic of China, transformed the country into a market-oriented power, strengthening pillars such as agriculture, industry, commerce, technology and science. These reforms lifted millions out of poverty and turned

the People's Republic of China into an economic and industrial powerhouse throughout the 1990s.

The People's Republic of China's rapid economic rise strengthened its influence over regional markets and trade networks. After the Cold War, the United States of America promoted greater economic, political and multilateral⁴ security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific to integrate the People's Republic of China into economic and regional-global security regimes, fuelling Chinese rapid growth. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched in 2013, further expanded Beijing's economic footprint across Asia and Africa. While the BRI has been praised for fostering development, critics argue it has created leverage through debt dependency and strategic access to critical infrastructure, contributing to perceptions of coercive influence.

On the other hand, Japan, the United States of America and the Republic of India formalized initiatives such as the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) and the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD). These initiatives were aimed to contain the People's Republic of China's influence and rising assertiveness (2007). Other countries, including New Zealand, also recalibrated their foreign and defense policies to promote a peaceful and regional order. Regional states enhanced defense postures, deepened security cooperation and reaffirmed alliances.

Regional and economic-security tensions in the Indo Pacific region

The accelerated rise of the People's Republic of China as a global power, marked by rapid military modernization and expansion into the South Chinese Sea and the Republic of China has intensified regional tensions. The People's Republic of China has constructed artificial islands equipped with defense installations to extend its influence, raising concerns over

⁴ **Multilateral:** Involving more than two groups or countries (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

territorial integrity, freedom of navigation and airspace security and economic dependence.

The Republic of China, an autonomous and democratically governed island, is claimed by the People's Republic of China as a province that must be reunified, by force if necessary. The Republic of China's strategic and economic importance is particularly notable as the world's largest semiconductor manufacturer, making any potential conflict a critical concern for global supply chains.

These disputes, combined with an expanded security presence, cyber activities and economic coercion have made the Indo-Pacific into a focal point of global security concerns. In response, the United States of America has reinforced its military presence in the region through alliances such as AUKUS (with the Commonwealth of Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), alongside the QUAD (with Japan, the Republic of India and the Commonwealth of Australia) promoting defense cooperation, to limit the Chinese influence and ensure maritime routes for global commerce. The United States of America's strategies also aim to prevent escalation that could involve the Russian Federation, particularly given Beijing's growing partnership with Moscow and the broader global security environment affected by conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine war. The United States of America maintains nuclear and conventional naval⁵ projection and has modernized its armed forces to prepare for contingencies.

The People's Republic of China has not yet achieved the same military capabilities as the United States of America, its continuous development of nuclear weapons, advanced technology and intelligence operations poses growing strategic challenges. These developments have prompted the United States of America to modernize its arsenals,⁶ strengthen naval and air power and implement preventive measures to address a wide range

⁵ **Naval:** belonging to a country's navy or relating to military ships (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁶ **Arsenals:** A building where weapons and military equipment are stored (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

of possible scenarios. Several regional actors including Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand have increased collaboration with NATO to address emerging threats. The Alliance has engaged Indo-Pacific partners through political dialogue and strategic partnerships, adopting key policy documents in 2022 to enhance cooperation. Despite these efforts, ongoing tensions continue to threaten regional stability and international security, underscoring the need for coordinated preventive action through multilateral cooperation between NATO members and non-member allies.

Military concerns in the Indo-Pacific region

The South Chinese Sea remains major flashpoint in the Indo-Pacific, characterized by overlapping⁷ maritime claims involving the People's Republic of China, the Republic of the Philippines, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Malaysia and the Republic of China. The People's Republic of China's expansive claims under the *nine-dash line* lack international recognition and have been ruled inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). To reinforce its position, the People's Republic of China has engaged in land reclamation and militarization of reefs and shoals, installing airstrips, radar systems and defensive infrastructure in areas such as the Arrecife Mischief in the Spratly Islands. These actions enable sustained projection of armed forces near critical sea lines of communication that carry a substantial share of global trade. Additionally, the People's Republic of China increasingly employs grey-zone tactics through its maritime militia⁸, using civilian and paramilitary vessels to intimidate foreign ships and contest maritime zones alongside the People's Liberation Army (PLA) creating persistent security challenges for states such as the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of China.

⁷ **Overlapping:** To cover something partly by going over its edge; to covert part of the same space (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

⁸ **Maritime Militia:** A paramilitary force, the body of marine soldiers in the service (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

The Taiwan Strait represents one of the most acute military tensions in the Indo-Pacific. In recent years, the People's Republic of China has intensified defense exercises, live-fire exercises and aerial and maritime operations near the Republic of China, involving warships, combat aircraft and amphibious⁹ forces. These actions demonstrate a higher state of force readiness and directly affect NATO member interests, particularly the United States of America, which maintains security commitments in the region through arms sales and defense consultations with the Republic of China. Although the Alliance is not party to the dispute, a cross-strait conflict will have severe global economic and security consequences. The economic impact of a military conflict over the Republic of China, could result in severe disruptions to global GDP and supply chains, given the region's economic weight and integrated manufacturing networks. If maritime routes are restricted or contested by force, significant portions of global trade, including critical energy supplies and semiconductor flows, could be jeopardized, affecting countries far beyond Asia.

Transatlantic and Indo-Pacific cooperation

According to NATO's official documentation, the alliance emphasises cooperation with Indo-Pacific partners such as the Commonwealth of Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand to address shared security challenges, including cyber and maritime security, resilience and technology cooperation. The Alliance Strategic Concept states that "developments in the Indo-Pacific can directly affect Euro-Atlantic security" (NATO, 2022) and commits NATO to strengthening cooperation with partners in the region to tackle transnational challenges. NATO members also pursue bilateral and multilateral economic and defense relationships with countries in the Indo-Pacific, such as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, formed by the United States of America, the Republic of India, Japan, and the Commonwealth of Australia, in order to intensify cooperation and address various regional

⁹ **Amphibious:** Of a vehicle able to operate on both land and water (Oxford Dictionary, n.d)

issues. Since 2020, the Alliance has gradually expanded its engagement with Indo-Pacific partners, including participation in region-specific security discussions, foreign ministerial meetings and joint flagship¹⁰ projects on technology and military healthcare.

Despite this expanded cooperation, the transatlantic alliance faces political caveats¹¹ regarding direct armed involvement in the Indo-Pacific, as the alliance's primary mission remains rooted in Euro-Atlantic defense. Some member states express skepticism¹² about potential overextensions, fearing strain on resources and operational focus. Additionally, coordination across diverse political systems, military doctrines and regional priorities presents diplomatic and logistical challenges. Balancing deterrence and escalation, particularly regarding the People's Republic of China, remains a key internal debate within the alliance.

National interests and strategic perspectives of Indo-Pacific neighbor countries

The People's Republic of China exerts significant economic and political influence over Indo-Pacific neighbours through trade ties, infrastructure investments such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and diplomatic engagement. State visits and economic agreements with the Republic of Korea reflect Beijing's intention to reinforce bilateral cooperation amid broader regional tensions. The People's Republic of China's economic leverage frequently overlaps with security considerations, complicating strategic decision-making for smaller states. These countries often seek to balance economic dependence on the People's Republic of China with growing concerns over possible armed coercion. In response, NATO and its

¹⁰ **Flagship:** The best or most important product, idea, building, etc. that an organization owns or produces (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹¹ **Caveats:** A warning to consider something before taking any more action, or a statement that limits a more general statement (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

¹² **Skepticism:** Doubt that something is true or useful (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

allies have expanded cooperation to counter Beijing's rising power and influence while coordinating responses to emerging regional challenges.

Several Indo-Pacific countries have prioritized strengthening alliances and defense cooperation and counter the challenges posed by the raising of the People's Republic of China. Japan, which depends on secure maritime trade routes, views Chinese military activities near its territory as growing security threats and maintains a strong defense posture through its alliance with the United States of America. Tokyo also supports the development of a *multi-layered network* of partnerships, including closer cooperation with the Republic of Korea. Seoul pursues a balanced strategy that combines economic growth, technological cooperation and support for the rules-based international order. Similarly, the Republic of the Philippines has expanded its security partnerships beyond its traditional alliance with the United States of America by concluding new agreements with Canada and enhancing defense cooperation with Japan, the Commonwealth of Australia and the French Republic to strengthen deterrence in contested areas such as the South Chinese Sea. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam expresses concern that, while the People's Republic of China remains a key economic partner, it also poses a significant security challenge and consequently, the Republic of Vietnam seeks to strengthen economic and security cooperation with the United States of America to enhance strategic partnerships and address regional security concerns.

NATO's strategic perspective on the People's Republic of China's economic and military rise

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization seeks to prevent the People's Republic of China from expanding military assistance to the Russian Federation; however, its ability to project direct hard power in the Indo-Pacific remains limited. Nevertheless, any armed conflict in the region involving direct force intervention by the United States of America, will generate

severe economic and security repercussions for NATO member states and Europe. As a result, the Alliance increasingly views instability in the Indo-Pacific as an immediate strategic concern rather than a distant regional issue. The Alliance recognizes the Indo-Pacific's accelerating economic centrality, with nearly two thirds of the global wealth¹³ projected to be concentrated in the region in the coming decades, making coordinated engagement and preventive cooperation with regional partners as a strategic necessity.

The Indo-Pacific has also become an intensely contested environment for territorial claims, resource exploitation and infrastructure development, largely driven by the People's Republic of China. As the region's leading economic actor, the People's Republic of China leverages trade, investment and supply chain dominance to exert political pressure through economic coercion, including trade restrictions and supply chain disruptions against states perceived as challenging its interests. These practices, often informal and non-transparent, are frequently reinforced by strategic signaling. These actions have raised serious concerns among NATO members regarding regional stability and the resilience of the international economic system.

According to the BBC News "the minister of the United Kingdom Defence, Ben Wallace, recalled that China was embarking on one of the largest military expenses in history. It is increasing its army and its air force at a great pace" (BBC, 2021). The transatlantic alliance identifies the People's Republic of China's accelerated force modernization, limited transparency and attempts to reshape global norms as systemic strategic challenges.. In response, the Alliance adopted two key policy frameworks in 2022, from the *NATO Heads of State and Government Summit*. Although NATO is not a regional military actor, it has intensified strategic partnerships with Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the

¹³ **Global wealth:** All the money and other assets that exist in all areas of the world considered together (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)

Philippines and the Republic of India to deter escalation, reinforce stability and uphold the rules-based international order under the principles of collective defense established in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty (1949). Nevertheless, tensions in the Indo-Pacific region are still raising security and economic concerns around neighboring countries and NATO member allies, due to the increasing development and continuous threats posed by the People's Republic of China.

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Topic B

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

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Introduction:

The Baltic Sea is a semi-enclosed maritime basin located in Northern Europe, connected the North Sea through the Danish Straits and bordered by several states including the Russian Federation and multiple members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union. This concentration of countries creates a high level of interdependence, meaning that any disruption is unlikely to remain limited to a single national jurisdiction¹⁴. Consequently, the region serves as a critical testing ground for collective security, cooperation and resilience in the face of evolving threats. Additionally, the Baltic Sea functions as a vital artery for Northern Europe and the broader international economy by facilitating the transport of energy resources, raw materials and industrial goods. Its ports act as a key logistical hub that supports regional supply chains and European markets. Finally, the basin's semi-enclosed nature enhances its military and strategic relevance, as limited access points and close territorial proximity increase the risks of miscalculation, escalation and coercive signalling.

The Baltic Sea region has increasingly emerged as a focal point of security concerns due to the growing prevalence of hybrid threats targeting maritime and undersea domains. In recent years, the area has experienced heightened vulnerabilities resulting from suspected acts of interference, surveillance and potential sabotage directed at critical undersea infrastructure, including telecommunications cables, energy pipelines and electricity interconnectors. For NATO, the Baltic region represents a strategic area essential to collective defense and overall resilience. Alliance members depend on the Baltic Sea for economic connectivity, energy resources, military mobility and regional security. Any disruption to maritime routes or critical undersea infrastructure would generate immediate and far-reaching consequences for allied operational effectiveness and social stability.

¹⁴ **Jurisdiction:** The authority of a court or official organization to make decisions and judgments. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d)..

World War II and the Cold War

The Russian Federation was an empire governed by Tsars from 1721 to 1917, during a period in which communist ideals spread throughout its weakened territory and many minorities became increasingly resistant to Russian domination. Nicholas II, the last Russian emperor (1868-1918), decided to involve the country militarily in World War I. The decision contributed to the Bolshevik Revolution, led by Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which eventually overthrew the nobility. As a result, in 1922 Moscow proclaimed the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This new state included the Russian Federation, Belorussia (now the Republic of Belarus), Ukraine and the Transcaucasian Federation.

The Baltic Sea has long represented as a strategic area for geopolitical connections, disputes and military rivalries among European powers, while also functioning as a vital commerce route since the era of the Hanseatic League from the 13th to the 16th century. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Russian Federation, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of Poland sought dominance over the region to ensure security and influence. Furthermore, tensions intensified in the 20th century, particularly in 1940, when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics annexed the Baltic States, including the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Latvia. This action aimed to create a strategic buffer against the West and contributed to the Federal Republic of Germany's intervention in 1941, which led Moscow to declare a Belic conflict, further deteriorating relations. At that time the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was governed by Joseph Stalin (1924-1953). The occupation of the Baltic States was never recognized by the United States of America and other Western countries.

The conclusion of World War II, marked by the surrender of Japan, paved the way for a new confrontation between the United States of America and the Union of Socialist

Republics, known as the Cold War, which lasted from 1945 to 1991. This struggle represented an ideological clash between capitalist principles and communist ideals in the East, dividing much of the world, especially Europe. The conflict intensified after Soviet forces took control of Berlin in May 1945, while North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies also claimed the city, leading to the Federal Republic of Germany's division under the Potsdam Treaty. This agreement addressed disarmament and demilitarization, while also deepening mistrust between both superpowers. As a result, the world became polarized into two blocks led by the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Republics. Furthermore, the Cold War was characterised by the indirect confrontation, relying on espionage, economic pressure and proxy¹⁵ Belic conflicts rather than direct military engagement.

Russian interests and threats

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949, to protect its members from Soviet expansionism, nevertheless, the Union of Socialist Republics responded by creating the Warsaw Pact in 1955. This agreement established mutual defense obligations, including military assistance among its allies, mainly composed of the Union of Socialist Republics, the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia (now Czech Republic and Slovakia), East Germany, the Republic of Poland, Romania and Hungary. In 1989 the German population brought down the Berlin Wall in an effort to reunify the Federal Republic of Germany, an event that contributed to the end of the Cold War and the reconfiguration of the global order. Consequently, the Russian Federation emerged as the successor state of the Union of Socialist Republics. The dissolution of the Soviet bloc allowed former member states, including the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of

¹⁵ **Proxy:** Authority given to a person to act for someone else, such as by voting for them in an election. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Latvia, to pursue independence due to security concerns linked to Soviet military power, despite failed Russian efforts to prevent it. These Baltic states joined NATO in 2004, an action perceived by Moscow as a strategic threat, prompting the Russian Federation to increase its military presence in the region, particularly in Kaliningrad, located between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Lithuania.

Since 2023, tensions between NATO and the Russian Federation have intensified, the Baltic region has become a particularly vulnerable zone due to the rise of hybrid activities such as acts of sabotage, unidentified drones and an increased military presence. These actions have placed critical infrastructure at risk, including energy networks and maritime routes, keeping the Alliance on constant alert. The Baltic Sea also holds strategic value because of its natural resources, including oil and gas, and essential minerals, as well as its importance for commercial and naval¹⁶transit. From Moscow's perspective, the area represents an opportunity to restore and maintain great-power status while expanding influence over Europe. Additionally, the Russian Federation perceives NATO's proximity as a form of encirclement, leading it to seek neighbouring regions as buffer¹⁷zones to distance perceived threats from its core territory. As a result, airspace violations, naval manoeuvres, large scale military exercises, and the intimidation or sabotage of key infrastructure have increased generating fear and uncertainty among the Baltic states without directly triggering NATO's collective defense mechanism.

¹⁶ **Naval:** Belonging to a country's navy or relating to military ships. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

¹⁷ **Buffer:** Something or someone that helps protect from harm, risk or problems. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Security concerns in the Baltic Sea region

The conflict between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Russian Federation in the Baltic region intensified after 2014, following the annexation of Crimea and Moscow's increasingly assertive posture across Eastern Europe. Since then, the Russian Federation has expanded naval patrols, conducted airspace violations and increased military exercises in and around the Baltic Sea. Large-scale manoeuvres such as Zapad, held regularly since the Cold War, simulate conflict scenarios involving NATO member states. These exercises have included amphibious landings and strikes against critical infrastructure. NATO interprets such activities as preparation for potential escalation in the region.

Tensions escalated after the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which significantly altered European security dynamics. This development reduced Moscow's strategic depth in the Baltic Sea and reinforced its perception of encirclement. In response, the Russian Federation has increasingly relied on asymmetric and hybrid tactics, including sabotage and cyber activities, aimed at undermining NATO cohesion without triggering direct military confrontation. Since 2023, NATO has strengthened its maritime and undersea defense capabilities through expanded cooperation frameworks with the European Union. Despite these measures, the Baltic Sea remains a vulnerable theater due to persistent hybrid warfare and its central role in NATO's strategic planning. In addition, the Russian Federation has also sought to limit access and freedom of movement in key areas of the Baltic Sea, further complicating NATO's ability to respond rapidly and effectively.

Furthermore, several incidents involving damage to underwater infrastructure have occurred, including damage to submarine cables connecting the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Finland, which are essential for communications and information flow. These events have raised serious concerns among NATO allies, as vital services can be disrupted

without the need for a direct military attack. According to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the repeated nature of these incidents suggests they are not simply coincidental but rather part of a strategy designed to create fear and uncertainty. This situation has prompted efforts to strengthen maritime and undersea defense capabilities, including the development of new training programs for naval forces. The impact extends beyond the Baltic states countries, such as the Republic of Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Poland, as well as other European nations that depend on the Baltic Sea for trade and connectivity. Consequently, damage to underwater infrastructure can generate serious economic and security repercussions.

Military threats in the Baltic Sea region

One major series of incidents involves suspected sabotage against undersea infrastructure, including as power and telecommunications cables linking the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Finland the Republic of Latvia, and Kingdom of Sweden, with at least eleven subsea cables lines damaged between October 2023 and 2025, prompting heightened military and intelligence reactions from NATO and regional authorities. In November 2024, simultaneous disruptions occurred when the BCS East-Est Interlink cable between the Republic of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Sweden and the C-Lion1 cable connecting the Republic of Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany both failed under suspicious circumstances, widely treated as potential hostile actions. Damage to undersea networks carries economic and defense consequences for the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden. The Baltic area depends heavily on underwater power links, fiber-optic systems, and pipeline interconnectors for energy transfer, digital connectivity, and financial data circulation across Europe. Interruptions to these assets, whether caused by sabotage or accidents, can disrupt energy markets communications and trade logistics, undermining national economies and

investor confidence. States such as the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Estonia are the particularly exposed on NATO's eastern flank due to the geographic separation from main allied forces, limited strategic depth and proximity to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, leading to repeated outages, expanded patrols and increased defense spending directed toward maritime security.

Military consequences include the requirement for broader air and naval patrols, enhanced surveillance capabilities and closer integration with NATO command structures to track surface and underwater risks. The Republic of Estonia requested NATO Article 4 consultations after Russian airspace violations, highlighting how readiness measures and alliance mechanisms are being activated in response to rising tensions such as the September of 2025 incident in which Russian MiG-31 fighter jets entered Estonian airspace for several minutes without authorization. Escalating GPS jamming and electronic warfare practices reported by Baltic forces, including the Republic of Lithuania's twenty-two-fold increase in interference, also threaten civilian and military navigation and air defense systems. Collectively, these developments raise defense costs and require a stronger coordination among neighbouring states and NATO partners. NATO's reaction in the Baltic Sea has expanded notably in scale and technical sophistication. In January 2025, during a summit in Helsinki, the alliance announced Operation Baltic Sentry to reinforce protection of critical infrastructure, with members such as the Kingdom of Sweden committing warships and surveillance aircraft, signalling collective resolve and heightened preparedness.

NATO's perspective and economic-military concerns

NATO's posture combines traditional deterrence with the monitoring of hybrid threats and the protection of critical infrastructure. Nevertheless, the urgency of addressing these risks derives from the frequency and scale of incidents affecting both civilian and military assets in

the Baltic Sea. Continued sabotage or disruption of undersea cables and power connections could weaken secure communications, interrupt governance and financial systems, and obstruct coordination among allied forces. The record of at least eleven damaged cables within fifteen months illustrates an accelerating pattern that many analysts associate with hybrid warfare strategies aimed at destabilizing societies without provoking open conflict. Moreover, the Baltic Sea functions as a corridor of energy, data, and trade essential to the European Union's economy. Prolonged outages, or a successful blockade could therefore generate cascading effects on energy supply, digital connectivity and economic activity well beyond the immediate area.

Furthermore, ongoing airspace and maritime incursions also raise the risk of miscalculation, particularly given the proximity of NATO forces and the Russian military assets. Addressing these threats promptly is essential to prevent strategic escalation and to preserve regional stability. This issue extends beyond Northern Europe, constituting a global security concern due to its implications for international law, trade security and critical infrastructure protection worldwide. Undersea cables in the Baltic Sea form part of a global network through which vast volumes of financial transactions and data flows circulate, making regional instability a worldwide economic vulnerability of dollars in financial markets and data systems, making regional instability a global economic vulnerability. Comparable hybrid actions, including sabotage and interference with civilian systems, are appearing in other regions, heightening concerns about the erosion¹⁸ of maritime security and freedom navigation. As a result, cooperation through NATO, the European Union and multinational frameworks is critical to deter threats and prevent the spread of similar tactics elsewhere.

¹⁸ **Erosion:** A process in which soil, stone, etc. is gradually damaged or removed by the waves, rain or wind or the result of this action. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

Rising tensions in this area increase the probability of military and economic confrontations, and in the worst-case scenario, could escalate to a broader conflict. States bordering the Baltic Sea face the geopolitical pressure and perceive their national security as increasingly at risk. Protecting the critical structures that sustain the European continent is therefore a strategic priority. Persistent instability fuels anxiety within the international community, while escalation could trigger severe political and economic consequences due to the involvement of nuclear powers. A strategic misjudgement, aerial collision¹⁹, or misinterpreted manoeuvre could ignite²⁰ a major crisis within unpredictable outcomes. Sustaining such high levels of tension over time also imposes significant economic, political and social costs and any serious disruption in this strategic maritime corridor would have global repercussions.

¹⁹ **Collision:** An accident that happens when two vehicles hit each other with force. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

²⁰ **Ignite:** To start stimulating, burning or explode (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d).

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XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

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

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ²¹	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²²	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 ²³	Afrodescendant

²¹ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

²² 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.

²³ The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

XXXIX TECMUN
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

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

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

