

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Country/Organization: Mexico

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I. Background Information on Mexico

A drug cartel is any criminal organization with the intention of supplying drug trafficking operations. They range from poorly managed drug trafficking arrangements to structured business operations. Cartels are competitors in the same business who strive to decrease competition by agreeing on a pricing control strategy. Cartels use tactics like supply reduction, price-fixing, collusive bidding, and market carving. Drug trafficking

organizations from Mexico control the import and distribution of drugs like cocaine, heroin, and marijuana in the United States. The majority of heroin and methamphetamine manufacture occurs in Mexico, but cocaine is mostly produced in Colombia and then smuggled to the United States by Mexican criminal organizations. Experts attribute the massive expansion of cartels to both internal and foreign influences.



As human activity in the Amazon increases, the future of the region has never been more uncertain. Scientists warn that decades of human activity combined with a changing climate have pushed the jungle to the brink of collapse. The rain forest gets its name from the fact that it's a very moist region, with trees sucking in water from the ground, which then condenses in the atmosphere to form rain. Deforestation, forest fires, and rising global temperatures have thrown this equilibrium off. Experts worry that the water cycle could soon be irrevocably interrupted, cementing a decades-long trend of diminishing rainfall and extended dry seasons. At least half of the forest will be replaced by savanna. Even if climate change is regulated, scientists estimate that deforestation will hit a tipping point around 20% to 25% of forest loss. Much of the central, eastern, and southern Amazon would undoubtedly become barren scrubland if global temperatures rise by 4°C, as expected. In August, fires blazed across the Amazon, illuminating a problem that the world can no longer ignore. Constant colonization is colliding with environmental vandalism and a changing climate inside the crucible of this old woodland, resulting in a crisis. If current trends continue, the Amazon may cease to exist entirely within a few generations, posing a grave threat to all life on Earth. Despite mounting outcry and warnings from Western politicians to halt commerce with Brazil until Bolsonaro changes his mind, we discovered on the ground that the struggle for the Amazon is on the verge of being lost. The powerful forces of development are out of control, and the stakes for the world are at an all-time high. "If the Amazon is gone, it will be hard to manage global warming," said Ricardo Galvo, a former

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officer in charge of Brazil's deforestation monitoring who was sacked in August for defending his data on tree loss.

The International Court of Justice is expected to rule on Belize's long-running territorial dispute with Guatemala. Belize is most likely the victor. Guatemala has refused to acknowledge all or part of Belize, its little English-speaking neighbor, since obtaining independence in 1821. However, this long-running territorial dispute will soon be brought before the International Court of Justice in The Hague, thanks to a 2008 agreement. Each country was obligated by the agreement to have a vote on moving to the International Court of Justice, which Belizeans passed in May 2019 and Guatemalans approved in April 2018. Guatemala's claim to Belize dates back to the 17th century, but the issue has taken numerous twists and turns throughout Belize's history as a colony and as an independent country. Today's domestic political dynamics in both nations may allow the International Court of Justice to make a final judgment, putting an end to this long-running conflict. It is an important conflict that may affect Mexico greatly since Guatemala is Mexico's neighbor.

II. Previous Attempts of Mexico at Resolving the Issues

A. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American Cartels:

- Recent Mexican administrations have mainly responded to cartels by deploying security troops, which has often resulted in increased violence.
- After gaining power, Felipe Calderon declared war on the cartels. During his six-year presidency, he deployed tens of thousands of military personnel to reinforce and, in many cases, replace corrupt local police units.
- Calderon's reign was marked by a militaristic crackdown. Some detractors claim that Calderon's decapitation technique resulted in the formation of dozens of smaller, more dangerous drug gangs
- Calderon's successor stated that he will prioritize minimizing violence against citizens and companies over removing cartel bosses.
- President Lopez said that his government would focus on enhancing security and lowering homicide rates rather than attempting to catch cartel leaders.

B. The question of legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries

- Mexico couldn't help the other Member States in solving this issue and they are fighting deforestation in their own country. Mexico's natural forests have been gone. Between 1997 and 1993, woods were lost at a rate of more than 705 051 ha per year. According to Herrera's recent analysis, from 1994 to 2000, this pace grew to 819 591 ha per year (2003).

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- The average amount of hectares deforested every year has been close to one million in recent years. This is a tragedy since, in addition to the forest crop, topsoil, habitats, biodiversity, and time and money, the forest crop, topsoil, habitats, and biodiversity have all been lost.
- Farmers, cattle ranchers, fruit orchards, coffee plantations, and local landless fieldworkers are causing man-made deserts to grow in Mexico, the commercial timberline to move up the slopes, and forest frontiers to be pushed up the mountains by pressure from farmers, cattle ranchers, fruit orchards, coffee plantations, and forest frontiers to be pushed up the mountains.
- Poverty, misguided government policies, the avarice of some loggers, tree poaching, and poor technical oversight have all contributed to deforestation in Mexico.
- Dysgenic selection is producing genetic erosion in some forest management strategies, which will eventually decrease forest productivity and sustainability in the long run.
- Selective logging along highways in the tropics will result in species replacement and genetic dilapidation.
- To sum up, Mexico is currently can't even fight their own deforestation, how can they fight with Brazil's?

C. The Question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize

- *There have not been any previous attempts by Mexico to solve this issue.*

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Mexico On the Issues

A. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American Cartels:

- **Decriminalization of Drugs:** Guatemala's president, Otto Pérez Molina, advocated a concept of regional decriminalization to combat the rising drug traffic. This endeavor could reduce cartel income from illegal drug exchanges on the black market, effectively undermining the drug trade for violent cartels. Colombia took a similar strategy, opting for a milder decriminalization option rather than the traditional hard-line regulations. The 2012 Cartagena Summit of the Americas was held in Colombia, with the goal of decriminalizing drugs and increasing international cooperation in the fight against the drug epidemic.
- **International Cooperation on Crime:** Crimjust is a European Union-funded cooperative program run by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It was founded to use international collaboration to combat organized crime and drug trafficking. In 2016, countries in Central and South America, including Panama and Colombia, were among the first to join Crimjust in order to improve their own national capacities to combat drug and criminal trafficking. In Latin America, the Caribbean, and West Africa, the 2016-2020 program is

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designed to increase investigations and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route. Crimjust has increased worldwide effectiveness in combatting drug cartels in Latin America.

B. The question of legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries:

- **Rehabilitation:** Previously forested regions are being rehabilitated and their yield is increasing. We must be concerned not only with the alteration of existing natural ecosystems but also with the more sensible exploitation of already removed and degraded lands in order to reduce the loss of tropical rainforests. We must boost and preserve the productivity of farms, pastures, plantations, and scrubland, as well as restore species and ecosystems to degraded areas, to reduce future forest loss. We can reduce the need to remove more rainforest by lowering wasteful land-use practices, consolidating gains on existing cleared lands, and upgrading already developed fields.
- **Extension of Protection Areas:** Extending protection to vitally important ecosystems in the Amazon region is also critical for maximizing biodiversity survival in Brazil. The following factors are critical to the effectiveness of conservation efforts: Prioritizing areas for protection — i.e. focusing on biological hotspots ensuring adequate enforcement agencies and funding for the maintenance of protected areas encouraging local participation — the fate of protected areas is largely in the hands of local people, and we can only expect conservation efforts to be successful if we improve their living conditions. Conservation cannot be achieved at the expense of local people; rather, local people must be considered partners and beneficiaries of conservation rather than adversaries.
- **Sustainable development:** Developing a new conservation policy based on the notion of sustainable use and development of rainforests may be the best way to address deforestation in Brazil. The word "sustainable development" has been bandied around a lot in recent years, yet skeptics will tell you that harvesting fruits, latex, and nuts from the rainforests aren't enough to make a livelihood, much less maintain a rising economy. "Sustainable development" should be viewed as a philosophy that can be applied to many agents and companies involved in the use and development of rainforest lands and resources through policy.
- **Law enforcement:** Brazil has a number of laws on the books that, in theory, should slow Amazon deforestation and promote forest resource sustainability. The difficulty is that IBAMA, Brazil's Environmental Protection Agency, is severely underfunded; in 2003, Brazil's entire budget for environmental law enforcement was \$9.5 million. \$9.5 million to police the world's fifth-largest country, which boasts the world's largest tropical wilderness.

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Due to a lack of resources, widespread corruption, and doubts about IBAMA's legal authority to execute the law, the agency only collects 6.5 percent of the fines it issues.

C. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American Cartels

- A contract between Guatemala and Belize might be signed which indicates that no armed conflict will take place between states. Also, another appropriate proposal could be created under an unbiased authority such as the United Nations (UN) or the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to maintain Belize's territorial integrity (CARICOM). This plan could include a resource-sharing agreement or a means for Guatemala to profit from the contested land.

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