

XXXIV

TECMUN Jr.

**SPECIAL POLITICAL AND
DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE**

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Session schedule

Wednesday, November 11th

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

Thursday, November 12th

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

Friday, November 13th

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

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

General Agenda

Secretary General: David Trujillo Loza

GENERAL COORDINATION

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Andrea Teresa Romero Bravo

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

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

First Committee on Disarmament and International Security

President: Marco Omar Montemurro Spano

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

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Jeshua Isaí Jordan López

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

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

Comisión del Derecho Internacional
Presidenta: Alexa Ortiz Van Der Graaff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Maritime Organization
President: Isabella Buendía Ramírez

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

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

Special Political and Decolonization Committee
President: Ariadna Joseline Pacheco Spirina

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

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

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Diane González Martínez

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

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: María Fernanda Domínguez Heredia

Coordination Supervisor: Aitana Rodríguez Hernández

Organización Internacional de la Policía Criminal

Presidenta: Andrea Guadalupe Zaldívar Escamilla

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

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

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

President: Sara Vázquez Zamora

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

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

Comité de los Derechos del Niño

Presidenta: Camila Aimee Castañeda Espinoza

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

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

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

Presidenta: Danna Valeria Márquez Mejía

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

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

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Emiliano Sánchez Dorantes

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

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

Consejo de Derechos Humanos

Presidenta: Andrea Meza Hernández

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

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

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

Presidenta: Regina Hernández Caballero

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

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

Food and Agriculture Organization

President: Mariana Jiménez Zamudio

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

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

Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Sofía López Rodríguez

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

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

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Miguel Ander Hernández Aguilar

Coordination Supervisor: Romina Valle Velázquez

Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Emilio Gutierrez

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

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

Organización Mundial de la Salud

Presidente: Javier Gil Rodríguez

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

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

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Joaquín Pérez y Rodríguez

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

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

Fondo Monetario Internacional

Presidente: Daniel Emiliano Morales Ramírez

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

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

Organización Internacional de Energía Atómica

Presidenta: Natalia García Olmos

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

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

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Santiago Castañeda Castro

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

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

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

President: Mauricio Alejandro Salazar López

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

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

Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidenta: Andrea Vázquez Zamora

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

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

International Criminal Court

President: Marco Bourget Alvarez

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

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

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

- *Joseph Ratzinger*

Dear reader,

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

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

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

David Trujillo Loza
Secretary General for the
XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

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

- Harriet Tubman.

Querido soñador:

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

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

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

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

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

Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jiménez
Under-Secretary-General for Coordination for the
XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

“No se trata de si van a derribarte, se trata de si vas a levantarte cuando lo hagan”
-Vince Lombardi

Querido lector:

Si hay algo de lo que TECMUN me ha hecho un fiel creyente, es de que, con la dedicación suficiente y la voluntad de dar un paso al frente, tu voz y tu presencia siempre tendrán el poder de generar un cambio.

Más allá de las habilidades que he adquirido para debatir, negociar o resolver problemas, TECMUN me enseñó algo mucho más valioso: las personas. Este proyecto me regaló amistades, momentos y aprendizajes que nunca imaginé encontrar. Gracias a esta comunidad entendí que crecer no siempre significa hacerlo solo; muchas veces significa rodearte de gente que cree en ti incluso antes de que tú lo hagas.

Si hoy sostienes este handbook, probablemente compartes la misma curiosidad que alguna vez me llevó a sentarme por primera vez en un comité. Tal vez llegues con nervios, con expectativas o incluso con dudas sobre lo que eres capaz de lograr. Quiero que sepas que todos empezamos ahí.

Aprovecha cada discurso, cada caucus y cada conversación en los pasillos. Defiende tus ideas con convicción, pero escucha con la misma atención con la que desees ser escuchado. Las resoluciones que escribas serán importantes, pero las personas que conozcas y las experiencias que vivas serán las que permanezcan contigo mucho después de que la conferencia termine.

Espero que ames tanto a TECMUN como yo y que te inspire tanto como me inspiro a mí. Que encuentres aquí un lugar para crecer, para desafiarte y para descubrir que una sola voz, cuando se usa con propósito, puede dejar una huella mucho más grande de lo que imaginas.

Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate
Subsecretary for the General Assembly for the
XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

“To create is an attempt to save oneself.”

- Alejandra Pizarnik

Dear delegate:

To start, welcome to the Fourth Commission. It is a complete honour to be your president for this XXXIV TECMUN. From the depths of my heart, I hope this model of the United Nations becomes far more than a debate for you. May it be a journey of discovery, not only through the topics we will discuss, but also through your own potential and purpose. I hope you come to realize that you are capable of achieving far more than you know, and even more than you dare to imagine. With my soul laid bare, I hope this model remains in your memory as an unforgettable chapter, just as I know it will remain in mine.

Everything you choose to do over these next three days, has the potential to leave a lasting imprint on your life. I hope you embrace every moment and make the very most of this debate. Not only in an academic sense, but in every way that truly matters. Allow this experience to become a space for reflection, gratitude and growth. If you are here at TecMun, in whatever capacity you serve, you have already been granted opportunities that many others have never had. Carry that privilege with humility, let it inspire your actions and honor it by striving to leave this model and the world, a little better than you found it.

Remember that privilege should never diminish your empathy. Today, you will speak for those whose voices too often go unheard and stand for those who have sacrificed everything in pursuit of a greater good. As a delegate, you are entrusted with representing not only policies of your assigned country, but also the ideals and principles upon which it stands. Carry that responsibility with integrity, compassion and the conviction that every word you speak has the power to make others listen. I encourage you to step beyond the boundaries of your comfort zone and embrace the unfamiliar. Let me share something with you: during my very first MUN, I experienced a fear of speaking unlike anything I had ever known. Yet, if that experience taught me anything, it was that finding your voice is one of the greatest forms of freedom a person can discover. Never allow injustice to silence you, because you may never know whose hope is restored simply by hearing your courage. Sometimes, the voice you are most afraid to raise becomes the one someone else needed to hear all along.

With an open heart, I sincerely hope you will cherish this model as much as I cherished preparing it for you.

Believe in yourself, and, if for a moment, you find that you cannot, then let me believe in your potential twice as much until you learn to see it for yourself.

With the purest of love,

Ariadna Joseline Pacheco Spirina

President of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (FOURTH) for the

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.

Background

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) is one of the six Main Committees of the United Nations General Assembly, established in 1945. Originally focused on decolonization and trusteeship matters following the Second World War; its role has expanded to address a wider range of special political questions. The main purpose of the Fourth Committee is to examine assigned issues and prepare recommendations, draft resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly plenary. This structure allows Member States to debate complex international matters in an organized space before full assembly consideration.

Faculties

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth) with the purpose of developing new international strategies in function of creating new solutions for actual issues has the capacity of:

- Supervise and accelerate the decolonization process by reviewing and evaluating the status of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- Adopt draft decisions and resolutions for formal considerations and voting by the General Assembly Plenary.
- Review and provide recommendations on United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions.
- Examine and investigate practices affecting the human rights of the population in occupied territories.

- Analyze and disseminate scientific reports of the effects of atomic radiation on human health and the environment.
- Draft and propose resolutions concerning the self-determination of peoples living under colonial administration.

Topic A

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

Introduction

The development and expansion of nuclear weapons during the twentieth century significantly transformed international security and relations among major powers. Following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the United States of America and the Soviet Union entered an increasingly competitive period of nuclear weapons development. Throughout the Cold War, nuclear testing became an essential mechanism for evaluating the destructive capacity, reliability, and technological advancement of nuclear arsenals. Other States, including the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the People's Republic of China, subsequently developed their own nuclear testing programs. Many detonations were conducted in geographically isolated locations, including deserts, islands, and territories under foreign administration, where the long-term consequences for surrounding populations received insufficient attention.

In the Pacific, the Marshall Islands became one of the principal locations for nuclear testing conducted by the United States between 1946 and 1958. During this period, numerous detonations exposed surrounding environments and communities to radioactive materials, while certain populations experienced displacement from their traditional territories. Similarly, the French Republic conducted nuclear tests in French Polynesia between 1966 and 1996, generating concerns regarding environmental contamination and the health of local inhabitants. These activities affected territories with distinct political and administrative arrangements, raising questions about the participation of local populations in decisions concerning their land and resources. The consequences of these programs continue to influence discussions surrounding environmental restoration, historical responsibility, and humanitarian assistance.

Central Asia experienced comparable consequences through nuclear testing conducted by the Soviet Union at the Semipalatinsk Test Site in present-day Kazakhstan. Between 1949

and 1989, hundreds of nuclear detonations took place at the site, exposing surrounding communities and ecosystems to varying levels of radioactive contamination. The resulting concerns included long-term health conditions, environmental degradation, and restrictions on the safe use of affected territories. Following the closure of the testing site in 1989 and Kazakhstan's subsequent independence, national authorities and international institutions pursued research, monitoring, and remediation initiatives. The experiences of both the Pacific and Central Asia demonstrate how the environmental and humanitarian consequences of nuclear testing can persist across generations, extending beyond the political circumstances under which the detonations occurred.

Context

Despite the termination of major nuclear testing programs in the Pacific and Central Asia, affected communities continue to face challenges associated with environmental contamination, public health, and socioeconomic development. Radioactive materials remain a concern in certain former testing areas, potentially limiting access to land, water, and natural resources essential for local livelihoods. Communities have also expressed concerns regarding the long-term health consequences of radiation exposure, including certain cancers and thyroid-related conditions. The displacement of populations and restrictions on traditional economic activities have further contributed to social and cultural disruption. Consequently, addressing the legacy of nuclear testing requires sustained environmental monitoring, accessible healthcare, and recovery initiatives that consider the needs of affected populations.

The international community has developed several frameworks relevant to the environmental and humanitarian consequences of nuclear testing. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), adopted in 2017 and entering into force in 2021, established provisions addressing assistance to victims and environmental remediation. Article

6 requires States Parties to undertake measures concerning assistance to affected individuals and remediation of contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control, while Article 7 establishes provisions for international cooperation and assistance. Nevertheless, several nuclear-armed States historically involved in testing programs have not joined the treaty, creating differences in the legal obligations accepted by the countries concerned. These circumstances highlight the importance of strengthening cooperative mechanisms capable of supporting affected populations through existing international institutions and voluntary arrangements.

The issue also presents political challenges concerning historical responsibility, territorial administration, and the equitable distribution of resources for recovery. In the Pacific, the legacy of nuclear testing intersects with the historical administration of territories and, in the case of French Polynesia, continuing discussions related to self-determination. In Central Asia, Kazakhstan faces the consequences of testing conducted during the Soviet period, illustrating the challenges that may arise when the State responsible for historical activities differs from the State currently administering the affected territory. Although these circumstances are not legally identical, both demonstrate the importance of international cooperation in addressing long-term environmental and humanitarian harm. Within its relevant areas of competence, the Fourth Committee can examine the political and territorial dimensions of these challenges and formulate recommendations to the General Assembly that complement the work of specialized organizations.

Environmental Remediation and International Scientific Cooperation

Environmental remediation represents a fundamental component of recovery efforts in territories affected by historical nuclear testing. Nuclear detonations released radioactive materials that contaminated certain soils, water sources, and ecosystems, creating potential

risks for surrounding populations and wildlife. In the Pacific, environmental contamination has raised concerns regarding the safety of marine resources, traditional fishing practices, and the long-term habitability of particular locations. In Central Asia, the Semipalatinsk Test Site illustrates the challenges associated with assessing contaminated land and determining appropriate restrictions or restoration measures. These conditions demonstrate the need for scientifically informed remediation strategies that account for differences in geography, exposure levels, and the environmental characteristics of each affected territory .

The implementation of environmental remediation programs requires substantial financial resources, specialized equipment, and technical expertise that may not be equally available to all affected States or territories. International scientific cooperation can therefore contribute to improving environmental assessments, identifying contaminated areas, and establishing reliable monitoring systems. Institutions such as the International Atomic Energy Agency can provide relevant technical expertise and support cooperation concerning radiation protection and environmental safety. However, successful remediation also depends on transparent communication, institutional coordination, and the availability of long-term funding. Strengthening cooperation among national authorities, scientific institutions, and relevant international organizations may improve the effectiveness and sustainability of environmental recovery initiatives.

The participation of affected communities is equally important in determining environmental priorities and evaluating the social implications of remediation programs. Decisions concerning land access, environmental restrictions, and restoration activities may directly influence local livelihoods, cultural practices, and development opportunities. Consequently, technical assessments should be accompanied by accessible information and consultation mechanisms that allow communities to communicate their concerns. International

cooperation could also facilitate the exchange of environmental data, scientific findings, and practices developed in other territories affected by radioactive contamination. Delegates should consider how the Fourth Committee can encourage these cooperative efforts while recognizing the technical responsibilities of specialized institutions and the sovereignty of the States concerned

Humanitarian Assistance and Socioeconomic Recovery of Affected Communities

The humanitarian consequences of nuclear testing extend beyond immediate exposure to radioactive materials and include long-term challenges affecting public health and social well-being. Communities living near former testing sites have experienced concerns regarding radiation-associated illnesses, including certain forms of cancer and thyroid disorders. In addition, the displacement of populations and loss of access to traditional territories have disrupted family structures, cultural practices, and established economic activities. These consequences may be particularly significant in communities whose livelihoods depend on agriculture, fishing, and other natural resources affected by contamination. Addressing these challenges requires humanitarian assistance programs that recognize the interconnected nature of medical, social, cultural, and economic recovery.

Access to specialized medical services remains an important concern for populations affected by historical nuclear testing. Long-term health monitoring, appropriate diagnostic services, medical treatment, and psychological support can contribute to identifying and addressing the needs of exposed communities. However, differences in healthcare infrastructure, financial resources, and geographic accessibility may limit the availability of these services. Compensation mechanisms and humanitarian assistance programs have been established in certain affected regions, although their implementation and accessibility have remained subjects of discussion. International cooperation may strengthen healthcare

capacities, facilitate scientific exchange, and support assistance programs that respond to the particular circumstances of affected populations.

Socioeconomic recovery is another essential element of efforts to address the legacy of nuclear testing. Environmental restrictions and population displacement may reduce employment opportunities, limit access to productive land, and create obstacles to sustainable local development. Assistance initiatives can therefore include educational opportunities, community development programs, support for alternative livelihoods, and measures intended to restore economic stability. Article 6 of the TPNW recognizes the importance of assistance that promotes the social and economic inclusion of affected individuals, while Article 7 provides a framework for cooperation among States Parties. Delegates should examine how international assistance can support long-term community recovery while respecting local priorities, cultural identities, and the responsibilities of relevant national authorities (United Nations, 2017).

Historical Responsibility, International Frameworks, and the Role of the Fourth Committee

The legacy of nuclear testing has generated continuing discussions regarding the responsibilities of States that conducted detonations in territories under their administration or strategic influence. The United States conducted nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands and subsequently established mechanisms addressing certain claims and assistance needs associated with these activities. The French Republic also developed compensation arrangements related to nuclear testing in French Polynesia, where environmental and humanitarian concerns remain part of public discussion. In Kazakhstan, the consequences of Soviet nuclear testing present a different historical situation involving the legacy of activities conducted before the country's independence. These cases illustrate the complexity of

addressing historical responsibility across different political, territorial, and legal circumstances.

International agreements and institutions provide several mechanisms through which States may address the continuing consequences of nuclear testing. The TPNW establishes obligations concerning victim assistance, environmental remediation, and international cooperation for its States Parties, while the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty focuses on preventing future nuclear explosions and supporting international verification efforts. Although these instruments address different dimensions of nuclear activity, they contribute to broader international discussions concerning the protection of populations and the prevention of further harm. The International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant organizations also contribute technical knowledge and institutional capacities applicable to environmental monitoring and radiation protection. However, differences in treaty participation, political priorities, and available resources continue to complicate the development of comprehensive international responses.

The Fourth Committee's relevance to this topic is particularly connected to the historical and political circumstances of territories affected by nuclear testing, especially where colonial administration and self-determination remain relevant. Its discussions may consider the needs of affected populations, the importance of international cooperation, and the political implications of recovery efforts in territories with different administrative statuses. Nevertheless, the Committee should avoid assuming the technical functions of specialized environmental or health institutions or shifting its central focus toward nuclear disarmament negotiations. Instead, delegates may explore recommendations that encourage coordination among States, strengthen international assistance, and promote the meaningful participation of affected communities in decisions concerning their territories. Such an approach would allow

the Committee to address the humanitarian and territorial implications of nuclear testing while remaining attentive to its mandate within the General Assembly.

Conclusion

The environmental and humanitarian legacy of nuclear testing in the Pacific and Central Asia remains a significant challenge for affected communities and the international community. Although the principal testing programs in these regions ended decades ago, concerns regarding radioactive contamination, public health, displacement, and socioeconomic development continue to require attention. The experiences of the Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, and Kazakhstan demonstrate that the consequences of historical nuclear activities can persist long after the political circumstances that enabled them have changed. Existing international frameworks and national initiatives have established important foundations for assistance and remediation, but differences in institutional capacities, resources, and legal commitments continue to influence their implementation. These challenges emphasize the need for sustained international cooperation that places the needs of affected populations at the center of recovery efforts.

Delegates of the Fourth Committee are encouraged to examine measures that strengthen environmental remediation, humanitarian assistance, and long-term socioeconomic recovery through coordinated international action. Particular consideration should be given to scientific cooperation, accessible healthcare, environmental monitoring, and mechanisms that promote the participation of affected communities. Discussions should also recognize the distinct historical and political circumstances of the Pacific and Central Asia, including questions related to colonial administration, sovereignty, and historical responsibility. Through recommendations to the General Assembly, the Committee may encourage cooperation among States and relevant international institutions while respecting their respective mandates and

responsibilities. Ultimately, the objective is to promote practical and sustainable international responses that address the continuing consequences of nuclear testing and contribute to the well-being and development of affected territories.

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Topic B

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

Background

The political status of Non-Self-Governing Territories is closely connected to the history of colonial expansion and the international decolonization process. During the twentieth century, the international community increasingly recognized the importance of self-determination and the right of peoples to determine their political future. Following the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter established responsibilities for administering Powers concerning the well-being and political development of populations living in Non-Self-Governing Territories. These principles were reinforced in 1960 through General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing colonialism to an end. Nevertheless, several territories remain under the administration of other States, making their political development and right to self-determination continuing matters of international concern.

General Assembly Resolution 1541 (XV), adopted in 1960, further clarified the principles used to determine whether a territory has attained a full measure of self-government. The resolution recognizes independence, free association with an independent State, and integration with an independent State as possible outcomes consistent with the exercise of self-determination. These arrangements must reflect the freely expressed wishes of the populations concerned and comply with the relevant principles established by the United Nations. Historically, the decolonization framework was developed under the assumption that territories would retain a sufficiently stable physical and geographic basis for political administration. However, the growing consequences of climate change have introduced new challenges that were not explicitly anticipated by these instruments.

During recent decades, climate change has increasingly threatened low-lying islands and coastal territories through sea-level rise, coastal erosion, flooding, and saltwater intrusion.

These processes can damage infrastructure, reduce access to freshwater, and undermine the economic activities upon which local populations depend. For Non-Self-Governing Territories, environmental vulnerability intersects with political arrangements that may limit their independent participation in international negotiations and access to certain financing mechanisms. The possibility of extensive territorial loss has consequently raised questions regarding political continuity, maritime rights, and the protection of populations whose traditional lands may become uninhabitable. These developments have transformed climate-induced territorial loss into an issue with significant implications for decolonization, governance, and international cooperation (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2023).

Context

Climate change presents increasingly serious challenges for low-lying Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those located in coastal and island environments. Rising sea levels, stronger coastal flooding, and the progressive degradation of natural resources threaten infrastructure, housing, and local economic activities. These effects may also contribute to displacement and place pressure on territorial institutions responsible for providing essential public services. Unlike sovereign States, Non-Self-Governing Territories operate under distinct political arrangements in which administering Powers retain responsibilities that vary according to each territory's legal status. Consequently, the implementation of climate adaptation strategies requires coordination among territorial authorities, administering Powers, and relevant international institutions.

The potential permanent loss of habitable land introduces legal uncertainties that extend beyond environmental adaptation. Existing international legal frameworks do not comprehensively regulate every scenario involving the severe erosion, inundation, or

permanent uninhabitability of a Non-Self-Governing Territory. Questions may arise concerning the continuity of local institutions, the exercise of self-determination, the administration of natural resources, and the protection of displaced populations. Changes to coastlines may also create challenges involving maritime baselines and the interpretation of rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. These circumstances demonstrate the need to examine how existing principles of international law can respond to climate-related territorial changes without undermining the rights of affected populations.

International organizations have developed mechanisms to support climate adaptation, resilience, and the protection of vulnerable communities. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement provide frameworks for international cooperation in addressing the causes and consequences of climate change. Financial mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, support projects intended to strengthen resilience and reduce environmental vulnerability, subject to their respective eligibility requirements. Nevertheless, climate adaptation initiatives do not necessarily resolve questions regarding the political and legal continuity of territories facing permanent land loss. For the Fourth Committee, the challenge is therefore to examine how international cooperation can support the rights and political development of Non-Self-Governing Territories while complementing existing climate governance frameworks.

Climate Vulnerability, Territorial Governance, and the Right to Self-Determination

Low-lying Non-Self-Governing Territories face a distinctive combination of geographic exposure and political vulnerability. Their coastal environments may be affected by sea-level rise, erosion, storm surges, and the gradual deterioration of freshwater resources. At the same time, their political status can influence the degree of authority they exercise over international relations, development financing, and environmental policy. Although the distribution of

responsibilities differs among territories, administering Powers frequently retain important functions relating to external affairs or other areas of governance. These circumstances make cooperation between territorial governments and administering Powers essential for the development of effective climate adaptation and territorial protection strategies.

The principle of self-determination remains central to the international legal framework governing Non-Self-Governing Territories. Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter establishes responsibilities concerning the advancement of their inhabitants and the development of self-government, while Resolution 1514 (XV) reinforces the importance of ending colonial domination. Resolution 1541 (XV) further identifies the political arrangements through which a territory may attain a full measure of self-government. However, climate-induced territorial loss raises questions regarding how these rights can be exercised when environmental conditions threaten the continued habitation or administration of a territory. The possibility of displacement or significant land loss should therefore be considered in relation to the protection of political participation and the freely expressed wishes of affected populations.

Strengthening the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in international climate discussions may contribute to ensuring that their specific circumstances receive adequate consideration. Territorial authorities and affected communities possess knowledge of local environmental conditions, infrastructure needs, and cultural priorities that can inform adaptation strategies. Nevertheless, differences in international representation and access to financial resources may complicate their ability to influence decisions affecting their future. International cooperation can support capacity-building, technical assistance, and consultation mechanisms that encourage meaningful participation without disregarding existing legal arrangements. Delegates should examine how the Fourth Committee can promote these efforts

while preserving the central importance of self-determination within the decolonization process.

Legal Continuity, Maritime Rights, and Climate-Induced Territorial Loss

The potential permanent loss of territory due to climate change presents legal questions for which international law does not provide a single comprehensive framework. Discussions have included the concept of “territorial statelessness,” although this expression is not an established legal category under international law. Traditional statelessness concerns individuals who are not considered nationals by any State under the operation of its law, whereas climate-induced territorial loss concerns the physical and political future of affected territories. In the case of Non-Self-Governing Territories, these questions are further complicated by the distinction between territorial administration, self-government, and the sovereignty of the administering State. Consequently, the debate must carefully distinguish the legal status of a territory from the nationality and rights of the individuals who inhabit it.

Maritime rights represent another important dimension of climate-induced territorial change. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal geography plays an important role in determining maritime baselines and the limits of maritime zones. Severe coastal erosion or the loss of land may therefore raise interpretive questions concerning the relationship between changing coastlines and existing maritime entitlements. These questions are particularly relevant for island territories whose economies and development opportunities depend heavily on marine resources and maritime activities. Preserving legal predictability while addressing the physical consequences of sea-level rise remains an important concern within broader international discussions on the law of the sea.

The continuity of political institutions and the protection of displaced populations also require careful consideration. Extensive territorial damage may affect the ability of local authorities to provide public services, maintain infrastructure, and administer areas that become increasingly difficult to inhabit. In extreme scenarios, population relocation could raise additional questions regarding cultural preservation, political representation, and the continued exercise of self-determination. Existing international human rights principles provide relevant protections, but they do not independently resolve every issue concerning territorial administration or political continuity. Delegates should therefore consider cooperative measures that protect affected populations while recognizing the limits of the Fourth Committee's authority to interpret or modify international legal instruments.

International Cooperation, Administering Powers, and the Role of the Fourth Committee

The responsibilities of administering Powers are particularly relevant when examining climate-related threats to Non-Self-Governing Territories. Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter establishes that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount and requires administering Powers to promote their well-being and development. In the context of climate change, these responsibilities provide an important basis for discussing support for infrastructure, adaptation planning, and the protection of affected populations. However, the specific powers exercised by territorial authorities and administering States differ according to their respective constitutional and political arrangements. International cooperation must therefore consider the legal circumstances of each territory rather than assuming that all Non-Self-Governing Territories possess identical levels of autonomy.

The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the French Republic administer territories with different geographic characteristics and political arrangements. Certain territories under their administration face significant

environmental challenges related to coastal vulnerability, extreme weather events, and long-term climate adaptation. At the regional level, countries such as New Zealand participate in Pacific cooperation initiatives concerning climate resilience, mobility, and sustainable development. Small Island Developing States also advocate for stronger international assistance, climate finance, and recognition of the particular vulnerabilities faced by island communities. These different actors demonstrate the importance of coordinating territorial authorities, administering Powers, regional partners, and international organizations when developing responses to climate-related challenges.

The Fourth Committee provides an institutional forum for examining the political status, self-determination, and development of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although climate change is primarily addressed through specialized international environmental frameworks, its consequences may directly affect the political and territorial circumstances considered within the Committee's mandate. Delegates may therefore examine recommendations that strengthen cooperation with administering Powers, promote the participation of territorial populations, and support the protection of their political rights. Such recommendations should complement the work of relevant climate institutions and avoid attempting to independently redefine maritime boundaries, sovereignty, or established legal categories. Through this approach, the Committee can contribute to international discussions on climate-induced territorial loss while maintaining a clear connection to decolonization and the interests of affected peoples.

Conclusion

Climate-induced territorial loss represents an emerging challenge at the intersection of environmental vulnerability, international law, and the political status of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and the potential loss of habitable land threaten

the security, livelihoods, and long-term development of affected populations. Beyond these environmental consequences, territorial change may create uncertainty concerning governance, maritime rights, and the continued exercise of self-determination. Although international agreements and institutions provide frameworks for climate adaptation and human rights protection, important questions remain regarding their application to territories facing severe or permanent physical transformation. These challenges demonstrate the need for coordinated international action that considers both the environmental and political dimensions of territorial vulnerability.

3The Fourth Committee has an opportunity to examine how international cooperation can strengthen the protection and political development of low-lying Non-Self-Governing Territories. Delegates should consider measures that promote climate resilience, support territorial institutions, and improve cooperation among administering Powers, affected communities, and relevant international organizations. Particular attention should be given to the preservation of self-determination, meaningful political participation, and the protection of populations facing displacement or environmental degradation. Proposed measures must also respect the distinct legal status of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the responsibilities established under the United Nations Charter. Ultimately, the objective is to encourage practical and legally informed international responses that protect vulnerable populations and safeguard their ability to determine their political future despite the growing consequences of climate change.

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XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Glossary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

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

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay ¹	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ²	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 ³	Afrodescendant

¹ The word *Gay* is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

² 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.

³ The word *Black*, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

XXXIV TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

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

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

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

