

XXXIII

TECMUN Jr.

Plenary Session for the
General Assembly

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
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
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h

Thursday, November 13th

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

Friday, November 14th

Seven 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
Meal	13:45 – 14:30 h
Closing Ceremony	15:00 – 17:30 h

XXXIII TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Abril Valdés Calva

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Emiliano Parra Maya

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: Andrea Abigail Salazar López
Supervisor of Coordination: Hannia Nieves José

Plenary Session for the General Assembly

President: Fernanda Cisneros Farfán

- A)** Mitigating the legal, humanitarian, and environmental repercussions of the forced relocation in the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives caused by the increasing sea levels and the historical emissions by developed nations.
- B)** Addressing the conflict in the Taiwan Strait caused by the military activities, airspace violations, and sovereignty claims between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan), with a focus on regional security and international law.

Third Commission of Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Affairs

Presidente: Diego López Peralta

- A)** Measures to regulate human rights violations and punishments against the LGBTQ+ community in Africa.
- B)** Ethical implications of artificial intelligence in healthcare access in countries with developing healthcare systems, like all of East Africa.

Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos

Presidente: Mariana Dueñas Salgado

- A)** Estrategias para garantizar la seguridad y el cumplimiento de derechos humanos de periodistas en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos frente a los ataques derivados del narcotráfico, corrupción estatal y falta de protección por parte del Estado.
- B)** Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos y la seguridad de los inmigrantes en los Estados Unidos de América afectados por las políticas de deportación masiva implementadas por la administración actual del presidente Donald Trump.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Josué Yazid Reyes Oliveros

- A)** Medidas para frenar el tráfico ilegal de especies como amenaza a la biodiversidad y los esfuerzos de conservación global en América del Sur y la Amazonia brasileña

B) Estrategias para mitigar el impacto de los microplásticos en los ecosistemas marinos y su aplicación en el Sudeste Asiático

United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

President: María Fernanda López Islas

A) Actions to strengthen national legislation to prevent child labor in the informal textile industry in urban centers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, where regulatory systems remain weak and exploitative practices are common.

B) Addressing the rise in mental health issues among children and adolescents following the COVID-19 pandemic with Significance in the Republic of India.

Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia

Presidente: Reggina Marie Orta González

A) Acciones para abordar crímenes vinculados al turismo criminal en el Sudeste Asiático, con enfoque en vacíos regulatorios y violaciones de derechos humanos.

B) El crecimiento del cibercrimen transnacional en América Latina como amenaza a la seguridad digital y jurídica.

Comisión de Derecho Internacional

Presidente: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

Tópico A) Estrategias globales para detener la explotación ilegal de recursos naturales en el Amazonas, centrándose en la intervención de empresas extranjeras en Brasil y Perú.

Tópico B) Medidas para evitar el uso del derecho internacional con fines políticos, con énfasis en las sanciones económicas impuestas por los Estados Unidos y la Unión Europea a la Federación de Rusia.

Committee Against Torture

President: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Measures to eradicate the degrading and generational torture of genital mutilation of females in the Middle East and Africa.

B) Measures to stop mass repression, forced disappearance, and torture in the criminal procedure of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Histórica Organización de los Estados Americanos

Presidente: Aarón Vázquez Guzmán

A) Mecanismos para eliminar la influencia política del Cártel de Medellín en la República de Colombia priorizando la protección de los derechos humanos de la población. (1976-1993)

B) Medidas para la resolución pacífica del conflicto bélico interno causado por los Contras en la República de Nicaragua mediante la liberación de tensiones políticas entre los Estados Unidos de América y la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas. (1979–1990)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Samantha Salgado Nájjar
Supervisor of Coordination: Alexa Esmeralda Rivera Jimenez

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

President: Valentina Reyes Pardo

A) Mechanisms to address the rise in obstetric violence in Latin America, due to the increasing cases of professional negligence that contribute to the violation of women's reproductive rights.

B) Measures to counter Gender-Based Political Violence Against Women perpetuated by the diffusion of anti-progressive campaigns during electoral processes in the United Mexican States.

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Presidente: David Trujillo Loza

A) Estrategias para mitigar la crisis masiva de desplazamientos de la República de Sudán a causa de las disputas territoriales entre las Fuerzas Armadas de Sudán (FAS) y las Fuerzas de Apoyo Rápido (FAR).

B) Estrategias para frenar la crisis migratoria de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela hacia países de Latinoamérica y los Estados Unidos de América, manteniendo el enfoque en la violencia generada por las elecciones presidenciales de 2024.

Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para Europa

Presidente: Camila Oliveros Dávila

A) Medidas para mitigar el impacto económico y social del envejecimiento poblacional en Europa Occidental y del Norte, con especial atención a la sostenibilidad de los sistemas de pensiones y salud.

B) Acciones para fomentar la transición energética a energías renovables en países en desarrollo, con enfoque en Asia Central.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

President: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

A) Measures to Address the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic with Emphasis on Compliance with the International Disarmament Regime.

B) Approaches to Strengthening Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East with Focus on Adherence to International Norms.

Comisión Económica para África

Presidente: Rebeca Farah Romero Pérez

A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la hambruna extrema y la escasez de recursos en origen al conflicto civil en la República del Sudán del Sur.

B) Estrategias de intervención para el deterioro de la economía de la República de Sierra Leona a causa de la epidemia de ébola.

Fonds Monétaire International

Président: Melany Fayed Cervantes Espinoza

- A) Mesures visant à réduire la perte d'emplois ruraux en République Fédérative du Brésil, en particulier dans la région du Cerrado, en raison de la dégradation des terres agricoles.
- B) Actions visant à réduire la dette extérieure de manière juste et organisée pour renforcer et diversifier l'économie africaine, en particulier en République du Zambie.

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Presidente: Aarón Badillo Aguilar

Tópico Único) Medidas para la retención del desplazamiento forzado de comunidades indígenas por megaproyectos extractivos en la República Federativa del Brasil, la República de Colombia, la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: María Fernanda Domínguez Hereida

- A) Actions to prevent the recruitment of young people in the Central African Sahel region into organized crime, addressing the social roots of recruitment into gangs, cartels, and extremist networks.
- B) Strategies to limit radicalization within prison systems in the Southern Philippines and the lack of effective programs to prevent criminal recidivism.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

President: Jacobo Nicolas Palafox Valdes

- A) Strengthening nuclear security protocols in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to natural disasters.
- B) Addressing the risks of illicit nuclear material trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

Supervisor of Coordination: Arantza Estrada Ríos

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Presidente: Alexandra Sofía Reyes Galindo

- A) Medidas para frenar la trata de personas en África Occidental, con énfasis en los matrimonios infantiles forzados.
- B) Acciones para contrarrestar la represión estatal en Irán, ocasionada por la concentración del poder en manos del líder supremo y la Guardia Revolucionaria.

Organización Internacional de la Policía

Presidente: Diego Alejandro Salazar Náfate

- A) Medidas para frenar el empleo de criptomonedas en el tráfico ilícito de especies protegidas, entre la República de Camerún, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para erradicar las redes de trata de menores encubiertas como adopciones internacionales a través de la manipulación de procedimientos legales y la adulteración de

credenciales de identificación entre la República Federal de Nigeria, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y el Reino de los Países Bajos.

International Committee of the Red Cross

President: Emilio Antonio Contreras Salas

A) Measures to protect and assist the civil population and detained persons affected by the armed conflict between the State of Israel and Palestinian armed groups in the Gaza Strip.

B) Measures to prevent and address violations of human rights in the armed conflict in the Republic of Sudan, with emphasis on the protection of civilians.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

President: Marian Robles Ortiz

Topic A) Actions to ensure the management of humanitarian consequences taking place in the Republic of Yemen as a result of its domestic conflict and the military intervention of international actors.

Topic B) Strategies to counter the human rights violations happening in Port au Prince and its surrounding areas as a result of gang violence and abuse from government authorities.

Organización del Tratado Atlántico Norte

Presidente: Fausto Moreno Hurtado

A) Medidas para contrarrestar las tensiones diplomáticas causadas en Europa del Este ante la adición de la República de Finlandia y el Reino de Suecia a la OTAN, con enfoque en el conflicto de la Federación Rusa y la República de Ucrania.

B) Medidas para enfrentar la crisis migratoria localizada en la frontera sureste de Europa, con énfasis en la ruta Mediterránea Oriental hacia la República Helénica, causada por conflictos internos localizados en el Medio Oriente con enfoque en el grupo Partido de los Trabajadores del Kurdistan (PKK) en la República Turquía.

World Bank

President: Javier Gil Rodríguez

A) Actions to limit the expansion of the agricultural frontier and large-scale deforestation in South America, with an emphasis on affected groups in vulnerable regions such as the Amazon and Gran Chaco.

B) Measures to eradicate the severe precarity of physical and economic resources in the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, with specific attention to vulnerable citizens located in the Gaza Strip.

Consejo de Seguridad

Presidente: Emiliano Bautista Soza

A) Estrategias para prevenir el resurgimiento de la violencia armada entre el Estado de Israel y los grupos armados palestinos en Gaza y Cisjordania, al tiempo que se promueve la estabilidad a largo plazo en la región.

B) Acciones para detener el avance del programa nuclear de Corea del Norte, poniendo especial atención en sus pruebas de misiles y las amenazas que representa para la estabilidad de Asia Oriental.

International Atomic Energy Agency

President: Ana Mercado Garduño

A) Measures to prevent illicit trafficking of radioactive materials through unstable border regions, focusing on the region of Central Asia.

B) Actions to mitigate environmental and security risks of nuclear facilities in active and post-conflict zones centered on Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Miguel Ángel Pérez Rodríguez

A) Appeal by Nevis Betancourt against conviction on depriving Jose Castellanos of his life in Belizean Appeal (Nevis Betancourt v The King).

B) Proceeding by Shanique Myrie against the State of Barbados on violation of human rights and free movement rights under the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (Shanique Myrie v The State of Barbados).

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

Dear reader,

Six years ago, I participated in my very first TECMUN as a judge in the *International Court of Justice*. It was a model full of challenges — not only because it was the first online TECMUN, but also because I struggled to find the courage to speak in front of delegates who were far more experienced than I was. I remember spending those three days hiding behind my camera, only speaking when the chair required me to. However, there was one moment that changed everything: watching the *Agent Defense* inspired me in a way I will never forget. It was then that I realized I also wanted to be there — to become someone capable of raising my voice and creating change. It wasn't until my second model that I discovered my true potential. I represented the Republic of Colombia in UNICEF, and that was when I asked myself why I should be afraid to express my opinions on topics that deserve to be heard. That year, I made a promise to stop doubting myself and to participate with the conviction that my voice also had value. That's when I understood that TECMUN was not just about debating — it was about growing, learning, and daring to step out of my comfort zone. That model marked the beginning of my personal evolution.

Years later, I decided to close this journey where it had all begun — in a court. I joined the *Caribbean Court of Justice* as the *Agent Defense* for the State of Barbados. During the closing ceremony, I realized I had achieved what I once only dreamed of: I had become an agent of change. I looked at the High Secretariat and understood that this was my destiny, my dream, my goal — to welcome new generations of agents determined to transform the world from within the debate halls. I share a piece of my TECMUN story with you because, just like me, you are probably seeking to grow, to find your voice, or to reach new goals. No matter where you are in your journey, what truly matters is that you keep moving forward and never stop believing in yourself.

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.

Take advantage of being here today. You have the opportunity to expand your limits, to learn, to teach, and to motivate those around you. Remember, you are not alone — there is a network of support surrounding you, believing in you, and walking beside you every step of the way. Be the person you once wished would guide you through your learning process. And above all, trust yourself — because you are capable of achieving everything you set your mind to.

Abril Valdés Calva
Secretary General for the
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“No hay presión cuando haces lo que realmente amas”

-Neymar Jr.

Dear participant,

Today I speak to you from the heart of a 12-year-old Mauro, who came to his first model and wants to tell you that you are about to experience one of the most beautiful things — TECMUN. A model to which we have poured our soul, heart, and life. I ask you to please come and enjoy it. I don't know if you're here because you had to or because you wanted to, but the only thing I want to say is thank you — thank you for being part of this great model, because without you, this project wouldn't be possible. Thank you for getting involved in topics that maybe others find irrelevant, but in which you see a solution.

Many people think that being in TECMUN is something insignificant, but the truth is that you are deeply engaging with issues that are real global challenges today. I want to tell you that this experience will not only give you knowledge, but it will also open doors to future and amazing academic opportunities. Moreover, you'll meet incredible people who share your same academic interests — or even new ideas that might encourage you to step out of your bubble and see the world and things from a more realistic perspective. Lastly, I want to invite you to make the most of your time at TECMUN, because it is a unique experience that truly changes you as a person and helps you grow. Be open to change and new ideas, remembering how your past self once dreamed of creating a big change — both within yourself and in leaving a small mark on the hearts of those who dare to step out of their comfort zones and routines. Now it's your turn: laugh, cry, enjoy, learn, and above all, never let others limit your ability to create.

A handwritten signature in black ink, slanted upwards to the right. The name 'MAURO' is written in a bold, slightly irregular script, and 'CG' is written below it in a similar style.

Mauro Carillo Gálvez
Subsecretary of General Coordination for the
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“Everything becomes a little different as soon as it is spoken out loud.”

– Hermann Hesse

Delegate, ambassador, minister, judge, or agent. Whoever is behind the position you will assume during these three days. Thank you for being here, whether by obligation or by choice; thank you for making the effort to discuss global issues and, above all, thank you for stepping outside your comfort zone to see the world more objectively, free from the privilege we sometimes fail to recognize. Through this model, you'll discover a lot about the world and about yourself. You might not realize it, but you'll emerge a different person, a better person. From my perspective, many years later, each model is something to be treasured. There may be problems, arguments, laughter, or tears, but each one teaches you something in its own way. This model falls to me to view it from the side that seems the most distant, the one least involved in the discussions, but in a way, the one that sees the most of what happens in the twenty-seven committees of this edition. I confess that throughout this experience, I've missed being a delegate, a member of the chair, or a president, but looking back at the person who entered TECMUN in their first semester wanting to be the subsecretary for the general assembly, I realize that I'm exactly where I once wanted to be. Even if it's difficult, tedious, or tiring, that's what Model United Nations teaches you: to grow, to face challenges, and to pursue your dreams. I hope this model treats both you and me in the best way possible and leaves us with one of the many enriching experiences we have yet to live and are already living. Learn, have fun, and don't forget about yourself or others while you're doing it.



Andrea Abigail Salazar López
Subsecretary of the General Assembly for the
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"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams."

- Eleanor Roosevelt

Dear delegate,

Fights and armed conflicts are not born from hatred, but from fear. Fear of what we do not know, of losing or of being weak. Fights are the last resource of those who are afraid to speak, listen and discuss problems until giving them a solution. Armed conflicts are cries of despair disguised as strength. They represent the abandonment of empathy, the shutting down of dialogue and the collapse of peace. Nevertheless, there exist those who choose not to speak out loud for hurting, but for negotiating. Someone who replaces the violence with diplomacy. Someone who has the aim of finding solutions in the middle of the conflict.

Tecmun is not only a simulation, it is a space where young people, who are willing to search for solutions to international problems, offer their voice, their time and their passion. Moreover, in Tecmun people learn to see international issues not as obstacles, but as calls of immediate action. During the model days, the fights become debates and differences become bridges. And you, just by participating, are someone admirable. Speaking out loud is not about being an expert, it is about daring to be heard. You stand for more than a nation, you are representing a new generation that has hope in words, in listening to others and the power of agreement. True leaders are not demonstrated through armed conflict, but through the peace they cultivate with those that surround them.

Nowadays, we are living in a world that often rewards noise over reason and prioritizes conflict over compassion. Where dialogue has become the language of those who are brave enough to change the world, those who are unafraid of the echoes of judgement. During these 3 days, be free to let this experience remind yourself that every speech you say out loud, every motion you present and every resolution you propose is a step toward shaping the future you believe in, the world you dream of. Let's be the proof that diplomacy is not a dream, it is a choice of those who actually aim for the wellbeing of everyone. Finally I would like to add that in this moment, you have chosen with clarity, with purpose and most importantly, with your heart. Raise your voice, silence has never changed the world.

Fernanda Cisneros Farfán

President of the Plenary Session for the General Assembly for the
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Background

The General Assembly is recognized as the principal forum for dialogue and negotiations among the United Nations members. Since its establishment in 1945, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, it has been actively involved in the processes of policy development, deliberative debates, and ensuring representation. Being the only body of the United Nations that incorporates all 193 member states, furthermore maintains the aim of shaping international decisions on the wide range of matters included in the Charter. Moreover, the General Assembly has been vested with the authority to approve decisions related to politics, economics, humanitarian matters, social progress, and legal challenges. Finally, over the decades, its mission has progressively developed by dealing with a wide variety of global concerns, including transnational challenges such as climate change, digital governance, and global health.

Faculties

As stated in the Charter of the United Nations, the Plenary Session for the General Assembly is entitled to:

- Encourage international cooperation and guide on matters related to the promotion of human rights, the development of international law, and health-related objectives;
- Recommend adequate measures to facilitate the peaceful resolution of conflicts or circumstances that disturb international concord and collaboration;
- Offer guidance concerning the fundamental principles of cooperation, aiming to maintain global peace and security, highlighting disarmament as a priority;
- Discuss any questions related to international peace maintenance and international security, or provide recommendations as appropriate;

- Promote dialogue and encourage measures to ensure the achievement of universal freedoms, as well as the fundamental principle of non-discrimination between nations and populations, despite differences in culture, politics, or economics;
- Propose measures related to problematic subjects under the jurisdiction of the Charter of the United Nations or related to the responsibilities and legal authority within any principal organ of the United Nations;
- Consider reports from United Nations bodies, specifically the Security Council, for future action.

Topic A

Mitigating the legal, humanitarian, and environmental repercussions of the forced relocation in the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives caused by the increasing sea levels and the historical emissions by developed nations

By: Fernanda Cisneros Farfán, Henri Hatch Mota y Emiliano Acosta Medrano

Background

Climate change has been defined by the United Nations (UN) as the permanent transformation of the weather patterns and temperature. Since the 19th century, *greenhouse gases*¹ have been released to the atmosphere mainly as a result of human daily activities. In consequence, the nations of the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives have endured the consequences of the constant rise in sea level. As an illustration, Tuvalu has a history of prolonged droughts that have resulted in internal and international displacement of its population. Furthermore, the population of the Republic of Kiribati has confronted challenges that compromise their well-being. A great example could be the extreme lack of water, excessive heat and flooding; in similar fashion, the economy of the Republic of the Maldives has been suffering the challenges mainly associated with tourism and commercial fishing.

This explores the humanitarian and legal consequences of the constant rise in sea level leading to the total *submergence*² of the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives. Highlighting the variety of challenges that these countries have faced for ensuring the survival and wellbeing of their populations, the integrity of their territories and *sovereignty*³. In spite of their minimal historical contribution to global carbon emissions, these countries have suffered from population displacement, freshwater scarcity, and economic instability while receiving insufficient international support. Taking into account the historical emissions of the most polluting countries, which are the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, there exist several countries that are supporting by facilitating the relocation of the affected

¹ **Greenhouse gases:** a gas that causes the greenhouse effect, especially carbon dioxide (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

² **Submergence:** To sink or be covered by a liquid, especially water (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2024)

³ **Sovereignty:** The power that a nation has for making decisions, a supreme authority. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2023)

population and adaptation measures, a great example could be the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The objective is to create mechanisms to conserve the global recognition and the maritime rights of the affected nations.

The international legal framework that currently exists has several limitations, a great example could be that it does not recognize individuals displaced due to the climate change as refugees according to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 protocol. Since this legal framework only recognizes as refugees to individuals under a *persecution*⁴ caused by their race, religion, participation in a particular social group, nationality or political beliefs. Some regional frameworks, such as the Cartagena Declaration and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have expanded the definition of a refugee, even so they have failed including the displacement due to climate change. This results in an *inadequacy*⁵ in the legal system, especially for the affected populations in the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives.

Recognition and intervention by the international community

In response to the challenges that the rising sea level is causing to these countries, the countries of the Commonwealth of Australia, Japan and New Zealand have taken different measures. Firstly, Australia's Pacific Engagement Visa (PEV) has opened a new alternative for pacific migration, since it implements a strategic climate security for small islands. Nonetheless, they need to define how the visas will be allocated or if the vulnerable islands will have preferential access such as the Republic of Kiribati. Secondly, the Australia-Tuvalu Falepili Union treaty came into effect in 2024 with the aim of addressing the consequences of the climate change that Tuvalu has been facing by implementing a visa pathway which

⁴ **Persecution:** Have a different treatment based on who someone is or their different beliefs. (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2024)

⁵ **Inadequacy:** The state or condition of being insufficient or lacking in quality, quantity, or ability to meet a particular need or standard. (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2024)

provides Tuvalu citizens to reside, work and study in the Commonwealth of Australia. The opportunities are limited for Tuvalu, since they have only opened 100 places in 2024.

New Zealand has taken actions on its part by the Pacific Access Category Resident Visa, even so, it is only available to a specific population. As a matter of fact, several specifications that the New Zealand government is requiring for granting the visa are to be aged 18 to 45, demonstrate to own a job offer of full-time for at least 1 year, ensure that they have sufficient household income, being healthy, demonstrate to be a good character and more importantly, to be a Tuvalu or Republic of Kiribati citizen. In 2017, New Zealand launched the Pilot Visa Program which aimed to help the population in emergencies or vulnerabilities, extending to individuals affected by the environmental changes, still the program was enabled due to the lack of interest. From 2022 and 2025, New Zealand contributed with 1.3 billions on global climate funding, giving half of the economic resources to different initiatives in the Pacific.

Japan has contributed to this problematic thought in various forms. It participated in the Kiribati Adaptation Program (KAP) which included strategies for coastal safeguarding and actions for minimizing the rising sea levels. Likewise, the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) implemented elevated platforms and *erosion*⁶ protection to enhance *coastal resilience*⁷. Japan has provided Tuvalu with solar desalination plants and *photovoltaic*⁸ mechanisms after their declaration of 100% renewable electricity commitment. Additionally, in response to the huge drought in 2011, Japan offered solar desalination plants due to its Pacific Environment Community (PEC) program. For the Republic of Maldives, Japan has defended its posture in several forums related to the alleviation of climate change.

⁶ **Erosion:** The gradual wearing away of the Earth's surface by natural forces such as wind, water, or ice. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

⁷ **Coastal Resilience:** The ability of coastal communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from hazardous events such as storms, flooding, sea-level rise, and erosion. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

⁸ **Photovoltaic:** Making electricity when light hits the point where two different materials meet. (Oxford English Dictionary, 2021)

On the same matter, the European Union has supported programs like the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA). With the objective of improving the cooperation between the European Union and the developing countries for mitigating climate change. The government of the United States of America has used the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for tracking the rising levels of the sea and the access to clean water. Furthermore, the United States of America delivered technological assistance for the creation of climate policies and strategies for coastal resilience.

Environmental and structural problematics of the small island developing states

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is defined as an aggrupation of small island nations or territories that are affected by similar sustainable challenges. They have several characteristics in common, such as reduced populations, *remoteness*⁹, mostly dependent on maritime resources, reduced access to finance and most importantly, they share a huge vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. The Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives are part of the SIDS, which is recognized by the United Nations, highlighting this challenge in an international dimension. In consequence, the group members of the SIDS have achieved being in the first lines of the international climate crisis, being recognized in different forums and cooperation programs.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the SIDS only represent only 1% of the international emissions. Nonetheless, these nations have experienced the strongest and most severe consequences of climate change. In spite of their low amount of contributions to the international global warming, they have demonstrated incredible climate leadership by making use of renewable energy, and conserving the marine ecosystem. Additionally, their actual emergency situation has motivated the collaboration of donor nations and even several organizations, with this they have strengthened the

⁹ **Remoteness:** Being far away from other places, societies. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

international collaboration. The growing solidarity is not only the reflection of the increasing support, it is also a huge advance in the recognition of the current emergency that these nations are facing. The SIDS have positioned themselves as a great example on international climate dialogues and demanded the rest of the nations to be more responsible and act with speed against climate change.

In addition to their leadership and the diplomatic recognition they have gained, SIDS are continually facing a variety of environmental and structural problems. In the Republic of Kiribati and Tuvalu the erosion of the coastal zones and the intrusion of saltwater have been responsible for the pollution of clean water and agricultural degradation, which make the food and water supplies in risk. The Republic of Maldives and their growing sea level and the drastic weather changes have resulted in damages in the coastal infrastructure, affecting public services, tourism and residential areas. These challenges have not only led to the climate adaptation measures, it has also led to comprehensive strategies to ensure long-term resilience.

Environmental historical responsibility

Population displacement in the Republic of Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Maldives is not merely a crisis of humanitarian proportions, it is an environmental justice cause. These islands nations contribute minimally to global carbon emissions, however they have been devastated by the total cumulative *emissions*¹⁰ of industrialized countries. The United States of America, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation have positioned themselves in the top historical polluters. The emissions that have been accumulated with the passage of time have been mainly because of industrial activities, the production of energy

¹⁰ **Cumulative emissions:** The total amount of pollution that has been released over time. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

with fossil fuels, transportation, manufacture and the emission of carbon dioxide and *methane*¹¹ to the atmosphere.

Additionally, there exist more nations that contribute to these mayor *emitters*¹²; as an illustration, the European Union, Japan, the Republic of India, Canada and the Federative Republic of Brazil. According to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), empathized with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, the strongest nations have a considerable responsibility on the efforts for mitigating climate change. However, some of the nations have made the minimum effort to address the consequences that the affected countries have been suffering, providing inadequate technical and financial support. The pace of action is nowadays insufficient, in contrast to the nations that have *pledged*¹³ with reducing their emissions, proposing climate initiatives and supporting the fund internationally.

The emissions of greenhouse gases that the delegations of the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation are unacceptable. According to the Global Carbon Project and the World Resources Institute, since the industrial revolution, the United States of America is responsible for over 20% of the cumulative CO₂ emissions, the People's Republic of China has the second place Among others, specially developed economies. In contrast with the recommendations established by the international frameworks, the financial contribution for the climate change funds have remained below the level previously established. The Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC have highlighted the urgency for these nations to take actions, still the resources provided have not accomplished the 100 billion annual target for climate finance.

¹¹ **Methane:** A gas that comes from animals, landfills, oil or gas production. (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2025)

¹² **Emitters:** A specific group of people that contribute to the release of gases into the air. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

¹³ **Pledged:** To make a promise for making or giving something. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

International Climate Finance Assistance to Climate-Affected Nations

One of the most important and effective mechanisms for international climate finance is The Green Climate Fund (GCF). Established with the purpose of supporting the developing countries that have suffered the consequences of climate change, it was founded by the UNFCCC. As an illustration, this program financed the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP), making it possible with 36 million dollars. This program aimed to implement strategies to minimize the consequences of climate change, being settled in 2017, it emphasizes the construction of hard and soft barriers in Funafuti Atoll, Nanumea Atoll and Nanumaga Islands.

Another important program will be the KAP, which was set up with help of the World Bank (WB), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Japan, and other partners. From 2003 to 2015, more than 5 million dollars were used for a variety of projects that included the correct management of water, coastal infrastructure and urban planning. This program had 3 different phases in which they expanded progressively the focus of the program, starting with pilot activities and ending with national adaptation measures. With their achievements in construction of sea walls, the utilization of rainwater for *harvesting mechanisms*¹⁴ and the guidance in the national policies. KAP is known as one of the biggest and most recent examples of climate adaptation in small island developing states. These contributions have not only led to the climate adaptation measures, it has also led to comprehensive strategies to ensure long-term resilience.

¹⁴ **Harvesting mechanisms:** A tool or system for collecting resources, a great example could be water. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

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Topic B

Addressing the conflict in the Republic of China (Taiwan) Strait caused by the military activities, airspace violations, and sovereignty claims between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan), with focus on regional security and international law

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Background

The People's Republic of China is addressing one of the worst and most delicate *geopolitical tensions*¹⁵ in the 21st century. The perspective of the People's Republic of China has been drastically affected, since the Chinese Civil War this new perception has increased the People's Republic of China's refusal against the *sovereignty*¹⁶ of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and altered the People's Republic of China political posture. As an illustration, the country considers them as a rebel province, despite the strong national identity and the huge structure of democratic government it has established. The great amount of differences between these nations has increased with the years, a great example could be the Chinese military activities on the maritime areas near the islands. These islands are managed by the Republic of China (Taiwan) including the Kinmen Islands, Wuqiu Islands, Matsu Islands and the Pratas Islands. The uninterrupted and *belligerent*¹⁷ presence of the Chinese military forces in these territories has ended in geopolitical tensions.

Since the current problem highlights the international attention, it involves international peace and security, promoting the attention of international organizations and key global actors to carefully monitor the activities of these countries. Taking into account its implications for international law, multilateral diplomacy, and regional stability, the repetitive and growing military activity and the increasing sovereignty that is disputed between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan) is not a regional conflict. It has escalated from a regional problem to a serious challenge for international peace and for the established frameworks for *averting*¹⁸ an armed conflict. Furthermore, it goes against the principles of the United Nations Convention and the United Nations Charter stabled on the

¹⁵ **Geopolitical tensions:** Problems between countries caused by politics or territory. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

¹⁶ **Sovereignty:** The power of a nation for making decisions, a supreme authority. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2023)

¹⁷ **Belligerent:** Aggressive and hostile in a conflict. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

¹⁸ **Averting:** The prevention of something bad from happening. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). It is also important to mention the responsibilities the international community has in this drastic situation, since it takes place in the Indo-Pacific region. The Indo-Pacific region refers to maritime area that includes the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the United States of America, the Federation of Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states, and Pacific Island nations like the Republic of Fiji and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

The constant violations to their aerial and maritime territory and international diplomatic pressure to isolate the People's Republic of China. The result of these continued violent actions has been the rising concerns related to a potential escalation of an armed conflict that will have a huge impact on their population. The Indo-Pacific stability and the international maritime commercial activity, taking into consideration that specifically these regions are an important pillar for the maritime international transit. In addition, this conflict represents an important challenge for international law, including the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity, putting into test the global ability of upholding the norms while facing the important territorial disagreements. The alarming increase of the military activities in the affected islands is alarming compared to the previous years, a great example could be that in 2024 over 3,600 Chinese warplanes conduct into the Republic of China's (Taiwan) *Air Defense Identification Zone*¹⁹ (ADIZ), almost double compared with 2022 and an increased number of aircrafts crossing the Republic of China (Taiwan) Strait's median line. In consequence, the international community has shown deep concern, highlighting that the current violations destabilize the security and peace in the Indo-Pacific region.

¹⁹ **Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ):** An area where a country watches the sky to protect itself from unknown aircrafts. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

The People's Republic of China has been increasing their military pressure against the Republic of China (Taiwan) by escalating the intensity of the military activity in areas near and around the Republic of China (Taiwan) strait. The Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of China (Taiwan) has mentioned that only in 2023, the Chinese military aircraft has contravened the Republic of China's (Taiwan) ADIZ 1,700 times. These operations usually involve the development of drones, high technology fighter jets and surveillance aircraft. Moreover, during the Joint Sword-2023 and the Joint Sword-2024B, which are massive military activities, numerous military resources like warships and aircrafts have been *deployed*²⁰ in the *vicinity*²¹ of the Republic of China 's (Taiwan) maritime borders, mainly in Kinmen and Matsu Islands.

Historical background of the the Republic of China (Taiwan) strait conflict

These armed conflicts began a long time ago, their roots come from the Chinese Civil War, which was an important dispute between the Communist Party of China and the Nationalist Kuomintang. This conflict started in the 1920s after the collapse of the Qing Dynasty and the resulting political fragmentation in the Republic of China (Taiwan). Firstly, both political parties integrated a delicate alliance with the aim of defeating regional *warlords*²², furthermore they served to resist the Japanese incursion during the Second World War. In addition, important ideological differences, such as communism against capitalism, which ended in tensions that quickly increased into an open conflict. The Communist Party of China (CPC) was led by Mao Zedong and had the aim of endorsing the revolutionary class struggle and implemented a rural *guerrilla warfare*²³ strategy. At the same time Kuomintang (KMT),

²⁰ **Deployed:** Sent military forces or equipment to a specific territory. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

²¹ **Vicinity:** The area nearby or surrounding a location. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

²² **Warlord:** A military leader who exercises civil power in a region, often independently of a central government and usually through the use of force or private armies. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

²³ **Guerrilla warfare:** A form of irregular warfare in which small groups of fighters use ambushes, sabotage, raids, and mobility to fight a larger, more traditional military force. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

best known as the Nationalist Party of China, was led by Chiang Kai-shek and advocated the consolidation of centralized authority and modernization based on the nationalist framework.

In 1945, after Japan's defeat, the civil war was renewed with intensity, and the CPC started gaining territory. By 1949, the Communist had taken over most of the Chinese territory. In consequence, the KMT was forced to leave the Republic of China (Taiwan). This conflict ended in the same year, with the failure of the Kuomintang forces directed by Chiang Kai-shek. An important character in history, Mao Zedong, took its roll by proclaiming the official establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. While that was happening, Chiang Kai-shek and almost two million of nationalist troops relocated to the Republic of China (Taiwan), where they officially founded the government of the Republic of China (Taiwan).

With the passing of the decades, these independent governments have proclaimed themselves as the one and only legitimate government and authority of China, which has resulted in an intense and competitive diplomatic relation. The Republic of China (Taiwan) maintained its position in the United Nations, with this having a permanent place on the Security Council (SC) until October 25, 1971, when a resolution made by the United Nations transferred China's place to the People's Republic of China, *expelling*²⁴ representatives of Taipei, the capital of the Republic of China (Taiwan). This resolution gave the People's Republic of China (Taiwan) complete representation, leaving the Republic of China's (Taiwan) sovereignty unaddressed. Nonetheless, this *verdict*²⁵ has endorsed Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China (Taiwan), to justify its decisions with "One China", *marginalizing*²⁶ the Republic of China (Taiwan) within the global community.

²⁴ **Expelling:** To force someone to leave a place, organization, or country officially and permanently. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

²⁵ **Verdict:** A formal decision or judgment made by a jury (or sometimes a judge) in a court of law, regarding the outcome of a trial. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

²⁶ **Marginalizing:** Making something less important or leaving them out. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

Sovereignty disagreements in the context of the One China Doctrine

The One China policy refers to the ideology where only one nation named “China” exists, referring to the People’s Republic of China and affirming that the Republic of China (Taiwan) is only part of it. The city of Beijing constantly acknowledges the Republic of China (Taiwan) as an unrecognized state or as a self-governing territory; which is defined as a territory that governs itself but is not recognized as sovereign. A great example of these are numerous international documents, such as the Cairo Declaration, Potsdam Proclamation, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758. This resolution is frequently used by Chinese authorities, since it declares that the Republic of China (Taiwan) lacks recognition as a sovereign state under the international legal frameworks.

According to the One China principle, every country that is looking forward to establishing diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China must accept and recognize them as a unique legitimate government of China and consider the Republic of China (Taiwan) as part of their territory. A great number of the United Nations member states, such as the United States of America, Japan and the European Union members have adopted this policy. In addition, they have to use a respectful language for referring to the People’s Republic of China’s position, with this they are able to establish unofficial relations and commerce with the Republic of China (Taiwan). Nonetheless, some nations, mainly of the Pacific and Central America, have been grounded with economical and political *reprisals*²⁷ for maintaining diplomatic official relations with Taipei City, assigned by Beijing, the People’s Republic of China.

Military operations and airspace violations in the Republic of China (Taiwan) strait

²⁷ **Reprisals:** Actions taken to punish someone, especially by a country in response to something. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China on October first, 1949, the nation has never been able to have control of the island of the Republic of China (Taiwan). This has caused throughout the years tensions between nations. Therefore, military intervention has been needed, not for attacking, but to generate tension. The Republic of China (Taiwan) has also been taking measures, majority of them working together with the United States of America. Including weapon selling, military training with American soldiers and boats across the Republic of China (Taiwan) Strait.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) justifies these actions due to the opinion of the majority of its population that consider themselves as Taiwanese according to a survey made by the National Chengchi University. One of the strategic moves the People's Republic of China has been taking against the Republic of China (Taiwan) government, is known as the “Grey Zone” which consist of actions not reaching belic conflict levels, but interfering economically, diplomatically and with security measures. Many more measures have been occurring, such as cyber operations that include espionage, economic coercions. With this, the (CCP) tries to convince the Republic of China’s (Taiwan) government to reunify with the complete nation. Additionally, Republic of China (Taiwan) resources and military can be affected over time due to the huge measures the CCP is taking.

In the last decade, the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) has been drastically increasing their amount of *sorties*²⁸ into the Republic of China’s (Taiwan) Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ). The Joint Sword-2023 and Joint Sword-2024B are massive military exercises held by the PLA of China. These exercises were done because of the recent provocations related to the Republic of China (Taiwan), they were done with the aim of simulating armed conflict scenarios with the objective of affirming the People’s Republic of

²⁸ **Sortie:** The deployment of one military aircraft, ship, or group of soldiers from a base to carry out a specific mission, especially a reconnaissance operation. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

China sovereignty over this island. Involving different parts of the PLA, such as the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN), People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) and People's Liberation Army Rocket Force (PLARF), it has the main focus on developing coordinated operations. A great example could be taking the control of the airspace zone, maritime containment actions and potential maritime isolation of the island.

The Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China has openly mentioned that these activities have the aim of serving as formal warnings against the secessionist movements and external interference considered by Beijing. Making emphasis on the United States of America and their allies. In case of a future belic conflict against the Republic of China (Taiwan), they have on purpose to improve the PLA's combat *readiness*²⁹ and combined force capabilities. The Joint Sword-2023 took place in April 2023, it was done because the People's Republic of China considered a violation of the One China Principle done by a meeting between the United States of America House Speaker Kevin McCarthy and Republic of China (Taiwan) president Tsai Ing-wen. The Joint Sword-2024B was done in may 2024, was a variety of military coordinated activities that included real fire exercises and *wargaming*³⁰ scenarios of a complete maritime blockade surrounding the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Implications for regional and global security

This conflict is not exclusive to the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the People's Republic of China, it has extended far beyond. A great example will be that the United States of America, Japan, Republic of Korea and ASEAN have incurred consequences. In the last decades, the

²⁹ **Readiness:** The ability of armed forces to mobilize, deploy, and conduct operations efficiently when required. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

³⁰ **Wargaming:** A structured simulation of military operations, often involving hypothetical scenarios, where participants make strategic or tactical decisions to evaluate possible courses of action, assess risks, and improve readiness. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

United States of America has *anchored*³¹ their Indo-Pacific strategy based on a *hub-and-spokes*³², creating defense frameworks and increasing the cooperation between partner countries. The involved nations are Japan, the Republic of Korea, Commonwealth of Australia and the Republic of the Philippines which have developed bilateral defense treaties. These agreements became essential for deterring the People's Republic of China's attempts to disturb or even modify the *status quo*³³ by force.

Meanwhile, Japan has affirmed that maintaining the peace and stability in the Republic of China (Taiwan) strait is indispensable for the stability of the international community. Japan has enhanced the military cooperation of the United States of America and AUKUS which is a security tactic confirmed by the Commonwealth of Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. This defense partnership means Australia (A), the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States (US), which form AUKUS. On the other hand, the Republic of Korea has followed their own Indo-Pacific strategy. It is called the Republic of Korea's Indo-Pacific Strategy, moreover, it combines economic and security aspects of the Indo-Pacific, since they are a member of the region, the Republic of Korea has a direct stake in its prosperity and stability. With the aim of supporting the creation of a regional framework that supports the cooperation and collective progress, they are committed to preserve the international norms and principles.

Furthermore, the consequences of this conflict go beyond the region, these consequences extend to grave implications in international economic and security infrastructures. The Republic of China (Taiwan) is a *linchpin*³⁴ in the manufacturing industry, especially in the semiconductor industry, which refers to the main components that are used

³¹ **Anchored:** Based or built upon; strongly connected to something. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

³² **Hub-and-spokes:** A system where one main country (the hub) connects to others (the spokes) individually. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

³³ **Status quo:** The current state or existing situation of something, especially in politics or society. (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

³⁴ **Linchpin:** The most important part of a system, organization, or situation (*Cambridge Dictionary*, 2025)

in the creation of electronic devices, such as computers, phones and even cars. Any problems in these important and strategic global chains could affect the international supply. The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) has mentioned that a major conflict in the Republic of China (Taiwan) strait could cost even 10 trillion to the international community. As if it was not enough, it will damage the trust of the nations in the rules of the global framework.

Moreover, the current instability of the strait could promote a *dual-domain*³⁵ that will include cyber, space and even nuclear aspects. The European Union is critically reevaluating its economic allies and geopolitical posture in relation to the Indo-Pacific. This situation has been qualified as high stakes, since it is very risky by involving democratic nations to prevent the consequences. One of their main strategies is done by supporting what the United States of America Secretary Hegseth has mentioned at the Shangri-La Dialogue, which is an annual international defense and security forum that takes place in the Republic of Singapore. The America Secretary Hegseth has considered that the current activity of People's Republic of China military forces indicates an imminent invasion in the near future, with this calling out allied countries for help with defense international responsibilities. The global efforts emphasize the urgency of a peaceful conflict resolution, highlighting the conflicts as a major threat for the global peace, security and economic maintenance, calling out for immediate attention of the international community.

³⁵ **Dual-domain:** Refers to something that has influence, functionality, or relevance in two distinct areas at once. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

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XXXIII 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 ³⁶	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ³⁷	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual abuse
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black ³⁸	Afrodescendant

³⁶ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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.

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Preambulatory Phrases

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

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

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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

[illegible]

[illegible]